

What characterized the mindset of the middle ages?	Pessimism (life on earth was to suffer), ignorance, superstition, complete faith in the Church, and a belief that one's station in life was G-d given.
What caused this to change?	<p>Certain cataclysmic events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The crusades—unsuccessful, despite so many deaths—caused people to lose faith in the church while developing nationalistic feelings • The Babylonian Captivity—when the [French] pope moved the papacy to Avignon (France), the Italians saw this as holding the papacy captive; in the Great Schism, they elected an Italian pope in Rome. The <i>conciliar</i> movement settled this with the Council of Constance, which put a new pope back in Rome, but the church's authority was weakened • The black death, with labor shortages and the related economic impacts (initially negative because of the labor shortage and devastation but positive eventually because of the opportunities to demand better wages) • The birth of modern warfare—professional armies maintained by states replacing knights
Who was John Wyclif?	<p>An English theologian, he argued against the medieval church, saying that Scripture alone should be the standard of Christianity and that secular authority held by the papacy had no Scriptural basis. He wanted Christians to read Scripture themselves so he translated the Bible into English for the first time. Condemned by the Church, his ideas were popular among the laity and lesser clerics. His followers (“Lollards”) spread his ideas and his translated Bible. They allowed women to preach, granting them a major role in the movement. Often persecuted, they met secretly throughout the fifteenth century.</p>
Who was Jan Hus?	<p>A Bohemian theologian who adopted Wyclif's ideas. He spoke out against indulgences and called for the Bible to be translated into Czech. He was forced to leave Prague, but gained many followers—many of them Czech nationalists who opposed the internationally powerful papacy—and they were able to defeat the armies of the pope and the emperor. In the 1430s the Hussite church was recognized in Bohemia.</p> <p>Hus was executed for heresy at a council in Constance (the same one that ended the Great Schism) despite being promised safe-conduct.</p>
What was the significance of literature in the vernacular?	<p>Some writers of this time began to use the commonly spoken language instead of Latin; this is related to the spread of literacy and the development of an economic and social model in which many people were literate and used such a skill in some capacity (bureaucracy or commerce, for example). Increased literacy would lead to an increased desire for written materials and an increase in the spread of knowledge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dante Alighieri's <i>The Divine Comedy</i> (Italian) is an epic poem that depicts the afterlife, with Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise; it draws on Christianity and Scholasticism and makes references and comments on contemporary figures and issues. • Geoffrey Chaucer's <i>Canterbury Tales</i> (English) is a rhymed set of stories told by pilgrims; its characters are realistic and represent all aspects of social life.
At the time of the Renaissance, what was the economic and political situation in Italy? How did this contribute to the beginning of the Renaissance?	<p>Northern Italian cities prospered from the eleventh century onward, acting as centers of international trade and banking. The Renaissance's great cultural and artistic developments could not take place without the economic backing of wealthy people who could afford luxuries, enjoy leisure, and patronize artists.</p> <p>Political stability was also necessary. The cities in Italy had progressed from twelfth-century communes, undergone thirteenth-century popolo-driven revolutions, advanced into merchant-ruled oligarchies or individually ruled signori, and in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries developed a culture of courts that acted as political centers of the city.</p> <p>Additionally, Italy had been the center of the Italian empire; it was there that classic manuscripts—the basis of humanism—could be found.</p>
How did Italian city	In the fifteenth century the city states controlling Italy were Venice, Milan, Florence, the Papal States,

states relate to one another?	and the kingdom of Naples. All were ruled by oligarchies or powerful families. They all competed for land and power within the region; when a particular city-state rose to predominance, others would join together against it. The necessity for these alliances helped develop modern diplomacy with capitals and ambassadors who could monitor politics and economics. Italians had strong nationalistic feelings for their cities and city-states, a factor that obstructed unification among the powers.
Who were the Medici?	A powerful Italian banking family who ruled Florence (a republic) from behind the from 1432. Cosimo and then Lorenzo ruled from behind the scenes, without holding public office. In the sixteenth century they became Grand Dukes of Tuscany and hereditary rulers of Florence. Pope Alexander VI (father of Ceasre Borgia, notoriously ruthless pope), Leo X (signed the Concordat of Bologna), and Clement VII (denied Henry VIII an annulment) were related to the Medici family.
Who was Girolamo Savonarola?	A Dominican friar who prophesied that Italy would be punished for vice and corruption. When the Medici dynasty that ruled Florence fell to the French, Savonarola, already popular and famous for his sermons, became the city's leader. He held a massive bonfire at which he invited the people to burn that which might lead them to sin. Eventually, his popularity died, and Savonarola was excommunicated by the pope and burned; the Medici returned to rule Florence.
What was the French invasion? What was its effect?	At the end of the fifteenth century, Florence and Naples joined together with the purpose of attacking Milan. Milan turned to the French, who invaded Florence in 1494 under Charles VIII. This began a period of time during which other European powers competed for control of weak and divided Italy.
What is Humanism?	Humanism: A revival of the study of Greek and Roman classics. The underlying philosophy of the movement was that human nature and achievements are deserving of study and contemplation, and that the classical texts captured these best. Since Italy had been the center of the Roman empire, manuscripts from the Roman era were still to be found in the region, making Italy the center of Humanism. Humanists believed that education was vitally important for it allowed the educated to live productive lives, so they created a popular and widely successful a system of education that trained students in Latin and Greek so they could learn from the classics. Castiglione's influential treatise <i>The Courtier</i> explained the ideal education: A strong basis in academics, spiritual and physical training, and excellence at various skills. <i>Individualism</i> : a facet of humanism; the celebration of human potential ability/glory/achievement, and a reverence for man because he has the power of choice and the power of reason. In art, this led to a super-naturalistic movement, artists depicting forms better than they actually appeared. <i>Secularism</i> : another facet of humanism. This looked at things through laic eyes instead of religious ones, particularly in art. The portrait grew as a genre; subjects of paintings were all given individual expression; religious scenes were used for the humanity in them.
What is Christian Humanism?	As Humanism spread to the rest of Europe (in the end of the fifteenth century), Northern humanists saw the potential to use classical teachings to reform the Church and to improve people's spiritual lives, going beyond the mere synthesis of Christian and classical ideas to implement them broadly.
Who was Fancesco Petrarch?	A poet and scholar from Florentine who began the humanist movement in the first half of the 1300s. Deciding that the work of ancient Rome had reached an excellence that had not been duplicated since, he invented a curriculum of study of these classical works. He wanted young men to use them to learn to write, speak, and argue effectively; more than that, Petrarch believed that he study of these works would usher in a period of intellectual glory.
Who was Castiglione?	He wrote <i>The Courtier</i> , a model of the ideal Renaissance man—someone who had many assorted talents. This was a bestseller of its time, and men and women followed its advice; his ideas became the ideal of the age.
What is <i>viru</i> ?	An individual possessing this quality had the ability to modify the surrounding world at will. This could be through leadership, or through the quality and influence of art. Renaissance thinkers valued

	this quality highly and identified and praised individuals they saw to possess it.
Who was Giotto?	An Italian Renaissance painter of the early 1300s, he painted religious paintings whose subjects had individual expression, introducing individualism to art.
Who was Donatello?	An Italian Renaissance artist who revived freestanding sculpture, copying classic sculptures and their symmetry, order, and balance of shapes. He wanted to show human grace, beauty, and dignity in his art. He is best known for his <i>David</i> (short, metal).
Who was Massacio?	An Italian Renaissance painter, the “Father of modern painting”. He developed perspective.
Who was Ghiberti?	An Italian Renaissance sculptor and architect; he designed a major cathedral in Florence with doors that have detailed relief (in perspective) work.
Who was Leonardo da Vinci?	A true Renaissance man and an artist of the Italian Renaissance. He studied the human body extensively (often though illegal work with corpses). He made portraiture personal and painted the <i>Mona Lisa</i> , “the first psychological portrait”.
Who was Michelangelo?	An Italian Renaissance artist (architect, poet, painter, sculptor), he also studied anatomy. He tried to show perfection and beauty in form as well as underlying emotion in art. Late in life, he became depressed and disillusioned. He painted the Sistine Chapel for Pope Julius II, including <i>The Last Judgment</i> on the back wall.
Who was Raphael?	An Italian Renaissance artist, he painted the library of Julius II with <i>School of Athens</i> ; the library shows humanist and Christian themes.
Who was Van Eyck?	A Northern Renaissance painter who perfected oil paint.
Who was Durer?	A Northern Renaissance painter dubbed “the German Leonardo”; they had similar styles.
Who was Holbein?	A Northern Renaissance painter. He was German but served as court painter for the Tudors.
Who was Marsilio Ficino?	A Florentine scholar (eventually also a priest) patronized by Cosimo de Medici who began the Platonic Academy (really a series of lectures to the city's elite) based on the works of Plato. He believed that Plato was divinely inspired and that his ideas fit in well with Christian theology, and translated Plato's works into Latin.
Who was Giovanni Pico della Mirandola?	Ficino's student. He authored the essay <i>On the Dignity of Man</i> , which dealt with the duality between material and spiritual within man. He stressed that man's dignity comes from his spiritual power—he is created in the image of G-d—and that man has a choice of whether he wants to rise to the level of angels or descend to that of animals.
Who was Niccolo Machiavelli?	Author of <i>The Prince</i> , a treatise on government. Machiavelli argued that the purpose of government was to create and protect order and security. These being vital, a government should not be constrained by morals like a man, but use any means necessary in the services of the state (although not those that would cause the populace to hate him, since that would create more disorder). In his work, Machiavelli used examples of contemporary and historical leaders to make his point.
Who was Thomas Moore?	An English humanist, author of the contentious work <i>Utopia</i> , which described an ideal community. It was one with good education, religious toleration and a general rule of reason, and a beneficent government that solved the problems of poverty. Private property has been removed, however, and dissent against this perfect is not acceptable. <i>Utopia</i> is a satire; the “perfect” world exists “nowhere” (the meaning of “utopia”).
Who was Desiderius Erasmus?	A Dutch Christian humanist who was the author of many works, including <i>The Education of a Christian Prince</i> , <i>The Praise of Folly</i> (satirical of church corruption and praised simple Christian faith), and a critical edition of the New Testament (he wanted to make bible study more accessible). He advocated education (study of Bible and classics) as the key to reform and improvement, and the “philosophy of Christ” (the spirit of Christianity rather than ceremony) as the key to Christianity. He advocated reform of the Church, believing that those in power made ignorant decisions motivated by a desire to keep power.

What was the significance of the invention of moveable type?	Johanan Gutenberg, a German metal-smith, developed movable type—metal stamps that could be used to print words—in the 1440s. This, combined with the availability of paper, allowed books to be printed and distributed on an unprecedented scale. The printing revolution spread literacy and ideas throughout Europe, as information reached more people and linked them in new ways.
What was patronage?	In Renaissance Italy, powerful groups, individuals, and leaders would become patrons of artists, commissioning work from them. This art serve to improve the patron's reputation and public image, while the financial support of patrons allowed art to flourish as it did. Pope Julius II—best remembered for the Sistine Chapel—was one of the most significant patrons.
How did art develop during the Renaissance?	The Renaissance artist began to be viewed as a genius—a creator with special talent. This was a significant change from the Middle Ages view that art was divinely inspired and that originality was no special achievement on the part of the artist. The focus of art shifted from religious themes to humanist ones. Painters began to use classical figures and scenes, and portrait paintings emerged as a genre. Artists also developed the style of realism and began to use perspective. Many artists authored guides to artistic technique or held workshops to train young artists.
What was the significance of race in Renaissance society?	In Renaissance terms, “race” was the same thing as “nation” or “people”; distinctions between groups depended on many characteristics.
Was there slavery in Renaissance society?	There was some African slavery, mostly in or near Portugal (since Portuguese sailors brought them back from Africa). In other areas, this was a novelty or a rarity, though usually regarded as a symbol of wealth. There was no plantation-type economy to support large-scale slavery. African slaves were perceived as inferior to Europeans—uncivilized people who could only be improved by contact with Christianity.
What was the social structure of Renaissance Europe like?	During this era, a hierarchy of wealth fused with the noble orders as wealthy merchants gained political power. Title was still important, however, so the wealthy would often purchase titles or marry their children into noble families; nobles were happy to gain wealth through marriage.
What were gender roles like? What was the debate about women?	Women were seen as naturally subordinate to men, with marriage being their primary purpose in life. However, scholars began to question this understanding in the end of the fourteenth century, debating the abilities of women, their capacity for education, their potential for leadership, and why society had relegated their present position to them—the debate about women.
How did France change politically during the Renaissance?	Between the plague and the Hundred Year's War, France had been hurt badly—depopulated and weakened financially and agriculturally. Charles VII began the process of restoring France, by reorganizing the royal council to widen the influence of lawyers of bankers, establishing a tax on land and salt, and ending a 30-year-long civil war between the Burgundians and Armagnacs. His son, Louis XI, furthered what his father had begun. Charles created a permanent royal army (archers and cavalry maintained by the state); Louis improved it and used it to control the nobles (who had their own militias). Louis increased royal lands, conquering Burgundy after Charles the Bold's death and absorbing the counties of Anjou, Bar, Maine, and Provence after the Anjou house went extinct. When Louis XII married Anne of Brittany, Brittany was also added to state lands. In 1516, the French king Francis I and Pope Leo X agreed upon the Concordat of Bologna, which allowed the king to select French bishops and abbots while the Pope would receive their first year's income. This development further strengthened the French monarchy by allowing to to control the Church within France.
How did England change politically during the Renaissance?	Europe was also plagued with problems, including a dominant, disruptive, and violent aristocracy. The War of the Roses, a conflict between the houses of York and Lancaster that lasted from 1455 to 1471 had dire effects on trade, agriculture, and industry. Edward IV began the process of repair. A Yorkist, he defeated the Lancasterians and began to

	<p>empower the damaged monarchy. He, his brother Richard III, and Henry VII (a Tudor) worked throughout their reigns to strengthen the monarchy, weaken the nobility, and reestablish law and order. Edward IV and most Tudors after him used diplomatic instead of military means to conduct foreign affairs, reducing the expense of wars or the necessity to turn to Parliament. Instead, Henry VII used a royal council of advisors, few of whom were great lords. The council used the Court of Star Chamber, which did not operate under English law but instead used terrifying and unjust methods, to control the aristocracy. Also, Henry VII's son Arthur married the daughter of Spain's Ferdinand and Isabella, strengthening the Tudor dynasty internationally.</p>
<p>How did Spain change politically during the Renaissance?</p>	<p>At the beginning of this era, Spain was still not a completely unified kingdom. Two main kingdoms, Castile and Aragon, controlled the stronger ones, and their ruling houses were unified in 1469 when Isabella of Castile married Ferdinand of Aragon. However, the two kingdoms remained politically separate, with their own courts, parliaments, and financial systems.</p> <p>Ferdinand and Isabella began a program similar to that used by the rulers of France and England, excluding great nobles from the royal council in favor of weaker, small landowners; recruiting men trained in Roman law; and obtaining the right to control the appointments of bishops from the Spanish pope Alexander VI. Then they concluded the reconquista, conquering Muslim controlled southern Spain (Granada); Ferdinand also conquered Navarre in the north. After the reconquista, they dealt with rising anti-Semitism and suspicion of converts (“New Christians” by expelling all practicing Jews in 1492, forcibly baptizing Muslims, and then undertaking an Inquisition that examined converts.</p> <p>Joanna, their second daughter and heiress to Castile, married archduke Philip, who was heir to the Burgundian Netherlands and the Holy Roman Empire. Their son, Charles V controlled this entire area; his son, Phillip II added Portugal as well to Spanish holdings.</p>
<p>What was the church like at the dawn of the reformation (early 16th century)?</p>	<p>Religious concerns occupied a large part of the time and money of people in all social groups. At the same time, a feeling of anticlericalism (opposition to the clergy) was growing, because of several major issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clerical immorality • clerical ignorance (many clergy at the local level were barely literate and hardly knew what they were praying or preaching) • clerical pluralism (holding multiple offices) and absenteeism; many members of the clergy held many offices and received their salaries, even though they did not perform the duties of these offices (they would hire poor priests at low salaries) <p>Furthermore, people—and governments—wanted to reduce the privileges of the clergy (they were exempt from paying taxes or contributing to defense) and increase their responsibilities (especially as religious orders were major property holders); there was also a growing desire for local control over who would be appointed into high offices within the church. All this was in opposition to the papacy's stance, which stressed church independence and the distinction between clergy and laypeople.</p>
<p>What were indulgences?</p>	<p>Catholic theology held that sinners could become reconciled to God by confessing and then performing an act of penance; if they did not, they would make amends for these sins in Purgatory after their death.</p> <p>A third way to atone for sins was to draw on the “treasury of merits” which was a collection of good deeds performed by Jesus, the apostles, and saints. By papal order, the merit from these good deeds could be transferred to another—the document that did so was an indulgence. At first, they were given to Crusaders or the pious; later, they were sold.</p> <p>In the beginning of the 16th century, Pope Leo X authorized an indulgence sale to finance building in Rome. The sale was promoted by Archbishop Albert of Mainz (who received part of the revenue) and conducted by an enthusiastic Dominican friar, Johann Tetzel, who advertised it widely and successfully in Germany.</p>

Who was Martin Luther?	<p>A German clergyman and scholar, he was a professor of Scripture at Wittenberg University. He was disturbed by Tetzel's indulgence sale, believing that people who purchased indulgences would not repent for their sins. He wrote out an argument, <i>Ninety-five Theses on the Power of Indulgences</i>; it was quickly printed in both Latin and German.</p> <p>Ordered by the church to recant, Luther did not; in fact, he published more works that widened the gap between himself and the Catholic church. He stated that popes and church councils were not infallible, that secularly-generated reform of the church was necessary, that clergy were not distinct from laypeople, and many other things—all contrary to the church. He also refused to recant before Charles V's Diet at Worms (1521), furthering his fame. Luther's ideas were disseminated across Europe and especially in Germany (a main seat of anticlericalism). His ideas became connected to other issues with the church and the reform it needed.</p>
Who was Ulrich Zwingli?	<p>Another early reformer, Zwingli was highly influenced by Erasmus. He decided that Christianity rested on Scripture and nothing else, and criticized indulgences, Mass, monasticism, and celibacy. With the support of Zurich's authorities, he reformed the city's church.</p>
Where does the word "Protestant" come from?	<p>At the 1529 Diet of Spyer, a group of German princes "protested" against the Catholic majority. This term was afterwards applied to non-Catholic Christians in Western Europe.</p>
What was unique about Protestant dogma?	<p>The protestants believed that salvation can only be received through faith, not good works. They also rejected the idea that anyone or anything outside Scripture could have any spiritual authority; because of this they rejected most of the Catholic church's sacraments (traditional rituals that were believed to transmit benefits from G-d onto the believers who preformed them). Protestants also believed in the "priesthood of all believers," not the formalized hierarchical church of the Catholics. Lastly, Protestants did not believe that religious life was necessarily higher than secular life, and encouraged each Christian to serve G-d through his individual calling.</p> <p>One topic of significant dispute among Protestants was the Eucharist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catholics: transubstantiation—the bread and wine <i>become</i> the body and blood of Jesus through the concentration of the priest • Zwingli: a memorial; spiritual presence • Luther: transubstantiation, but through G-d's mystery <p>In 1529, Protestants gathered at the Colloquy of Marburg to unite them and their dogma; they succeeded with almost everything (except the Eucharist).</p>
How and why did Protestantism gain such a wide following so quickly?	<p>Protestant ideas appealed to people of all social situations. It reformed the excesses of the Catholic church that many had disliked, attracting those already interested in reform; it stressed thoughtfulness and study of Scripture, attracting clergy and the literate; it made everybody equal before G-d; and it denied itself the special legal privileges the church had held, attracting wealthy citizens and urban leaders. Furthermore, the ability of printed materials to spread—and Luther's skilled composition of many such works—helped disseminate the Protestant message throughout Europe.</p> <p>Both Luther and Zwingli tried to make their efforts permanent, working closely with the leaders (who were the ones who could decree that their people should be Protestant or Catholic) and putting Protestant clergy in place.</p>
What radicalism was attached to the	<p>Beginning in the 1520s, certain radical Protestants decided to form religious communities that were not connected to states. Some were very secluded and strict, some not so; all</p>

Reformation?	deviated from the norm and were persecuted and punished harshly. However, many of these ideas survived due to the dedication of those who adhered to them.
How did the Protestants view women?	<p>Rejecting the Catholic dogma of clerical celibacy as contrary to human nature, the Protestants put marriage at the center of Christian life. Though not a sacrament, marriage was ordained by G-d, an appropriate outlet for lust, a way to properly raise Christian children, and provided companionship for men and women. Though spiritually equal to men, women were expected to be obediently subject to men. Unlike Catholics, Protestants did allow divorce and remarriage; however, this was extremely uncommon because of the centrality of marriage to the social structure.</p> <p>Protestants also came out against prostitution more strongly than their Catholic counterparts, believing marriage to be the only proper place for such activities. They closed brothels, prompting the same (or stricter regulation) in Catholic cities as well. Though prostitution did not end, it was only operated illegally or outside the city walls.</p> <p>A particularly negative impact that the Reformation had on women was the closing of convents. These had provided an opportunity outside marriage for many talented women. After the Reformation, their only option was to marry; unmarried men and women were not looked upon as highly as married members of the community were.</p>
What was the German Peasant War of 1525?	<p>The situation of the German peasantry was extremely poor in the sixteenth century. Crop failures in 1523-4, nobles seizing common lands and requiring higher rents and more services. Many reformers called for social change—at first Luther was on the side of the peasantry—as the peasants made demands based on Scripture. However, when rebellion broke out, Luther was appalled and came out against the rebellion (the peasants had assumed he would be their champion), which was crushed.</p> <p>The war strengthened the power of lay leaders; it caused many of the peasantry, disillusioned with Luther, to return to Catholicism; and it did force some improvement—such as the returning of previously common lands—in the economic situation of the German peasants.</p>
Why was Germany an ideal place for the Reformation to take hold?	There was no strong central monarchy that could defeat it as in Spain or France. Additionally, Luther appealed to a sense of German nationality that resulted from a shared language and culture. Lastly, German rulers would gain materially by rejecting the church and confiscating church property.
How did the Hapsburg family become powerful?	Holy Roman Emperor Fredrick III married Princess Elanore of Portugal in 1452, gaining little land but great wealth; the land came with his son Maximilian's 1477 marriage to Mary of Burgundy (she inherited the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and the French county of Burgundy, which began Hapsburg/French conflict). Maximilian's children married the children of Ferdinand and Isabella. His grandson Charles V ended up with land holdings across Europe—the Hapsburg lands in Austria, Spain, many Italian states, the Netherlands, the Spanish New World.
What religious fighting took place in Switzerland?	Switzerland was a part of the Holy Roman Emperor (governed by Charles V, a dedicated Catholic); it was a confederation of thirteen territories (cantons) which were mostly autonomous. Some adopted Protestantism while others did not, sparking a war in the late 1520s. Zwingli was killed in 1531; shortly thereafter, they agreed on a peace treaty. Each canton would be free to choose its own religion provided that they abandoned any foreign alliances.
What did the Diet of Augsburg begin?	At this 1530 summit, the Lutherans presented a statement, the Augsburg Confession, which detailed their faith; Charles refused to accept it, ordering Protestants to revert to Catholicism and return confiscated property. They responded instead by forming a military alliance—a

What was the Peace of Augsburg?	<p>problem for Charles who was already involved in the Hapsburg-Valois wars and fighting with the Ottomans.</p> <p>During the 1530s and 40s Charles held his ground, fighting for Catholicism and also for secular unification (against more independent territorial rulers). Fighting really began in 1546, and Charles began successfully; afraid of his growing too powerful, the pope withdrew his troops and the French kings sent money to the Lutherans.</p> <p>In 1555, Charles agreed to the Peace of Augsburg, which stipulated that each territorial ruler could decide the religion of their territory. Most of northern and central Germany adopted Lutheranism.</p>
What was the Reformation in Scandinavia like?	<p>In the 1530s, King Christian III of Denmark-Norway left the church, followed by most clergy. In northern Norway and Iceland, this was accompanied by violent opposition; the same was not true in Denmark.</p> <p>In Sweden, Gustavus Vasa (gained throne in civil war with Denmark) took control of the church. Protestantism spread but was not officially adopted for some time.</p>
How did the Reformation begin in England?	<p>King Henry VIII was married to Catherine of Aragon (daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella; his brother's widow whom he had received a special dispensation to marry). She did not produce any sons for him—Henry decided that God was not pleased with the marriage—so Henry asked the pope for an annulment. However, Charles V—who had troops in Rome and was in control of the pope—was Catherine's nephew and did not want the annulment to take place; the pope stalled.</p> <p>Henry decided to remove the Catholic church from England, establishing through Parliament an independent church of England of which he was the head. This met some opposition, which Henry did away with.</p> <p>The new Anglican church was similar to the Catholic one. After Henry's death—during the reign of his son, Edward VI—Archbishop Thomas Crammer wrote <i>The Book of Common Prayer</i> with Protestant theologians, providing a standardized liturgy for Anglican services. Henry also decided to disestablish monasteries in order to confiscate their wealth. Chief minister Thomas Cromwell helped develop the bureaucracy that was necessary to handle all this new property, strengthening the state.</p>
What was the Pilgrimage of the Grace?	<p>A 1536 religious uprising in the north of England that protested Henry VIII's actions. The leaders were arrested, tried, and executed; the participants accepted a truce.</p>
How did the Reformation go in Ireland?	<p>The Irish parliament established the Anglican church there in 1536; however, England really only could exert control over the Pale (the area around Dublin). Most Irish remained Roman Catholics and forcefully opposed the Reformation, even when persecuted. As the Catholic church was forced underground, clergy became national as well as religious leaders.</p>
What happened during Mary Tudor's reign?	<p>The daughter of Catherine of Aragon, she ruled after Edward and was Catholic. She was unpopular because she revoked the orders that established the Anglican Church, married Phillip II of Spain, and executed several hundred Protestants, forcing more to flee England.</p>
What happened during Elizabeth's reign?	<p>Elizabeth was a Protestant and restored the church of England. However, she called herself “governor” instead of “head,” allowing Catholics to be loyal to her and the pope. She enforced church attendance but allowed private practice and belief to be private.</p>
What was the Spanish Armada?	<p>Elizabeth imprisoned and executed Mary Queen of Scots, a Catholic who was implicated in conspiracy (backed by Phillip II of Spain) against her. Phillip retaliated by assembling a fleet of over 130 ships which would sail from Lisbon, pick up Spanish soldiers in Flanders, and</p>

	<p>proceed to attack England. The armada met every possible misfortune, including fighting against the more maneuverable English fleet in the channel. The defeat stopped Phillip II from imposing Catholicism on England and created a positive nationalist mood in England.</p>
What was Calvinism?	<p>John Calvin, born in 1509, adopted Protestantism in 1533. He worked in the reformation of Geneva, establishing a set of ideas and a model Christian city.</p> <p>He set forth in <i>The Institutes of the Christian Religion</i> his dogma; primary to it was the sovereignty of G-d and the comparable smallness of man. Calvinists believed in predestination, meaning that G-d has already chosen who will be saved and who will be damned; people, having free will, could not reach either of these things on their own. Calvinists believed that they were those who were predestined to receive salvation and used this belief to strengthen themselves. They also believed in serving G-d through a “calling” and thus elevated all work (when well done) in a religious way.</p> <p>In Calvin's Geneva, he established the Consistory, a body that scrutinized and strictly regulated the conduct of all citizens.</p> <p>Calvinism took hold across Europe and became a significant force in Protestantism during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.</p>
How did Calvinism reach Scotland?	<p>Though King James V and his daughter, Mary Queen of Scots, were Catholics, the monarchy was weak. Nobles, led by John Knox, led a reform movement. Knox shaped Scotland after Geneva; he persuaded nobles to remove bishops and put presbyters (councils of ministers) in their place. The Presbyterian Church of Scotland was Calvinist.</p>
What was the effect of the Reformation in Eastern Europe?	<p>As opposed to Western Europe, Eastern Europe housed ethnic diversity within countries; this was a key factor in the Reformation there.</p> <p>In Poland, both Lutheranism and Calvinism took hold—Lutheranism in Germanic areas, Calvinism favored by anti-German Poles, Polish nobility who appreciated the importance Calvin gave to the power of church elders, and King Sigismund I. The differences between groups prevented unification, however, and the counter-reformation ended with a Catholic Poland.</p> <p>In Hungary, the Lutheran church was taking hold despite the opposition of nobles and King Louis II. The August 26, 1526 defeat of the Hungarian army by the Ottomans, who killed the king, many nobles, and more soldiers and divided Hungary into three (the great plains ruled by the Turks, the north and west by the Hapsburgs, and the east/Transylvania was ruled by Janos Zapolya, whom the Ottomans supported). Under Turkish rule, all types of Christianity were equal, and Protestantism was strong. In 1699, however, the Hapsburgs gained control of Hungary as Hungarian nobles accepted them and the Turks pulled out; this cleared the way for counter-reformation.</p>
Who were Huguenots?	<p>French Calvinists. France, in an alliance with the papacy that gave the state control over religious appointments (and the proceeds thereof), did not dissent against Rome. However, many clergy, artisans, and urban citizens were drawn to Calvinism. They were particularly opposed to religious icons and the destruction of these was a main part of anti-Catholic violence.</p>
How did religious violence begin?	<p>After the death of Henry II, his sons were unable to rule effectively. Even dominated by their mother, Catherine de' Medici, the monarchy was weak. The French nobility took advantage of this and adopted Calvinism as a way of opposing the crown and trying to secure more independence. In this tension, violence between Huguenots and Catholics sprang up.</p>
What was the Saint Bartholomew's Day	<p>On Saint Bartholomew's Day, August 24, 1572, in Paris, after the wedding of the king's sister Margret Valois to Protestant Henry of Navarre (intended to reconcile Catholics and</p>

Massacre?	Huguenots), a particularly savage massacre of Huguenots sparked country-wide violence and began a fifteen-year civil war that devastated France.
What were politiques?	Moderates of both sides who believed that a strong monarchy was the only thing that could stabilize the situation. After Catherine de' Medici died and Henry III was assassinated, Henry of Navarre, a politique, took the throne as Henry IV. He converted to Catholicism, but also issued the 1598 Edict of Nantes, which granted religious freedom to Huguenots in 150 fortified towns.
How did the Reformation go in the Netherlands?	The need for reform in the church made Protestant ideas appealing; however, Charles V, who ruled the Netherlands and had grown up there, curbed this. After he abdicated in 1556, Phillip II—from Spain—took the throne, however, and Protestant ideas spread. Calvinism appealed to the people of the Netherlands—an economy based on trade and industry—because of its emphasis on well-done labor, its seriousness, and its willingness to oppose “ungodly” leadership. In the 1560s, Spanish authorities tried to repress Calvinism, inviting violent retaliation on Catholic churches. The Duke of Alva, meant to “pacify” the situation, opened a “Council of Blood,” executing all dissidents. A civil war began and was waged between 1568 and 1578; England aided the northern dissidents. In the end, the Spanish controlled the Southern Netherlands and the Northern formed the Union of Utrecht and declared independence in 1581, recognized by Spain in 1609.
Who was Paul III?	The first of the reform-minded popes. He and his successors worked to improve the church and to end the offenses that been major causes of the Protestant Reformation. In 1542, Paul III established the Supreme Sacred Congregation of the Roman and Universal Inquisition (the Holy Office) which had jurisdiction over the Roman Inquisition (a religious court with authority over all Catholics, also responsible for censorship). He also called the Council of Trent.
What was the Council of Trent?	A religious council that met at Trent from 1545-63, in order to reform the church and to counteract the reformation. Lutherans and Calvinists were invited, but they failed to make any progress, insisting on Scripture as the basis for all discussion. Charles V and the French monarchs also wanted to stop reconciliation (Charles to avoid the alienation of Lutheran nobles, the French to keep Germany divided and weak). The council did make many significant spiritual decrees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving the same validity to tradition and to Scripture • Reaffirmed sacraments and transubstantiation • Forbade clerical absenteeism • Suppressed pluralism (holding many church offices) and simony (selling church offices) • Increased the authority of bishops • Forced clerics to abandon concubines • Required every diocese to have a seminary for education/clerical training, placing a greater stress on educating the laypeople • Marriages needed witnesses and a priest to be valid
Who were the Ursulines?	An order of nuns founded in 1535 by Angela Merici for the purpose of educating women (and thus improving society through the future Christian wives and mothers). It was approved by the papacy in 1565 and spread from Italy to France and the New World.

Who were the Jesuits?	The Society of Jesus, a religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola. Loyola wrote <i>Spiritual Exercises</i> , a regimented program of spiritual development. In 1540 he received papal approval for his new order; its goal was to “help souls”. It viewed the Reformation as a symptom of a poor spiritual condition. It developed into a highly effective organization dedicated to spreading Christianity (Catholicism) and education.
What factors were related the upsurge in witchcraft trials in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heightened religious fervor because of the Reformation • A new definition of “witch” as making a pact with the Devil, doing what the devil wanted; witches became enemies of G-d • Misogyny caused more women to be accused: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Women more lustful, can only be satisfied by demon lovers ◦ Women weak-willed and willing to make agreements with devil • On the other hand, women connected to sphere of life where mischief caused by witchcraft would happen, to be accused or to accuse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Economic/social security comes from conformity to “good wife/mother” model and from accusing those who deviated from it • Inquisitional trial format <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Accuser did not have to face defendant, not liable in any way ◦ Intense questioning and torture • Accusations would increase from low numbers to mass panics as accused implicated others or spurned “witch hunts”