

When did Christianity become the official religion of the Roman empire?

Why did individuals and groups urge monasteries, convents, bishoprics, and the papacy to give up their property? What did they want them to focus on instead?

How many Christian Churches in western Europe did all Christians belong to in 1500? 1600?

WHAT WERE THE CENTRAL IDEAS OF THE REFORMERS, AND WHY WERE THEY APPEALING TO DIFFERENT SOCIAL GROUPS?

What technology made Martin Luther's writings possible to be distributed widely?

Describe the religious tendencies of Europeans in the early sixteenth century.

What is a papal tax?

Give an example from the chapter of a doctrine that certain groups claimed was incorrect.

Define anticlericalism.

Describe the three problems that critics of the clergy focused on.

Describe the scam of hiring a poor priest to collect papal taxes. Which countries paid revenues back to Italy?

Why were the monies collected in Germany so high?

How is the non-tax status of Dartmouth and Georgetown similar to the clerical situation in Europe in the early sixteenth century?

What was Martin Luther's original education training him to be?

What was the mission of the order he ultimately joined? What was the order's name?

When was he ordained a priest?

At what university did Martin Luther work? What did he teach? Which books of the Bible did he study?

Who was the pope during Martin Luther's time of scholarly reflections and teaching?

What is an indulgence?

Why was the indulgence of St. Peter so annoying to Martin Luther?

What is the significance of purgatory with respect to indulgences?

What was Pope Leo X planning to do with the monies raised from selling a special St. Peter's indulgence?

Who was Johann Tetzel?

Interpret the phrase "as soon as coin in coffer rings, the soul from purgatory springs" and how people understood? Why did this trouble Luther so?

In 1517, Martin Luther wrote a letter to Archbishop Albert. What did he enclose?

What three arguments did he include in his Latin attachment to his letter to Archbishop Albert?

Who was Johann Eck? What relationship did he have with Martin Luther?

What was the papacy's response to Martin Luther's publications of his argument?

How much time did the papacy give Martin Luther to recant his work? What was their proposed consequence?

What is a diet?

Charles V ordered Martin Luther to take back his ideas. Martin Luther appeared at what assembly in 1521 when he refused to do so?

What was the unintended consequence of having Martin Luther appear at the 1521 assembly?

Who was Ulrich Zwingli?

Of what four main ideas of Christian life was Zwingli critical?

Where does the word "Protestant" come from? What were they protesting?

How do Protestants understand salvation? How is this different from Catholicism?

How do Protestants understand religious authority? Where do they think it resides?

Which Catholic sacraments are Protestants okay with?

What do Protestants believe about the church? How is it different from how Catholics view the church?

What is the highest form of Christian life according to Protestants? How is this different from Catholics?

About which sacrament do Protestants not all agree? In what way(s)?

What was the immense appeal of Luther's religious ideas and those of other Protestants?

Why were humanists attracted to Luther's teachings?

Explain the financial reasons people were attracted to Luther's teachings.

Explain the educational reasons people were attracted to Luther's teachings.

Explain the connection between Martin Luther and the standard written version of the German language.

How did a territory become Protestant?

What is an Anabaptist? What does anabaptist mean?

How were Anabaptists treated by their communities?

Which constitutional amendment is, in part, an outgrowth of the ideas of the radicals in the sixteenth century?

What agricultural outcomes aggravated the economic condition of the peasantry?

What revolt happened in 1525? Who killed whom? How many were killed?

Who was Anna Jansz? What is the relevance of her death?

Define the position Luther and Zwingli held regarding celibacy?

What was the challenge of wives of Protestant reformers?

Were men and women spiritual equals in a Protestant marriage?

Were men and women social equals in a Protestant marriage?

What was the Protestant position on divorce? How was this different from Catholic teaching?

According to Protestants, what was the only proper remedy for lust?

Why did Catholics call Martin Luther's wife a whore?

What happened to monasteries and convents as a result of the Reformation? How did women feel about this?

Even though women were not allowed to be members of the clergy, how were women allowed to determine religious policies equal to men?

HOW DID THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN GERMANY SHAPE THE COURSE OF THE REFORMATION?

Two years after Martin Luther published "95 Theses), the electors of the Holy Roman Empire chose which 19yo Habsburg prince as ruler?

What sacrament was an important tool of state policy similar to war and diplomacy?

Who was Charles V's grandfather?

Maximilian's son and daughter married the children of which rulers in Europe?

Which areas of Europe were inherited by Charles V? Gained by Charles V?

Which areas of Europe were enemies of Charles V?

Why was Luther's ideas of Protestantism appealing to Germans?

Where was the first battleground between Charles V (defender of Catholicism) and Protestants?

Describe how the policy of neutrality which is a characteristic of modern Switzerland was formed in the sixteenth century?

What is the Augsburg Confession?

What happened in the Imperial Diet in 1530?

Why did the pope withdraw papal troops in Germany in 1546?

Why did the Catholic king of France send money and troops to Lutheran princes fighting in Germany?

What was the significance of the Peace of Augsburg signed in 1555?

What was the religion in northern and central Germany in 1555? What about southern Germany?

Why were there religious refugees on the roads of Europe?

Where did Charles V go after he abdicated the throne in 1556?

HOW DID PROTESTANT IDEAS AND INSTITUTIONS SPREAD BEYOND GERMAN-SPEAKING LANDS?

Name the first area outside the HRE to officially accept the Reformation.

What was the reaction in Norway in Iceland?

Henry VIII was married to which woman from Spain? Who were her parents? What was scandalous about Henry's marriage to her? Was this her first marriage?

Who was Anne Boleyn?

Explain what Henry VIII did to Anne Boleyn. Why?

Who was Thomas Cromwell.

Why did Henry VIII dissolve English monasteries?

What were the bureaucratic effects of Henry VIII's actions?

In which country north of the English Channel was Catholic loyalty particularly strong? What is the relevance of their devotion to Catholicism?

Who wrote the Book of Common Prayer? What is the significance of this book?

Who was Mary Tudor's mother? What is the significance of this on her reign in the UK?

Who was Queen Elizabeth's mother? Her father was Henry VIII. How was Queen Elizabeth raised?

What did Queen Elizabeth require of both church and government officials with regard to her authority?

What is another name of the Church of England?

Why did Queen Elizabeth imprison Mary Queen of Scots? What ultimately happened to Mary?

Philip II was married to Mary Tudor, and when she died, what did Philip II want to have happen?

What was the Spanish Armada? What happened to it?

While Martin Luther was studying at the University of Wittenberg, where was John Calvin studying?

What studies did both John Calvin and Martin Luther originally plan to use in their careers?

What was the cornerstone of Calvin's theology?

Describe predestination as John Calvin explained it.

What does "elect" mean when it comes to Calvinism.

Where did Calvin create a community based on his religious principles? What was the name of the most powerful organization in the city?

Which city became a refuge for Protestant reformers?

The church of Calvin served as the model for which churches in Scotland? Which churches in France?
And which churches in England and New England?

What was the visual effect of Calvinism on art and ornamentation in churches? What about the services themselves?

Who convinced the Scottish Parliament to end papal authority and rule by bishops?

Why was Calvinism more attractive to the Polish nobility than Lutheranism?

Who helped Poland become staunchly Catholic again? What was the Catholic Counter-Reformation?

What resulted from Hungary's experience with the Reformation?

Into how many parts was the Hungarian kingdom divided?

The majority of Hungarian people were what religious denomination until the late seventeenth century?
What happened then?

WHAT REFORMS DID THE CATHOLIC CHURCH MAKE, AND HOW DID IT RESPOND TO PROTESTANT REFORM MOVEMENTS?

How do historians see the developments within the Catholic Church after the Protestant Reformation as two interrelated movements?

Name three important agents that played crucial roles in both movements.

Describe the significance of Pope Paul III on papal reform.

What is the Holy Office as Pope Paul III established?

What was the Roman Inquisition?

What was the *Index of Prohibited Books*?

What was the General Council at Trent supposed to do?

What did the Council of Trent feel about Scriptures versus religious tradition?

According to the Council of Trent, who was supposed to determine who had a genuine calling to the priesthood? How was this different from the past?

Who did the Council of Trent think should receive the focus of preaching and instruction?

What did the Council of Trent require for marriages to be valid? How was this different from the past? What effect was this change meant to have?

As seminaries provided education, what was the goal of religious orders?

What was the goal of the Ursuline order of nuns?

What was the most significant new Catholic order?

What happened to Ignatius Loyola that allowed him to study books about Christ and the saints?

What are the *Spiritual Exercises*?

What was the economic background of the first Jesuits?

What were some of the special traits of the Society of Jesus? What curricula did the Jesuit schools adopt?

What were the visual effects on churches and chapels as a result of the Jesuits and other patrons?

WHAT WERE THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF RELIGIOUS VIOLENCE, INCLUDING RIOTS, WARS, AND WITCHHUNTS?

What was the Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis? What did the treaty end?

What did warring Catholics believe about Protestants? What did warring Protestants think about Catholics?

What "weapons" did Protestants and Catholics use against each other?

What shared goal did Protestants and Catholics have during their conflicts?

What were the financial effects of the Habsburg-Valois wars waged intermittently through the first half of the sixteenth century?

What two new devices did King Francis I use to raise revenue? Which one didn't work well?

What is another name for French Calvinists?

How did the French King Henry II die?

What were the effects of a weak French monarchy and strong religious fervor?

Which religion did French nobles adopt as a religious cloak for their independence from the monarch?

What did the French Calvinists destroy religious images in cities?

What did Catholic mobs do as a response to the French Calvinists destroying religious works?

What happened after the wedding of the king's sister Margaret of Valois to the Protestant Henry of Navarre? What was the original intent of the wedding?

Who were politiques? What did they believe?

Who did the politiques favor accepting as an officially recognized and organized group?

Henry of Navarre became who?

To what religion did Henry of Navarre convert?

What is the Edict of Nantes? What did this document allow for France?

What land did Charles V inherit?

Where had Charles V grown up?

Where had his son Philip II grown up?

What about Calvinism was appealing to the Dutch?

What is the current name of the Spanish Netherlands?

What was the Union of Utrecht?

Describe the north/south division of the Netherlands with respect to Catholicism and Protestantism?

Which portion of the Netherlands did England send money and troops to?

How did the civil war in the Netherlands end?

Which religious groups tried and executed witches?

How did educated Christian theologians, canon lawyers, and officials define witches in a new demonological way?

Approximately how many people were officially tried for witchcraft during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries? How many were executed?

What percentage of those tried and executed were women?

Name two reasons why women were considered more likely to be witches?

How would someone understand the phrase "go to Hell" during the sixteenth century?

What legal change made it more possible for people to be willing to accuse others of being witches?

How did the most famous inquisitions in Spain, Portugal, and Italy treat people accused of witchcraft?

Why were women more likely to be accused of being witches?

How did women gain economic and social security by accusing another woman of being a witch?

How did confessions of being a witch usually end?

What is a "witch panic?"

What meteorological phenomena would trigger a witch panic?

When was the last official execution for witchcraft in England?

When was the last official execution for witchcraft in the Holy Roman Empire?

Identify and explain the significance of each item below:

Anticlericalism

Indulgence

Protestant

Spanish Armada

The Institutes of the Christian Religion

Predestination

Holy Office

Jesuits

Huguenots

Politiques

Edict of Nantes

Union of Utrecht

Explain one difference between the views of Martin Luther and the Decree of the Council of Trent regarding faith.

Explain one historical influence that shaped the views of Martin Luther regarding faith during the period 1450-1550.

Explain one historical influence that shaped the views of the Council of Trent regarding faith during the period 1450-1550.

Explain one **political** effect of the Reformation in England or the Holy Roman Empire during the period 1450-1600.

Explain one **cultural** effect of the Reformation in England or the Holy Roman Empire during the period 1450-1600.

Explain one **economic** effect of the Reformation in England or the Holy Roman Empire during the period 1450-1600.

Explain one similarity between the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic reformation during the period 1450-1600.

Explain one difference between the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic reformation during the period 1450-1600.

Explain **another difference** between the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic reformation during the period 1450-1600.