

## Unit 2 Overview: The Reformation and its Wars

### Essential Question:

3. How did the Reformation challenge and affect European society and political life?

**Possible Essays on the test: If I don't make this clear during our lessons you speak up! By the way, ALL of these were actual FRQs on the AP Exam**

#### The Reformation

1. "Luther was both a revolutionary and a conservative." Evaluate this statement with respect to Luther's responses to the political and social questions of his day.
2. "The Protestant Reformation was primarily an economic event." By describing and determining the relative importance of the economic, political, and religious causes of the Protestant Reformation, defend or refute this statement.
3. Compare and contrast the Lutheran Reformation and the Catholic Reformation of the 16th century regarding the reform of both religious doctrines and religious practices.
4. Assess the extent to which the Protestant Reformation promoted new expectations about social roles in the 16th century. Refer to at least two social groups in your assessment.
5. "The Reformation was a rejection of the secular spirit of the Italian Renaissance." Defend or refute this statement using specific examples from 16th-century Europe.

#### The Age of Religious Wars

1. Discuss the relationship between politics and religion by examining the wars of religion. Choose TWO specific examples from the following: Dutch Revolt, French Wars of Religion, Thirty Years War
2. Discuss the Thirty Years War as the ending place for a number of conflicts and the starting point for a group of others.
3. In 1519 Charles of Hapsburg became Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor. Discuss and analyze the political, social, and religious problems he faced over the course of his imperial reign (1519-1556).

## **Chapter 11**

1. Martin Luther / Lutheranism
2. Transubstantiation
3. John Tetzel
4. Pope Leo X
5. Diet of Worms (1521)
6. Charles V
7. Peasant Revolt
8. Ulrich Zwingli
9. Swiss Reformation
10. Anabaptists
11. John Calvin / Calvinism
12. concept of predestination
13. the "elect"
14. Max Weber
15. English Reformation
16. Henry VIII

17. Anne Boleyn
18. Act of Supremacy
19. Thomas Cranmer
20. Thomas Cromwell
21. Diet/Peace of Augsburg
22. Counter Reformation
23. Council of Trent (1545-1563)
24. Ignatius Loyola

## **Chapter 12**

25. French Wars of Religion
26. Catherine de Medicis
27. Huguenots
28. St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre
29. Henry of Navarre

30. Edict of Nantes
31. Revolt in the Netherlands
32. Philip II
33. William of Orange
34. Mary I
35. Elizabeth I
36. polituques
37. Thirty Years War
38. "Defenestration at Prague"
39. Frederick III of the Palatine
40. Albrecht of Wallenstein
41. Gustavus Adolphus
42. Treaty of Westphalia