

Reformation and Consequences: Crash Course European History #7

- 1) Point out and explain the reasons why the **Peace of Augsburg** (1555) only brought about a temporary peace to the **Holy Roman Empire**.
- 2) Briefly analyze the reasons why **European monarchs** wanted to **centralize** and **professionalize** their power over the **state** in the **16th century**.
- 3) Clarify how **European monarchs** sought to raise **revenue** for their plans.
- 4) Connect the reasons why **Protestantism** was constantly splintering **European communities** and causing serious **social problems** instead of bringing **Christians** together in a new found religious harmony during the **16th century**.
- 5) Develop a logical argument as to why certain aspects of **Protestantism** disrupted aspects of **social harmony** (secure power and political unity) for the **aristocracy** and **monarchy**. Cite examples to defend your answer.
- 6) Describe what happened during the **Affaire des Placards** event in **Paris, France** in 1534. Explain the repercussions of this **anti-Catholic** event.
- 7) Investigate and report as to what **theologian** John Calvin (1509-1564) did in support of **Protestantism** once he arrived in **Geneva** after escaping from **Paris** in 1534.
- 8) Evaluate the **regulations** set up by John Calvin for the **Swiss**. Do you agree or disagree with his **methods** and **regulations** to keep people in line? Defend your answer.
- 9) Draw conclusions as to why Henry VIII (1491-1547) would want to switch the **religion** of **England** to **Protestantism** rather than just keeping in line with the **Catholic tradition**. Analyze and explain how the fatal **love triangle** between Henry VIII, Catherine of

Aragon (1485-1536), and Anne Boleyn (1501-1536) marked the start of the **English Reformation**.

- 10) Connect the reasons why England switched from **English Protestantism**, to **Catholicism**, and then back to **English Protestantism** in the ten or so years following the death of Henry VIII. Include the roles of Mary Stuart (1542-1587), aka Mary I, aka Queen of the Scots, aka **Bloody Mary**, and Elizabeth I (1533-1603), aka the **Virgin Queen**, during this time of transition.
- 11) Describe the consequences surrounding the failure of the **Spanish Armada** to take back **England** for Philip II (1527-1598) of **Spain** in the **Battle of Gravelines** (1588).
- 12) Explain the reasons why the ideas of the **Calvinist Reformation** caused both **political** and **social chaos** in **France** during the **16th century**.
- 13) Clarify how **political** and **social chaos** in **France** led to the **St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre** (1572) where thousands of **Huguenots** were killed by **Catholic** mobs.
- 14) Analyze the immediate result of the **Edict of Nantes** issued by Henry IV (1589-1610) of **France** in 1598, and then clarify why this middle ground helped the **French Huguenots**.