

Reformation

Enduring Understandings

1. The Reformation was a social, political, and economic movement, not just a religious one.

- Social
 - Separated people into different discriminatory factions.
 - Certain religions were not given the same rights
 - Women remained in the home
- Political
 - Countries such as England and France used the Reformation to detach themselves from the power of the Catholic Church, thus increasing their own power.
 - German princes were less influenced by Hapsburg power and were allowed to choose between Lutheranism and Catholicism.
 - Used religion to unite the people with uniform hate of other religious sects.
- Economic
 - The Reformation was used as an excuse to claim territories in other countries and to take back lands belonging to the Catholic Church

2. There were many similarities & differences between the various Protestant reformers.

- Similarities:
 - Belief in a corrupt Catholic Church
 - Reformers spread ideas rapidly
- Differences

Lutheranism	Calvinism	Anabaptism	Quakers
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Faith and Scripture alone• Eucharist believed to be physical presence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strict theocracy• Predestination• Worked hard	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No allegiance to state• Very violent• End of world is near	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pacifists• Influenced by Anabaptists• Influenced Puritans

Essential Questions

1. Why did the Reformation occur?

- Frustration with the Catholic regime
- Increased literacy and the invention of movable-type print
- Critics of the Catholic Church
- Catholic Church losing prestige
- People upset and looking for change
- New ideas coming forth through humanism

2. How did the Reformation change the world religiously, politically, economically, and socially?

- Religiously
 - Divided religion into sects of differing beliefs
 - Put Catholicism on the defensive
- Politically
 - Some sects' rights were taken in certain areas
 - Religion influenced imperialistic actions
 - Theocracies were created
 - Gave way to the rise of monarchies over the church
- Economically
 - Some countries discontinued donations to the Catholic Church, helping their economy to grow
- Socially
 - Created tension between different religious sects
 - Debates between intellectuals
 - Led to religious wars

3. Was the status of women and children in European society changed by the Reformation?

- Marriage became based on compassion and love rather than power and wealth
- Women's role was as teachers
- Women did not hold governmental positions
- Gradually lost rights to manage property
- Children were expected to be religious and were sent to Jesuit schools

Religious Wars

Enduring Understandings

1. Religious conflicts caused a century of upheaval in Early Modern Europe.

- Wars of Philip II
- Henry VIII vs. the Catholic Church
- Civil Wars in France
- Thirty Years' War

2. Political, social, and economic factors also motivated the outbreak of "religious" warfare.

- Political
 - Gave monarchs more political power and loyalty from their subjects
 - Excuses to imperialize
- Social
 - Point out to people flaws in the Catholic Church
 - Gave people more reason to spark conflict

- Economic
 - Monarchies could take Church land
 - No longer paid money to the Church (tithes)

3. **The Thirty Years War had long lasting impacts.**

- Balance of power
- Changed theme of war from religion to politics
- Inspired religious diversity
- Catholic Church will be second to monarchies

4. **The development of a strong Protestant monarchy in England under Elizabeth changed the balance of power in Europe.**

- Mary Queen of Scots was executed by Queen Elizabeth I
- Elizabethan politique policies restored England and strengthened the country

5. **Spain experienced a decline under Philip II from which it never really recovered.**

- Philip II's Spanish Armada lost to England's navy and ended Spain's "Golden Age"
- The Spanish economy declined when artisans and merchants were exiled during the Spanish Inquisition
- Spain lost land as the Netherland gained their independence

6. **The disintegration and reconstruction of France had significant effects on the rest of Europe.**

- Henry IV became an absolute ruler and started the age of Absolutism
- The Hapsburgs became weak and disunited after France beat them in the 30 Years' War

Essential Questions

1. **What gives rulers legitimacy?**

- Birthrights and the Divine Right of Kings
- Their ability to consolidate power
- The ability to rule over the people and to have their good will
- Ruler is recognized by other nations

2. **How does the personal leadership and motivations of political leaders affect their nations?**

- Should a ruler be religiously motivated they tend to act irrationally in the direction of their own aspirations
- People unbiased to their religion (politique) tend to be more focused on the welfare of the people and the country
- Countries with politique leaders tend to be better off and less focused on a specific religion

3. **How do religious motivations affect politics?**

- Religious motivation cause leaders to persecute those of other religions and to act rashly to spread their own
- The best political leaders are the ones who concern themselves with the welfare of the country over a specific religion

4. How did the leadership of Philip II lead to the demise of Spain?

- Philip II created enemies in England and France in his attempt to spread Catholicism
- Philip II's Spanish armadas destroyed by the British; Spain left with almost navy
- Religious motivation caused him to act based on what was best for **his interests** and **not for his country**

5. What qualities made leaders successful in Early Modern Europe, & are these qualities still valued in leaders today?

- Putting the condition of the nation before religious aspirations
- Gaining loyalty amongst citizens
- Putting the country before themselves
- Acquiring friendly relations with surrounding countries
- Allowing individual freedom for the people
- These qualities are still important and used by leaders of today