

Explain the effects of the theological, political, and economic differences that emerged:

Conflicts that challenged the authority of the Church in Rome

- Merchant wealth challenged the Church's view of usury.
- German and English nobility disliked Italian domination of the Church.
- The Church's great political power and wealth caused conflict.
- Church corruption and the sale of indulgences were widespread and caused conflict.

Martin Luther (the Lutheran tradition)

- Views: Salvation by faith alone, Bible as the ultimate authority, all humans equal before God
- Actions: 95 theses, birth of the Protestant Church

John Calvin (the Calvinist tradition)

- Views: Predestination, faith revealed by living a righteous life, work ethic
- Actions: Expansion of the Protestant Movement

King Henry VIII

- Views: Dismissed the authority of the Pope in Rome
- Actions: Divorced; broke with Rome; headed the national church in England; appropriated lands and wealth of the Roman Catholic Church in England

Queen Elizabeth I

- Anglican Church
- Tolerance for dissenters
- Expansion and colonialism
- Victory over the Spanish Armada (1588)

Describe the impact of religious conflicts, the Inquisition, and Catholic Reformation on society and government actions.

Reformation in **Germany**

- Princes in Northern Germany converted to Protestantism, ending the authority of the Pope in their states.
- The Hapsburg family and the authority of the Holy Roman Empire continued to support the Roman Catholic Church.
- Conflict between Protestants and Catholics resulted in devastating wars (e.g., Thirty Years' War).

Reformation in **France**

- Catholic monarchy granted Protestant Huguenots freedom of worship by the Edict of Nantes (later revoked).
- Cardinal Richelieu changed the focus of the Thirty Years' War from a religious to a political conflict.

Catholic Reformation

- Dissenters before Martin Luther: Jan Huss, John Wycliffe

Counter-Reformation:

- The Council of Trent reaffirmed most Church doctrine and practices.
- The Society of Jesus (The Jesuits) was founded to spread Catholic doctrine around the world.
- The Inquisition was used to reinforce Catholic doctrine.

Describe changing cultural values, traditions, and philosophies, and assessing the role of the printing press.

Changing cultural values, traditions, and philosophies

- Growth of secularism
- Growth of individualism
- Eventual growth of religious tolerance

Role of the printing press

- Growth of literacy was stimulated by the Gutenberg printing press.
- The Bible was printed in English, French, and German