

Name: _____ Per #: _____

Crash Course European History: Viewing Guide
Episode 7: Reformation's Consequences

- New Monarchs
- Jean Calvin
- Affair of the Placards
- Predestination
- Henry VIII of England
- Catherine of Aragon
- Thomas More
- Anne Boleyn
- Church of England/ Anglican
- King Edward VI of England
- Mary I of England
- Phillip II
- Elizabeth I of England
- Spanish Armada
- Huguenots
- St Bartholomew's Day Massacre
- King Henry of Navarre (later Henry IV of France)
- *Politiques*

1. So far, Crash Course has mentioned Catholicism and Lutheranism prominently in Western Europe. What other Christian religions have you heard of?
2. The 1555 Peace of Augsburg did bring temporary peace, but meanwhile, monarchs were starting to see a need to _____ and _____ the exercise of state power so they could tax more to buy new weapons, harbors, ships, etc.
3. Ivan the Terrible of _____ and Suleyman the Magnificent of _____ were taking new territory.
4. New Monarchs focused on:
5. Meanwhile, some new religious sects were promoting more radical kinds of _____ stemming from their individual relationships with God.
6. Some Anabaptists used _____ to experiment with polygamy.
7. _____ encouraged women to preach and engage in religious activism.
8. In 1534, posters denouncing the Catholic Church appeared all over _____, called the "Affair of the Placards." This event led Jean Calvin to flee France.
9. In Geneva, Calvin set up a _____, a state based on and run according to religious doctrine.
10. Calvin's theocracy in Geneva came to be known as _____ because it was the epicenter of the reformed church.
11. Meanwhile, Henry VIII was using Protestantism to _____ and _____.

12. Catherine of Aragon was the aunt of _____ and the wife of _____.
13. The main change of Anglicanism is that it combined secular and religious authority in one person _____.
14. Mary I married _____ of Spain, son of Charles V, which might have united England and most of the continent, if not for Mary's death.
15. Elizabeth I restored England to _____.
16. Phillip II launched the _____ to take back England, but due in part to bad weather, England defeated it.
17. Phillip II managed to _____ Spain, despite wealth from the new world, in part because of expensive wars and in part because they did not have a great understanding of _____.
18. In France, the spread of _____ led to conflict in cities as people fought over the role of church and state.
19. _____ said that the French political authority ruled the Church in France but it was still Catholic. French Calvinists became known as _____.
20. Thousands of Huguenots in Paris and elsewhere will killed in:
21. When he became king and converted to Catholicism, Henry IV of France supposedly said:
22. The _____ in 1598 allowed Protestantism in the French Kingdom.
23. Those who put aside personal religious beliefs in favor of political tranquility, like Henry IV of France and Elizabeth I of England are known as:
24. Give a specific example of how the Reformation impacted women:

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