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**AP European History**

*Chapter 13 Review Part 1*

1. North humanists were also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Northern humanists focused on what three sources for their education?
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the most influential of all the Christian humanists was who formulated and popularized the reform program of Christian humanism and he was educated at one of the schools of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, religious community established in the late 14th century by Geert Groote at Deventer, in the Netherlands.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_printed in 1503, reflected his preoccupation with religion.- Erasmus called his conception of religion “the philosophy of Christ,” by which he meant that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should be a guiding philosophy for the direction of daily life rather than the system of dogmatic beliefs and practices that the medieval church seemed to stress (He emphasized inner piety and deemphasized the external forms of religion such as sacraments, pilgrimages, fasts, veneration of saints, and relics).
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Erasmus was able to engage in a humorous yet effective criticism of the most corrupt practices of his own society. He was especially harsh on the abuses within the ranks of the clergy.
9. Erasmus’ program did not achieve the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the church that he so desired.
10. His \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and his emphasis on education were quickly overwhelmed by the passions of the Reformation.
11. Why did Erasmus eventually disapprove of Luther and the Protestant reformers?
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wrote Utopia in 1516, an account of the idealistic life and institutions of the community of Utopia – Greek for “nowhere” an imaginary island on the vicinity of the New World. It reflects his own concerns with the economic, social, and political problems of his day.
13. In serving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, More came face to face with the abuses and corruption he had criticized in Utopia.
14. More willingly gave up his life opposing England’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the Roman Catholic church over the divorce of King Henry VIII. (Executed by Decapitation)
15. The Protestant Reformation began with a typical medieval question:
16. Catholic doctrine had emphasized that both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_were required of a Christian to achieve personal salvation.
17. In Luther’s eyes, human beings, weak and powerless in the sight of an almighty God, could never do enough good works to merit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
18. Through his study of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, especially his work on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the Romans, Luther rediscovered another way of viewing this problem.
19. To Luther, humans are saved not through their good works but through faith in the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, made possible by the sacrifice of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the cross.
20. The doctrine of salvation or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_became the primary doctrine of the Protestant Reformation (justification in the act by which a person is made deserving of salvation).
21. According to Luther, what was the chief guide to religious truth?
22. What were the two twin pillars of sole authority in religious affairs of the Protestant Reformation.
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
23. In 1517, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_had issued a special jubilee indulgence to finance the ongoing construction of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Rome.
24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a rambunctious Dominican, hawked the indulgences in Germany with the slogan “ As soon as the coin in the coffer rings, the soul from purgatory springs.”
25. Luther was greatly distressed by the sale of indulgences, certain that people were simply guaranteeing their eternal damnation by relying on these pieces of paper to assure themselves of salvation. Greatly angered, Luther issued his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
26. Although scholars are unsure whether he nailed them to a church door in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, as is traditionally alleged, or mailed them to his ecclesiastical superior.
27. Luther’s opponent, the capable Catholic theologian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, forced Luther to move beyond indulgences and deny the authority of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and councils during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
28. In three pamphlets published in 1520, Luther moved toward a more definite break with the Catholic church. What did each pamphlet target?
	1. The Address to the Nobility of the German Nation
	2. The Babylonian Captivity of the Church
	3. On the Freedom of a Christian Man
29. In Nuremberg, where an active city council led by the dynamic city secretary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_brought a conversion as early as 1525. This was the first imperial city to convert to Lutheranism.
30. When it became apparent that Luther’s movement threatened the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Christendom, the older generation of Christian humanists, including Erasmus, broke with the reformer.
31. Philip Melanchthon arrived in Wittenberg in 1518 at the age of twenty-one to teach Greek and Hebrew, was immediately attracted to Luther’s ideas, and became his staunch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
32. Luther’s greatest challenge was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ War.
33. Many peasants had not been touched by the gradual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ improvement of the early sixteenth century.
34. In Southwestern Germany influential local lords continued to abuse their peasants, and new demands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and other services caused them to wish for a return to “the good old days.”
35. Social discontent soon became entangled with religious revolt as peasants looked to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for support.
36. It was not Luther, however, but one of his ex-followers, the radical\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who inflamed the peasants against their rulers with his fiery language: “Strike while the iron us hot!”
37. *Against the Robbing and Murdering Hordes of Peasants*- Luther called on the German princes to “smite, slay and stab” the stupid and stubborn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
38. Luther, who knew how much his reformation of the church depended on the full support of the German \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
39. According to Luther- the state and its rulers were ordained by God and given the authority to maintain the peace and order necessary for the spread of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
40. Luther kept only two of the Catholic church’s seven sacraments, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
41. Regarding the Lord’s Supper, Luther denied the Catholic doctrine of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which taught that the substance of the bread and wine consumed in the rite is miraculously transformed into the body and blood of Jesus.
42. Luther came to rely increasingly on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to organize and guide the new Lutheran reformed churches.
43. Following his own denunciation of clerical celibacy, Luther married a former nun, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in 1525.
44. In 1519, Charles I, king of Spain and grandson of Emperor Maximilian, was elected Holy Roman Emperor as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(1519-1556).
45. Charles V’s chief political concern was his rivalry with the Valois king of France, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1515-1547) over disputed territory in southern France, the Netherlands, the Rhineland, northern Spain, and Italy.
46. Habsburg-Valois Wars (1521-1544) fought intermittently for twenty four years preventing Charles V from concentrating on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ problem in Germany.
47. Fearful of Charles’s power in Italy, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1523-1534) joined the side of Francis I in the second Habsburg-Valois War (1527-1529), but with catastrophic results. He came to terms with the emperor after a bloody sacking, and by 1530, Charles V stood supreme over much of Italy.
48. A new threat: The Ottoman Turks, under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(1520-1566), had defeated and killed King Louis of Hungary, Charles’s brother-in-law, at the Battle of Mohacs in 1526.
49. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_overran most of Hungary, moved into Austria, and advanced as far as Vienna, where they were finally repulsed in 1529.
50. Germany’s medieval development had enabled these states to become quite independent of imperial authority. They had no desire to have a strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
51. Charles’s attempt to settle the Lutheran problem at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1530 proved completely inadequate, and the emperor wound up demanding that the Lutherans return to the Catholic church by April 15, 1531.
52. In February 1531, fearful of Charles’s intentions, eight princes and eleven cities –all Lutheran- formed a defensive alliance known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
53. In the first phase of the Schmalkaldic Wars (1546-1547), the emperor’s forces decisively defeated the Lutherans at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.