



# Social Studies Virtual Learning

## Period 1 Review: Protestant Reformation and the Wars of Religion

**April 8, 2020**



# AP European History

Lesson: April 8, 2020

**Objective/Learning Target:** Students will be able to explain the major concepts from the **Protestant Reformation**, and the **Wars of Religion**

# Warm Up

1. Brainstorm 5 people, events, concepts, or ideas from each of the topics covered today:
  - a. Middle Ages
  - b. Renaissance
  - c. Age of Exploration

# Lesson/Activity (Read this carefully)



1. For each of the “Vision Quests” Identify what each image could represent
  - a. For example the **School of Athens could represent:** the Renaissance, Classicism, Raphael the painter, idealized human form, and/or new art strategies such as the use of depth
  - b. The Purpose of each Vision Quest is to get you thinking about major topics for a topic. While there is not just one correct answer a list of potential answers is located on the following slide for each vision quest
2. For the other slides:
  - a. As you work through each slide take time to think, discuss with a partner/guardian, and use your notes/ textbook/ flashcards to answer questions and complete activities. **Answers to questions are highlighted in yellow**
  - b. These lessons designed to help you prepare for the AP Test, practice important skills, AND to review important information from **you will get out as much as you put into these lessons.**
  - c. **If you need help or clarification PLEASE reach out to your AP Euro teacher. Even if we can not help you in person we want to help you!**

**Reformation and Religious Wars**→ list the 10 most important terms and people from this unit. You may use a partner and your notes. Hints on the next slide if you get stuck!

# Reformation and Religious Wars →

list the 10 most important terms and people from this unit. You may use a partner and your notes. Hints on the next slide if you get stuck!

With your partner/on your paper decide which are the 8 most important ideas from this list about the Reformation

- Witch trials
- Indulgence
- 30 years war
- Politique
- Counter Reformation/  
Catholic Reformation
  - Jesuit
  - Baroque

- Martin Luther
  - Lutheranism
  - 95 Thesis
- John Calvin
  - Calvinists
  - Puritans
- Protestant
  - Huguenot
  - Anglican
  - Gutenberg Bible
- Leo X
- Charles V
- Philip II
- Henry VIII (wives?)
- Thomas Moore  
(Renaissance?)
- Elizabeth I
- Printing press
  - Gutenberg Bible
  - Vernacular
- Erasmus (Renaissance?)
- Gutenberg Bible
- Etc



Tell me the story of this map → are there any important dates/events we need to know??



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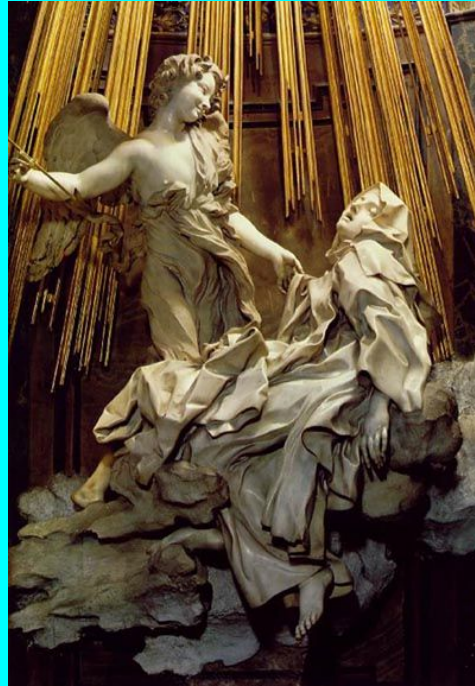
- Printing press developed in HRE
- 1517 Martin Luther 95 Thesis
- Internal divisions in the Holy Roman Empire in the different principalities
- 1524-25 Peasant revolts in the HRE
- 1555 Peace of Augsburg
  - What was this?
  - What was the significance?
  - What does this show us about the Holy Roman Emperor's power?
- French Wars of Religion (Huguenots)
- Henry VIII and the Anglican Church in England
- Catholic dominance in Italy, Spain, and Ireland



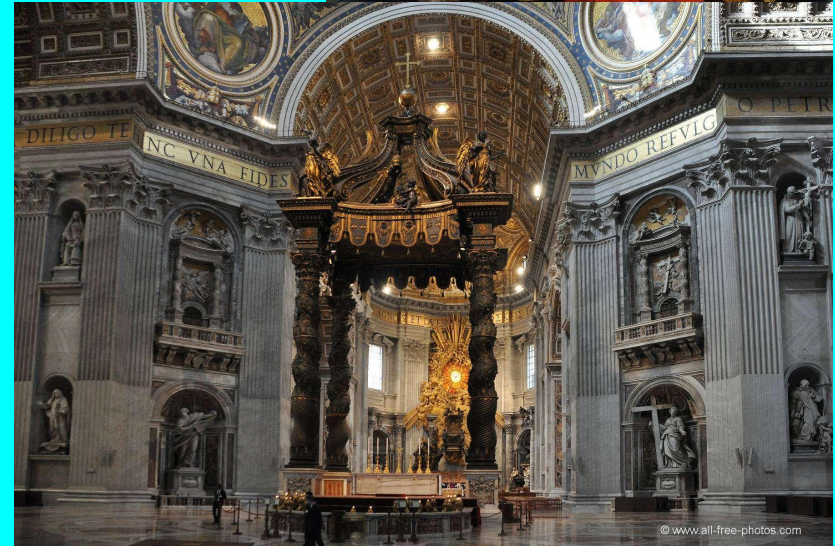


<<Caravaggio,  
*Conversion  
of St. Paul*

Rubens,  
*Descent from  
the Cross*>>



Bernini, *Ecstasy of Saint  
Teresa*



^^St. Peter's Basilica

Questions:

1. How was Baroque art used as a tool of the Catholic Church during the Counter Reformation?
2. What was the Council of Trent?
3. What was the style that Protestants preferred?

## Questions:

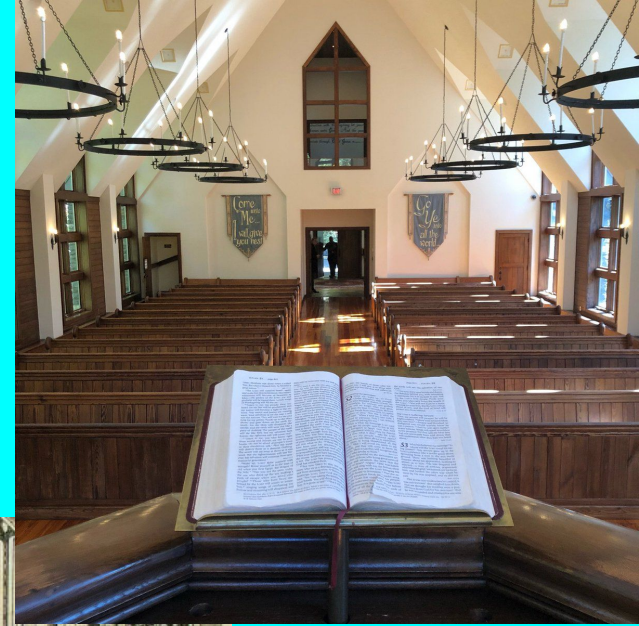
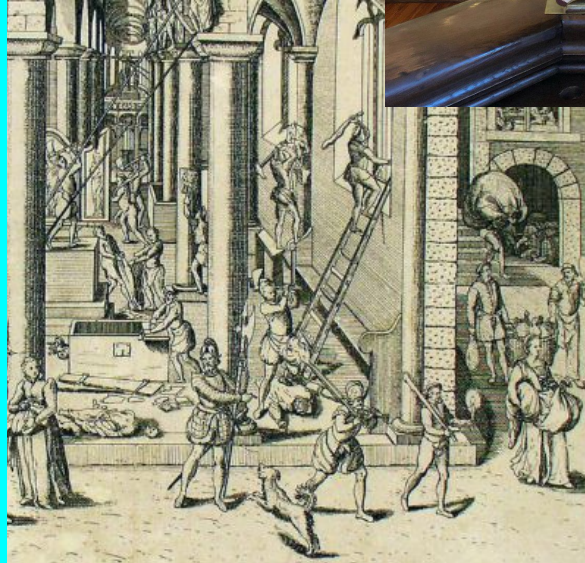
1. How was Baroque art used as a tool of the Catholic Church during the Counter Reformation?

- a. The popularity of the Baroque style was encouraged by the Catholic Church, which had decided at the Council of Trent that the arts should communicate religious themes and direct emotional involvement in response to the Protestant Reformation.

2. What was the Council of Trent?

3. What was the style that Protestants preferred?

- a. Iconoclasm - Zwingli and Calvin, not only rejected the creation and use of images for worship, but saw them as a distraction. In regions under their influence, therefore, the pictures and sculptures which had filled the mediaeval churches were removed (as you can see in the bottom picture). In some places this was done in an orderly fashion, the images being withdrawn from worship without being destroyed, but elsewhere they were thrown on to bonfires or smashed to pieces while still inside the churches.



^^Puritan Church

# Use your notes to review the following religious conflicts on the next 4 slides:

## Philip II

- Son of Charles V (who abdicated in 1556)
- Spanish Armada
- 80 years war



# Use your notes to review the following religious conflicts on the next 4 slides:

## Huguenots

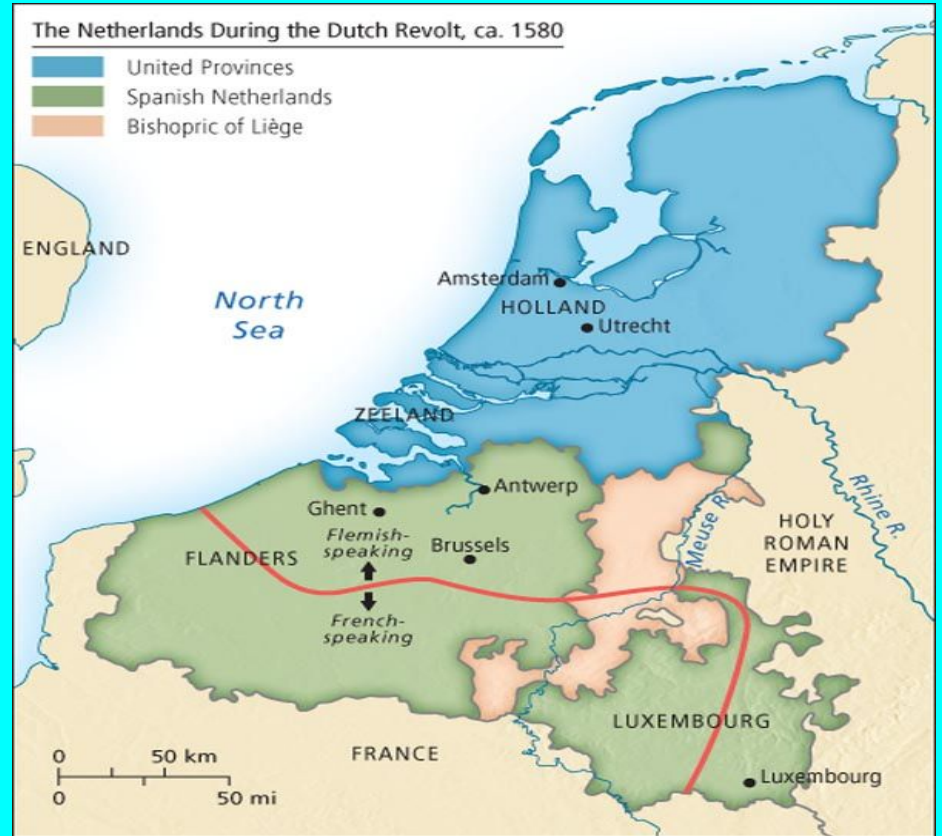
- French Wars of religion
- Who were the key players??
- What was the outcomes?
- What was the significance of the St. Bartholomew's day Massacre?
- How was the Edict of Nantes an example of Poletique?



# Use your notes to review the following religious conflicts on the next 4 slides:

## Dutch Revolt

- Who was the Dutch fighting against?
- What was their goal?
- Were they successful?



The Big One- The Thirty Years War- tell the story of the war, what were the major conflicts? What were the phases of the war?

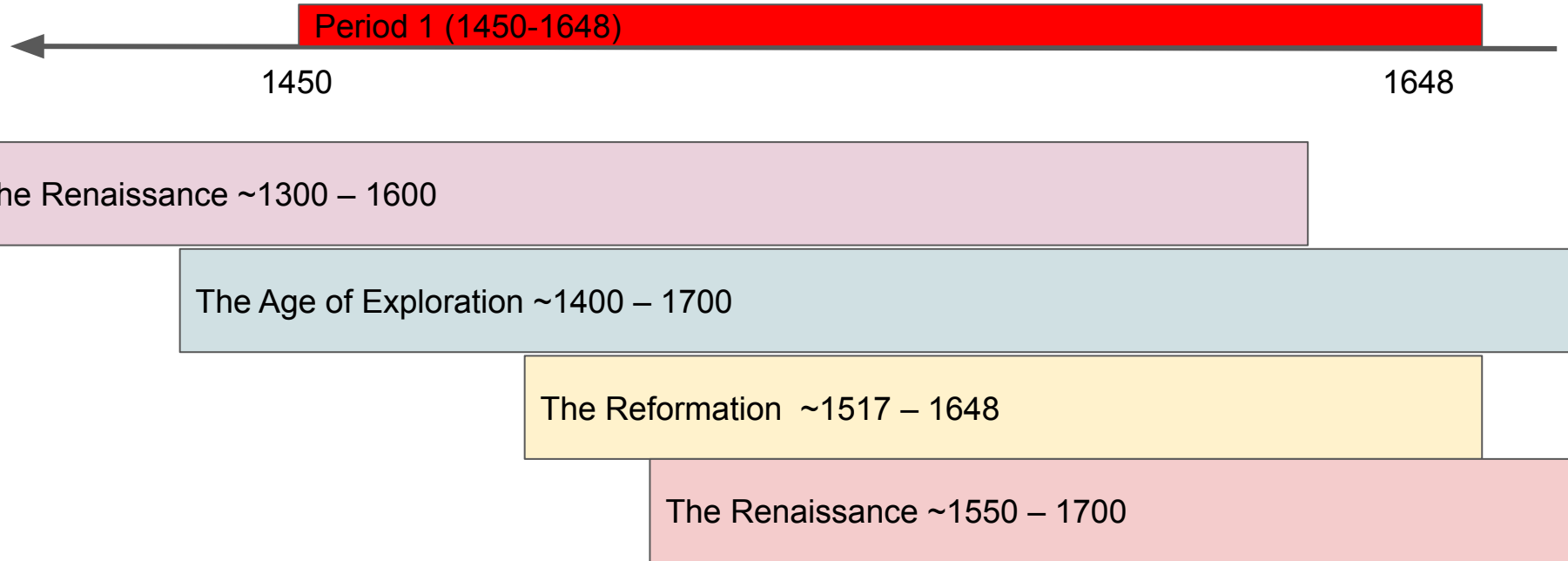


The Big One- The Thirty Years War- tell the story of the war, what were the major conflicts? What were the phases of the war?

What were the Impacts of the Treaty of Westphalia????



# Wrap up activity: lay your flashcards from Period 1 chronologically



**Age of Absolutism** is usually thought to **begin** with the reign of Louis XIV (1643–1715) and ends with the French Revolution (1789). Although Absolutists such as King Henry the 8th of England ruled from 1509-1547