

Renaissance and Reformation

Lesson 4 Catholics and Protestants

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why does conflict develop?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

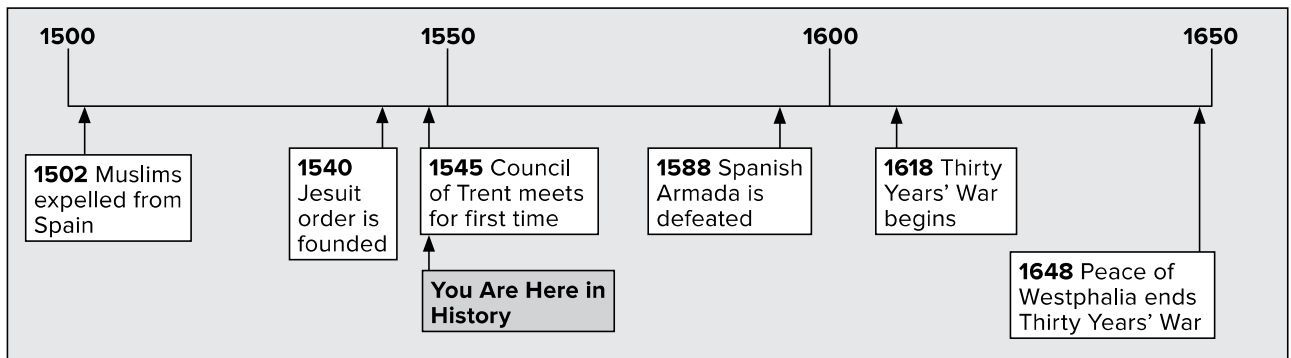
1. *How did the Catholic Church respond to the spread of Protestantism?*
2. *How did wars of religion affect Europe?*

Terms to Know

seminary a school for religious training

heresy a religious belief that goes against what the church says is true

When did it happen?



What do you know?

Read each statement. Circle T if you think the statement is true. Circle F if you think the statement is false.

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A priest could learn about the Bible at a seminary. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The Spanish Armada defeated the English navy. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The Catholic Church lost members after the Reformation. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. All countries in Europe became Protestant. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. The Reformation led to war between the countries of Europe. | T <input type="checkbox"/> | F <input type="checkbox"/> |

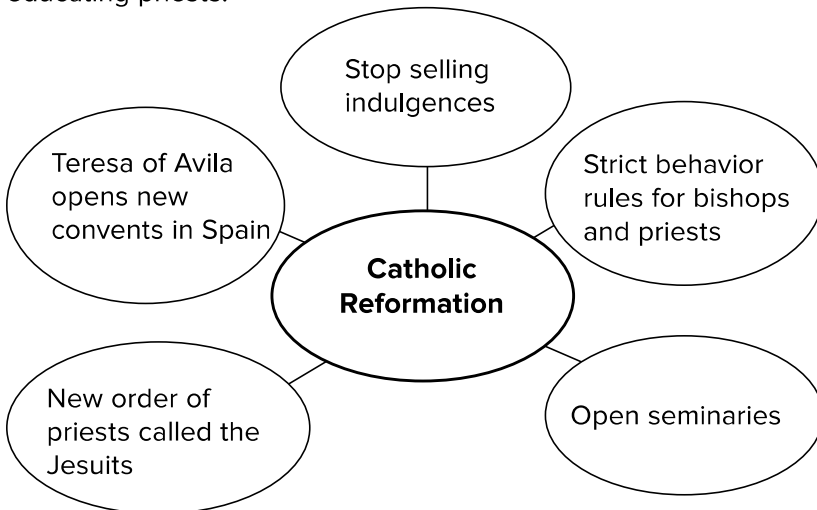
Renaissance and Reformation

Lesson 4 Catholics and Protestants, *Continued*

The Catholic Reformation

In the 1500s and 1600s, the Catholic Church tried to stop Protestantism. This was called the Catholic Reformation.

The Catholic Church knew it needed to change. Pope Paul III called a church meeting at Trent, Italy. The Council of Trent made Catholic beliefs clear. It also ended many abuses. For example, the Catholic church stopped selling indulgences. The council set up strict rules for how bishops and priests should act. They were told to work harder at teaching the faith. The Catholic church set up seminaries to train priests. A **seminary** is a special school for educating priests.



Spain was formed in 1469 when King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella married and joined their two kingdoms. They wanted a strong nation. They thought if everyone in Spain were Catholic, Spain would be united and loyal.

Muslims had ruled much of Spain during the Middle Ages. Catholics, Jews, and Muslims lived together with few problems at that time. Christians and Jews had to pay special taxes and had limited rights, but they were allowed to practice their own religions.

This religious harmony ended when Catholics took over Spain. Jews and Muslims were no longer welcome. Spain's rulers set up the Spanish Inquisition to find out people's religious beliefs. The Spanish Inquisition was a Catholic court. It was designed to uncover **heresy**, or beliefs that oppose church teachings. The Spanish Inquisition used torture and executions. About 2,000 Spaniards were killed.



Explaining

1. What did Catholic leaders discuss at the Council of Trent?



Drawing Conclusions

2. How would the seminaries help reform the Catholic Church?



Marking the Text

3. Circle the names of three religions that lived side by side in Spanish kingdoms before the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella.



Identifying

4. What was the Spanish Inquisition?

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Lesson 4 Catholics and Protestants, *Continued*

 **Reading Check**

5. What was the goal of the Spanish Inquisition?

 **Paraphrasing**

6. How did war between Spain and England start?

 **Marking the Text**

7. Underline the description of the ships in the Spanish Armada.

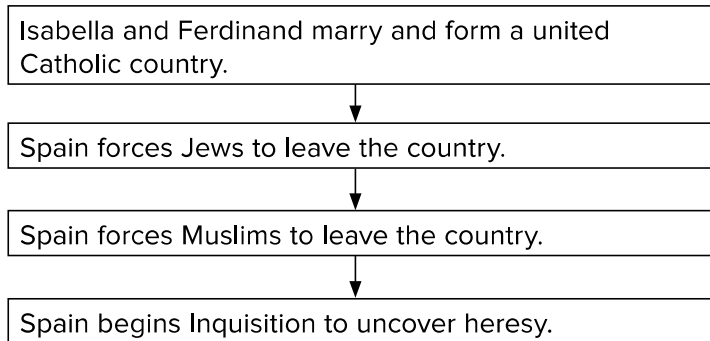
 **Explaining**

8. Why did French nobles rebel against the Catholic king?

In 1492 Ferdinand and Isabella ordered all Jews to become Catholic or leave the country. Ten years later, they ordered Muslims to do the same.

Church and government controls did not stop writers and artists in Catholic Spain. Miguel de Cervantes was a writer. He wrote the novel *Don Quixote* about a funny knight and his servant.

Events in Catholic Spain after 1469



Religious Wars

By the mid-1500s, Christians in Europe were divided. Most northern Europeans were Protestant. Most southern Europeans were Catholic. Differences in religions led to wars in Europe. These wars lasted until about 1650.

During the rule of Queen Elizabeth I, England was the strongest Protestant power in Europe. Spain, led by King Philip II, was the strongest Catholic power. When Elizabeth helped the Protestant Dutch rebel against Spain, Philip grew angry. He decided to invade England.

In 1588 Philip sent a huge fleet, called the Spanish Armada, to England through the English Channel. This is the narrow body of water between England and Europe. The Spanish ships were large and had many guns. However, they were hard to steer. The smaller English ships moved faster. They drove back the Armada. Then there was a great storm and many Spanish ships were lost. The Protestant English had defeated the Catholic Spanish.

During the 1500s, most people in France were Catholic. Wealthy people, though, became Protestant. They were called Huguenots. They followed the ideas of John Calvin.

Many French nobles wanted to be able to practice their religion freely. They also wanted to weaken the power of the king of France.

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A civil war broke out between Protestants and Catholics in France. The Huguenots were led by Henry of Navarre who became King Henry IV of France. He wanted people to be loyal to him. He decided to change his religion, or **convert**, to Catholicism. He thought that being the king of France was more important than being Protestant.

Henry worked to end the religious war in France. He issued an edict, or order, when he visited the city of Nantes. The Edict of Nantes said that Catholicism was the official religion of France. However, it also gave Huguenots the right to worship as they wanted.

Catholic and Protestant Conflicts

- England destroyed the Spanish Armada.
- The Huguenots fought the Catholic rulers of France.
- The Thirty Years' War started in Bohemia and spread through Europe.

The worst religious war of the Reformation began when Protestant nobles in Bohemia turned against their Catholic king. The war lasted for 30 years. France, Sweden, and Denmark sent troops to help the Protestants. Spain and the Holy Roman Empire supported the Catholics. Even though France was a Catholic country, it helped the Protestants in order to win territory and wealth. The war was not just about religion.

The German people suffered greatly in the war. Finally, in 1643, the Holy Roman Emperor asked for peace. To end the war, the countries signed the Peace of Westphalia. After the war, Spain and the Holy Roman Empire were weaker. France was a stronger nation.

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Check for Understanding

List two responses the Catholic Church had toward the Reformation.

1. _____

2. _____

List two events that led to the end of the Reformation.

3. _____

4. _____

Marking the Text

9. Underline the name of the agreement that ended the Thirty Years' War.

Reading Check

10. Why was the Edict of Nantes important in the history of France?

11. Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line. Title the anchor tab *Reformation*. Label the first tab *Beginning* and the next tab *End*. Draw an arrow from left to right, across both tabs.

Write words or short phrases to record what you remember about the beginning and end of the Reformation.