

❖❖AP European History❖❖

Chapter Fourteen Terms

Martin Luther:

Martin Luther was the leader of the protestant Reformation that rocked Europe in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. Luther had become an Augustinian friar in Erfurt after a terrifying storm prompted him to give himself to God in exchange for his life; this was much against his father's wishes, whom had wanted Luther to become a lawyer. At the University of Wittenberg, Luther was a professor of the Scriptures. As time went by, he began to form beliefs that were different from those previously taught, including the idea that a simple faith in God could lead to salvation and the hate of Catholic abuses and the sale of indulgences. As men like John Tetzel began to sell more and more indulgences in order to pay for Pope Leo X's St. Peter's Basilica, Luther decided to act. He wrote "Ninety-Five Theses on the Power of Indulgences" and posted it to the church doors in Wittenberg; the document was then spread because of the printing press and was made accessible to many more people. By doing this, Luther was challenging the power of the pope, which caused trouble. Luther's denial of papal power led to them condemning some of his works and eventually his excommunication. Charles V called him to the Diet of Worms, where Luther refused to recant and was declared an outlaw; Frederick of Saxony, however, protected Luther after this. In 1530, the first Diet of Augsburg occurred because of Luther's work; in 1555, the Peace of Augsburg would allow German nobles the ability to practice either Protestantism or Catholicism. Through his *To the Christian Nobility of the German Nation*, he had sparked feelings of German nationalism as early as 1520- despite Germany not becoming a nation until hundreds of years later. Martin Luther is important because he was responsible for the Protestant Reformation (and this led to the Catholic Reformation) and for sparking nationalistic feelings in Germany. He also made the Bible more accessible for Germans, as he translated the New Testament into German.

Henry VIII:

Henry VIII was the king of England in the early and mid- sixteenth century. Henry VIII is known for his six wives: Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard, and Catherine Parr. Henry had wanted a male heir in order to avoid another English civil war, and hoped that his brother (Arthur)'s widow, Catherine of Aragon could give him what he wanted. This was not the case, as his only surviving child with Catherine of Aragon was Mary. When Henry met Anne Boleyn, he decided that he wanted to divorce Catherine and marry Anne instead. Pope Clement VII, however, would not let him do so. This prompted Henry to split his entire country from Rome; he created the Anglican Church not for religious reasons but for political and economic reasons. The Supremacy Act of 1534 made it official: Henry VIII was the head of the Church of England. This gave Henry more land and wealth, leading him to build a larger navy for England. Some men, like humanist Thomas More, were against Henry's break from Roman Catholicism; More was then beheaded because of treason. Anne Boleyn, Henry's second wife and mother to the future Queen Elizabeth, was also beheaded by Henry not long after their marriage. He then married Jane Seymour and she gave him the long-awaited male heir: Edward VI. Seymour died a couple days after the boy's death, to the distraught of Henry. Henry went on to have three other wives before his death. Henry VIII is important because of his splitting from the Catholic faith for economic and political reasons and for his confiscation of all church lands- which then led him to build up England's naval power.

Charles V:

Charles V was the Holy Roman Emperor and later inherited more land in the mid-sixteenth century. Martin Luther caused Charles many problems. Charles attempted to stop the Protestant Reformation, as he was fairly involved with Pope Leo X and Pope Clement VII. Charles was unsuccessful at crushing the Protestant Reformation, but he himself maintained power because of his place in the Austrian Hapsburg family. Charles had land claims not only in Spain but in the New World as well; he is seen as possibly the last medieval emperor. Charles V is important because he signified the height of Hapsburg power and was one of the last great medieval emperors. He is also important because he failed to stop the Protestant Reformation from spreading.

Council of Trent:

The Council of Trent was called by Charles V and Pope Paul III in the mid-sixteenth century. The purpose of the Council of Trent was to help reform the Catholic Church and to attempt to regain the support of Protestants; the Council of Trent is sometimes regarded as the cornerstone of the Counter-Reformation. Problems that had once affected the church- pluralism and simony to name a couple- were no longer an issue. A high importance was also put on some values, such as the value of marriage between a man and a woman. The Council of Trent is important because of its success at reforming the Catholic Church and for getting rid of problems that had long troubled church members.

Peace of Augsburg:

The Peace of Augsburg was an agreement reached by Holy Roman Emperor Charles V and the Schmalkaldic League (Lutheran princes in the HRE) in 1555; the first Diet of Augsburg meeting was in 1530, and the Peace of Augsburg followed this event by twenty five years. The Peace of Augsburg allowed for the princes within the Holy Roman Empire to decide their faith, and thus Lutheranism was final accepted. The Peace of Augsburg is important because it was the first time that Lutheranism was recognized and it also hindered the unification of Germany as the German states became divided.

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Calvinism:

Calvinism was created by John Calvin in Geneva in the mid-sixteenth century. It was a major branch of Protestantism, and Calvinists believed in the absolute authority of God. The cornerstone of Calvin's theology was the belief in absolute sovereignty of God and the weakness of humanity. Calvinists believed in predestination- that is, some people were predetermined by God to be saved. Calvinism affected many areas of Europe, including Switzerland, the Netherlands, and England. Their economic and social ideas, like the Protestant work ethic, influenced future groups like the Puritans and even reached America. Calvinism is important because of its great effect on European life and values in some areas and for its impact on future groups and generations.