

Modern European History

Chapter 14: Religion, Warfare, And Sovereignty: 1540-1660

Chapter 14 Section 1 IDs and Questions

On another sheet of paper, use the information in Chapter 14 and the glossary of your text to identify the historical importance of each term and then to answer the questions that follow. (The terms are in the order that they appear in the text.)

Section 1: Page 504-517

The Price Revolution

Huguenots

Duke of Guise

Henry of Navarre

Catherine de Medici

Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre (August 24, 1572)

Henry IV (r. 1589-1610)

1598: the Edict of Nantes

Philip II (r. 1556-1598)

The Council of Blood (reign of terror)

the Spanish Armada (1618-1648)

"Good Queen Bess"

The Thirty Years' War (1618-1648)

Gustavus Adolphus (1594-1632)

The Peace of Westphalia (1648)

The decline of Spain

Catalunya revolt (1640)

Cardinal Richelieu (1585-1642)

the "intendants"

The Fronde (1648-1653)

Louis XIV

Anne of Austria

Cardinal Mazarin

1. How did the Price Revolution add to the turbulence of the period 1540–1660?
2. Why did most European states try rigorously to repress all minority religious opinion? What did these states fear?
3. How did the Thirty Years' War begin as a religious war in Germany and end as an international struggle? In the aftermath of the Peace of Westphalia, who were the greatest winners and losers?

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Chapter 14 Section 2 IDs and Questions

On another sheet of paper, use the information in Chapter 14 and the glossary of your text to identify the historical importance of each term and then to answer the questions that follow. (The terms are in the order that they appear in the text.)

Section 2: Page 517-527

The English Civil War

James I (r. 1603-1625)

Puritans

Charles I (r. 1625-1649)

William Laud

the Petition of Right

Cavaliers, Roundheads, and Independents

Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658)

The Rump Parliament

The Commonwealth (Republic)

The Protectorate

Charles II (r. 1660-1685)

Witchcraft accusations

Pope Innocent VIII

Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679)

Leviathan (1651)

Miguel de Cervantes (1547-1616)

Don Quixote

Christopher Marlowe (1564-1593)

William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

John Milton (1608-1674)

Paradise Lost

1. Why does the expression “Age of Doubt, Age of Uncertainty” describe the intellectual climate of seventeenth-century Europe?
2. Why did an outbreak of witchcraft mania occur during the seventeenth century?
3. How did the age of religious wars affect the development of political theory in the early modern period?