

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

Europe in Crisis:

1. What does the word militant mean?
2. What was the chief cause of the religious wars that plagued Europe?
3. What were other important roles in the conflicts in Europe?

Spain's Militant Catholicism:

1. Who was the greatest supporter of Militant Catholicism?
2. What was his first major goal? What did he do to strengthen his control?
3. What did Spain see itself as being?

Resistance from the Netherlands:

1. The Spanish Netherlands consisted of how many provinces?
2. What was a result of Philip's attempts to strengthen his control?
3. What happened when Philip tried to crush Calvinism in the Netherlands?

4. William the Silent lead a revolt against King Philip. What was the result?

5. Answer 1 & 2 of Geography Skills questions on page 455.

1.

2.

Protestantism in England:

1. Who ascended to the English throne in 1558?

2. What happened during her reign?

3. Elizabeth was intelligent, careful, and self-confident. With those attributes she moved quickly to solve what? Why?

4. What did the Church of England follow under Queen Elizabeth? How did the people respond?

5. Elizabeth was also moderate in her foreign policy. What does that mean?

6. Why was she trying to keep power balanced between Spain and France? How did she do this?

Defeat of the Spanish Armada:

1. What did Philip II do in 1588? Why did he do it?

2. What happened to the Spanish Armada?
3. What happened to the world power of Spain?
4. The real power in Europe shifted to who?
5. Answer questions 1 & 2 of Turning Point:
 - 1.
 - 2.

The French Wars of Religion:

1. The French civil wars were also known as what? Why?

Huguenots:

1. What were Huguenots? Why were they a powerful political threat to the Crown?
2. Who opposed the Huguenots? What advantage did they have?
3. Religion was the most important issue, but what were the people interested in?

Henry IV and the Edict of Nantes:

1. How long did the battle between the Catholics and the Huguenots last?
2. Who succeeded to the throne in 1589? What did he do to be accepted?
3. Once king, what did Henry IV issue? What did it do?

Crisis in Europe:

1. What happened from 1560-1650? What was the problem?

Economic and Social Crisis:

1. What happened to Spain and Italy's economy?
2. How did population figures affect Europe's worsening conditions?
3. What contributed to the decline in population numbers?

The Witchcraft Trials:

1. What is witchcraft?
2. What happened during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to the lives of many Europeans?
3. What was a result?

4. Who was accused of witchcraft? Were they right?

5. Why did they confess?

6. What caused a decline in witchcraft trials?

7. Answer the DBQ's 1 & 2 on page 459.

1.

2.

The Thirty Years' War

1.) Why did disputes continue in Germany?

Causes of the War

1.) What was the other term given to the 30 Years' War?

2.) What were 3 motives that caused the wars? List each stage

Effects of the War

1.) Who did not get involved in the War?

2.) What officially ended the war in Germany? When?

3.) What did the *Peace of Westphalia* do?

Revolutions in England

1.) Who was the struggle for power between in England? Why?

The Stuarts and Divine Right

1.) Who claimed the throne after Queen Elizabeth I died?

2.) What did he think gave him power to rule? Explain

3.) What did Parliament think about his proclamation?

4.) What was the problem within the Parliament and religion?

5.) What did Charles I (son of James) do that caused controversy?

Civil War and Commonwealth

1.) What happened in 1642?

2.) What 2 sides formed and who did they support?

3.) Who made up the *New Model Army*? Who led them? What did they believe? What made them successful?

4.) What did Cromwell do once he won?

5.) What actions were taken by the Rump Parliament that horrified Europe?

6.) What was Cromwell's response?

Write a 4-5 sentence summary of ***The Restoration***.

Write a 4-5 sentence summary of ***A Glorious Revolution***