Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

The Legacy of the Reformation

The Reformation had an enduring impact. Through its religious, social, and political effects, the Reformation set the stage for the modern world. It also ended the Christian unity of Europe and left it culturally divided.

Religious and Social Effects of the Reformation

Despite religious wars and persecutions, Protestant churches flourished and new denominations developed. The Roman Catholic Church itself became more unified as a result of the reforms started at the Council of Trent. Both Catholics and Protestants gave more emphasis to the role of education in promoting their beliefs. This led to the founding of parish schools and new colleges and universities throughout Europe.

Some women reformers had hoped to see the status of women in the church and society improve as a result of the Reformation. But it remained much the same both under Protestantism and Roman Catholicism. Women were still mainly limited to the concerns of home and family.

Political Effects of the Reformation

As the Catholic Church's moral and political authority declined, individual monarchs and states gained power. This led to the development of modern nation-states. In the 1600s, rulers of nation states would seek more power for themselves and their countries through warfare, exploration, and expansion.

The Reformation's questioning of beliefs and authority also laid the groundwork for the Enlightenment. This intellectual movement would seep Europe in the late 18th century. It led some to reject all religions and others to call for the overthrow of existing governments.

Growing Power of Secular Rulers

Now that a new culture in Europe was established, Europe began a march toward the Europe known today.

SETTING THE STAGE

For a brief while, the German rulers appeared to have settled their religious differences through the Peace of Augsburg (1555). They had agreed that the faith of each prince would determine the religion of his subjects. Churches in Germany could be either Lutheran or Catholic, but not Calvinist. The peace was short-lived—soon to be replaced by a long war. After the Peace of Augsburg, the Catholic and Lutheran princes of Germany watched each other suspiciously.

The Thirty Years' War

Both the Lutheran and the Catholic princes tried to gain followers. In addition, both sides felt threatened by Calvinism, which was spreading in Germany and gaining many followers. As tension mounted, the Lutherans joined together in the Protestant Union in 1608. The following year, the Catholic princes formed the Catholic League. Now, it would take only a spark to set off a war.

Bohemian Protestants Revolt That spark came in 1618. The future Holy Roman emperor, Ferdinand II, was head of the Hapsburg family. As such, he ruled the Czech kingdom of Bohemia. The Protestants in Bohemia did not trust Ferdinand, who was a foreigner and a Catholic. When he closed some Protestant churches, the Protestants revolted. Ferdinand sent an army into Bohemia to crush the revolt. Several German Protestant princes took this chance to challenge their Catholic emperor.

Thus began the **Thirty Years' War**, a conflict over religion and territory and for power among European ruling families. The war can be divided into two main phases: the phase of Hapsburg triumphs and the phase of Hapsburg defeats.

Hapsburg Triumphs

The Thirty Years' War lasted from 1618 to 1648. During the first 12 years, Hapsburg armies from Austria and Spain crushed the troops hired by the Protestant princes.

Hapsburg Defeats
Protestants shifted the tide of the war in 1630. Cardinal Richelieu and Cardinal Mazarin of France dominated the remaining years of the war. Although Catholic, these two cardinals feared the Hapsburgs more than the Protestants. They did not want other European rulers to have as much power as the French king. Therefore, in 1635, Richelieu sent French troops to join the German and Swedish Protestants in their struggle against the Hapsburg armies.

Peace of Westphalia
The war did great damage to Germany. Its population dropped from 20 million to about 16 million. Both trade and agriculture were disrupted, and Germany's economy was ruined. Germany had a long, difficult recovery from this devastation. That is a major reason it did not become a unified state until the 1800s.

The Peace of Westphalia (1648) ended the war. The treaty had these important consequences:
• weakened the Hapsburg states of Spain and Austria;
• strengthened France by awarding it German territory;
• made German princes independent of the Holy Roman emperor;
• ended religious wars in Europe;
• introduced a new method of peace negotiation whereby all participants meet to settle the problems of a war and decide the terms of peace. This method is still used today

Beginning of Modern States
The treaty thus abandoned (did away with) the idea of a Catholic empire that would rule most of Europe. It recognized Europe as a group of equal, independent states. This marked the beginning of the modern state system and was the most important result of the Thirty Years' War.

Even though Philip II lost his Dutch possessions, he was a forceful ruler in many ways. He tried to control every aspect of his empire's affairs. During the next few centuries, many European monarchs would also claim the authority to rule without limits on their power.

On a separate piece of paper. Explain each in detail in full sentences. You must write the question and the answer.

1. Name and explain the social effects of the Protestant Reformation?
2. Name and explain the religious effects of the Protestant Reformation?
3. Name and explain the political effects of the Protestant Reformation?
4. What happened to women that were Protestant after the Reformation? What did they believe would happen?
5. How is the time period we call "The Enlightenment" connected to the Protestant Reformation?
6. What happened at the Peace at Augsburg?
7. What does secular mean?
8. What was the Thirty Years War?
9. How did the Thirty Years War effect Europe and the Balance of Power?
10. What country eventually prevailed (won), the Thirty Years War, and what was the effect upon Europe?
11. Why did the area we know as Germany today, not unify until the 1800s.
12. What was significant about the Treaty of Westphalia (1648), that still has influence today?
13. What political outcome came out of the Reformation, Thirty Years War, and Treaty of Westphalia?
14. How did European rulers use their authority after the Treaty of Westphalia?
15. After the Reformation, what happened to the unity of Europe under the Roman Catholic Church?