Crash Course European History: Viewing Guide
Episode 7: Reformation’s Consequences

- New Monarchs
- Jean Calvin
- Affair of the Placards
- Predestination
- Henry VIII of England
- Catherine of Aragon
- Thomas More
- Anne Boleyn
- Church of England/ Anglican
- King Edward VI of England
- Mary I of England
- Phillip II
- Elizabeth I of England
- Spanish Armada
- Huguenots
- St Bartholomew’s Day Massacre
- King Henry of Navarre (later Henry IV of France)
- Politiques

1. So far, Crash Course has mentioned Catholicism and Lutheranism prominently in Western Europe. What other Christian religions have you heard of?

2. The 1555 Peace of Augsburg did bring temporary peace, but meanwhile, monarchs were starting to see a need to ____________________ and ____________________ the exercise of state power so they could tax more to buy new weapons, harbors, ships, etc.

3. Ivan the Terrible of __________________ and Suleyman the Magnificent of __________________ were taking new territory.

4. New Monarchs focused on:

5. Meanwhile, some new religious sects were promoting more radical kinds of ____________________ stemming from their individual relationships with God.

6. Some Anabaptists used ____________________ to experiment with polygamy.

7. ____________________ encouraged women to preach and engage in religious activism.

8. In 1534, posters denouncing the Catholic Church appeared all over ____________________, called the “Affair of the Placards.” This event led Jean Calvin to flee France.

9. In Geneva, Calvin set up a ____________________, a state based on and run according to religious doctrine.

10. Calvin’s theocracy in Geneva came to be known as ____________________ because it was the epicenter of the reformed church.

11. Meanwhile, Henry VIII was using Protestantism to ____________________ and ____________________.
12. Catherine of Aragon was the aunt of ___________________________ and the wife of ___________________________.

13. The main change of Anglicanism is that it combined secular and religious authority in one person ____________________________________________.

14. Mary I married ___________________________ of Spain, son of Charles V, which might have united England and most of the continent, if not for Mary’s death.

15. Elizabeth I restored England to ______________________________________________________.

16. Phillip II launched the ___________________________ to take back England, but due in part to bad weather, England defeated it.

17. Phillip II managed to ___________________________ Spain, despite wealth from the new world, in part because of expensive wars and in part because they did not have a great understanding of ___________________________.

18. In France, the spread of ___________________________ led to conflict in cities as people fought over the role of church and state.

19. ___________________________ said that the French political authority ruled the Church in France but it was still Catholic. French Calvinists became known as ___________________________.

20. Thousands of Huguenots in Paris and elsewhere will killed in:

21. When he became king and converted to Catholicism, Henry IV of France supposedly said:

22. The ___________________________ in 1598 allowed Protestantism in the French Kingdom.

23. Those who put aside personal religious beliefs in favor of political tranquility, like Henry IV of France and Elizabeth I of England are known as:

24. Give a specific example of how the Reformation impacted women:

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