

Name _____
Unit 3 Vocabulary

Date _____
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Key Terms and Concepts

Spanish Fury

Gustavus Adolphus

Henry IV

Catherine de' Medici

Thirty Years' War (1618-1648)

Peace of Augsburg (1555)

Edict of Nantes (1598)

French Wars of Religion (1562-1598)

St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre (1572)

Huguenots

Philip II of Spain (1527-1598)

Spanish Armada (1588)

Elizabeth I of England (1533-1603)

Defenestration of Prague (1618)

Peace of Westphalia (1648)

Union of Utrecht (1579)

Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis (1559)

Council of Trent (1545-1563)

Jesuits (Society of Jesus)

Albrecht von Wallenstein

Edict of Restitution (1629)

The Dutch Revolt

Spanish Inquisition

Iconoclasm

The "Wars of the Three Henrys" (1585-1589)

Politique

Religious Ruler

Episcopacy

Presbytery

Reformed Churches

Definitions

1. Spanish Fury (1576)

- **Definition:** A series of brutal attacks carried out by Spanish troops during the **Dutch Revolt**. In particular, the term refers to the **Sack of Antwerp** (November 1576), when Spanish soldiers, unpaid and angered, plundered the city of Antwerp, killing thousands of civilians and looting much of its wealth.

2. Gustavus Adolphus

- Definition: King of Sweden (r. 1611–1632) known for his military innovations and leadership during the Thirty Years' War. He is often called the "Father of Modern Warfare" for his use of mobile artillery and disciplined infantry.

3. Henry IV of France (Henri de Navarre)

- Definition: King of France (r. 1589–1610) who ended the French Wars of Religion by converting to Catholicism and issuing the Edict of Nantes (1598), granting religious tolerance to Huguenots.

4. Catherine de' Medici

- Definition: Queen of France, wife of Henry II, and mother of three French kings. Known for her political maneuvering during the French Wars of Religion and for her role in the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre.

5. Thirty Years' War (1618-1648)

- Definition: A destructive war primarily fought in the Holy Roman Empire between Catholic and Protestant states, later involving various European powers. It ended with the Peace of Westphalia.

6. Peace of Augsburg (1555)

- Definition: A treaty within the Holy Roman Empire that allowed rulers to choose either Lutheranism or Catholicism as the official religion of their state, temporarily halting religious conflict.

7. Edict of Nantes (1598)

- Definition: A decree issued by King Henry IV of France granting religious freedom to Huguenots, which helped end the French Wars of Religion.

8. French Wars of Religion (1562-1598)

- Definition: A series of civil wars between French Catholics and Protestants (Huguenots), culminating in the Edict of Nantes, which provided temporary religious peace.

9. St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre (1572)

- Definition: A mass killing of Huguenots in Paris, ordered by Catherine de' Medici, that sparked widespread violence and escalated the French Wars of Religion.

10. Huguenots

- Definition: French Protestants, primarily Calvinists, who faced persecution in Catholic France and played a central role in the French Wars of Religion.

11. Philip II of Spain (1527-1598)

- Definition: King of Spain, known for his strong Catholicism, his attempt to suppress Protestantism in Europe, and his failed invasion of England with the Spanish Armada.

12. Spanish Armada (1588)

- Definition: A fleet sent by King Philip II of Spain to invade England. The defeat of the Armada marked the decline of Spain's naval power and the rise of England as a global power.

13. Elizabeth I of England (1533-1603)

- Definition: Queen of England who solidified Protestantism in England, defeated the Spanish Armada, and navigated the religious conflicts of her time.

14. Defenestration of Prague (1618)

- Definition: The act of throwing Catholic officials out of a window in Prague, which triggered the Bohemian phase of the Thirty Years' War and deepened religious and political divisions.

15. Peace of Westphalia (1648)

- Definition: A series of treaties that ended the Thirty Years' War and established the principles of state sovereignty and religious tolerance, significantly reshaping the European political landscape.

16. Union of Utrecht (1579)

- Definition: An agreement between northern Dutch provinces that formed the foundation of the Dutch Republic, marking their independence from Spanish rule.

17. Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis (1559)

- Definition: A treaty between France and Spain that ended the Habsburg-Valois wars, establishing Spanish dominance in Italy and maintaining France's power in Europe.

18. Council of Trent (1545-1563)

- Definition: A series of meetings held by the Catholic Church to clarify Catholic doctrine, reform the clergy, and address Protestant criticisms, marking a key event in the Catholic Counter-Reformation.

19. Jesuits (Society of Jesus)

- Definition: A Catholic religious order founded by Ignatius of Loyola in the 16th century, Counter-Reformation.

20. Albrecht von Wallenstein

- Definition: A Bohemian general and military leader during the Thirty Years' War, who commanded the Imperial Army for the Catholic side, greatly contributing to Habsburg success in the war.

21. Edict of Restitution (1629)

- Definition: A decree issued by the Holy Roman Emperor that sought to restore Catholic properties lost to Protestantism during the Reformation, escalating the religious conflict in the Thirty Years' War.

22. The Dutch Revolt

- Definition: A rebellion by the northern Dutch provinces against Spanish rule, primarily driven by religious and economic factors, leading to the formation of the Dutch Republic.

23. Spanish Inquisition

- Definition: An institution created by the Catholic Church in Spain to root out heresy, particularly targeting Jews, Muslims, and Protestants, especially during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella.

24. Iconoclasm

- Definition: The destruction of religious icons and images, typically associated with Protestant movements, which rejected the veneration of saints and religious images as idolatrous.

25. The "Wars of the Three Henrys" (1585-1589)

- Definition: A conflict in France between the Catholic Henry, King Henry III, the Protestant Henry of Navarre (later Henry IV), and the Catholic Henry, Duke of Guise, part of the broader French Wars of Religion.

26. Politique

- Definition: A ruler who prioritizes political stability over religious conformity, advocating for compromise between Catholics and Protestants to maintain order (e.g., Elizabeth I, Henry IV of France).

27. Religious Ruler

- Definition: A monarch who holds both secular and religious authority, often using religious authority to legitimize their rule (e.g., Philip II of Spain, Henry VIII of England).

28. Episcopacy

- Definition: A system of church government in which bishops hold significant authority, particularly in the Anglican Church, where bishops play a key role in governance and decision-making.

29. Presbytery

- Definition: A form of church governance in which ministers and elders (presbyters) hold authority rather than bishops, as seen in Presbyterian churches that follow Calvinist principles.

30. Reformed Churches

- Definition: Protestant churches that adhere to the teachings of John Calvin, emphasizing predestination and a simple, non-hierarchical church structure, such as the Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed Churches.