Assignment: Making the Connection.

In 75 words or less, make the connection between the following pairs. Look for cause and effect, parallels, as well as conflicting/supporting relationships. Be analytical in your answer – go beyond the obvious.

- 1. Reformation/Wars of Religion
- 2. Peace of Augsburg/Defenestration of Prague
- 3. Marguerite of Navarre/Huguenots
- 4. Catherine de Medici/St Bartholomew's Day Massacre

When you finish, submit your completed assignment.

- 1. **Reformation/Wars of Religion:** Both were schisms between religious groups, fueled by a difference in belief. In both, the anger of the Roman Catholics were key in starting the initial conflicts The Wars of Religion were just a continuation of the conflict that began with the schism of the Protestant Reformation, with problems remaining unsolved. It was necessary for the two groups to respect each other and live amicably in order for continued religious conflict to halt.
- 2. **Peace of Augsburg/Defenestration of Prague:** In both events, Protestants and Catholics came into conflict. While the Peace of Augsburg resulted in benefits for the Lutherans, the vast majority of Protestants were ignored. Similarly, the Defenestration of Prague saw all Protestants oppressed by the Catholics. Despite the former having been able to come to a peaceful settlement, the latter ended in violence over the same unresolved issues.
- 3. **Marguerite of Navarre/Huguenots:** While Marguerite of Navarre expressed a desire for reform as the Huguenots/Calvinists did, she remained a Catholic. However, she had relations with Huguenots and did her best to protect them; her influence in the Renaissance and her influence over her brother Francis I were important in keeping the Huguenot religion alive.
- 4. Catherine de Medici/St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre: Unlike Marguerite, Catherine de Medici was hostile to the Huguenots and influenced King Charles IX to instigate Huguenot killings. The St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre resulted from a single killing inciting mob violence, and it was Catherine's fault that religious conflict flared up again, despite it not being her intention. It is ironic that this occurred despite her previous Edict of January helping the Calvinists and Huguenots.

Sources:

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