Quang Huynh

**Page 459 Summary** – A Flemish artist by the name of Pieter Bruegel the Elder had painted a masterpiece during the European Renaissance. Bruegel would join a painters’ guild, then going on to paint religious and symbolic pieces of art, being best remembered for his technical skill and powers of observation. Other cultural forms had flourished during this time period, such as music and literature. Furthermore, during the European Renaissance, Europe developed. For instance, the military, economy, governments and more had developed further, along with other larger states in the world fearing, envying, or even imitating the European states. The balance of power would shift to Europe, as they would had brought much of the world under their control. Not a single nation was responsible for this success, as each had their own strengths and weaknesses. Moreover, as time passed, the religious thoughts slowly disappeared. Secular interests would grow stronger. Then, the time period from years 1500-1750 would bring competition, death, and destruction, which didn’t really progress Europe. The Reformation would bring widespread religious persecution and religious warfare. In addition, the growing economy benefitted merchants elites and their pollical allies.

**Papacy** – The Central administration of the Roman Catholic Church, or Latin Christianity. The pope is the head of the papacy. In 1500, the papacy will gain stature and suffer from corruption and dissent.

**Indulgence** – The forgiveness of the punishment due for past sins. These are granted by the Roman Catholic Church authorities as a reward for religious acts.

**Martin** **Luther** – A professor of sacred scripture. Martin Luther would object to his practices and other excesses. Martin Luther would protest against the selling of indulgences. He wrote to the Pope about the abuse of certain church practices and attacked the church practices.

**Protestant Reformation** – This movement was started by Martin Luther because of the corruption of the Roman Catholic Church. This movement would result in several new Christian denominations.

**Faith vs. Works Debate** -Martin Luther had accused the Romans of relying on “good works.” But, the only way to salvation according to Martin Luther is through having faith in Jesus Christ.

**John Calvin** – A Frenchman who had left the study of theology after going through a religious conversion and became an influential Protestant leader. Calvin would publish a synthesis of Christian teachings as a young man in 1535, and although agreeing with Martin Luther, Calvin denied that human faith alone could merit salvation.

**Predestination & the “Elect”** – John Calvin believed that salvation was a gift by god that was predestined. Also, Calvinist congregations elected their own governing committees and created regional and national synods to regulate doctrinal issues.

**Catholic Counter Reformation** – The Catholic Reformation was a religious reform movement within the Roman Catholic Church. It had begun in response to the Protestant Reformation. The creation of a new religious order, the Society of Jesus, and Ignatius of Loyala were the most important events of the Catholic Reformation.

**The Council of Trent** – The Council of Trent was the Roman Catholic Church’s response to the Protestant Reformation. It is called to respond and challenge beliefs that preached during the Protestant Reformation, and represented the Counter Reformation.

**Spanish Inquisition** – King Phillip II of Spain would use the Inquisition to enforce religious orthodoxy. He had wanted to purify Spain from Heretics and non-believers.

**King Henry VIII** – King Henry VIII had originally been a strong defender of the papacy against Lutheran criticism. Later, when King Henry VIII had failed to get a papal annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, he had challenged the papacy’s authority over the English church.

**Puritans** – They were a branch of the Protestant Church. They had tried to reform and purify the Church of England. They had wanted to get rid of the bishops.