

Chapter 14 Test

WARS OF RELIGION

SECTION I: MATCHING

[3 points each, 30 points total]

- A. United northern provinces of the Low Countries
- B. Elizabeth I's chief secretary
- C. Catholic son of Charles V
- D. Catholic Spanish king
- E. Secretary of State under Louis XIII
- F. Main target of St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre
- G. Sent by Philip II to restore order to the Low Countries
- H. Issued the Edict of Nantes
- I. King of Sweden
- J. Son of Margaret of Parma

- 1. _____ Charles V
- 2. _____ Philip II
- 3. _____ Duke of Alba
- 4. _____ Alessandro Farnese
- 5. _____ William of Orange
- 6. _____ Gustavus Adolphus
- 7. _____ Admiral Coligny
- 8. _____ Henry of Navarre
- 9. _____ Cardinal Richelieu
- 10. _____ Francis Washington

SECTION II: TRUE-FALSE

[2 points each, 30 points total]

1. _____ Walloons were the group of Catholics who inhabited the Low Countries.
2. _____ After the death of Henry II, France was split between the Calvinists and Huguenots.
3. _____ Mary Stuart was the daughter of Mary of Guise, the Queen of Scotland.
4. _____ The St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre renewed the civil war in France between Catholics and Huguenots.
5. _____ The Catholic League was formed to put an end to toleration of Protestants.
6. _____ Queen Elizabeth I sought to eliminate Catholicism in England by abolishing the religion altogether.
7. _____ Mary, Queen of Scots, was executed on the charge of having illegitimate children.
8. _____ The Spanish Armada defeated the British and French navies easily.
9. _____ The Peace of Augsburg split Germany into Catholic and Protestant regions.
10. _____ *Cuius regio huius religio* is Latin for "to each his own religion."
11. _____ *El Escorial* was built for the reign of William of Orange.
12. _____ Don Juan and Philip II were half-brothers.
13. _____ The ultimate outcome of the Thirty Years War was the division of Europe between Protestants and Catholics.
14. _____ Spain was the chief defender of Protestantism during the seventeenth century.
15. _____ Elizabeth was merciless toward the Irish, having men, women, and children killed in an effort to fight Catholicism.

SECTION III: FILL IN THE BLANKS

[1 point per blank, 25 points total]

1. _____ of _____ was known as the Winter King.
2. The unwritten constitution of the Low Countries was known as the _____.
3. The _____ of _____ united the seven northern provinces of the Low Countries and declared their independence from Spain.

4. The _____ of _____, or Spanish Netherlands, were formed from the provinces that did not unite under William of Orange.
5. The Catholic League was formed by _____ of _____.
6. The Edict of _____ allowed noble French landowners the right to have Protestant services on their own property.
7. The _____ of _____ retracted Huguenot rights to fortify towns and forbade Protestant participation in government.
8. _____ founded the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.
9. _____ was an Anglican leader who had a personal conversion and became a Jesuit.
10. The _____ of _____ commonly marks the beginning of the Thirty Years War.
11. The _____ was the traditional local prince in a province of the Low Countries.
12. _____ were groups with no connection to either the Guise or Huguenot factions that used the situation for their own political gain.
13. The _____ was a document drawn up and signed by Scottish lords who wished to destroy the Catholic Church and adopt a Calvinist profession of faith.
14. The _____ of _____ ended any hope of a united Germany at the end of the Thirty Years War.

SECTION IV: SHORT ESSAY

[15 points]

How did religious toleration and intolerance affect Europe during the time of the Thirty Years War?