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**To Jesus Through Mary**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Per. \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Eighth Grade Religion ID's

**Chapter Nine: *Between Reformation and Revolution (1648 -- 1789)***

1. Thirty Years' War

These wars of religion took place between 1618 and 1648. It was a time period when Catholic and Protestant countries were at war with each other primarily over questions of religious belief.

2. Treaties of Westphalia

These treaties bring an end to the Thirty Years' War and the wars of religion. These treaties basically divide Europe into two separate worlds; the Protestant world and the Catholic world. Although not at war with each other these two worlds remain separate and hostile toward each other.

3. absolute monarch

Absolute monarchs attempt to have unlimited control and total power over their subjects.

4. established church

An established church is the officially government sponsored Church. Each country had its established church. All other expressions of religious belief are illegal and subject to persecution.

5. tithe

To tithe means to give 10% of your income to support the established church.

6. caesaropapism

Literally means Caesar is Pope. It means that the political leader attempts to dominate the church and use it as a department within the government.

7. Louis XIV

He is King of France from 1643 to 1715. During his reign he engaged in a long tug of war with the papacy over the appointments of bishops. He wanted to reintroduce the practice of lay investiture in which the king chooses and appoints the bishops so that he would have influence over them.

8. Gallican Articles

They are a declaration signed by the French bishops at Louis XIV's urging that severely curbed the power and the authority of the Pope within France. They basically declare that the highest church authority in France is a council of French bishops.

9. Gallicanism

The attempt of Louis XIV to dominate the French Church is called Gallicanism.

10. Joseph II

He is ruler of the Holy Roman Empire from 1780 to 1790 and also the ruler of Austria. He tried to dominate the Church in Austria by taxing the clergy, abolishing monasteries, and establishing state run seminaries.

11. Josephinism

Emperor Joseph II's attempt to dominate the Austrian Church is called Josephinism.

12. Pius VI

This pope went to Austria to plead with Joseph II to stop his activities since he was destroying the Church in Austria.

13. George Calvert/Lord Baltimore

He received permission from King Charles I of England to establish a colony in the New World for persecuted English Catholics.

14. *Ark & Dove*

These are the names of the two ships that brought the first English Catholics to Maryland.

15. Maryland

The name of the colony established by George Calvert for English Catholics. Probably named for both Charles I's wife, Queen Mary, and Mary, the Mother of Jesus. The first governor of the colony was the nephew of Lord Baltimore, Cecil Calvert. The colonial government granted freedom of worship to all Christians in Maryland. The first place to do so.

16. *Mayflower*

This is the name of the ship that brought the first Pilgrims to Massachusetts.

17. Pilgrims

The Pilgrims were the persecuted Puritans in England. They came seeking religious freedom. They tended to be fiercely anti-Catholic.

18. William Penn

He founded the Pennsylvania colony as a place of refuge for persecuted Quakers. He allowed freedom of worship for all Christians in his colony.

19. Quakers

An Anabaptist group in England who the English considered to be dangerous religious radicals. Were also pacifists.

20. Penal Laws

These laws were designed to deprive Irish Catholics of land, education and political power. Forced Irish Catholics to financially support the Church of Ireland.

21. St. Joseph's Church

Located in Philadelphia and was the only Catholic Church in the entire British Empire in the 1700's.

21. Alexander VI

In 1493, Pope Alexander VI drew an imaginary line down the Atlantic Ocean dividing the new discoveries of the Americas and Africa between Spain and Portugal. All to the west of the line went to Spain while all to the east went to Portugal. This is the reason while the rest of Latin America has a Spanish heritage, Brazil has a Portuguese heritage.

22. Antonio Montesino/Bartolomé de Las Casas

These two Dominican friars worked on behalf of the native Latin Americans protecting them from the harsh treatment of the Spanish settlers. Due to their efforts, the king of Spain outlawed the enslavement of the native Latin Americans. They are nicknamed the first modern civil rights leaders.

23. Francis Xavier

The Apostle to the Indies. This Jesuit missionary traveled to and preached India, Indonesia, Japan and died on his way to China.

24. Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith

Founded in 1622, the curial department was established to supervise the worldwide activities of Catholic missionaries.

25. scientific revolution

The scientific revolution is a way of looking at the world which looks for proofs based upon concrete, sensible data. It begins in 1642, the year Newton is born and Galileo dies.

26. Galileo

Galileo proved that the Earth revolves around the sun. This challenges the traditional belief of an earth-centric universe. These new ideas call into question the stories of the Bible regarding creation.

27. Newton

Isaac Newton discovered the law of gravity.

28. William Harvey

He discovered the circulation system of blood in the human body.

29. Richard Simon

He was a French priest who wrote a book in which he tried to show that it is not necessary to interpret everything in the Bible literally and that people should look to the Bible for religious truths, not scientific facts. His ideas were interrupted by some to be a rejection of Biblical truth so even though his point of view is valid, he was condemned.

30. Enlightenment

The Enlightenment was a movement in the 1700's to popularize the new science. It tended to be extremely anti-religion.

31. Deism/Deists

Deists did not believe in the Bible or divine revelation. They said that they knew there was a Supreme Being on the basis of reason alone. They claimed all truth could be found through of reason only. Looked upon the Supreme Being as the Great Clockmaker. Deism rejected Christianity in favor of a "religion" based solely on reason and science.