**1.3 Religious pluralism challenged the concept of a unified Europe.**

**I. The Protestant and Catholic reformations fundamentally changed theology, religious institutions, culture, and attitudes toward wealth and prosperity.**

**A. Christian humanism, embodied in the writings of Erasmus, employed Renaissance learning in the service of religious reform.**

**B. Reformers Martin Luther and John Calvin criticized Catholic abuses and established new interpretations of Christian doctrine and practice. Responses to Luther and Calvin included religious radicals, such as the Anabaptists, and other groups, such as German peasants.**

*Abuses: Indulgences, simony, pluralism, absenteeism, clerical ignorance*

*Luther: Sola Fide, Sola Scriptura, Priesthood of all Believers*

*Calvin: Predestination*

*Responses: Anabaptists in Munster, German Peasants Revolt*

**C. Some Protestant groups sanctioned the notion that wealth accumulation was a sign of God’s favor and a reward for hard work.**

*Calvinists- especially Puritans and the Reformed in the Netherlands*

**D. The Catholic Reformation, exemplified by the Jesuit Order and the Council of Trent, revived the church but cemented the division within Christianity.**

*Council of Trent: reaffirmed doctrine, addressed abuses*

*Jesuits: sought to combat protestant beliefs through education*

*Ursulines: same, but for women*

*Teresa of Avila: promoted mysticism and individual piety*

**II. Religious reform both increased state control of religious institutions and provided justifications for challenging state authority.**

**A. Monarchs and princes, such as the English rulers Henry VIII and Elizabeth I, initiated religious reform from the top down in an effort to exercise greater control over religious life and morality.**

*English Reformation, Act of Supremacy, Book of Common Prayer*

**B. Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state.**

**C. Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs’ control of religious institutions.**

*Huguenots in France, Nobles in Poland*

**III. Conflicts among religious groups overlapped with political and economic competition within and among states.**

**A. Issues of religious reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French wars of religion.**

*St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre, War of the Three Henry’s*

**B. Habsburg rulers confronted an expanded Ottoman Empire while attempting unsuccessfully to restore Catholic unity across Europe.**

*Charles V, Philip II*

**C. States exploited religious conflicts to promote political and economic interests**

*England supported the Dutch in their war against Philip to protect trade, the Valois warred on the side of Protestant German princes in their war against the Catholic Charles V*

**D. A few states, such as France with the Edict of Nantes, allowed religious pluralism in order to maintain domestic peace.**

*Edict of Nantes, Peace of Augsuburg*