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QUESTIONS

1. What were two of the prominent groups that led to bloody wars which sometimes decimated the population?
2. What was the end result of Louis XIV putting an end to religious tolerance by the Edict of Fontainebleau?
3. What was the name of the Protestant movement as it continued to exist in France?
4. What was the relationship between kings and bishops?
5. Which orthodoxies fueled the wars due to their inflexible spirit?

ANSWERS

1. Two of the prominent groups that led to bloody wars which sometimes decimated the population were the Catholics and the Protestants.
2. The end result of this decision by Louis XIV was the forbidding of Protestantism.
3. This continuation of Protestantism in France was called “the church of the desert”.
4. The kings followed traditional policies and found support in the bishops. Most of the bishops were submitted to the crown.
5. The wars were fueled by the inflexible spirit of Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Reformed Church.

TERMS

The Defenestration of Prague- Open warfare that exploded in Bohemia.

Richelieu- The famous cardinal and minister of Louis XIII

Puritan- A person insisting on moral purity. They sought for a church purified of all the “accretions” and “superstitions” of Roman Catholicism

SUMMARY

In the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, the Catholics and Protestants had strong convictions that led to bloody wars. As history would have it, the Puritan Revolution led to civil war, the execution of the king and other wars. All of the wars that would take place were fueled by the orthodoxies of the Roman Catholic, Lutherans and Reformed, and their inflexibility in their views. As time would move forward, in response to believers dissatisfaction with orthodoxy, would seek God in private life above the church or community.