

TH 605 - 5-3-1 – Gonzalez, Ch 7

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Questions:

1. What was considered the bloodiest war in Europe in the 17th century, and who were they between?
2. What led to the civil war in England and the execution of Charles I?
3. Of the various debates among the Catholics during the 17th and 18th centuries, which movement had the most significant impact?
4. What was Hume and Kant's response to the negative growth of rationalism?
5. What movement swept through the thirteen colonies in North America that contributed to their sense of unity?

Answers:

1. The Thirty Years' War was considered the bloodiest European war between Protestants and Catholics.
2. The conflicts between the king and parliament led to the Puritan Revolution resulting in the civil war and the execution of Charles I.
3. Jansenism was the most powerful of the movements which attempted to revive the most radical elements of Augustine's doctrines of free grace and predestination.
4. Hume and Kant critiqued that "reason" was not as objective as previously thought.
5. The "Great Awakening" greatly contributed to the sense of unity, eventually turning them into a single nation.

Terms:

1. Puritans: a person who wanted to purify the church of all the "accretions" and "superstitions" of Roman Catholicism.
2. Reformed orthodoxy: centered its attention on predestination and grace, condemned Arminianism, and promulgated the Confession of Westminster.
3. Huguenots: French Protestants of the 16th-17th centuries.

Summary:

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the European government was strongly tied to the religious faith of the Protestants and Catholics, resulting in many bloody wars between the two, such as the Thirty Years' War, the end of religious tolerance by the Edict of Fontainebleau, and the Puritan Revolution. These wars came from the inflexible spirit of various orthodoxies – the Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Reformed, where every detail of doctrine was debated and argued. Several responses came out of this time. First was the growth of rationalism. Second was an awakening of personal piety built around small groups and spiritual disciplines like the Moravians and the Methodists, known as pietism. Third, spiritualists, like the Quakers, sought God in their inner and private life. Fourth, leave Europe and establish a new society with new values and principles.