

5-Questions

1. How did the strong religious convictions affect Europe during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries?
2. Who were the Huguenots?
3. What was the effect of the Puritan Revolution in England?
4. Who were the leaders of Lutheran pietism?
5. What were the two high points of Reformed orthodoxy?

5 -Answers

1. Strong religious convictions during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries led to bloody wars which sometimes decimated the population.
2. The Huguenots were the French Protestants.
3. The Puritan Revolution led to civil war and the execution of Charles 1.
4. Phillip Jakob Spener and August Hermann Francke were the leaders of Lutheran pietism.
5. The two high points of Reformed orthodoxy were the Synod of Dort and the Assembly of Westminster.

3-Definitions

1. Edict of Fontainebleau: an Edict issued by Louis XIV, which ended religious tolerance, and forbade Protestantism.
2. Formula of Concord: an authoritative Lutheran statement of faith.
3. Febronianism: it is the episcopacy that should rule the church and not the papacy.

Summary

This chapter addresses the events in Europe during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries from the bloody wars among various religious groups, the devastation of life that resulted, and the continued struggles between Catholics and Protestants. Persecution of the Huguenots, who were the French Protestants, led to their migration in large numbers from France. Also, the Puritan Revolution was occurring in England, and debates continued among Catholics concerning the authority of the pope.