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TH605 NA History of Christianity

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QUESTIONS

1. What led to bloody war and sometimes decimated the population between 1818 and 1848?

2. Who rebelled against the Catholics?

3 How did the thirty-year war end?

4. Who ended religious tolerance by the edict of Fontainebleau in 1685?

5. Who succeeded James II after he was deposed?

Answers

1. The strong religious conviction of groups, especially of Catholics and Protestant

2. The Bohemians protestant rebelled against the Catholics.

3. The thirty-year war ended with the peace of Westphalia which guaranteed religious freedom.

4. King Louis XIV put an end to religious tolerance.

5. William Orange and his wife Mary succeeded James II.

TERMS

Puritans: insisted on church morality and purity.

Febronianism: Name after Justin Febronius held that the church is the community of the faithful.

Great awakening: Rebaptizer who follows the teaching of the New Testament and refuses to participate in the Military.

SUMMARY

The introductory chapter seven is on the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. During this period, the conflict between Catholics and Protestants led to a bloody war that lasted thirty years. The Catholics were in power, and the Protestants rebelled against them. The Swedes invaded Germany and won significant victories for the protestants. Finally, the thirty-year war ended with peace which guaranteed religious freedom. Louis XVIII favored protestants during the war, and Louis XIV ended religious tolerance with an edict of Fontainebleau forbidding Protestantism. In England, the revolution of the Puritans led to a civil war to the execution of King Charles I. The King of Scotland was his wife's cousin who succeeded him. There was a conflict between Kings and Parliament that led to civil war. Roman Catholics, Lutheran, and Reformed fueled all these wars. Ultimately, the Great Awaking took place, giving a sense of unity.