

The Renaissance and the Reformation (A.D. 1300-1600)

The Effects of the Crusaders

The Middle Ages, covered in Unit 8, spanned the 1,000-year period from the fall of Rome in the fifth century to the end of the Crusades at the beginning of the 14th century.

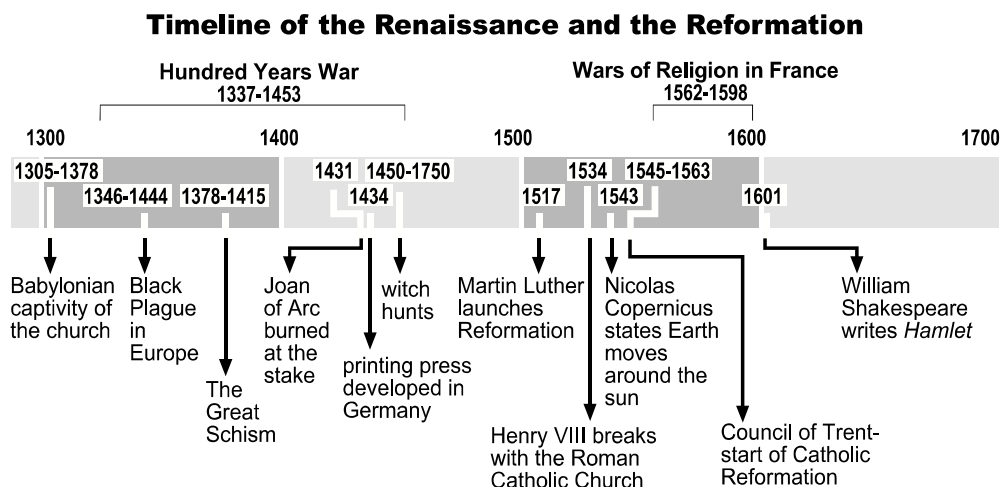
Throughout the Middle Ages, two movements of importance were taking place in Europe. On one hand, the Roman Catholic Church was gaining more authority over the people. On the other hand, kings were unifying their people as the feudal system gave way to the rise of centralized governments. Both movements were a result of the Crusades.

The Crusades were a unifying factor because they brought the people, their leaders, and the church together against a common enemy, Islam.

When the Crusaders returned from the Middle East they brought new ideas with them. These new ideas were to have a major effect on the history of Europe.

The Renaissance

The period of time that followed the Middle Ages was known as the **Renaissance**. Renaissance is a French word meaning *rebirth*. The people of Europe entered a period of time when art, literature, and the sciences were studied throughout the continent. Some of the popes and kings of the period encouraged these interests in their people.



Even though the Renaissance affected life in all of Europe, its roots lay in Italy. While Spain, France, and England were developing into nations of people with common interests, Italy remained a divided system of city-states. Each city-state was ruled by a rich and powerful family. Located in central Italy were the Papal States, given to the pope by the early kings of France, Clovis and Charlemagne.

The Renaissance began in northern Italy. Wealthy families who ruled the Italian city-states used new ideas which were brought to Europe by returning Crusaders to create new art, sculpture, and literature. In addition, some of the great universities of learning were located in Italy. It was at these universities that new ideas in science and mathematics were tested.

The chart on the following page shows some achievements of the Renaissance Period in art, literature, and science.



David by Michelangelo shows his original interpretation of the story of David and Goliath. The colossal figure represents David posed waiting for the approaching Goliath, instead of the usual interpretation of Goliath's head at David's feet. The statue is 18 feet high.

In 1514, Pope Leo X appointed Raphael chief architect of Saint Peter's Cathedral in Rome.

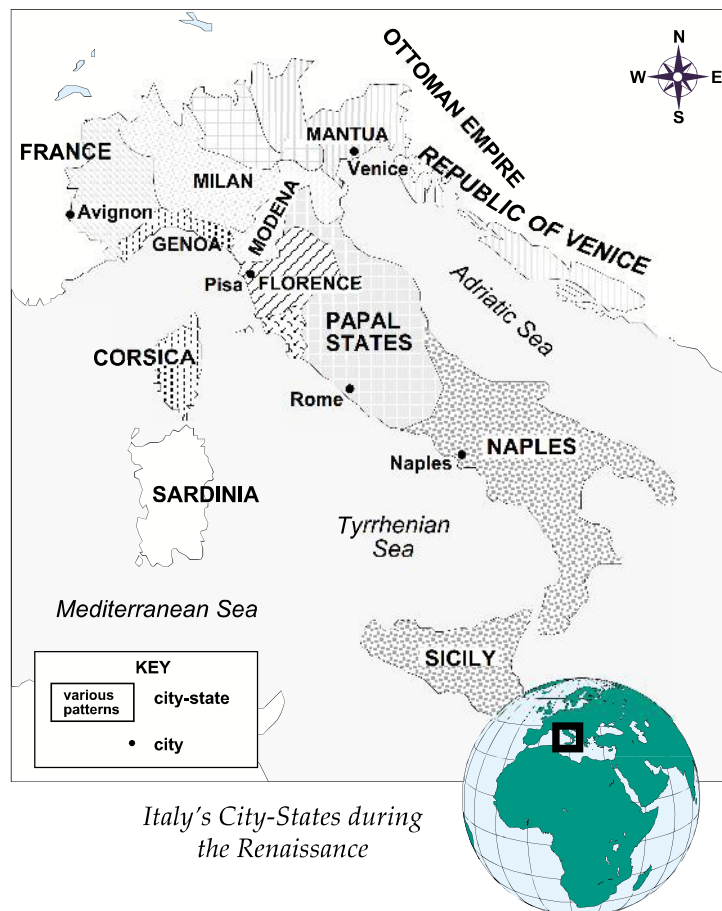


	Name	Achievement
Art	Leonardo da Vinci (Italian)	painter, sculptor, architect, engineer; possibly the greatest genius of all time—drew famous sketches of flying machines, engines, humans; painted the <i>Mona Lisa</i> and the <i>Last Supper</i>
	Michelangelo (Italian)	sculptor, painter, architect; painted the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican in Rome while lying on his back—took four years; sculpted the beautiful marble statues of <i>David</i> and the <i>Pieta</i>
	Raphael (Italian)	painter, architect; chief architect of St. Peter's Cathedral in the Vatican; famous for painting madonnas
	Rembrandt (Dutch)	greatest of the Dutch painters; famous for his ability to capture his subjects' expressions on canvas
	Jan Van Eyck (Flemish)	credited with inventing oil paints; famous for the Ghent altarpiece—comprised more than 250 figures in 20 panels; noted for his remarkable realism
Literature	Dante (Italian)	Italy's greatest poet; author of the <i>Divine Comedy</i> —an account of the poet's travels through hell and purgatory, and his final glimpse of heaven
	Petrarch (Italian)	poet; told how man felt about life; achieved great fame from the <i>Canzoniere</i> —sonnets inspired by love
	Sir Thomas More (English)	statesman, writer, saint; executed for refusal to take the oath of supremacy recognizing Henry VIII as head of English Church; best-known work is <i>Utopia</i> —description of an ideal society
	Chaucer (English)	one of the first English poets to establish English as a literary language; <i>Canterbury Tales</i> is one of his more famous works
	Cervantes (Spanish and Italian)	novelist, playwright, a major figure of Spanish literature; wrote <i>Don Quixote</i> —told about a simple man's search for chivalry at a time when chivalry was dying
Science	Shakespeare (English)	poet, playwright, actor manager; one of the giants of world literature; wrote <i>Julius Caesar</i> , <i>Macbeth</i> , <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> , and many other great plays and poems
	Machiavelli (Italian)	statesman, political theorist; wrote <i>The Prince</i> —ironically describing how a ruler maintained power at any cost
	Gutenberg (German)	printer; considered the inventor of the printing press—allowing information to be presented to a much greater number of people
	Copernicus (Polish)	astronomer; developed the sun-centered (heliocentric) theory of the universe—Earth revolved around the sun

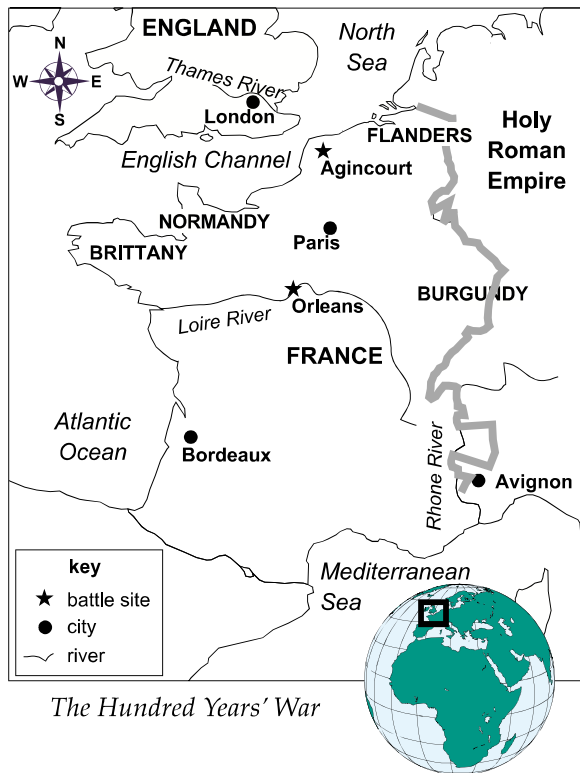
Political Problems in Italy

During the Renaissance, Italy found itself involved in civil disorder, while the rest of western Europe was entering a period of **nationalism**. Nationalism means the creation of **nation-states** in which the people have strong ties or allegiances to the government based upon common interests. Unlike other nation-states, the Italian city-states were unable to unite.

Rather than unite, the Italian city-states fought among themselves. At various times, in order to maintain a balance of power, a city-state would develop an **alliance** with a foreign country. Alliances did not usually last too long. In fact, it can be said that alliances were made to serve the interest of a particular city-state at a given time. Alliances were broken when the ruler decided it was in his best interest to do so. The system of alliances, which did not allow one country to become too powerful, was to be an important feature of European politics for hundreds of years to come.



The Hundred Years' War



From 1337 to 1453, England and France were fighting a war. This war came to be known as the *Hundred Years' War*. The Hundred Years' War was actually a series of battles fought between 1337 and 1453.

The Hundred Years' War began when the English king, Edward III, claimed that he should be the king of both France and England. He made this claim because his mother was the daughter of the French king's grandfather. Philip VI, king of France, understandably opposed Edward's desire to take his **throne**.

France invaded English territory located in southern France. England then invaded northern France. At first, England had some advantages:

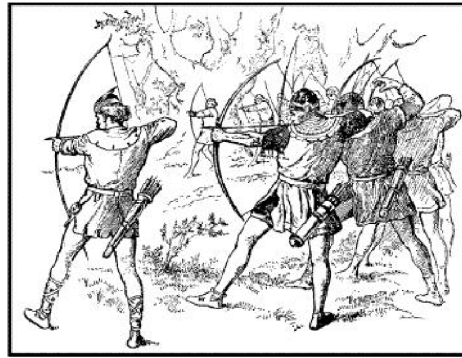
- France was poor.
- Many Frenchmen were against the war.
- Philip VI, king of France, was not well-known to his people. Many felt that Edward III of England should be the king.
- The English used better weapons and tactics. The French used older weapons. Wearing metal armor made their movement slow. The English archers used the longbow, a type of bow drawn by hand. The French had no defense against the longbow.

By 1360 the English had come to the gates of Paris, the capital of France. It was in this year that the peace treaty called the *Treaty of Brétigny* was signed. The English king, Edward III, gave up his claim to the French

throne. In return, England was given the right to rule over lands in the north and southwest of France.

Agincourt

The peace did not last long. The two sides, each with new kings, continued to battle each other. In 1415 at the Battle of Agincourt, the English **massacred** the French. Marching across a muddy field, the French knights, wearing full armor, became stuck in the mud. Outnumbered, the English used the longbow for which the French had no defense. Over 5,000 Frenchmen were killed, while only 100 Englishmen died. Over 1,000 Frenchmen were taken prisoner.



soldiers using the longbow

The result of the Battle of Agincourt was very bad for the French (see map on page 340). They had to accept the fact that their next king was going to be English. This was written into the Treaty of Troyes in 1420.

Joan of Arc



Joan of Arc

The English armies were successful for the next few years. Then, in the late 1420s, a new leader of the French rallied the French troops. This new leader was a woman named Joan of Arc. She told the French that voices from heaven had inspired her to help them. At the Battle of Orleans in central France, the French soldiers behind Joan of Arc defeated the English (see map on page 340).

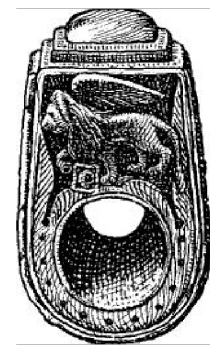
The Battle of Orleans was the turning point in the Hundred Years' War. After the victory, Joan convinced Charles VII to reclaim the throne of France. Events after the Battle of Orleans were a disaster for the English. The French won back most of the land lost to the English after the Battle of Agincourt. By 1453 the Hundred Years' War was over. The English were driven from most of France. Eventually, Joan of Arc was captured by the English and burned at the stake. Five hundred years later, the Catholic Church made her a saint.

The Church Crisis

Visitors to the city of Avignon in the south of France can visit a large and beautiful palace, called the *Palace of the Popes*. It was at the Palace of the Popes that a very important event in the history of the Roman Catholic Church took place. This event was called the *Great Schism*. It took place at a time when there were as many as three opposing people ruling the Roman Catholic Church. The events, described below, that led to the Great Schism illustrate how the authority of the Church weakened while the authority of the kings increased.

During the years between 1294 to 1449, the Roman Catholic Church, led by the pope, was having difficulty. The problem concerned who should have more power: the pope or the kings.

Pope Boniface VIII, who ruled the Church from 1294 to 1303, wanted to stop the king of France, Philip IV, and the king of England, Edward I, from gaining more control over the Church. Pope Boniface said that Church officials could no longer pay taxes to the kings without the pope's permission.



papal ring

Philip IV and Edward I were very upset. In England, Edward I told the Church officials that they were no longer allowed to take part in the government. The English Church officials did not want to lose their power in the government of England. So, instead of paying taxes, the Church leaders gave *gifts* to the king. Now, Edward I once again said that they could be part of the government.

In France, Philip IV reacted to the pope's order by no longer allowing gold and silver to leave France. The result of this restriction was to lessen the amount of money received by the pope. This was serious because in Renaissance times, money bought power.

Pope Boniface died when French troops attempted to kidnap him. A Frenchman was then elected pope shortly after the leaders of the Italian city-states began to fight with each other. Some were helped by the French king, and some were helped by the Austrian emperor. While this was going on, the French king decided that the future popes were in too much danger.

The Avignon Popes

In 1305 the new pope, Clement V, moved the papal court to Avignon in France. There it remained for about 70 years under the control of the French king. This period of history is called the *Babylonian Captivity of the Church*. It was named after the time when the ancient Hebrews were captives in Babylon. The next six popes, all very loyal to the French king, stayed in Avignon until 1378 (see map on page 340). Because these popes were loyal to the French king, the Austrian emperor and the English king were unwilling to support the Church.



religious leader

In 1310 the Austrian emperor asked the pope to come back to Rome and form an alliance between the Papal States and Germany to be called the *Holy Roman Empire*. The pope refused. The emperor invaded Italy and claimed the entire Italian peninsula for the Holy Roman Empire.

Politically, Europe was in a sad state. England and France were fighting. The popes were no longer in Rome. The Austrian emperor invaded Italy and claimed it for Germany. The French lands in Italy were under German control. The leaders of the city-states were fighting each other and forming alliances with France and Germany, whichever best suited their interests at the time. Catholics in England, Germany, and Italy were giving money to the Church, which was now controlled by the French. Their leaders did not like this at all. By 1378 things began to calm down. The pope, Gregory XI, decided it was safe to return to Italy.

Pope Gregory died in Rome in 1378. The next pope chosen by the College of Cardinals was Urban VI. Cardinals are the highest ranking members of the Roman Catholic Church, just below the pope. When a pope dies, the cardinals meet to select a new pope. Cardinals were usually members of wealthy families. As such, even cardinals had political loyalties. Sometimes these political loyalties were more important to some of the cardinals than their loyalty to the good of the Church.

The Great Schism

Pope Urban wanted to reorganize the Church. The French cardinals felt that Urban was favoring Germany, so they elected their own pope and back to Avignon they went. Thus, in 1378, there were two popes. This period of two popes is called the Great Schism. The Great Schism lasted for 37 years until 1415. During the Great Schism, European countries and the smaller kingdoms allied themselves according to their own interests at the time. The common people were confused because they did not know which pope to obey. They were afraid that if they obeyed the wrong one, they would have a terrible afterlife. So the Great Schism had a tremendous effect on all the people of Europe.

The situation in Europe went from bad to worse. In 1409 cardinals from Rome and Avignon met to end the Schism. They asked both popes to resign and elected a new pope. When both popes refused to resign, the Church found itself with three popes.

The Great Schism ended when cardinals at the Council of Constance in 1415 **deposed**, or removed, all three popes and elected Martin V.

The Black Death

The Italian city-states continued to fight each other. England, France, Spain, and Germany remained **suspicious** of each other. Many common people lost faith in the Church as a result of the bubonic **plague**, also known as the *Black Death*, which killed much of the population.

The bubonic plague hit Europe during a bad time. Crops failed due to the cold weather. There was little or no food and people were starving. Due to wars and crop failures, the economic condition of the people was poor.

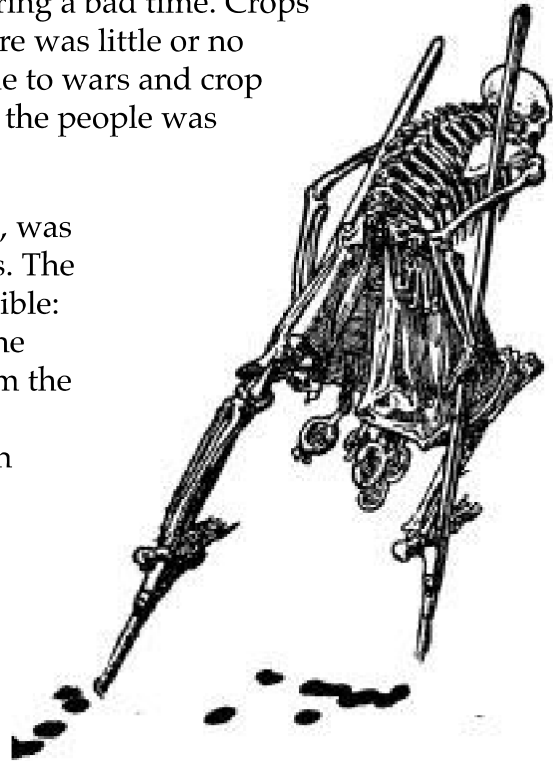
The plague, which came from Asia, was carried by fleas on the backs of rats. The **symptoms** of the plague were horrible: hard tumors under the armpit or the groin, high fever, and bleeding from the lungs. Usually, a person with the plague suffered for three days, then died. The plague in Europe lasted from 1346 to 1444, striking different parts of Europe at different times. It caused the death of about 40 percent of all Europeans.

People were frantic.

Superstitions and religious prejudice about the origins of the Black Death were common.

Witches, the devil, and God punishing the sins of the people were blamed. The idea that the plague was punishment for sins led to people marching in the street beating each other with sticks and whips to win forgiveness from God. One rumor blamed the European Jews. The Jews were accused of poisoning the town wells and were murdered. Many Jews fled eastward to Eastern Europe. People who survived lived for the moment, fearing they could be the next to die.

Many people lost respect for the Church. This happened in part because their prayers for the end of the plague were not answered.



The Black Death almost halved the population of Europe in the mid-14th century.

The Protestant Reformation

Luther

In the year 1517, a German Monk named Martin Luther nailed a piece of paper on a church door in Wittenberg, Germany. Written on this paper was a list of complaints against some of the activities of the Roman Catholic Church. He challenged the Church practice of granting indulgences—



Martin Luther

pardons for sins in exchange for donations to the church. Luther believed the Church was selling forgiveness as a way to raise money for the Church.

Luther was not alone in his anger at the Church. People were angry at the Church. People blamed the Church for not providing strong leadership and spiritual guidance during the tragic events of the Black Death. Germans, Frenchmen, Spaniards, and Englishmen were upset that members of the College of Cardinals were almost all Italian. Most Europeans felt that the Church had become corrupt. They believed that the popes were more interested in gaining wealth and power than in reforming the Church. With all of this in mind, it comes as no surprise that many people supported Martin Luther.

In the time of Martin Luther, Germany was a Catholic country. Luther did a smart thing. He went to get help from powerful German princes. Many of the princes did not like the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V of Austria, so they were more than happy to help Luther. Lutheranism gained a large following among the common people, and Luther received support from wealthy and powerful princes in Germany.

Very quickly, Lutheranism spread throughout Germany, especially in the north. From Germany, it spread to Scandinavia, the area containing the countries of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

In 1529, Luther stood before the Emperor, Charles V, and **protested**. Luther told him what he thought was wrong with the Church. This was the beginning of the Protestant movement. Meanwhile, the German princes who supported Luther formed a religious and military group to support the Lutheran cause.

Needless to say, the emperor was not very comfortable with the Protestant movement. Fighting in Germany broke out between Lutheran groups and Catholics supporting the Emperor. In 1555, peace was made. It was agreed that each German state within the empire could choose Catholicism or Lutheranism as the official religion. No other religion within each state would be tolerated.

Luther's teachings included the following:

- salvation could be achieved through faith alone
- good deeds were not necessary for salvation
- the Bible was the sole source of religious truth
- a priesthood of all believers, Christians with faith, did not need priests

Calvin

Luther was not the only one who started a protest movement against the church. John Calvin, a trained priest and lawyer from France, also complained about the Roman Catholic Church. Many people listened. Calvin even thought that the French king, Francis I, would help him, because the French king supported the Lutheran princes of Germany in their struggle against the Emperor. Calvin was wrong. The French king remained Catholic. Calvin left France and went to Switzerland. Switzerland eventually became a Calvinist country.

Calvin's teachings included the following:

- God was all-powerful, and people, by nature, were sinful
- predestination—God had already determined everything that will happen including who will be saved and who will be condemned
- live according to high moral standards
- salvation was gained by faith alone
- The Bible was the final authority in religious matters

The following events contributed to the success of the Protestant Reformation and greatly affected the Roman Catholic Church.

- There was corruption in the Church.
- The Church was involved in the politics of the countries.
- The **tragedy** of the Black Death caused many people to lose faith and respect for the Church.
- The Renaissance brought new ideas into Europe. People began to question old ideas. To many people, the Church represented old ideas.
- The Renaissance popes refused to reform the Church.
- The printing press, developed in 1514, helped the protest movement by quickly getting information to the people.
- The leaders of the protest movement were able to convince people of their true desire to reform the Church.
- The Church set out to reform itself.

Other protestant movements included the following:

- King Henry VIII of England broke with the Catholic Church in 1534 when the pope refused to grant him a divorce from his wife Catherine of Aragon. The king created the Anglican Church, also known as the *Church of England*, and made himself head of the Church.
- John Knox, a Scottish Protestant, brought Calvinist ideas to Scotland in the 1550s. His missionary work led to the creation of the Scottish Presbyterian Church.
- Ulrich Zwingli, a Swiss priest, led a protestant movement in Switzerland. Zwingli rejected many Catholic beliefs and practices. He wanted to establish a theocracy or church-run state in the Swiss city of Zurich.

Widespread Persecution

Persecution was widespread during this period. Intolerance, or lack of respect of the opinions or practices of others, was shown by both Catholics and Protestants. Catholics and Protestants also killed each other, and both persecuted other groups with different ideas.

Witch Hunts

In troubled times, people look for **scapegoats** or others to blame for their troubles. Many women were accused of being witches or agents of the devil, although some men also faced similar attacks. Thousands of accused women and men died in witch hunts between 1450 and 1750. During these times, most people believed in magic and spirits, and they also saw a link between magic and heresy. People accused of witchcraft were often social outcasts—beggars, poor widows, midwives, and herbalists. Most victims of witch hunts died in areas of religious conflict in the German states, Switzerland, and France.

The Counter-Reformation or Catholic Reformation

To defend itself against the Protestant Reformation, the Roman Catholic Church decided to begin a reform movement itself. The goals were to eliminate abuses in the Church and halt the spread of Protestantism. The pope convened a council of bishops called the *Council of Trent* at Trent, Italy to clearly define all Catholic teachings, especially those challenged by Protestants. The Church council put an end to the selling of indulgences and clergy members had to follow strict rules of conduct. The Church continued its teachings concerning the supremacy of the pope and the authority of the Church to interpret the Bible.

To further halt the spread of Protestantism, a new religious order known as the *Jesuits* was formed. Ignatius Loyola, its founder, organized a group of followers to spread Catholic teachings. The Jesuits preached to people, helped the poor, and set up many schools. Their missionary efforts helped the Church win new converts and retain the loyalty of Catholics throughout Europe.

Church courts also battled the spread of Protestantism by finding, trying, and judging those who preached heresy, especially Protestants. This became known as the *Inquisition* and was effective in stopping the spread of Protestantism in Italy and Spain (see Unit 13).

Jews and the Reformation

The Reformation brought hard times to the European Jews and increased **anti-Semitism** or hostility and prejudice against Jews. Unlike Spain, which had **expelled** or forced out its Jews in 1492, Italy allowed Jews to remain and work. However, pressure remained strong on Jews to convert. By 1516, Jews in Italy were forced to live in **ghettos**, separate sections of the city, sometimes walled off from the rest of the city.

Luther hoped that Jews would be converted to his teachings. When they were not, he asked for them to be expelled from Christian lands. While some German princes expelled Jews, all German states restricted Jews to ghettos or required them to wear a yellow badge to travel outside the ghetto.

In the 1550s, Pope Paul IV changed the policy of Renaissance popes and restricted Jewish activity. Emperor Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire, who had supported the **tolerance** or respecting of the practices of Jews, banned the migration or movement of Jews to his colonies in the Americas. After 1550, many Jews migrated to Poland-Lithuania and to parts of the Ottoman Empire. Dutch Calvinists tolerated Jews and helped families who were forced out of Portugal and Spain.

Long-term results of the Counter-Reformation or Catholic Reformation included the following:

- Europe had a series of wars caused in part by religious differences
- the Catholic Church reclaimed some territories that had been under Protestant control, but large areas of Europe remained Protestant
- as the power of the Church declined, monarchs of Europe and nation-states gained power and religion no longer united Europe
- the Reformation and Counter-Reformation both encouraged the spread of education as the Protestant idea of reading the Bible and the Jesuits' building of schools and universities encouraged learning
- Protestants became divided into many different religious groups many of which exist today

Review



Crusader

The Renaissance was the period of European history following the Middle Ages. This period saw a rebirth of interest in art, literature, and the sciences. The Crusades helped to usher in the Renaissance for two reasons. One, the Crusades united the people of Europe against a common enemy, Islam. Two, the returning Crusaders brought back with them new ideas from the Middle East.

Northern Italy was the birthplace of the Renaissance. The returning Crusaders stopped there first on their way back home. Wealthy merchants in Northern Italian city-states encouraged artists and scientists. Some of the great universities of Europe were found there as well.

Although Italy was the place where the Renaissance started, it did not develop in the way other European countries did during the Renaissance. While Spain, France, and England were developing into nations of people with united interests, Italy remained divided into city-states. These city-states fought among themselves and formed alliances against each other.

From 1337 to 1453, England and France fought a series of battles which came to be known as the Hundred Years' War. The English king in 1337, Edward III, claimed part of France for himself since he was related to French royalty. Philip VI of France opposed this claim. After France invaded English territory in southern France, England invaded northern France.

At first the English were successful for several reasons. France was poor, and many Frenchmen opposed the war. Many Frenchmen even felt that Edward should be their king. Finally, the English used more modern tactics and weapons, such as the longbow.

The Treaty of Brétigny, signed in 1360, gave England some French lands. In return, Edward had to agree to give up his claim to the French throne. But this peace did not last long. Fighting continued under the new kings of each country. In 1415 the English massacred the French in the Battle of Agincourt. Under the terms of a new treaty, the Treaty of Troyes of 1420, the French had to agree that their next king would be English.

In the late 1420s, a new French leader rallied the French troops. This leader was Joan of Arc. She led the French to victory in the Battle of Orleans, and convinced Charles VII of France to reclaim his throne. The French also got back most of their captured land. Eventually, the English captured Joan and burned her at the stake.

From 1294 to 1449, the Roman Catholic Church faced several difficulties. Popes now found themselves competing for power with the kings of Europe. Boniface VIII, who was the pope from 1294 to 1303, tried to keep the French and English kings from taxing Church officials in their countries.

After Boniface's death, the Italian city-states began to fight with each other. The French king and Austrian emperor backed different city-states in this conflict. The French king thought things in Italy were too dangerous for the pope. So the new pope, Clement V, moved to Avignon in France. The next six popes, all loyal to the French king, stayed in Avignon until 1378. This period in history is referred to as the Babylonian Captivity because the Church was held captive by the French king.



Renaissance of Mary

England and Austria did not like the fact that the popes were now loyal to France. In 1310 the Austrian emperor asked the pope to come back to Italy. When he refused, the emperor invaded Italy and claimed the whole Italian peninsula for the Holy Roman Empire.

By 1378 things had begun to calm down, and Pope Gregory XI returned to Italy. He died in this year, though, and the College of Cardinals had to choose a new pope. The College chose Urban VI, but the French cardinals opposed this choice because they felt Urban favored the German states. Thus, the French cardinals elected their own pope and moved him back to Avignon. Now there were two popes. This period, called the Great Schism, lasted until 1415. The situation became worse when cardinals met to end the Schism. They elected a new pope and asked the other two to resign. When both popes refused, the Church found itself with three popes. The Great Schism finally ended in 1415 with the Council of Constance, which deposed all three popes and elected a new one, Martin V.

Another problem arose in Europe during this time: the bubonic plague, which lasted from 1346 to 1444. The Plague caused the death of about 40 percent of all Europeans. All this suffering increased the people's discontent about the Church because they felt their prayers were not being answered.



Discontent with the Church reached new heights by 1517. In this year, the German Martin Luther made his list of complaints against the Catholic Church. This act of protest launched the Reformation. Luther believed, along with many others, that the Church did not represent the true Christian religion. He thought the pope and other Church officials were more interested in gaining wealth than saving souls. Because so many people agreed with Luther, he and his ideas found a receptive audience.

Luther's cause gained support among the common people and German princes. These princes supported Luther in part because they did not like the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V of Austria. In 1529 Luther started the Protestant movement by formally announcing his complaints about the Church before Charles V. Fighting between Catholics and Protestants broke out in Germany. It lasted until 1555, when peace was made. Now, each German state could choose between Lutheranism and Catholicism.

Another early Protestant was John Calvin from France. After he complained about the Catholic Church, he was forced to leave his country and moved to Switzerland. Switzerland eventually became a Calvinist country. John Knox brought Calvinist ideas to Scotland. King Henry VIII established the Anglican Church in England.

The Protestant Reformation succeeded for several reasons. The Catholic Church was indeed corrupt, as Luther had said. It was involved too much in the politics of Europe, and the popes resisted needed reforms. People were already unhappy with the Church because of the Black Plague. Finally, the ideas of the Reformation were part of the current wave of new ideas of the Renaissance. The Catholic Church eventually set about to reform itself because later popes understood why the people were so dissatisfied.

The Counter-Reformation or Catholic Reformation was a reform movement that did away with Church abuses and stopped the spread of Protestantism.

Although the Reformation was successful, persecution of others by both Catholics and Protestants was on the rise. The groups that faced the greatest persecution included both Catholics and Protestants, but also certain groups with different ideas, women, and Jews.

Europe had a series of wars caused in part by religious differences. The Protestant Reformation and Counter-Reformation both encouraged the spread of education because of the emphasis on reading the Bible and the establishment of schools and universities. Scientific thinkers too began to question traditional ideas. The challenge led to the Scientific Revolution, a radical change in the way of thinking.

Practice

Use the list below to write the correct term for each definition on the line provided.

anti-Semitism	plague	suspicious
expel	protest	symptom
ghetto	scapegoat	tolerance
persecution	superstition	tragedy

- _____ 1. to object to; to speak out against
- _____ 2. a belief based on ignorance or fear
- _____ 3. a person blamed for the mistake of others
- _____ 4. a very serious disease that spreads quickly among the people in an area
- _____ 5. distrustful
- _____ 6. a sign of something
- _____ 7. unfair and cruel treatment of a person or group
- _____ 8. force out
- _____ 9. a sad or dreadful event
- _____ 10. respect for the opinions or practices of others
- _____ 11. separate section of a city where members of a minority group are forced to live
- _____ 12. hostility toward or prejudice against Jews