**Chapter 12 Review**

1. French Wars of Religion
   1. Huguenots made up about 1/15 of the population.
   2. The three powerful families competing for the throne were the Bourbons, the Montmorency-Chatillons, and theGuises.
   3. The Saint Bartholomew’s Day Massacre started the French wars of religion
   4. The Peace of Saint Germain-en-Laye gave the Bourbon family more power, granted the Huguenots the right to fortify their cities and religious freedom in their territories. Also, the crown acknowledged the Protestant Nobility’s power.
   5. King Henry IV converted to Catholicism after gaining the throne.
   6. The Edict of Nantes was criticized for creating a state within the French state.
2. England and Spain
   1. Philip II had to deal with the Ottoman Empire during the first half of his reign.
   2. Philip II was described as melancholy, intelligent, and reclusive.
   3. Spain was dealing with rising prices, taxes, and inflation.
   4. Mary Tudor was Edward VI’s successor in England
   5. Elizabeth was Mary Tudor’s successor and was the most successful politique.
   6. The Thirty-Nine Articles made moderate Protestantism the official religion within the Church of England.
   7. Pope Pius V excommunicating Elizabeth, English pirates looting Spanish shopping, England signing a mutual defense pact with France, and signing a treaty committing soldiers to the Netherlands all contributed to the outbreak of War with Spain.
   8. The execution of Mary Tudor caused Pope Sixtus V to publicly support Spain.
   9. Philip sent the Spanish Armada to invade England, which marked the climax of hostilities between the two countries.
   10. The Spanish Armada’s defeat marks the high point of Spanish dominance which will never return.
   11. France becomes the dominant European power once Spain is weakened.
3. Thirty Years’ War
   1. By 1600, half of the HR Empire was Lutheran , half Catholic.
   2. The HR Empire was the crossroads of European Trade.
   3. 16th century Germany was ruled by separate kingdoms with their own customs, currency, and laws.
   4. The Thirty Years’ War started as a revolt by Protestant Nobility against Ferdinand.
   5. As king of Bohemia, Ferdinand revoked the religious freedoms of the Bohemian Protestants.
   6. The Thirty Years war was started by the Defenstration of Prague, and the fighting began in the Kingdom of Bohemia.
   7. The Thirty Years’ War has four stages. The Bohemian, Danish, Swedish, and Swedish-French stage.
   8. The Edict of Restitution was issued by Ferdinand during the Danish stage. It ordered the return of all Catholic Church lands that had been acquired by the Lutherans since 1552.
   9. The Peace of Augsburg was reaffirmed by the Edict of Restitution.