

The Reformation included two basic phrases: the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Reformation sometimes called the Counter Reformation.

Simony- Men who bought positions in the church so they could enjoy ease and wealth.

Martyr- a person who dies for their religion.

Heretic- Someone who goes against the church.

Martin Luther- Luther attacked the church over the sale of indulgences and opened a new church called "Lutherism".

Ninety five theses- Statements made against the sale of indulgences.

Peace of Augsburg- Stated that each prince could decide between Lutherism and Catholicism. And that Protestants could keep all church property confiscated before 1552 and the bishops after that date had to give up church lands.

The Institutes of Christian Religion- A book written by John Calvin about his ideas.

Huguenots- The name given to Calvinists in France.

Defender of the Faith- Awarded to King Henry VIII for writing a pamphlet attacking Luther.

Catherine of Aragon- Got married to Henry VIII and was widow of Henry's brother they had six children but one lived Mary Tudor. Divorced her.

Anne Boleyn- A court beauty the Henry VIII fell in love with her thus marrying her.

Elizabeth I- Came to the throne in 1553, took a harsh stand against Protestantism, known as "Bloody Mary".

Capuchins- Cared for the poor and sick.

Ursulines- Educated Girls.

Jesuits- Well known for their good schools, influence in European royal courts and missionary works around the world.

Council of Trent- Made several changes to the church: Reform of monastic life, denounced the appointment of immoral men to Church Office.

Index- A list of books that Church members were forbidden to read.

Balance of Power- The way the countries in Europe made sure that no one country had more power than another country.