

CE:7– German Reformation— Q/A

Recommended Reading: A History of Germany by Marshall, “Charles V” to “Joseph I”.

- 1) In the mid 15th century, this goldsmith from Mainz perfected a method of printing with moveable type and revolutionized the art of bookmaking.
- 2) Martin Luther is said to have started the Protestant Revolt when he posted his 'Ninety-five theses', criticizing this aspect of Catholic teaching.
- 3) This civil war in Germany devastated the Empire, weakened the Hapsburgs, and killed up to five million people, including many civilians.
- 4) This is the meaning of the policy of "cuius regio, eius religio" set forth by the Treaty of Augsburg in 1555.
- 5) This treaty, signed by Emperor Charles V in 1555, recognized Lutheranism as a legitimate religion within the Holy Roman Empire.
- 6) This 15th century Czech priest promoted 'heresies' in the Bohemian Church and his execution caused a civil war.
- 7) This Hussite general was a brilliant military leader who successfully opposed Imperial forces for over a decade, even after being totally blinded.
- 8) The Hussite rebellion in this region was brought to an end after fifteen years but the country remained in chaos for a generation following.
- 9) This was a military alliance of Lutheran princes in the north of Germany who sought religious independence from the Holy Roman Empire.
- 10) In 1556, this Emperor divided his domains and abdicated, leaving Spain, Netherlands, and Naples to his son Philip, and Germany to his brother Frederick.
- 11) This was the title of the German emperor after he had been selected by the seven 'Electors', but before he was coronated by the Pope.

- 12) The Marriage of Maximilian I to Mary of Burgundy help instigate this long running (1494-1559) conflict between the Hapsburgs and Valois kings.
- 13)** This kingdom, inherited by Charles V from his grandfather Maximilian I, consisted of Flanders, the Netherlands, and the Middle Rhinish provinces.
- 14) The Great Interregnum, a standoff between the Welf and Hohenstaufen dynasties, ended in 1273 with the election of this noble as King of Germany.
- 15) This is the year in which Martin Luther instigated the Protestant Reformation by protesting the sale of indulgences.
- 16)** This powerful noble protected Martin Luther from his enemies, published and distributed many of his sermons, and provided a home for his family.
- 17) During the western Schism most German kings were elected from this family, but few were crowned Emperor because of chaos in Italy.
- 18) This noble family first gained control of the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary through marriage to the daughter of Emperor Sigismund.
- 19) This popular uprising was led by radical Anabaptist preachers, condemned by Luther, and harshly suppressed by the nobility.
- 20) This council was called in 1414 to end the Western Schism and also to deal with the Hussite heresy in Bohemia.
- 21)** When the Swiss were hard pressed at the Battle of Sempach, this patriot sacrificed his life by throwing himself upon the Austrian pikemen.
- 22) This peace treaty ending the Thirty Years War reduced Imperial power, gave German states religious freedom, and recognized the Dutch republic.
- 23)** This wealthy German noble raised and equipped an army of mercenaries to fight for the Imperial cause during the Thirty Year's War.
- 24)** This deliberative body of the Holy Roman Empire met at various locations throughout Germany and served more as a forum than a legislature.