

Date:

Student Name:

Week 18 The Counter Reformation, French Huguenots, and the Netherlands

General Information for All Grades

This week we will study the responses of the Roman Catholic Church to the Protestant Reformation. This movement has two names (often used interchangeably) and *both* are accurate: the Counter Reformation and the Catholic Reformation. These two names give us insight into two different aspects of the Roman Catholic response to the Protestant Reformation. First, when the Roman Catholic Church began to lose many members to Protestantism and its leaders realized that they would not be able to extinguish the new movement entirely, they supported and encouraged Roman Catholic rulers who physically attacked Protestants during the Counter Reformation movement. Concurrently, there was a loud call for reform from loyal Roman Catholics (as indeed there had been for centuries), which was heard this time. The Roman Catholic Church was reformed from within in a Catholic Reformation, partially to make it more attractive to believers. At the end of the Counter Reformation (around the mid-1600's) only northern Europe remained staunchly Protestant. The Roman Catholic Church managed to retain a dominant influence in France, Italy, Spain, and much of southern Germany. The northern, independent German States, Scandinavia, the Netherlands, and England remained Protestant.

France remained Roman Catholic only after a widespread and bloody persecution of Protestant citizens. These French Protestants were called Huguenots. Hundreds of thousands of them were put to death for believing reformed doctrines and refusing to recant during the religious wars of the 1500's. Many Huguenots fled to England and other neighboring countries, where, because of their Protestant work ethic, they enriched those lands with their gifts, talents, honesty, thrift, hard work, and charity. Thus, France lost many good, hardworking people who fled to neighboring countries, impoverishing herself in the process. One can easily see that France failed to colonize North America strongly because of her stringent policies against Huguenots. France's violent, oppressive policies cost her dearly!

The Roman Catholic Church leaders used many different means to achieve their ends. You will want to talk with your teacher this week about the concept of "the end justifying the means." Would God want us to use wrong actions to achieve seemingly right goals? For instance, would He want you to lie to your friend in order to save her some hurt feelings? These are questions we will face this week in our discussion of the Jesuits—a society whose members were among the most radical defenders of Catholicism. (Some resources say that they were committed to winning people back to the Roman Catholic Church or making new converts in far-off lands outside Europe by any means—even those that lacked biblical integrity. Be sure to discuss your resources' account of this controversial group with your teacher.)

Rhetoric-level students will read in detail about the apex of the Spanish Empire this week. They will learn about Philip II, the fourth in a series of strong Spanish rulers that we have met in this unit, and how his strengths and weaknesses as an emperor directly led to various events during the second half of the 1500's. Since Philip's empire was so far-flung, his actions affected every other country we are studying this week. In particular, in the midst of the general European struggle over religious freedoms, the tiny country of Holland took on Philip's huge Spanish Empire in a fight to the death for political freedom. God used William of Orange to lead and encourage the Netherlands in asserting herself against her powerful oppressors, with remarkable results.

To guard yourself against self-righteous judgments as we read and discuss this week, be sure to place yourself in situations you read about and ask how you might have felt or thought, had you been there. Recognize that you have the benefit of excellent teaching, due in part to being able to learn from the mistakes of history, including those made during the very times we will read about this week. Take time to thank God again for the opportunity to learn from and be inspired by your studies this week.

READING

ALL UG and LG - - ENRICHMENT or READ ALOUD

- Mr. Pipes and Psalms and Hymns of the Reformation by Douglas Bond Chapters 5-9**
- Huguenot Garden by Douglas Jones, Chapters 7-12**
- Trial and Triumph, by Richard Hannula chapters 25-26**

DIALECTIC & RHET Reading

- Church History in Plain Language by Bruce Shelley Chapter 28
- Foxe's Book of Martyrs by John Foxe Chapter 18
- Invitation to the Classics by Louise Cowan and Os Guinness 149-154
- The Story of Liberty, by CHARLES COFFIN, Chapters XV, XIX-XX, XXII-XXV, XXVII

• Lower Grammar Words

dike

canal

ancestor

windmill

province

klompen

portrait

etching

Dutch

Upper Grammar Words (All Lower Grammar Words +)

massacre

Huguenots

besiege

tyranny

burgher

Inquisition

abdicate

Lower Grammar People

William of Orange

Upper Grammar People (All LG people +)

Francis, King of France

Handwriting practice lines for the name Francis, King of France.

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Catherine de Medici

Handwriting practice lines for the name Catherine de Medici.

Blank handwriting practice lines for the name Catherine de Medici.

Henry of Navarre

Handwriting practice lines for the name 'Henry of Navarre'. The page features two columns of three-line guides (top solid, middle dashed, bottom solid) for tracing and independent writing.

Charles IX

Handwriting practice lines for the name 'Charles IX'. The page features two columns of three-line guides (top solid, middle dashed, bottom solid) for tracing and independent writing.

Jeanne d'Albret

Renee, Duchess of Ferrara

Rhetoric and Dialectic Biography

Francis, King of France
Philip II
Charles V
Charles IX
Jacobus Arminius