BOOK WORK #3

PAGE 607: 3, 4 AND 6

**DIRECTIONS:** In a different color pen – or in pencil – read the suggested responses to the questions you answered and edit them for clarity and accuracy.

3. Religious and territorial disputes as well as competition among ruling families of Europe were among the major conflicts that helped spur on the Thirty Years’ War. The two primary religions at war with one another were the Lutherans and Catholics of Germany. After Protestant churches were closed, a revolt by Bohemian Protestants began. NOTE: Today, Bohemia would be Southeast of Germany, Southwest of Poland, and north of Austria.

4. The Austrian Hapsburgs reconquered Bohemia during the Thirty Years’ War by defeating Protestantism and creating a new Czech nobility. They centralized their government and created a standing army, thus creating stability in government and establishing military power in Europe. Finally, they retook Hungary from the Ottoman Empire. Charles VI became the ruler, but controlling the empire was difficult because of an assortment of ethnic groups such as Czechs, Hungarians, Italians, Croatians, and Germans.

6. The Peace of Westphalia laid the foundation of modern-day Europe by first ending the religious wars of Europe. It also recognized Europe as a collection of independent, equal states and established a modern way of negotiating peace diplomatically – not through war. This new method of peace making involved all participants from the conflicting countries to meet and settle disputes of wars and together decided terms of peace. The treaty also rejected the idea of a Catholic empire that ruled most of Europe, thus states were now independent of the church. Finally, the treaty eliminated religion from European politics because it had been a destabilizing force for hundreds of years. By removing religion from politics, secularism or a less religious political system was introduced to Europe’s rulers and government officials which still holds true today.