



From the assigned chapters, state three significant events that occurred during the Protestant Movement. Use the rubric below to guide your answers. Type your answers (12 font, double-spaced) and label.

Essay 1: The Peace of Augsburg (1555)

The Peace of Augsburg, signed in 1555, was an important moment in the history of the Protestant movement. This treaty, arising from the tensions between Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, and the Lutheran Princes, marked the first legal recognition of Lutheranism in Europe. The agreement, encapsulated in the principle “Cuius regio, eius religio” (Whose realm, his religion), allowed rulers of the Holy Roman Empire to choose either Lutheranism or Catholicism as their realm's official faith. This decision had far-reaching consequences. It not only legitimized the Lutheran Church but also set a precedent for religious tolerance within a political framework. The Peace of Augsburg temporarily eased religious conflicts in the Empire but also laid the foundation for future religious and political divisions, as it did not recognize other Protestant denominations or grant freedom of religion to individuals.

Essay 2: The Synod of Dort (1618-1619)

The Synod of Dort, held between 1618 and 1619 in the Dutch city of Dordrecht, was a significant assembly in Reformed Protestantism. This synod was convened to address the theological disputes raised by the rise of Arminianism, a movement opposing some of the doctrines of Calvinism. The Arminians, led by Jacobus Arminius, emphasized free will and

challenged the Calvinist doctrine of predestination. The Synod's decisions, articulated in the Canons of Dort, reaffirmed the Calvinist positions, including the concepts of total depravity, unconditional election, and limited atonement. These decisions not only consolidated Calvinist theology but also had it influenced on the development of Reformed churches worldwide. The Synod of Dort highlighted the internal theological debates within Protestantism, showing the movement's diversity and capacity for self-examination and doctrinal development.

Essay 3: The Edict of Nantes (1598)

The Edict of Nantes, issued by King Henry IV of France in 1598, was a landmark decree in the history of the Protestant Reformation. This Edict granted substantial rights to the Huguenots, French Calvinist Protestants, after decades of religious wars in France. It provided freedom of conscience and private worship in certain areas of France, along with other civil rights and protections. The Edict of Nantes is notable for its role in promoting religious tolerance in a largely Catholic country. It represented a pragmatic approach to resolving religious conflict and was a significant early step towards the concept of religious pluralism in Europe. However, the Edict was revoked in 1685 by Louis XIV, leading to renewed persecution of the Huguenots and their eventual flight from France. Despite its eventual revocation, the Edict of Nantes remains a critical event in the development of religious tolerance and the complex history of Protestantism in Europe.

Rubric for Evaluating Essays. (35 points)

1. Content Accuracy (0-10 points)

Exemplary (9-10 points): The essay provides accurate, detailed information about the event, demonstrating a deep understanding of its historical context and significance.

Proficient (7-8 points): The essay includes accurate information with sufficient detail, showing a good understanding of the event's historical context.

Basic (5-6 points): The essay has some accurate information but lacks detail or has minor inaccuracies, showing a basic understanding of the event.

Needs Improvement (0-4 points): The essay contains significant inaccuracies or lacks substantial information about the event.

2. Analysis and Interpretation (0-10 points)

Exemplary (9-10 points): The essay provides insightful analysis and interpretation, linking the event to broader historical themes and its impact on the Protestant movement.

Proficient (7-8 points): The essay offers clear analysis and interpretation, showing how the event fits into the Protestant movement.

Basic (5-6 points): The essay includes some analysis and interpretation but may be superficial or lack depth.

Needs Improvement (0-4 points): The essay lacks analysis and interpretation, providing only a narrative with no deeper insight.

3. Organization and Clarity (0-5 points)

Exemplary (4-5 points): The essay is well-organized, with a clear introduction, body, and conclusion. Ideas are logically and coherently presented.

Proficient (3 points): The essay has a clear structure but may have minor flaws in organization or clarity.

Basic (2 points): The essay shows some organization but lacks clarity or coherence in places.

Needs Improvement (0-1 points): The essay is poorly organized, difficult to follow, or lacks a clear structure.

4. Use of Sources and Evidence (0-5 points)

Exemplary (4-5 points): The essay effectively integrates sources and evidence, correctly citing them to support key points.

Proficient (3 points): The essay uses sources and evidence appropriately with few minor citation errors.

Basic (2 points): The essay includes some sources and evidence, but their use is limited or somewhat inappropriate.

Needs Improvement (0-1 points): The essay lacks sources and evidence or has significant citation errors.

5. Writing Style and Grammar (0-5 points)

Exemplary (4-5 points): The essay is well-written, free of grammatical errors, and exhibits a style appropriate for academic writing.

Proficient (3 points): The essay is generally well-written with few grammatical mistakes.

Basic (2 points): The essay contains noticeable grammatical errors or awkward phrasing that occasionally hinders understanding.

Needs Improvement (0-1 points): The essay has significant grammatical errors and poor writing style, making it difficult to understand.

25 points - Please see comments in LMS

