

when Martin Luther's fate was to be decided upon (commonly known as the Diet of Worms), he opposed Luther's "battle cry of the Reformation" and marked him as an outlaw of the empire. During the Protestant Reformation, Charles V was the ruler of the Holy Roman Empire which had been torn apart due to a split in the Roman Catholic Church, so his distaste for Martin Luther had grown all the more bitter, as he had ultimately uncrowned him as a ruler.

8) **Church of England**: A Christian church that had been established in 1534, by King Henry VIII, as he was swayed to break from the Roman Catholic Church when he decided to get a divorce from his wife at the time, and established a church on his own which now acts as the "mother church" of the Anglican religion. The Church of England had cut ties with the Roman Catholic Church during the Protestant Reformation, and had marked itself as a Protestant church soon after it had broken off as its separate church.

9) **Diet of Worms (1521)**: The council supervised by Charles V, the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, that had gathered to essentially determine the fate of Martin Luther; called the Diet of Worms due to the location in which it was held (Worms, Germany) and the fact that Charles V had "acted as the chair" of the council over the diet. This council gathering is related to the Protestant Reformation because when Martin Luther had stated his concerns with the Roman Catholic Church and had stood up against the powerhouse that was the church, it had stirred up a massive amount of controversy, and when Charles V had caught light of this ordeal, he placed Martin Luther on trial to discuss his crimes against the church.

10) **Gallican Church**: The section of the Roman Catholic Church found in the area near France; French people of this faith were commonly known as Huguenots. This relates to the Protestant Reformation because the Gallican Church had split from the Roman Catholic Church during the Reformation, and had identified as Protestants who had branched off from Calvinism.

11) **Hapsburg Dynasty**: Commonly known as the Habsburg Monarchy, this is the head of the Austrian branch of the House of Habsburg which was the area of states within the Holy Roman Empire, and was later identified as the Austrian Empire; ruled by the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. This has to do with the Protestant Reformation because this area of territory had been split as the Reformation had unfolded and the Roman Catholic Church had witnessed an internal divide.

12) **Henry VIII of England (1491-1547)**: Known as Henry Tudor, Henry VIII of England had inherited the throne soon after his father, Henry VII of England, had passed away, and had married a whopping six times; as a member of the Roman Catholic Church, when he wanted to divorce his wife Princess Mary and had been denied by the pope, he decided to break off from the Roman Catholic Church and create the Church of England. This break in the Roman Catholic Church was an example of the occurrences during the Protestant Reformation, as many Catholics decided to follow Protestantism and split from the "mother church."

13) **Huguenots**: French protestants who had branched off from the teachings of John Calvin (Calvinism) during the Protestant Reformation. In relation to the Protestant Reformation, the Huguenots were a prime example of Protestant divide, as Calvinism spread throughout all of Europe and eventually reached France, where the Huguenots were "born."

14) **Jan Hus (1369-1415)**: A Czech theologian and philosopher who had become an early Christian reformer before Martin Luther or Erasmus ever had the idea, and had found himself in the crossfire of the Western Schism; he was a martyr who had died for his cause and defense of John Wycliffe, who at the time was regarded as a heretic (belief contrary to Christianity). Hus