

# The Reformation

A movement for religious reform

# Luther Leads the Reformation



## Essential Question:

What effect did Luther's protest have on religion and on society?

- Causes of the Reformation
- Luther Challenges the Church
- The Response to Luther
- England Becomes Protestant

# Causes of the Reformation



- Renaissance emphasis on secular life and individuality challenged Roman Catholic Church
- Some rulers challenged Churches political power
- Wealthy merchants (in Europe) protested paying taxes to the church (in Rome)

# Causes of the Reformation



- Critics thought church leaders were corrupt
- Many Popes lived extravagantly rich lives
- Some Popes had children
- Poor priests and monks were often illiterate and could not teach

# Luther Challenges the Church



- Martin Luther took a stand against Johann Tetzel who sold indulgences
- Luther wrote **95 Theses**, or statements against churches wrong doings
- Luther's actions caused the Reformation which led to Christian churches that were not Catholic

# Luther's Teachings

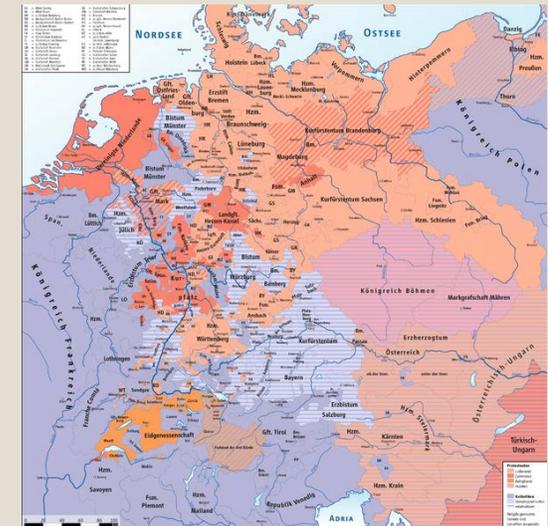


- People could win salvation by faith in God's gift of forgiveness (Church taught that faith and good deeds led to salvation)
- All Church teachings should be clearly based on the Bible—both Pope and Church teachings were false authorities
- All people of faith were EQUAL—priests were not needed to interpret the Bible

# The Response to Luther



- Pope threatened Luther w/ **excommunication** unless Luther **recanted** (took back what he said)...Luther **refused** and was **excommunicated**
- Holy Roman **Emperor Charles V** **conducts trial** where Luther again refused to recant
- Charles declares Luther a **heretic and outlaw**
  - No one should help him with food or shelter
- **Frederic of Saxony** **hides and protects** Luther
- Luther **translates Bible** into German
- **Followers of Luther** start new church (Lutherans)



1618 Map of Holy Roman Empire (Protestant areas in orange and Catholic areas in blue)

# The Response to Luther



- German peasants apply ideas of Luther to politics and rebel...German princes put down rebellion harshly
- Charles V allows local princes to decide religion of their area (Peace of Augsburg)
- Christians who belong to non-Catholic churches become known as Protestants

# England Becomes Protestant



- Henry VIII breaks with Catholic Church so he can remarry in hopes of having a male heir to his throne
- Henry VIII gets Parliament to pass Act of Supremacy calling on people to take an oath recognizing his divorce and have him as head of England's Church
- Henry's heirs (male and female) rule England for over 60 years
- Religious battle between his Catholic and Protestant children
- Elizabeth eventually established Church of England (Anglican Church) as only legal church and with her as its leader
- Elizabeth makes concessions to allow Catholics and Protestants to peacefully coexist

# 1-4: The Reformation Continues

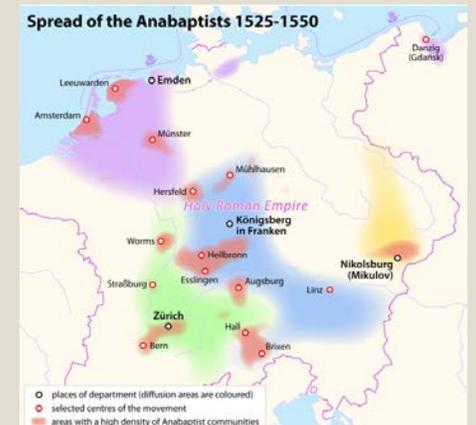


- Calvin Continues the Reformation
- Other Protestant Reformers
- The Catholic Reformation
- The Legacy of the Reformation

# Other Reformation Movements



- **John Calvin** (Calvinism) wanted a theocracy to rule. **Strict enforcement of rules.**
  - Believed in predestination
- **John Knox** (Presbyterians) **community churches led by laymen, elders** (presbyters) became official religion of Scotland
- **Anabaptists**—people who believed that people should make informed decision to join a church and were baptized again



# The Catholic Reformation



- Catholic Church saw need to repair itself
  - Ignatius of Loyola: spiritual prayers and meditation about Jesus would cleanse soul
  - Pope creates order of **Jesuits** from followers of Loyola to do three things
    - ✦ Start schools of Classical and theological study
    - ✦ Convert non-Christians by sending missionaries around the world
    - ✦ Stop spread of Protestantism



Ignatius of Loyola by Peter Paul Rubens

# The Catholic Reformation



- Council of Trent—Catholic bishops and Cardinals agree on important topics”
  - Church’s interpretation of Bible was final
  - Faith and good works needed for salvation
  - Bible and Church instruction were equal authorities for guiding Christian living
  - Banned selling of false indulgences
- Index of Forbidden Books was created to list books *dangerous* for Catholics to read and many were burned in bonfires across Europe



Pasquale Cati's Council of Trent, 1588

# Legacy of Reformation



- Protestant Churches flourish and new types of Christianity develop and placed an emphasis on education
- Roman Catholic Church became more unified and made some reforms
- Individual monarchs gain power as Church loses power and influence
- End of religious unity left Europe culturally divided
- Questioning of beliefs and authority set foundation for Age of Enlightenment in 18th Century

