

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

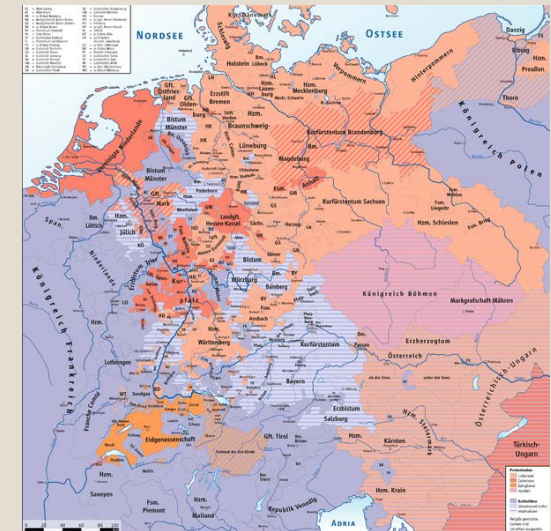


- People could win salvation by faith in God's gift of forgiveness (Church taught that faith and good deeds led to salvation)
- All Church teachings should be clearly based on the Bible—both Pope and Church teachings were false authorities
- All people of faith were EQUAL—priests were not needed to interpret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

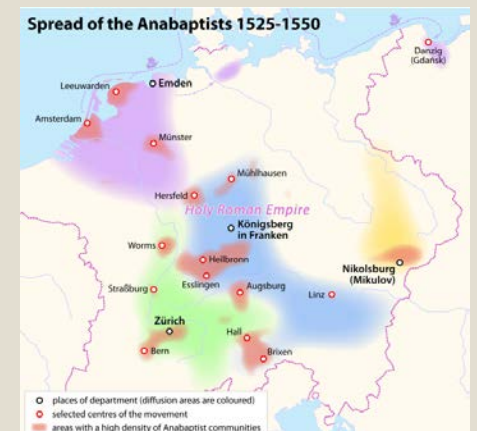


- Calvin Continues the Reformation
- Other Protestant Reformers
- The Catholic Reformation
- The Legacy of the Reformation

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

