DO NOW
WHAT DOES THE WORD REFORM MEAN? WHAT DO YOU THINK IT MEANS REGARDING THE CHURCH?
Learning Targets and Intentions of the Lesson

I Want Students To:

1. **KNOW** the significance of Martin Luther’s new doctrine of salvation that resulted in a break from the Catholic church and the establishment of Lutheranism.  
2. **UNDERSTAND** the way humanism and Erasmus forged the Reformation.  
3. Analyze *(SKILL)* how Calvinism replaced Lutheranism as the most dynamic form of Protestantism.

Essential Question.
What caused the Protestant Reformation?
REFORMATION

RE

FORM

TO DO

AGAIN

TO MAKE

BUT DO OVER/MAKE WHAT AGAIN? THE CHURCH!
Definitions

Protest
To express strong objection

Reform
To improve by correcting errors
The Protestant Reformation
Stages of the Reformation

— Initial spread of Reformed ideas: (1520s-1530s)
— Counter-Reformation (1530-1540s)
— Wars of Religion (1550s-1590s)
Problems in the Church

- Corruption
- Political Conflicts
Anger at Church

- Wealth of church
- Corrupt popes, clergy
- Indulgences
- Simony and nepotism
- Church’s role as intermediary
- Political interference of papacy (national)
- Power, tax exempt status of clergy (local)
- Connection to Spain, Holy Roman Emperor
Papal Corruption

- 15th-16th century popes more secular, worldly
- Alexander XI (Rodrigo Borgia) (pope 1492-1503)
- Made his son Cesare a cardinal at 18
- Drew the pope’s line (1493), executed Savonarola

More evil and more lucky than, perhaps, any other pope for many ages before." —Francesco Guicciardini
Calls for Reform

• John Wycliffe (1330-1384)
  – Questioned the authority of the pope

• Jan Hus (1370-1415)
  – Criticized the vast wealth of the Church

• Desiderius Erasmus (1469-1536)
  – Attacked corruption in the Church
Corruption

- The Church raised money through practices like simony and selling indulgences.
Indulgences

- Began at time of Crusades (1200s)
- Largest source of church revenue by 1500s
- Theologically suspect to many clergy

“So soon the coin in the coffer rings
“So soon the soul to Heaven springs”
Advantages of Buying Indulgences

Go Directly to Heaven!

• Do not go to Hell!
• Do not go to Purgatory!
• Get through Purgatory faster!
• Do not pass Go!
Martin Luther
Who was Martin Luther?

• Born in **Germany** in 1483.

• After surviving a violent storm, he vowed to become a **monk**.

• Lived in the city of **Wittenberg**.

• Died in 1546.
Luther Looks for Reforms

- Luther criticized Church practices, like selling indulgences.
- He wanted to begin a discussion within the Church about the true path to salvation.
- Stresses faith over works, rejected church as intermediary.

He nailed his Ninety-Five Theses, or arguments, to the door of Wittenberg cathedral for all to see.
Protestant Teaching: Justification by Faith Alone

- The Bible is the only source of truth.
- People can read and understand the Bible themselves.
- Salvation comes only through faith in Christ.
Reasons for Spread of Protestantism

- Printing press (1453)
- Scholastic legacy
- More educated clergy
- Higher literacy

- Growth of towns
- Stronger states
- Papacy weakened by scandal
The Printing Press

• Luther’s ideas spread quickly with the help of the **printing press**.

• Luther’s supporters distributed **copies** of his speeches and essays far and wide.

• Millions of people **sided** with Luther against the Roman Catholic Church.
Excommunication

- Pope Leo X demanded that Luther recant 41 of his *Ninety-Five Theses*.

- Luther was brought before the Diet of Worms.

- In January 1521, Luther was excommunicated from the Church.
A New Church

- Luther soon had many followers.
- His supporters began to organize a new Christian denomination.
- Several German princes supported Luther.
- Lutherans and Catholics fought each other.
- The first wars ended with the Treaty of Augsburg, but fighting in Europe over religion continued to the mid-seventeenth century.

Saint Bartholomew’s Day massacre
Lutheranism

• Luther’s followers disagreed with many of the teachings of the Catholic Church.

• They rejected the authority of Church councils and the pope.

• Reading the Bible was the only way to learn how to lead a good life.

Luther translated the Bible into German
New Protestant Strains

- Huldrych Zwingli (Zurich) 1523 (literalist): Influenced Calvinists, Presbyterians, Anabaptists
- John Calvin (Geneva), 1530 (predestination)
The Reformation spread to other countries.

- **France and Switzerland:** John Calvin preached the idea of “predestination” and that some people had been chosen by God for salvation.

- **England:** King Henry VIII refused to recognize the Roman Catholic Church and started a new church, the Church of England.
Reformation in England

- Henry VIII 1509-47, break with Rome, 1534
  - Church of England (Anglican)
  - monasteries dissolved
- Edward VI 1547-1553 (son of 3rd wife)
- "Bloody" Mary (1553-1558) (Fox’ Book of Martyrs)
- Elizabeth (1558-1603) (Act of Uniformity, 1559)
- The "Puritans"
Results of English Reformation:
—Henry,
—Edward,
—Mary,
—Elizabeth

(http://www.weatherheadhistory.ik.org)
English Civil War, 1641-49

- After Elizabeth: The Stewarts James I (1603-25), and Charles I (1625-49)
- Religious and tax problems
- Archbishop Laud, “Book of Common Prayer,” Scottish Revolt
- “Long Parliament” (1640-1653)

Cavaliers (Royalist) vs. Roundheads (Parliament)

Divine Right types
Anglicans, Roman Catholics
Irish

Balance of power types
Puritans
Anti-Papist
95 Theses: Think, Pair, Share Reading Activity

• 1\textsuperscript{st} students will read excerpts from the 95 Theses.
• 2\textsuperscript{nd} students will put each number in their own vernacular.
• 3\textsuperscript{rd} students will answer document discussion questions
• 4\textsuperscript{th} students will share with a partner their responses to discussion questions.
• 5\textsuperscript{th} whole class discussion of 95 Theses
The Counter-Reformation

- Reformed movement caught Catholic hierarchy off-guard
- Protestant ideas dominant in German lands, Switzerland, Netherlands, England—spread as far east as Poland
- Church mobilized response in 1530s
Council of Trent

- 1545-1563
- Led by Pope Paul III
- Reaffirmed Doctrine of Works, indulgences, clerical celibacy
- Cracked down on simony, nepotism, clerical abuses
- Clarified Catholic dogma
The Society of Jesus ("Jesuits")

- Founded 1540 by Ignatius of Loyola
- Intellectual advance force of the Counter-Reformation
- Excellent missionaries
- Always a controversial order (suppressed for a time in 18th century)
The Inquisition

- Papal and Spanish (15th century)
- Dated to 1200s, reorganized 1542
- Lasted until 18th century
- Index of Forbidden Books (1559-1966)
The Witchcraft Craze, ca. 1560-1700

- Over 100,000 prosecuted
- 75% of accused women
- Tens of thousands executed
- Trials in England, Scotland, Switzerland, Germany, France, Holland, Colonial America
- Maleficium
- Last outbreak: Salem, Mass., 1692—18 hanged
Political problems of the Reformation

- “One God, One King, One Country”
- Importance of rituals
- Church organization:
  - Episcopal (hierarchy; Church of England)
  - Synod (Presbyterians)
  - Congregationalists (the Calvinists, “Puritans”)
- Huguenot challenge to “Divine Right of Kings”
- Tolerance not a virtue till 18th century
French Wars of Religion

- After 1562: Valois child kings (Francis, Charles, Henri)
- Catherine de Medici regent
- Huguenots 1/5 pop
- 1562: Prot. massacre at Vassy led to ten years of war
- In 1572, marriage of Margaret Valois to Henri of Navarre (Prot. Leader)

Guises (Catholic) Bourbon & Montemercys (Prot.)
Thirty Years War (1618-1648)

- Failure of Peace of Augsburg, 1555
- Every major European country involved
- Fought mainly in German lands of H.R.E.
- Dutch war against Spain dragged in as well
- Treaty of Westphalia, 1648
Results of the Reformation

- Religiously divided Europe
- Rise of England and the Netherlands
- Witch hunts (1400s-1700)
- National wealth
- Fewer clergy
- Rise in literacy
In the mid-1500s, the Catholic Church began its own reform – the Counter Reformation. First it decided to reform itself. Then it decided to counter, or fight against, Protestant beliefs.

What did the Catholic do first?
Pope Paul III tried to fix the problems within the church itself. He appointed new church officials, he censored books by telling people what they could read, and finally he set up a special court – the Roman Inquisition. This court inquired into people’s religious beliefs. The court would execute heretics.
Counter Reformation (SINS)

S – Society of Jesus (Jesuits)

- Ignatius of Loyola started a new religious order of “Christian soldiers” called the Society of Jesus, members were called Jesuits

- Proselytized Europe for the Catholic Church

- Their purpose was to restore Catholicism in Europe and help Catholics remain in the Catholic Church

- For the next 200 years Jesuit missionaries spread their faith to non-Christians in Africa, Asia, and North and South America
Counter Reformation (SINS)

I – Inquisition

• A Catholic Church court to punish Protestant heretics.

• Heresy (going against the church) was punishable by death

• The Roman Inquisition often used torture as a way to kill Protestants
Counter Reformation (SINS)

N – New Church Council

- The Church called a council of church officials (Council of Trent) to establish a new set of beliefs.

  1. The Council restated supreme papal authority (The pope is in charge!)
  2. Declared salvation in combination with good deeds is required for salvation
  3. Rule priests were a special group set aside from the ranks of society as a whole
  4. Rejected the belief that the Bible was the only source of authority for Christians
  5. Individuals did not have the right to interpret the Bible (Catholic version only!)
  6. Ended the abuses of the church such as Indulgences
Counter Reformation
(SINS)

S – Stop spread of Protestant

- Thirty Years War

- The Hapsburgs (Catholic rulers of the Holy Roman Empire) fought Protestant princes in Northern German city-states for religious freedom.

- The Edict of Nantes was signed in France which gave the Huguenots (French Calvinists) the right to worship in France

- The Thirty Years War ended with the Peace of Westphalia which gave religious freedom to protestants in the Holy Roman Empire (see map for boundaries)
The End