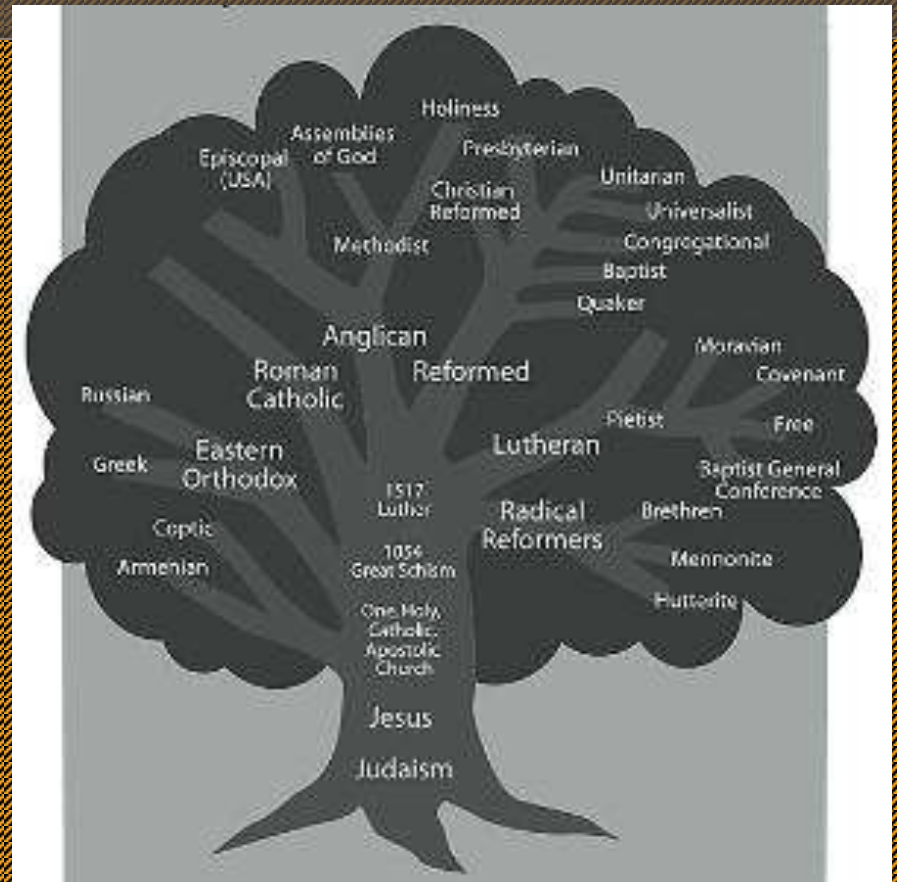


The Reformation of the Christian Church



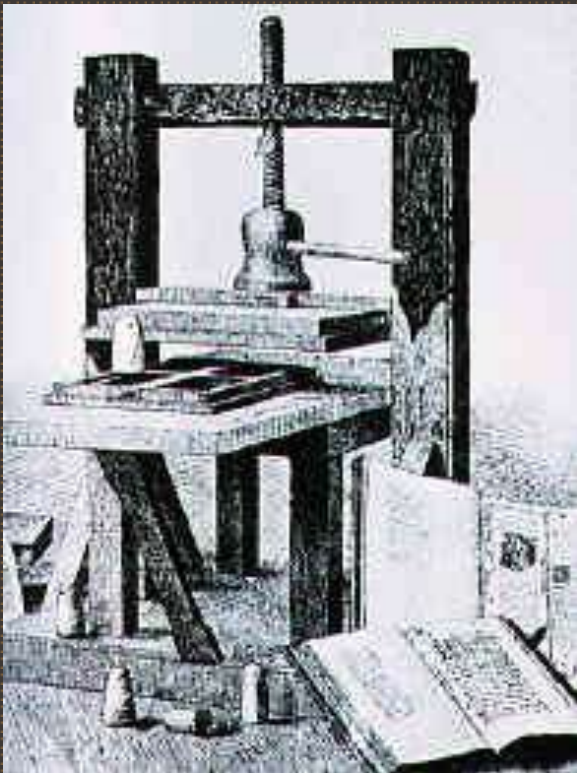
Reform and Renewal in the Christian Church

- Declining prestige of the Church
- Babylonian Captivity and Great Schism,
- Priests were peasants and were poor.
- Clerical ignorance, immorality, pluralism, absenteeism.



The Printing Press

1455 printing press broke the Church's monopoly over the dissemination of religious teachings



Pluralism

holds several offices
at the same time

Antoine du Prat-
entered his
cathedral for the
first time in his own
funeral procession.

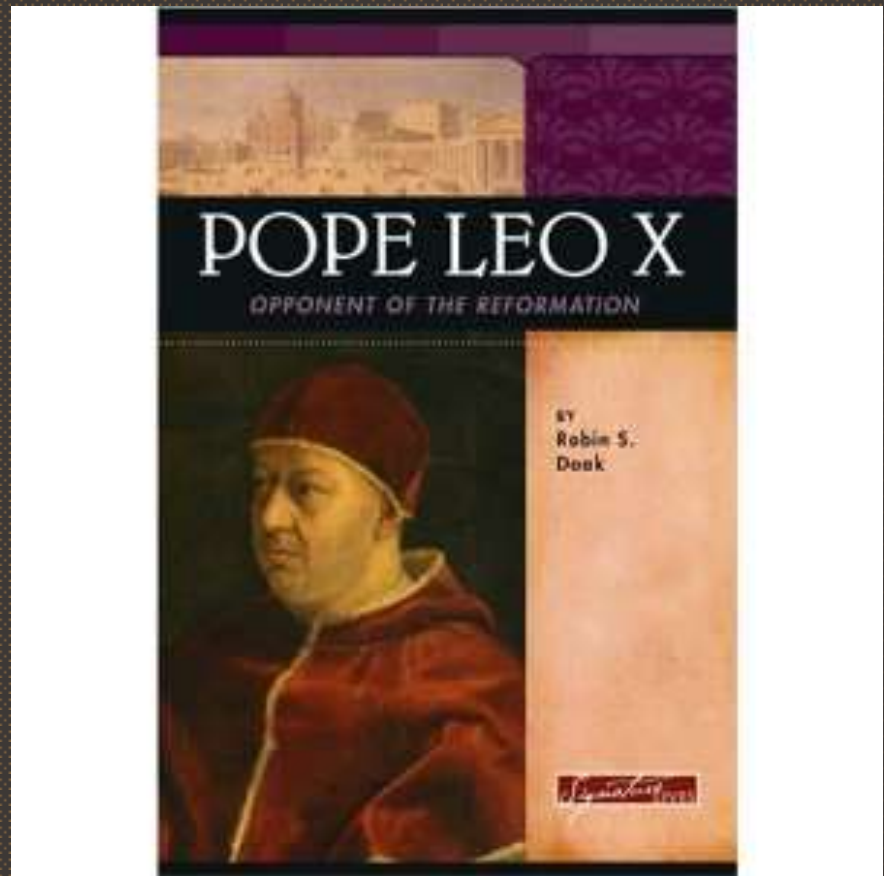


Pope Alexander VI- Rodrigo Borgia (1492-1503).



Pope Leo X

Giovanni de Medici, son of Lorenzo de Medici



The Brethren of the Common Life

- The Brethren of the Common Life represent an example of a Pre-Reformation reform movement with the Church. Founded in the Netherlands.
- Lived simply, helping the poor, the hungry, and the sick
- Ecumenical Council- higher standards of education for clerics



- Indulgences were originally granted to anyone going on a crusade.
- Indulgences released sinners from a certain period of punishment in purgatory.
- Johannes Tetzel was offering complete release from purgatory.





- Martin Luther- German Augustinian friar, son of a miner born in Eisleben in Saxony, ordained a priest in 1507. Faith is the means by which God sends humanity his grace, and faith is a free gift that cannot be earned. “Justification by Faith”





Ninety-five Theses

- Luther taught at The University of Wittenberg
- Pope Leo X –(construction of St. Peter's) authorized the sale of indulgences
- October 31, 1517 Wittenberg, Germany
95 Thesis nailed to the church door.
- Luther attacked the 7 sacraments. He accepted only two sacraments, baptism and the Eucharist.
- Luther also criticized papal wealth.

October 31, 1517



The Diet of Worms

1520- Pope Leo X issued a bull of excommunication Luther called the pope an antichrist "I cannot and will not recant anything. Since it is unsure and wrong to go against my conscience. Here I stand I cannot do otherwise."



"I cannot and will not recant anything, for to go against conscience is neither right nor safe. Here I stand, I can do no other, so help me God. Amen."

Martin Luther



Holy Roman emperor Charles V

- (20 years old) Emperor Charles V called for Luther's arrest. Luther was declared an outlaw and heretic.
- Frederick III of Saxony, kidnapped Luther brought him to Wartburg castle where he remained for a year.





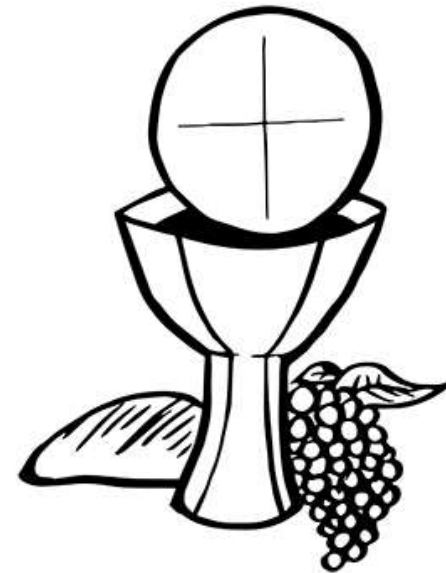
*"Unless I am convinced
by proofs from Scriptures
or by plain and clear
reasons and arguments,
I can and will not retract,
for it is neither safe nor
wise to do anything against
conscience. Here I stand.
I can do no other. God
help me. Amen!"*

*Martin Luther
(1483-1547)*

- Luther abolished the use of Latin processions incense and votive candles.
- 1534 -translated the bible into German.
- Protestant-At first protestant meant Lutheran
- **Salvation**-catholic faith and good works
Luther-Faith alone
- **Religious Authority**- Catholic bible and church teachings
Luther- Bible alone
- **Christian life**- Catholic superiority of monastic and religious life.
Luther- all vocations are equal

The Eucharist

- Transubstantiation-Catholic
- Consubstantiation- bread and wine undergo a spiritual change, but the bread and wine are not transformed.



Social impact

- resentment of Clerical privileges and immunities
- No taxes paid by clergy
- Owned large amounts of property



Peasant revolts

- Began in Swabia-Crop failures 1523 and 1524
- 1525 The 12 Articles- grievances or the Swabian peasants.
- nobles seized common land imposed new rents



Luther wrote-

Against the Rapacious and murdering peasants.

Calling on the nobility to cut them down without mercy and to restore peace.

Luther supported the Princes against the peasants.

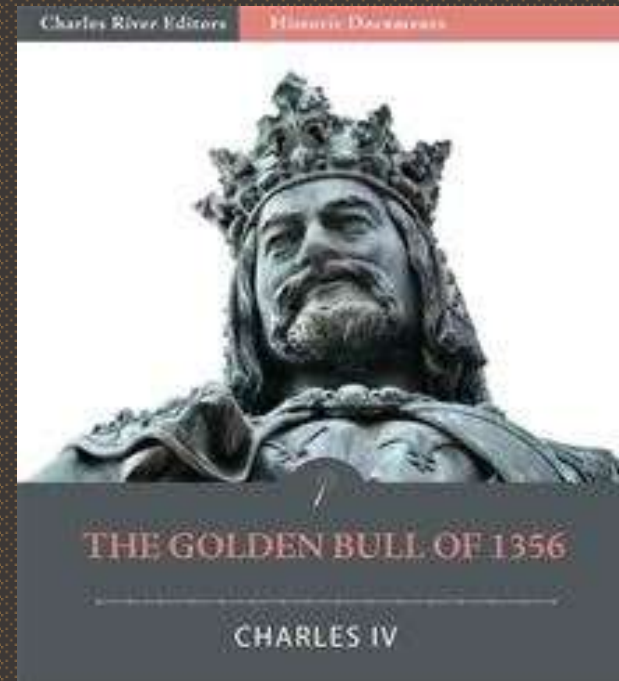


Source: Martin Luther, theologian
Against the Murdering, Thieving Hordes of Peasants,
May 1525.

The peasants forgot their place, violently took matters into their own hands, and are robbing and raging like mad dogs. It is clear that the assertions they made in their Twelve Articles were nothing but lies presented under the name of the Gospel. This is particularly the work of that devil, Thomas Müntzer, who rules at Mühlhausen. The peasants are not content with belonging to the devil themselves; they force and compel many good people to join their devilish league. Anyone who consorts with them goes to the devil with them and is guilty of all the evil deeds that they commit.

Golden Bull 1356- government by an aristocratic federation

- ◉ Fixed number of electors at 3 eccleastics and 4 kings- Bohemia, Saxony, Margrave, and Brandenburg,



Germany- weak borders, localism, chronic disorders, the nobility strengthened its power while imperial power declined



1519 Charles V chosen HRE (1500-1558)

- 1477 Maximilian I (house of Hapsburg) married Mary of Burgandy- (French duchy Dijon and the Netherland Brussels)
- Treaty of Arras- French King Louis XI French Burgandy Became part of the kingdom of France.
- Hapsburgs never renounced their claim to Burgandy
- “Other nations wage war; you Austria marry,”
- Philip of Burgandy married Joanna of Castile,
- Their son was Charles V Holy Roman Emperor his son was Philip II
- Charles inherited Spain from his mother, Spain’s new world possessions. Italy, Sicily and Sardiia from his father-Austria, Southern Germany, the low countries and France-compte, and east- central France.

The Global Empire of Charles V



Lutheran- Simple Service



- Turkish threat prevented Charles V from acting effectively against the Protestants.
- Turks besieged Vienna 1529





- ◎ **1521-1555 Hapsburg Valois Wars-** main issue-Burgundy and other lands, much of the fighting occurred in Germany.
- ◎ French foreign policy was to keep Germany divided.



1555 Peace of Augsburg

- official recognition of Lutheranism
- Each prince was permitted to determine his territory's religion
- Most of northern and central Germany Lutheran
- South Germany- Catholic
- -Convert or Leave-



Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531)

- Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531) Swiss Humanist Christian life rested on Scriptures.
- He attacked indulgences, the mass, Monasticism and clerical celibacy.



Zwingli, Ulrich (1484-1531)

Zwinglianism - Disciple of Erasmus

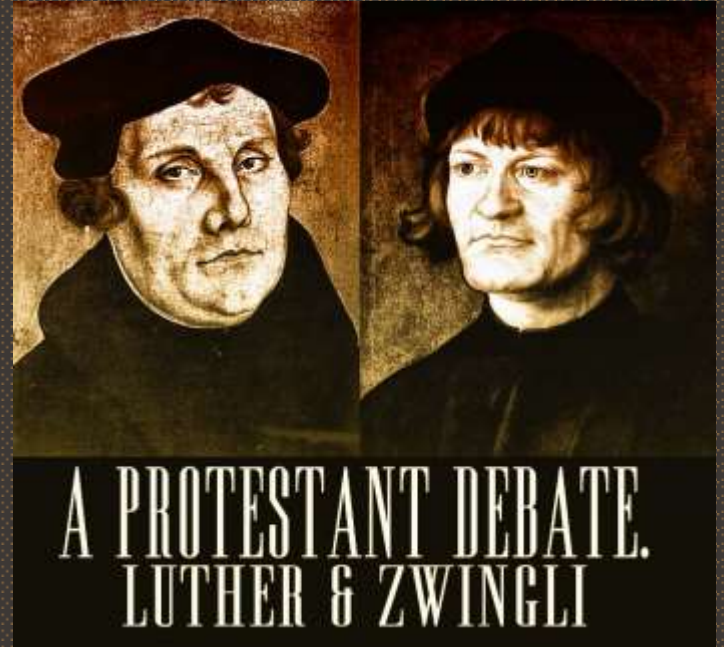


Zwingli

- 1519-1522 doctrine similar to Luther's based on scripture, emphasized faith alone
- none of the sacraments were necessary they were only symbolic.
- Devoid of mystery and ritual



- Constant surveillance through a network of spies
- compulsory Church attendance and public behavior
- Worship consisted of lengthy sermons and the churches were bare.
- 1529- two camps- Swiss civil war.
- The **Colloquy of Marburg** was summoned to unite Protestants but failed to resolve the differences



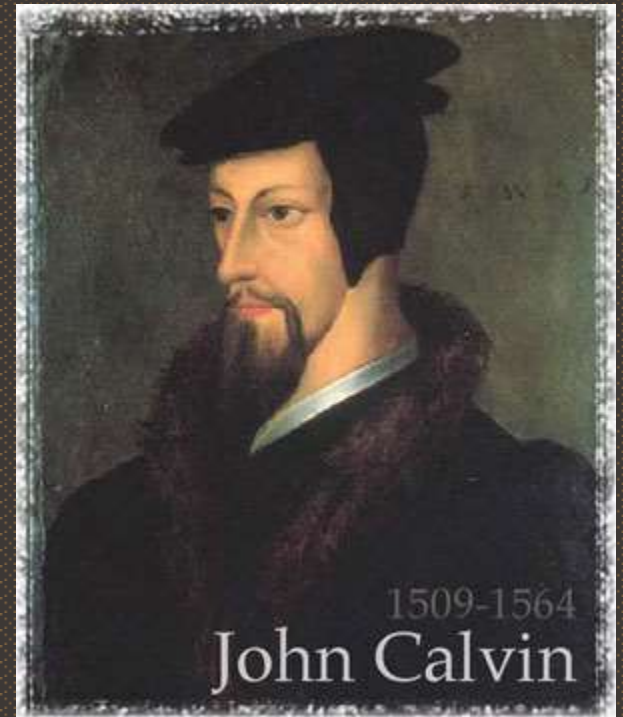


- 1531- Zwingli killed in a war each canton to determine its own religion
- Luther and Zwingli disagreed on The Eucharist- Zwingli believed that no change occurs in the Eucharist
- Public confession



Calvinism

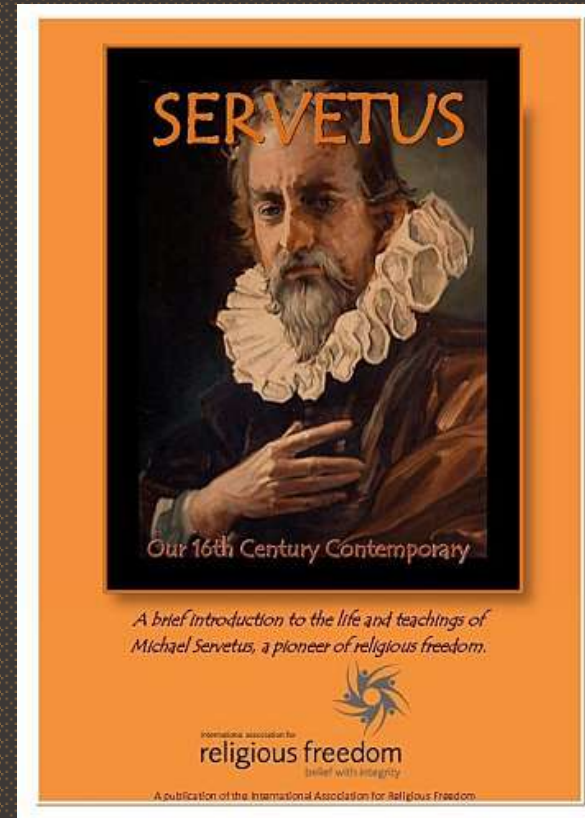
- John Calvin (1509-1564)
- Born in Noyon in northwestern France
- 1533 converted to Catholicism convinced that god selects certain people to do his work Calvin believed that God called him to reform the church.
- City of Geneva 1541 established a Christian society
- Calvin did not believe in free will to humans.
- God decided at the beginning of time who would be saved.



Calvinism

- Predestination “The Elect”
- Genevans had the highest standards of morality
- Both Lutheran and Calvin emphasized lack of free will
- Calvin- nothing can be done to affect a person's fate.
- Strict moral code
- No dancing, drinking, games
- Church officials called deacons
- Lay –elders
- Hard work, well done, was pleasing to God

- 1553 Michael Servetus (Spanish Humanist denied the trinity) was invited to Geneva and then executed for heresy (burned at the stake)

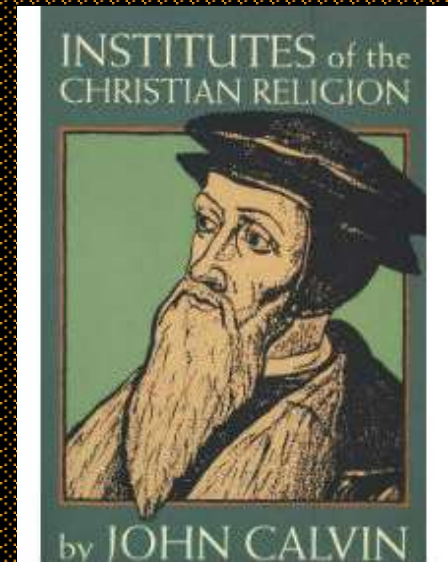


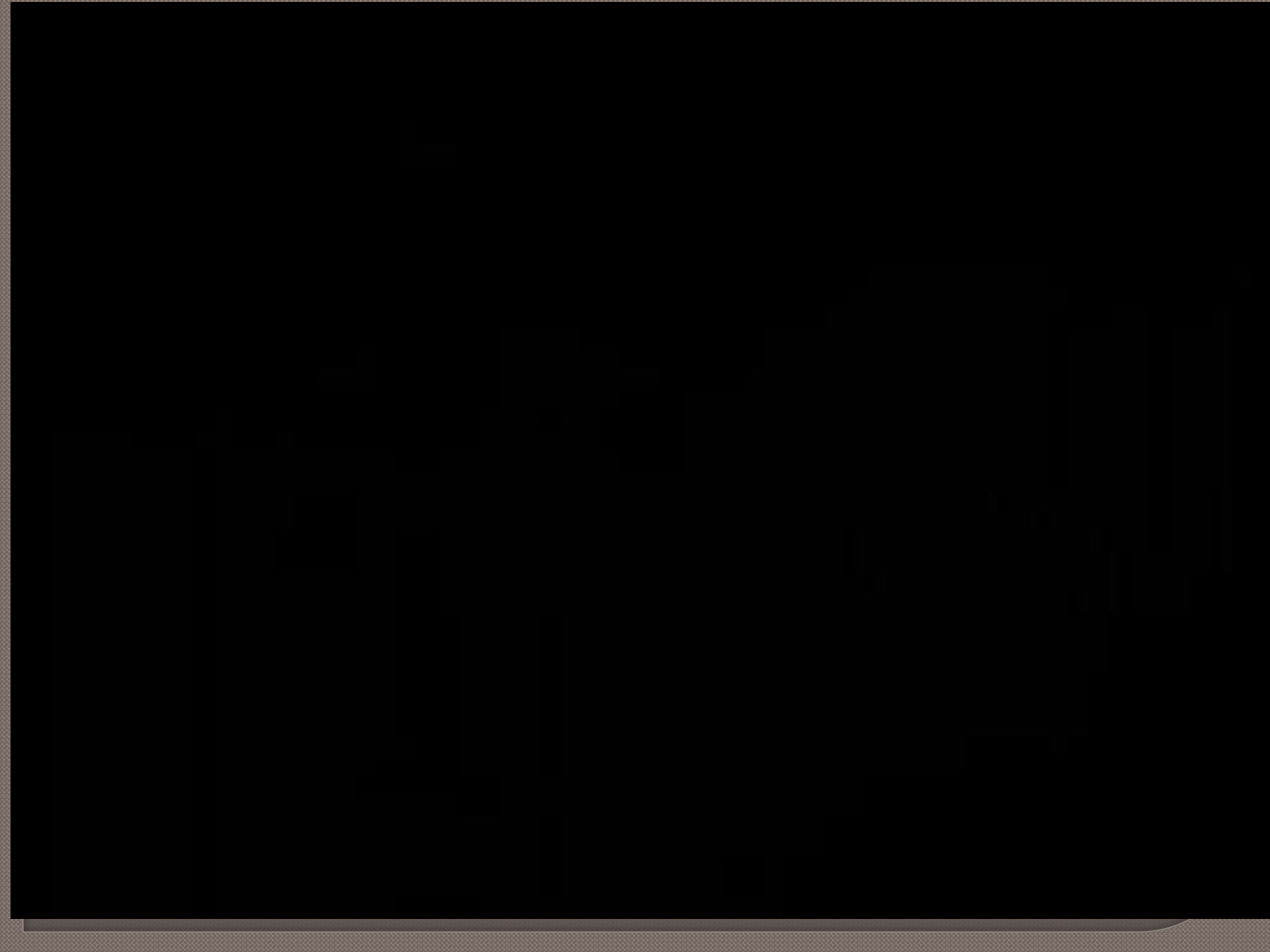
Calvin's Geneva



(1542-1546) 76 people were banished from Geneva 58- executed for heresy adultery, blasphemy and witchcraft.

- ◉ Calvin served as the model for the Presbyterian Church in Scotland,
- ◉ founded by John Knox
- ◉ Huguenot church in France, and the Puritan church in England and New England.
- ◉ Calvin went to Strasbourg to become pastor to French exiles
- ◉ Wrote 2nd edition of *Institutes of the Christian Religion*
- ◉ 1540 he returned to Geneva
- ◉ Geneva church-4 offices
 1. Pastors (5)
 2. teachers of doctrine
 3. elders, a group of 12 laypeople
 4. deacons





John Knox.

JOHN KNOX



The Anabaptists

Greek meaning “to baptize again”

- “Accused the other Protestants of going halfway”
- Only adults can be baptized
- Considered infant and children-Baptism preposterous-no scriptural basis for it.
- Believed in religious toleration
- Would not serve in the armed forces
- Pacifism
- Mennonites and Amish are the descendents of the Anabaptists.

- Lutherans, Zwinglians and Catholics were all opposed to Anabaptists.
- 1529 re-baptism was a criminal offense in HRE.
- Munster 1534-1535
- Anabaptists ruled the city
Lutherans and Catholics-either convert or leave.
- Munster transformed into an Old Testament theocracy allowed the practice of polygamy
- Protestant and Catholic armies united to crush the radicals.



The English Reformation

- 1520's William Tyndale translated the New Testament into English
1524-1525
- Lollards stressed individuals reading and interpretation of the Bible
- Opposed sacraments ecclesiastical wealth, war, Veneration of saints, and Prayer for the dead

Pilgrimage of grace-

- Popular opposition in northern England to Henry VIII's reformation.
- English church was very healthy and strong in the 16th century



Chief Minister to Henry 8th Cardinal Thomas Wolsey

(1475-1530)

Thomas More (1478-1535)

King Henry VIII named

“Defender of the Faith”
from Pope Leo 10th



- 1509 Henry 8th marries Catherine of Aragon
- Daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella and Aunt of Emperor Charles 5th
- One daughter-Mary
- Catherine was first married to Henry's brother Arthur
- Marriage to the wife of your brother was forbidden by both canon law and biblical law (Leviticus 18:16)
- Special dispensation from Pope Julius 2nd
- Pope Clement 7th was a prisoner of Charles 5th
- Close advisors:
 1. Thomas Crammer
 2. Thomas Cromwell

• ANNO • ETATIS •

• SVÆ • XLIX •



- 1527-Henry falls for Anne Boleyn and wants to put Catherine aside
- Asks Pope for annulment
- 1527-Capture and sack of Rome by Emperor Charles 5th
- 1529 Reformation Parliament-
- Wolsey dismissed in 1529
- 1532 Parliament passes submission of the clergy
- 1533 Henry 8th wed Anne Boleyn
- The Act of Restrain of Appeals declared the King to be supreme sovereign
- 1534 The Supremacy Act-declared the King the supreme head of the church in England
- (Only a small number of members actually knew what they were voting for a break from Rome)

Act of Succession

- 1535-Thomas More executed
- 1535 Coverdale Bible- evolved from the Tyndale
- 1536 Anne Boleyn charged with adulterous incest and beheaded. Ten Articles of 1536 mild concessions to Protestant tenant maintaining Catholic doctrine.
- Six Articles 1539
- Under Chief Minister Thomas Cromwell King Henry the 8th dissolved the English monasteries because he wanted their wealth; confiscated all their lands.
- The redistribution of land strengthened the upper classes.
- 1536- Popular opposition in the North led to the Pilgrimage of Grace, their leaders were arrested, tried, and executed

Six Wives -



1. Catherine of Aragon
2. Anne Boleyn
3. Jane Seymour
4. Ann of Cleves (divorced)
5. Catherine Howard (executed)
6. Catherine Parr (outlived him)





*Catherine
of Aragon*



*Anne
Boleyn*



*Jane
Seymour*



*Anne
of Cleves*



*Kathryn
Howard*



*Katherine
Parr*



Catalina de Aragón
Divorced



Anne Boleyn
Beheaded



Jane Seymour
Died

The Six Wives of Henry VIII



Anna Von Cleves
Divorced



Catherine Howard
Beheaded



Catherine Parr
Survived

Edward VI (1547-1553)

Archbishop Thomas
Cranmer
Book of Common Prayer,
1549



Mary Tudor (1553-1558)

devout Catholic-
restored Catholicism,
married her cousin
Philip of Spain the son of
Charles V. during her
reign many Protestants
were killed and fled
from England.



Elizabeth (1558-1603)

- raised protestant
- Puritans- wanted to purify the Church; Queen Elizabeth chose a middle course between Catholic and Puritan.
- Church of England becomes known as Anglican Church, services were in English.



The Appeal of Protestantism

● The Appeal of Protestantism to Peasants*

- 1. Message of equality in religion, which they extended to life in general.
- 2. A simplified religion with fewer rituals, which made it easier to understand.
- 3. Luther rebelled, which inspired many of them to do the same.

● The Appeal of Protestantism to Nobles

- 1. No tithe to pay, so \$ stays in the country.
- 2. Since they are against Charles for political reasons, they can justify it by becoming Protestant.
- 3. No more church owned land, so they can get more land.
- 4. No tithe for peasants, so they can tax them more.

● The Appeal of Protestantism to the Middle Class*

- 1. No tithe to pay, so more \$ for them.
- 2. Now they can read the Bible and interpret it in their own way.
- 3. Concept of individualism – you are your own priest.

Catholic Reformation

- The Catholic Reformation sought to stimulate a new religious fervor. It was also a reaction to Protestantism.
- Fifth Lateran Council (1513-1517) fails to bring reform.



Teresa of Avila



- The Ecstasy of Saint Teresa by Bernini, Basilica of Santa Maria della Vittoria, Rome

The Jesuits

- Ignatius of Loyola- the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) 1530's (Spanish) seriously injured (leg) during a battle with the French.
- Jesuits- absolute vow of obedience to Pope.
- Jesuits concentrated on 3 activities.
 1. Founded superb schools
 2. Convert non-Christians to Catholicism by sending out missionaries.
 3. Stop Protestantism from spreading

Ignatius of Loyola



The Council of Trent



Pope Paul II 1534-1549

1. Council to investigate indulgence selling and other abuses.
2. Approved to Jesuit order
3. Used the Inquisition to seek out and punish heresy.
4. Called the Council of Trent
 - I. The Church's interpretation of the bible was final.
 - II. Christians need faith and good works to be saved
 - III. The Bible and church traditions were equally powerful authorities for guiding Christian life.
 - IV. False selling of indulgences were banned.

Parish Priests- better educated, neatly dressed, and strictly celibate.

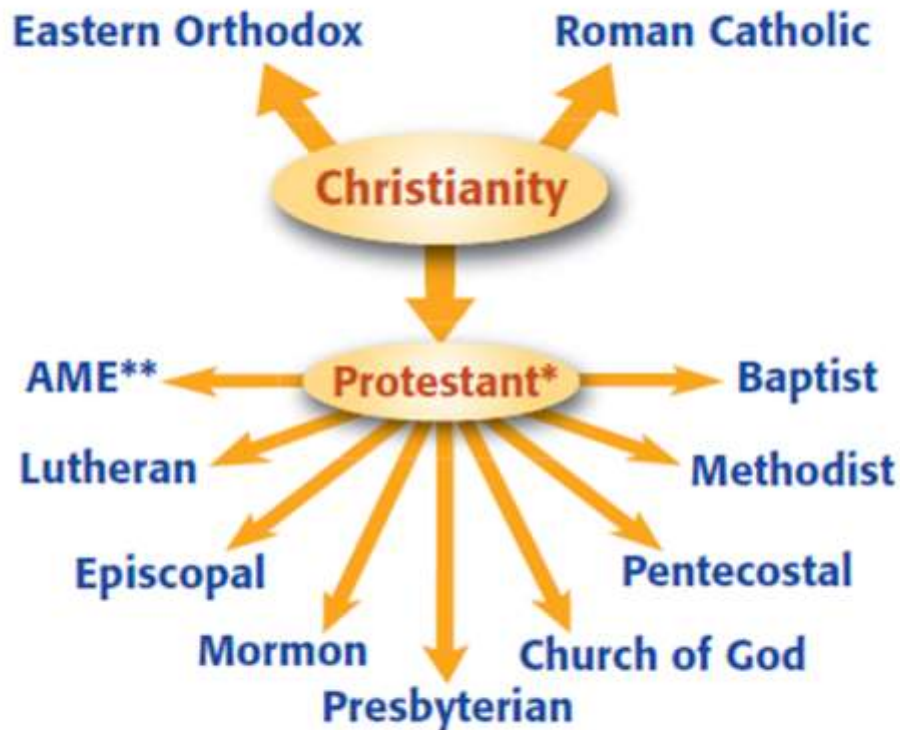
- Bishops were forced to live in their dioceses. Construction of a seminary in every diocese.
- Tridentine decrees- forbade the sale of indulgences, outlawed Pluralism and simony- buying or selling offices.



- **Baroque-** art style, which presented life in grandiose three dimensional displays



Major Christian Sects



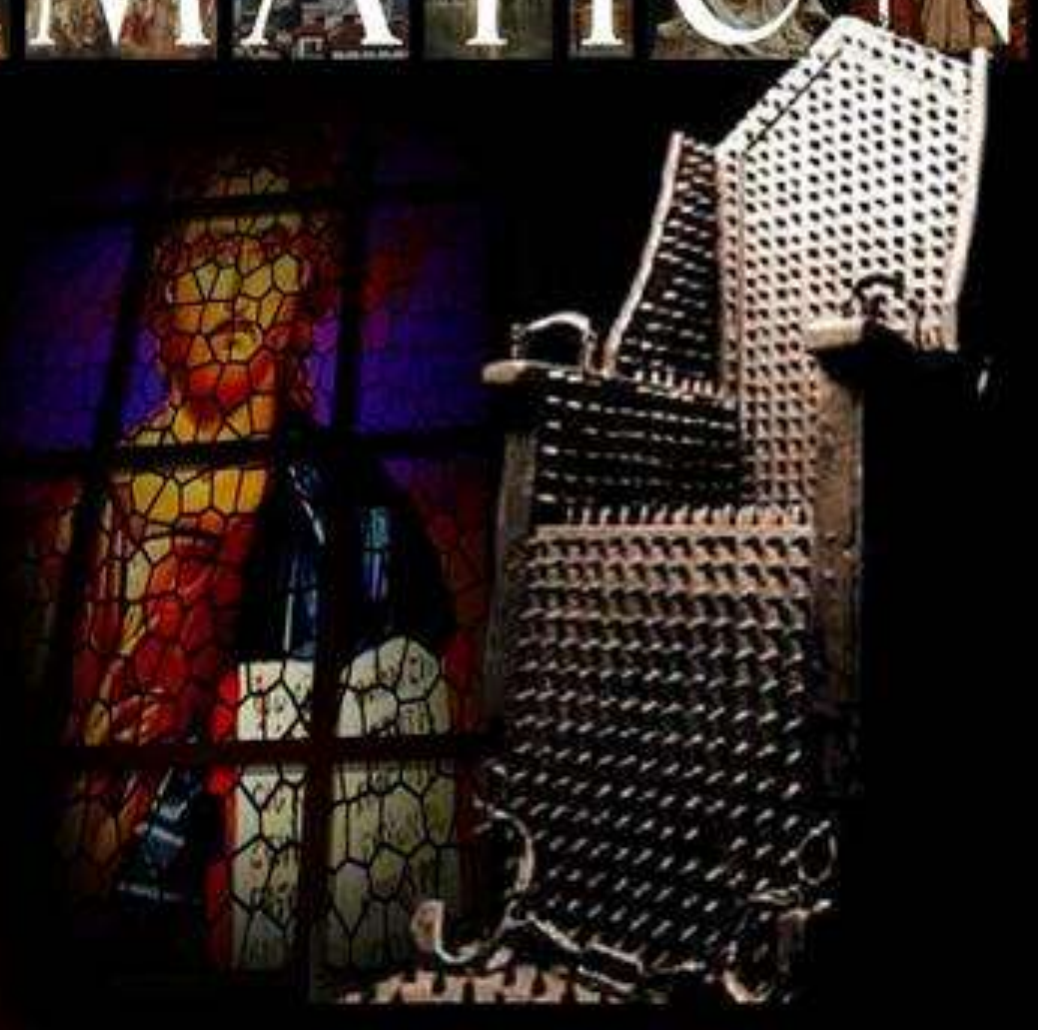
*In the United States alone, there are 30 Protestant denominations with over 400,000 members in each.

**African Methodist Episcopal

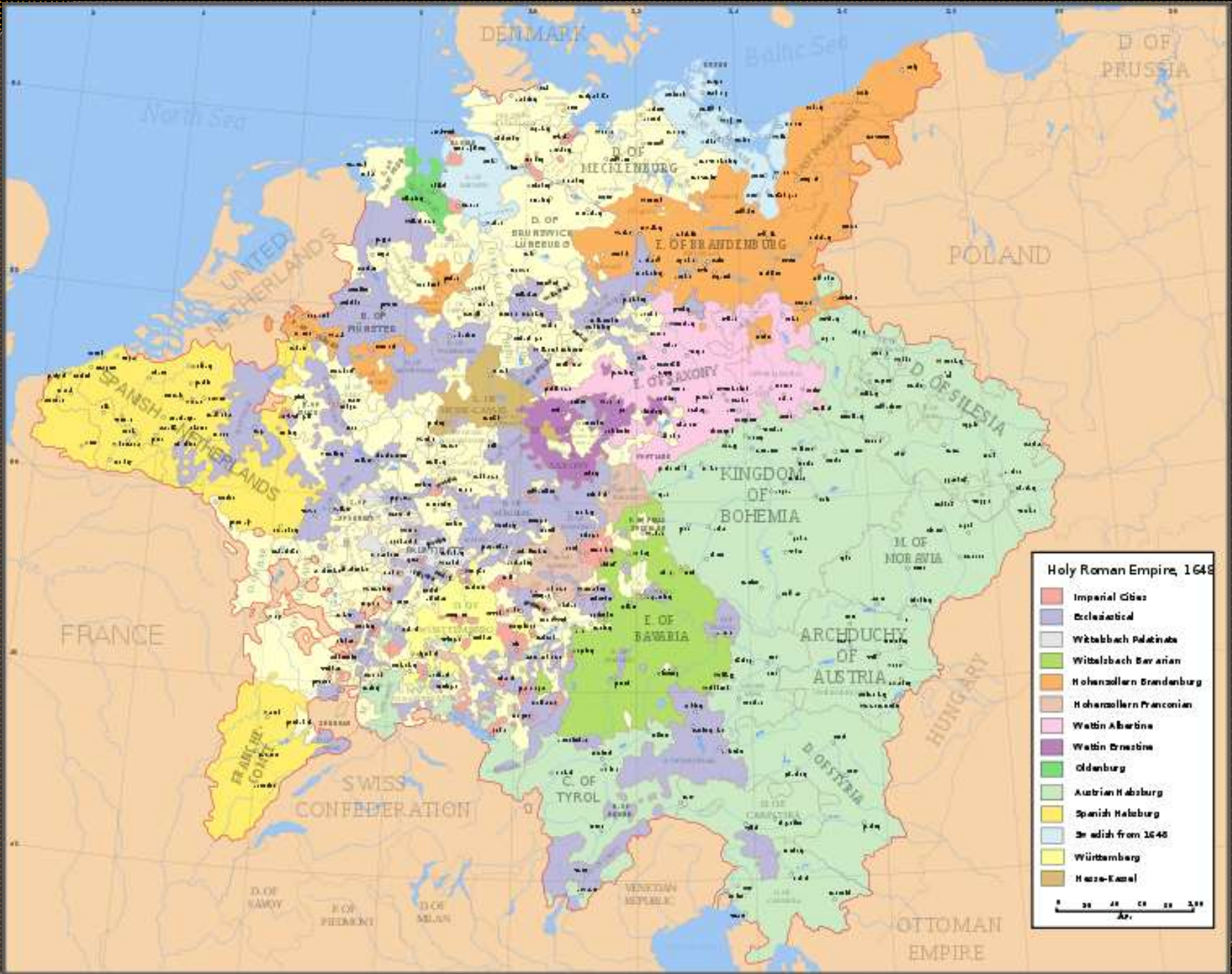


Life of Martin Luther and the Spread of the Reformation

REFORMATION







Holy Roman Empire, 1648

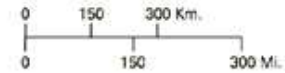
- Imperial Cities
- Ecclesiastical
- Wittbach Palatinate
- Wittelsbach Bavarian
- Hohenzollern Brandenburg
- Hohenzollern Franconian
- Watin Albertine
- Watin Ernestine
- Oldenburg
- Austrian Habsburg
- Spanish Habsburg
- Spanish from 1648
- Württemberg
- Hesse-Kassel

0 20 40 60 80 100
km

Predominant Religion in 1555

- Lutheran
- Calvinist (Reformed)
- Church of England
- Roman Catholic
- Orthodox
- Muslim
- Spread of Calvinism
- Huguenot centers

Ottoman Empire, 1568



ATLANTIC OCEAN



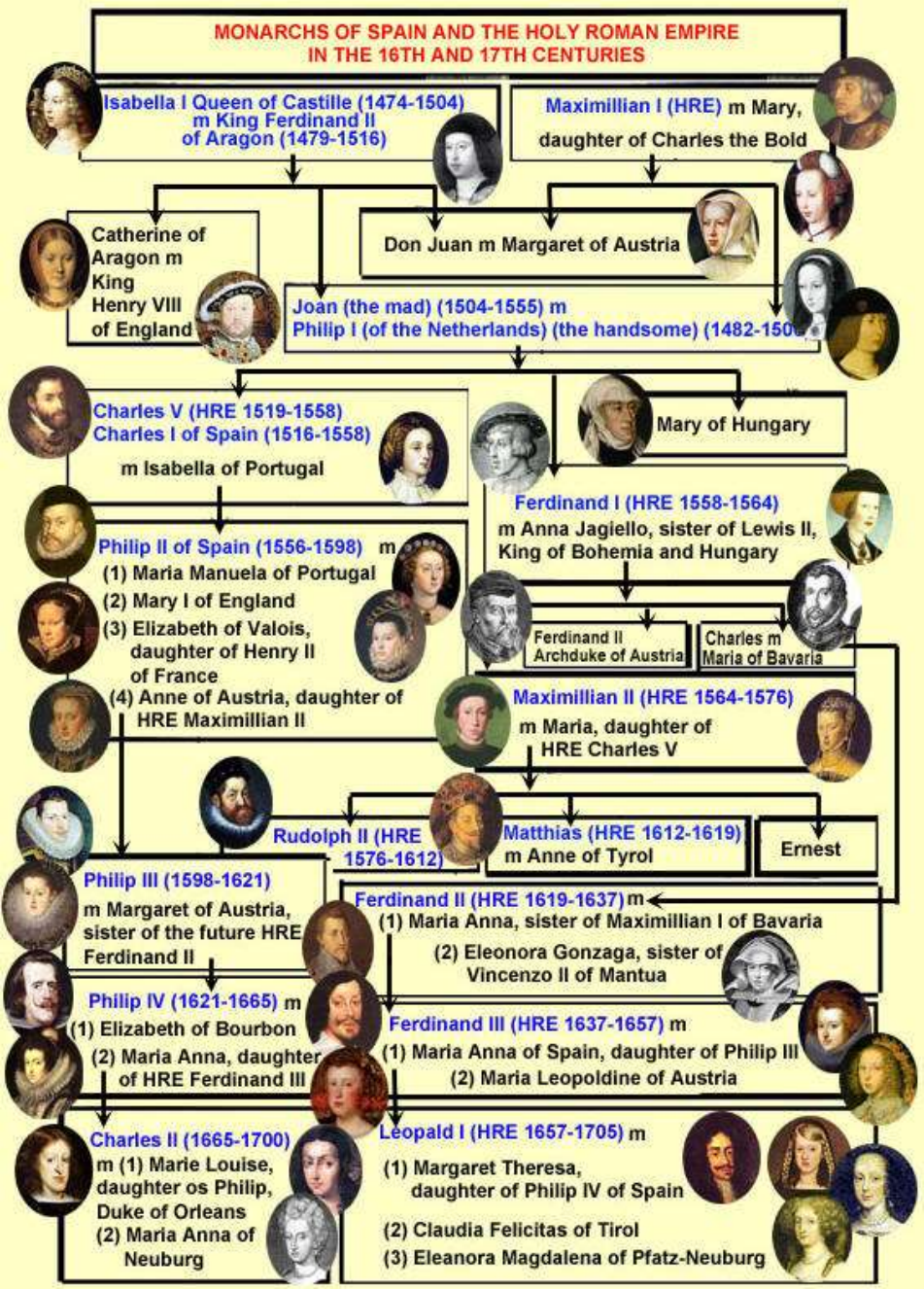
MOROCCO

ALGIERS

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

TUNIS

**MONARCHS OF SPAIN AND THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE
IN THE 16TH AND 17TH CENTURIES**



Religious Beliefs and Practices in the 16th Century

	Roman Catholicism	Lutheranism	Calvinism	Anglicanism
Leadership	Pope is head of the Church	Ministers lead congregations	Council of elders govern each church	English monarch is head of the Church
Salvation	Salvation by faith and good works	Salvation by faith alone	God has predetermined who will be saved	Salvation by faith alone
Bible	Church and Bible tradition are sources of revealed truth	Bible is sole source of revealed truth	Bible is sole source of revealed truth	Bible is sole source of revealed truth
Worship Service	Worship service based on ritual	Worship service focused on preaching and ritual	Worship service focused on preaching	Worship service based on ritual and preaching
Interpretation of Beliefs	Priests interpret Bible and Church teachings for believers	Believers interpret the Bible for themselves	Believers interpret the Bible for themselves	Believers interpret the Bible using tradition and reason

The Reformation

Martin Luther's criticisms of the Catholic Church grew sharper over time. Some Catholics, in turn, responded with personal attacks on Luther. In recent times, historians have focused less on the theological and personal issues connected with the Reformation. Instead, many modern scholars analyze the political, social, and economic conditions that contributed to the Reformation.

A PRIMARY SOURCE



Martin Luther

In 1520, Martin Luther attacked the whole system of Church government and sent the pope the following criticism of the Church leaders who served under him in Rome.

The Roman Church has become the most licentious [sinful] den of thieves. . . . They err who ascribe to thee the right of interpreting Scripture, for under cover of thy name they seek to set up their own wickedness in the Church, and, alas, through them Satan has already made much headway under thy predecessors. In short, believe none who exalt thee, believe those who humble thee.

B SECONDARY SOURCE



Steven Ozment

In 1992, historian Steven Ozment published *Protestants: The Birth of a Revolution*. Here, he comments on some of the political aspects of the Reformation.

Beginning as a protest against arbitrary, self-aggrandizing, hierarchical authority in the person of the pope, the Reformation came to be closely identified in the minds of contemporaries with what we today might call states' rights or local control. To many townspeople and villagers, Luther seemed a godsend for their struggle to remain politically free and independent; they embraced his Reformation as a conserving political force, even though they knew it threatened to undo traditional religious beliefs and practices.

C SECONDARY SOURCE



G. R. Elton

In *Reformation Europe*, published in 1963, historian G. R. Elton notes the role of geography and trade in the spread of Reformation ideas.

Could the Reformation have spread so far and so fast if it had started anywhere but in Germany? The fact that it had its beginnings in the middle of Europe made possible a very rapid radiation in all directions. . . . Germany's position at the center of European trade also helped greatly. German merchants carried not only goods but Lutheran ideas and books to Venice and France; the north German Hanse [a trade league] transported the Reformation to the Scandinavian countries.

D PRIMARY SOURCE

Hans Brosamer

"Seven-Headed Martin Luther" (1529) The invention of the printing press enabled both Protestants and Catholics to engage in a war of words and images. This anti-Luther illustration by German painter Hans Brosamer depicted Martin Luther as a seven-headed monster—doctor, monk, infidel, preacher, fanatic swarmed by bees, self-appointed pope, and thief Barabbas from the Bible.



Document-Based QUESTIONS

1. In what way does Luther's letter (Source A) support the point of view of the historian in Source B?
2. Based on Source C, why was Germany's location important to the spread of Reformation ideas?
3. Why might Hans Brosamer's woodcut (Source D) be an effective propaganda weapon against Martin Luther?





Life of Martin Luther and the Heroes of the Reformation!



J. M. W. Turner



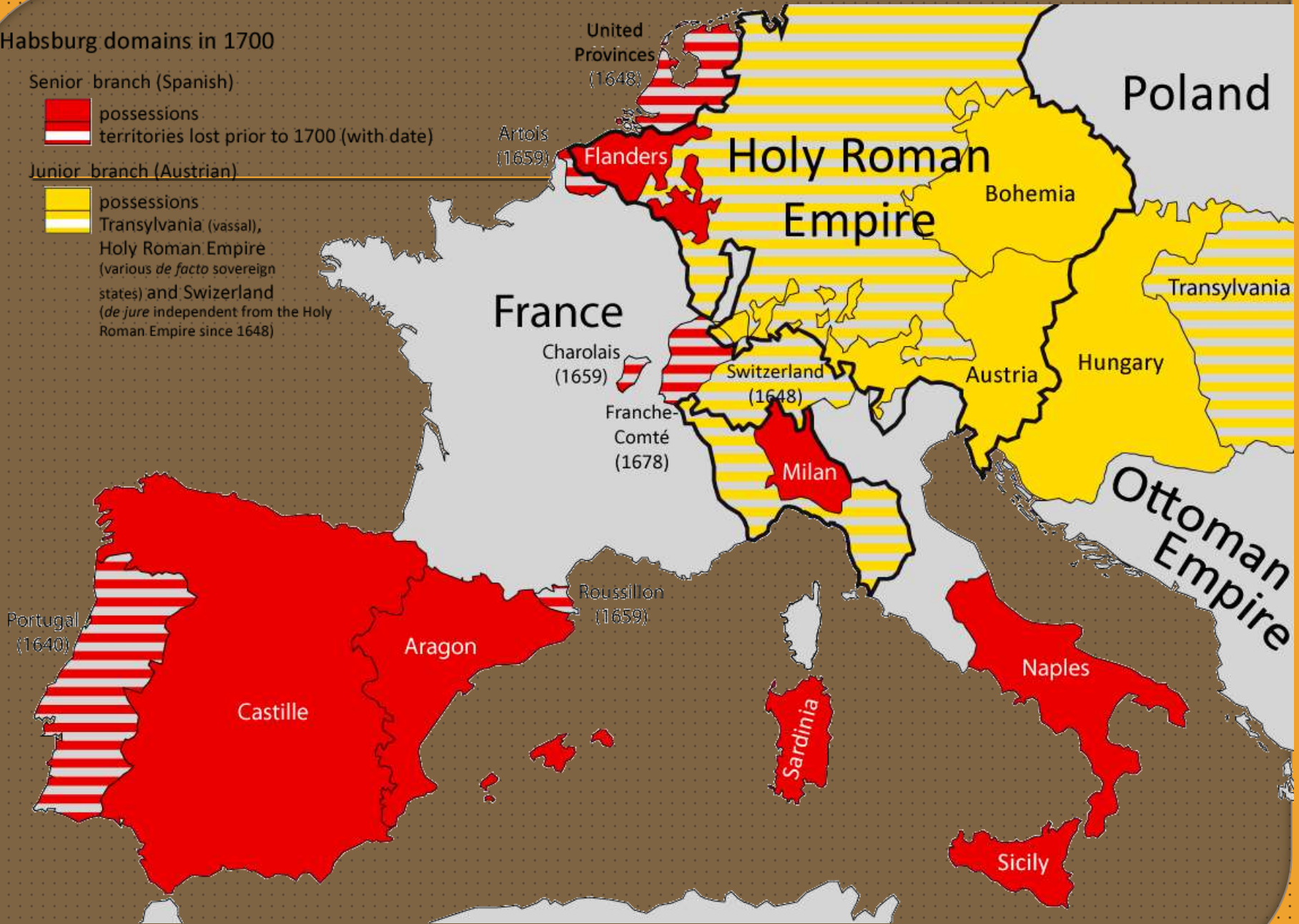
Habsburg domains in 1700

Senior branch (Spanish)

- possessions
- territories lost prior to 1700 (with date)

Junior branch (Austrian)

- possessions
- Transylvania (vassal), Holy Roman Empire (various *de facto* sovereign states) and Swizerland (*de jure* independent from the Holy Roman Empire since 1648)







The Ecstasy of Saint Teresa

- (alternatively Saint Teresa in Ecstasy or Transverberation of Saint Teresa; in Italian: L'Estasi di Santa Teresa or Santa Teresa in estasi) is the central sculptural group in white marble set in an elevated aedicule in the Cornaro Chapel, Santa Maria della Vittoria, Rome. It was designed and completed by Gian Lorenzo Bernini, the leading sculptor of his day, who also designed the setting of the Chapel in marble, stucco and paint. It is generally considered to be one of the sculptural masterpieces of the High Roman Baroque.

