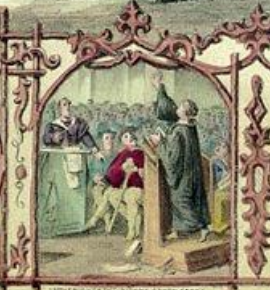


THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION



JOHANN HUSS H. SAYONAROLA Die ersten Darbietungen der Reformation
LUTHER SCHLÄGT DIE 30 SATZE AN DISPUTATION LUTHER'S MIT CALVIN LUTHER AM BOH. REICHSTAG IN WÜRZBURG LUTHER'S SELBSTBESCHREIBUNG LUTHER'S TOD

Life of Martin Luther and the Heroes of the Reformation!

CAUSES OF THE REFORMATION

- † **Christian humanism-goal to reform the Catholic Church**
- † **Clergy was uneducated**
- † **Busy with worldly affairs – not doing spiritual work**
- † **Scientific Advances which contradicted the Catholic Church**
- † **Indulgences – paying \$\$ for a pardon of sins or reward for good behavior**



EARLY CALLS FOR CHURCH REFORM

- † **John Wycliffe of England:**
translates the Bible into
English
- † **Jan Huss of Bohemia:** Church
services in the vernacular
- † **Both taught that the Bible had
more authority than church
leaders**
- † **Huss was burned at the stake,
Wycliffe was given a
posthumous “execution”**



WHAT WAS THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION?

† Protestant =
someone who
protested against
the Catholic
Church

† Reformation =
when people
demand changes



Protestant Reformation

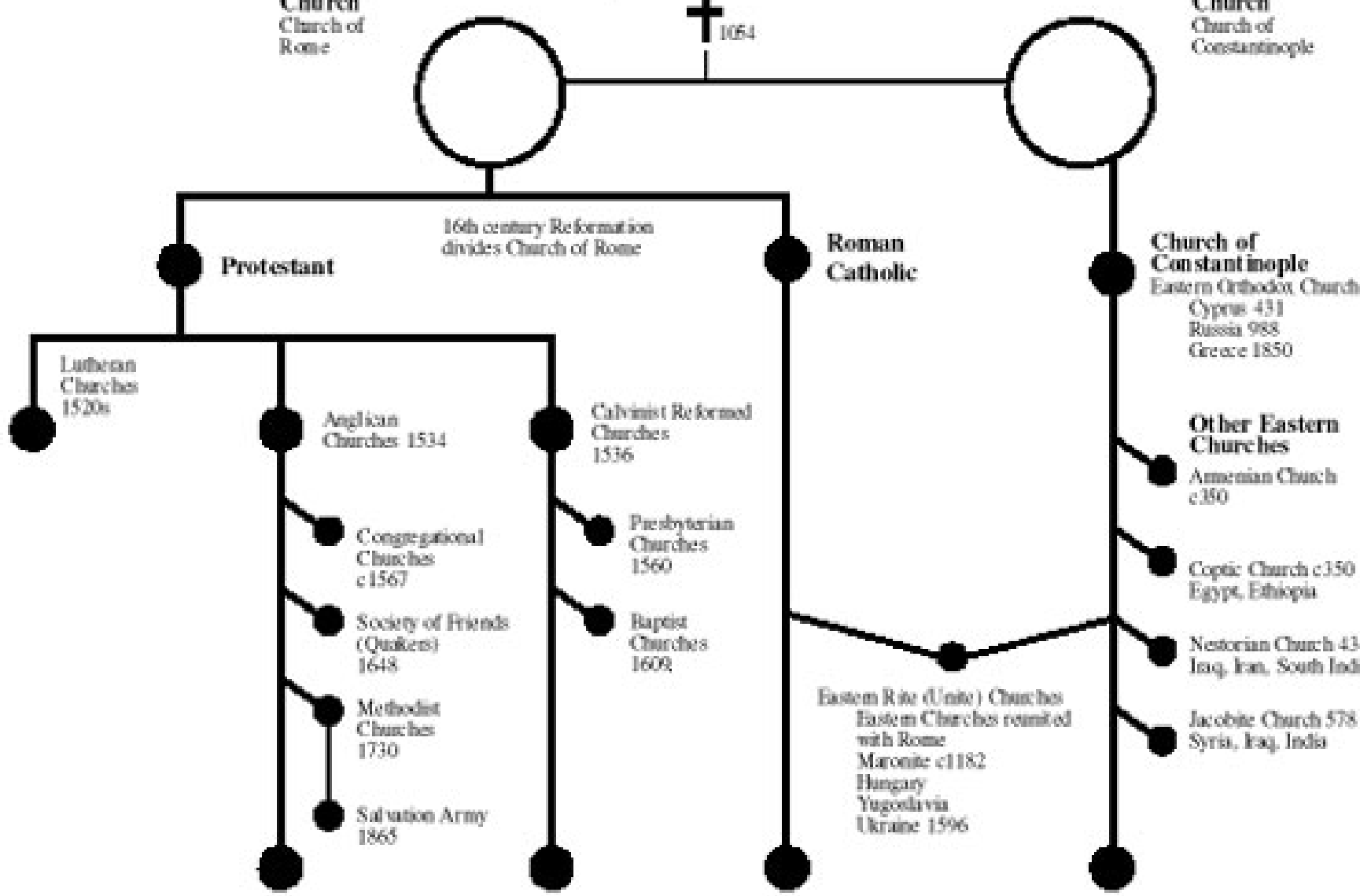
:The religious reform movement of the early 1500s that led to a divided western Christian Church, into Catholics and Protestants

Primary Christian Denominations

Western Church
Church of Rome

The Early Christian Church

Eastern Church
Church of Constantinople



16th century Reformation divides Church of Rome

Protestant

Roman Catholic

Church of Constantinople

Eastern Orthodox Church
Cyprus 431
Russia 988
Greece 1850

Lutheran Churches
1520s

Anglican Churches
1534

Calvinist Reformed Churches
1536

Other Eastern Churches

Armenian Church
c350

Congregational Churches
c1567

Presbyterian Churches
1560

Coptic Church c350
Egypt, Ethiopia

Society of Friends (Quakers)
1648

Baptist Churches
1609

Nestorian Church 434
Iraq, Iran, South India

Methodist Churches
1730

Salvation Army
1865

Eastern Rite (Uniate) Churches
Eastern Churches reunited with Rome
Maronite c1182
Hungary
Yugoslavia
Ukraine 1596

Jacobite Church 578
Syria, Iraq, India

MARTIN LUTHER

† German Monk who was dissatisfied with the church and believed:

- † Faith saves people, not good works
- † Ultimate authority for Christians is the Bible
- † No one is more important in God's eyes; all humans are = before God



Issues with the Church

- † **Tetzel (a friar) was selling indulgences: certificates that take away sins**
- † **Merchants want usury (lending \$ and charging interest – Catholic Church says usury is wrong)**
- † **Absolute power of & wealth of the Church**
- † **Domination of Church by Italians (angered Germans and English)**



LUTHER'S 95 THESES

† A list of things he thought were wrong with the Catholic Church

† Luther criticized:

† The Pope's power

† The church's extreme wealth

† Indulgences

† God gives forgiveness, not the church



LUTHER'S 95 THESES

- † **Posted on Church doors in Wittenberg Germany (1517)**
- † **Gutenberg's Printing Press spread it quickly**
- † **Gained support from people and criticism from Church**



POPE LEO X MEDICI

- † Pope during the height of church corruption
- † 1520 Pope Leo X ordered Luther to give up his beliefs
- † Luther burned the order and was excommunicated



THE HOLY ROMAN EMPEROR

- † Charles V summoned Luther to trial in the town of Worms to meet with a legislative assembly (Diet of Worms)
- † Created the Edict of Worms- Luther declared an outlaw and heretic
- † New religious group formed- Lutherans



LUTHERANS AND CATHOLICS AT WAR

- † Northern German princes supported Luther
- † Other princes agree to join forces against them
- † Charles V declared war against Protestants
- † 1555- Peace of Augsburg- religion of each German state would be decided by its ruler



KING HENRY VIII



- † **Began reign as a devout Catholic**
- † **He and his wife (Catherine of Aragon) had a daughter Mary, but no male heir**
- † **Convinced that Catherine could no longer have children, Henry wanted an annulment (never happened)**
- † **The Pope could annul a marriage, but refused to**
- † **Henry called on Parliament to pass laws ending Pope's power in England and legalize his divorce**
- † **In 1534, Henry breaks from the Catholic Church and declared himself head of the Church Of England**

THE 6 WIVES OF HENRY VIII



Wife	Children	Death
Catherine of Aragon	Mary I	Divorced
Anne Boleyn	Elizabeth I	Beheaded
Jane Seymour	Edward	Died
Anne of Cleves	None	Divorced
Catherine Howard	None	Beheaded
Catherine Parr	None	Survived

🔔 1st wife- Catherine of Aragon, could not bare a son that would live past childhood. Henry alluded the marriage to get a son and heir to the throne



🔔 2nd wife- Anne Boleyn, could not bare a son and was accused of cheating although King Henry had a side relationship with Jane Seymour. Anne was beheaded



🔔 3rd wife- Jane Seymour, within 1 week of Anne's beheading, she was married to Henry. She gave birth to a son, Edward VI





🔔 4th wife- Anne of Cleves, married her because he thought it would help the relations between England and France but he did not find her attractive and had his eye on another girl so he divorced her.



🔔 5th wife-Kathryn Howard, 19 at her marriage when Henry was 49, but there were rumors of her cheating with another younger man. So she was executed



🔔 6th wife- Catherine Parr, her parents were a part of Henry's court and had a daughter named Katherine (named after Henry's 1st wife... so Henry's 6th wife was named after his 1st wife) She survived her marriage. Henry died before she did

Queen
Bloody
Mary



QUEEN ELIZABETH I



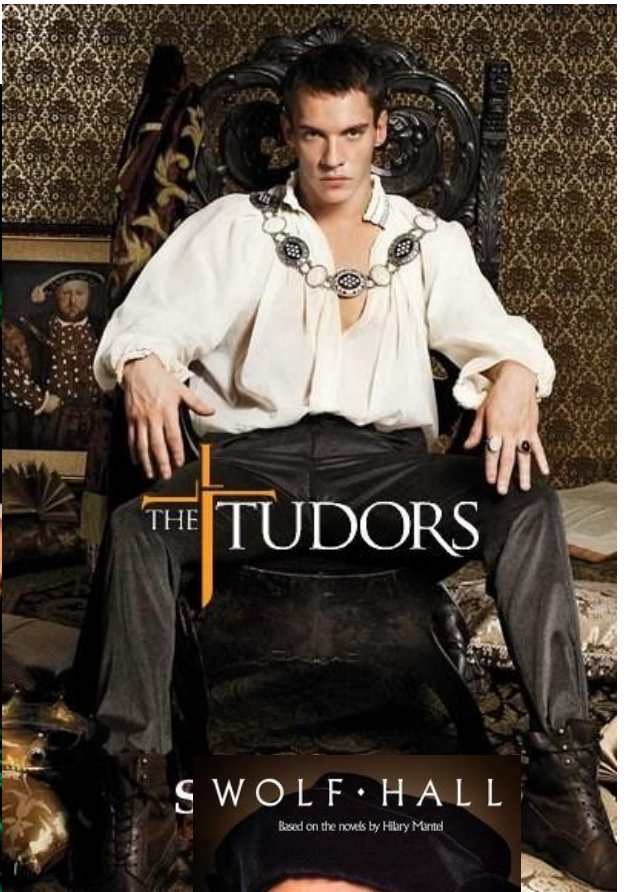
- † **Daughter of Henry VII and Anne Boleyn**
- † **Combined Catholic styles w/Protestant teaching to please both religions**
- † **Elizabeth I makes the Anglican Church the official church of all of Great Britain- “The Church of England”**

ELIZABETH

— THE GOLDEN AGE —

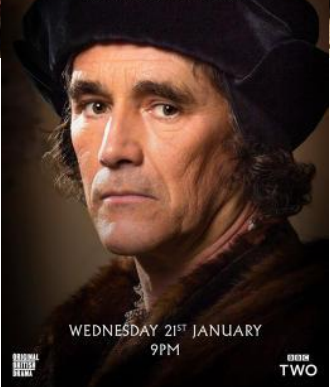


the other Boleyn girl



WOLF HALL

Based on the novels by Hilary Mantel



WEDNESDAY 21ST JANUARY
9PM

ORIGINAL
SERIES
SERIES

ITV
TWO

GWYNETH PALTROW JOSHUA FIENNES GEOFFREY RUSH BEN FURTH BEN AFFLECK RUTH DENCH

SHAKESPEARE IN LOVE



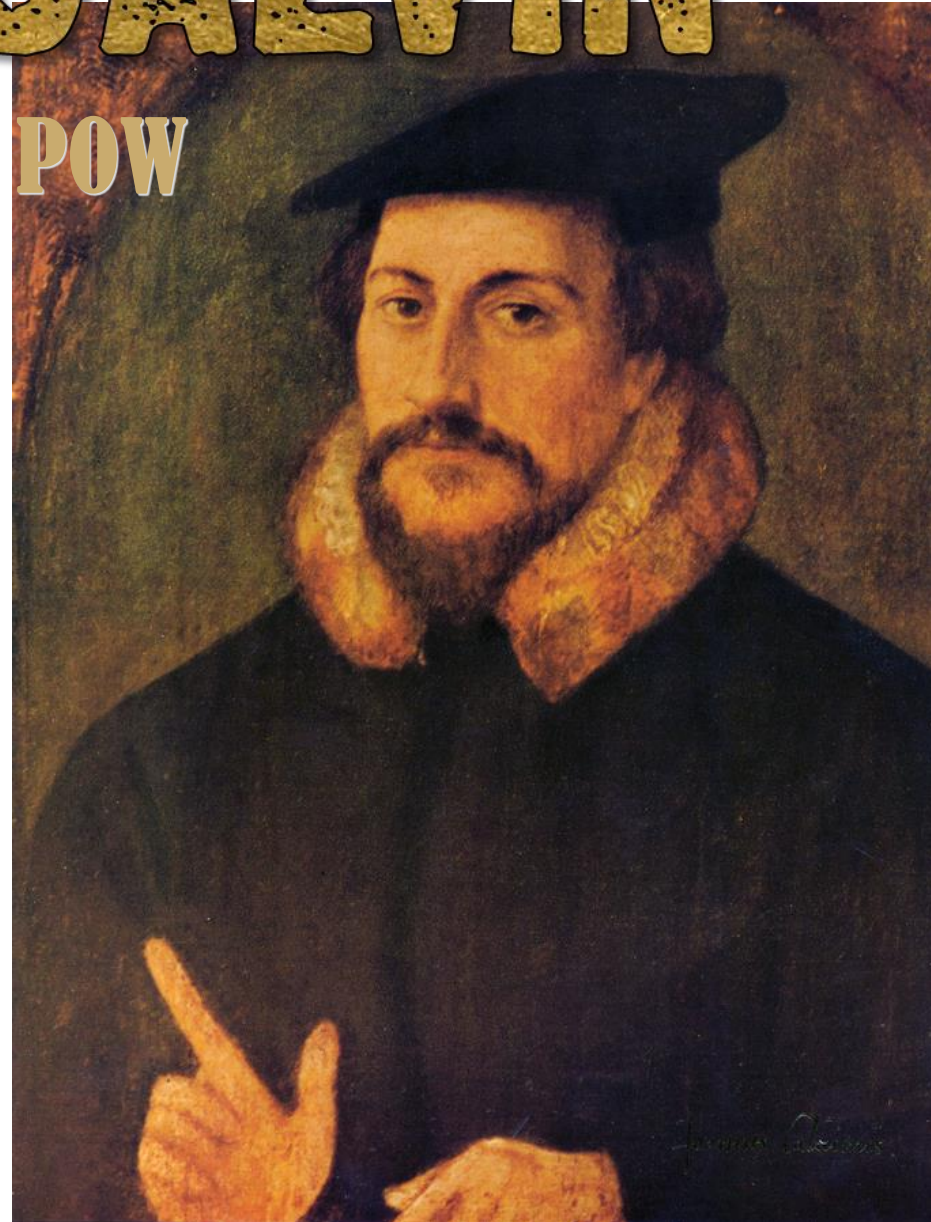
JOHN CALVIN

† His ideas hit the Church with a: **POW**

† **P**redestination -God chooses who goes to heaven, you don't get there by good works

† **O**ur moral lives will reveal if we're chosen by God to go to heaven or hell

† **W**ork ethic, righteous life that honors God



CALVINISM

- ✚ **Started in Switzerland**
- ✚ **Calvin went to Geneva, Switzerland and led the city**
- ✚ **He believed the ideal government was a theocracy (government controlled by religious leaders)**



PREDESTINATION

- † Calvin believed in:
- † Salvation through Predestination
- † At birth it is decided if you will go to heaven or hell



Calvinism... also known as...



Presbyterians
(John Knox)

Puritans
Separatists

Huguenots

Scotland: “Presbyterians”

England: “Puritans”
or “Separatists”

France: “Huguenots”

JOHN KNOX

H. J. Scott

† He visited Calvin in Geneva and liked his teachings

† He returned to his native Scotland and his followers were called Presbyterians



THE ANABAPTISTS

† Another Christian group to split off

† Anabaptist = “baptize again”

† Believed only people who were old enough to decide to be Christian should be baptized

† Persecuted across Europe



CHRISTIANITY

Catholic

Protestant

Lutheran

Calvinism

Puritan

Presbyterian

Huguenots

What about Jewish Europeans?

Anti-Semitism was still common

Martin Luther expected Jews to convert.

Luther ordered their synagogues and houses to be destroyed when they resisted.

In Papal States (under the Catholic Church), they were segregated into ghettos.



Figure 9. The plundering of the Frankfort ghetto in 1614. Engraving by H. Merian, from Gottfried, *Chronica*, Frankfort, 1642.

Counter-Reformation

:The Catholic Church's response to the Reformation started by Martin Luther. Their goals were to retain current followers and bring back those who had left.

Assignment: Open to page 423, and answer the following questions....

1. Explain how the Catholic Church tried to regain followers using Jesuits, the "Council of Trent" and reform of the Papacy