

WESTERN CIVILIZATION

Tenth
Edition

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Chapter 13

Reformation and Religious Warfare in the Sixteenth Century

Focus Questions


- What were the chief ideas of the Christian humanists, and how did they differ from the ideas of the Protestant reformers?
- What were Martin Luther's main disagreements with the Roman Catholic Church, and what political, economic, and social conditions help explain why the movement he began spread so quickly across Europe?
- What were the main tenets of Lutheranism, Zwinglianism, Anabaptism, and Calvinism, and how did they differ from each other and from Catholicism? What impact did political, economic, and social conditions have on the development of these four reform movements?
- What impact did the Protestant Reformation have on society in the sixteenth century?
- What measures did the Roman Catholic Church take to reform itself and to combat Protestantism in the sixteenth century?
- What role did politics, economic and social conditions, and religion play in the European wars of the sixteenth century?

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- Provide historical context for the Diet of Worms.

A nineteenth-century engraving showing Luther before the Diet of Worms



bpk, Berlin/Art Resource, NY

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- Describe Christian humanism:
 - Include one Christian humanist and a famous work:

Prelude to Reformation

- Christian or Northern Renaissance Humanism
 - Theme: reform of church and society
 - Focus on early Christian writings
 - The power of education
 - Desiderius Erasmus (1466 – 1536)
 - *Handbook of the Christian Knight* (1503)
 - “The philosophy of Christ”
 - *The Praise of Folly* (1509)
 - Revised edition of New Testament (1516)
 - *Annotations*
 - Thomas More (1478 – 1535)
 - *Utopia* (1516)

Erasmus




Desiderius Erasmus was the most influential of the northern Renaissance humanists.



Church and Religion on the Eve of the Reformation

- The Impact of Church Corruption
 - Pluralism
- The Search for Salvation
 - Relics
 - “Modern Devotion”
 - Thomas à Kempis – *The Imitation of Christ*
- Calls for Reform
 - Internal forces of change within the Catholic Church

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- According to Luther, how is one saved?
 - What is the sole authority according to Luther?

Martin Luther & the Reformation in Germany

- The Early Luther
 - From law school to an Augustinian monastery
 - Doctorate in theology (1512)
 - The solution to doubt: “justification by faith”
 - Primacy of the Bible as the sole religious authority
 - The Indulgence Controversy
 - Johann Tetzel and the sale of indulgences
 - The Ninety-Five Theses (1517)
 - The quickening rebellion
 - Pamphlets (1520): *Address to the Nobility of the German Nation; The Babylonian Captivity of the Church; On the Freedom of a Christian Man*
 - Excommunication and the Diet of Worms (1521)

Martin Luther and Katherina von Bora




This double portrait of Martin Luther and his wife was done by Lucas Cranach the Elder in 1529.

Film & History: *Luther* (2003)



NFP Teleart/Eikon Film/
Rolf Von Der Heydt/The
Kobal Collection at Art
Resource, NY

Luther (Joseph Fiennes) defends his writings at the Diet of Worms.



How did Lutheranism
spread throughout
Europe?

The Rise of Lutheranism


- The Reform in Print
 - Luther's German New Testament
 - Sermons and images
- The Spread of Luther's Ideas
 - Largely urban in the beginning
 - Nuremberg was first city to convert (1525)
 - Support of the upper classes
 - Dissent within the ranks and the humanists
- The Peasants' War (1524)
 - Luther's stance: rulers appointed by God
- Organizing the Church
 - State churches and new religious services

Woodcut: Luther Versus the Pope



tpk, Berlin/Kupferstichkabinett, SMB/Jörg P. Anders//Art Resource, NY

In the 1520s, after Luther's return to Wittenberg, his teachings began to spread rapidly, ending ultimately in a reform movement supported by state authorities.



Put the following in chronological order starting with the earliest event:

Diet of Worms


Peasant's War

Ninety-five thesis

Leipzig Debate

CHRONOLOGY Luther's Reform Movement

Event	Dates
Ninety-Five Theses	1517
Leipzig Debate	1519
Diet and Edict of Worms	1521
Peasants' War	1524–1525



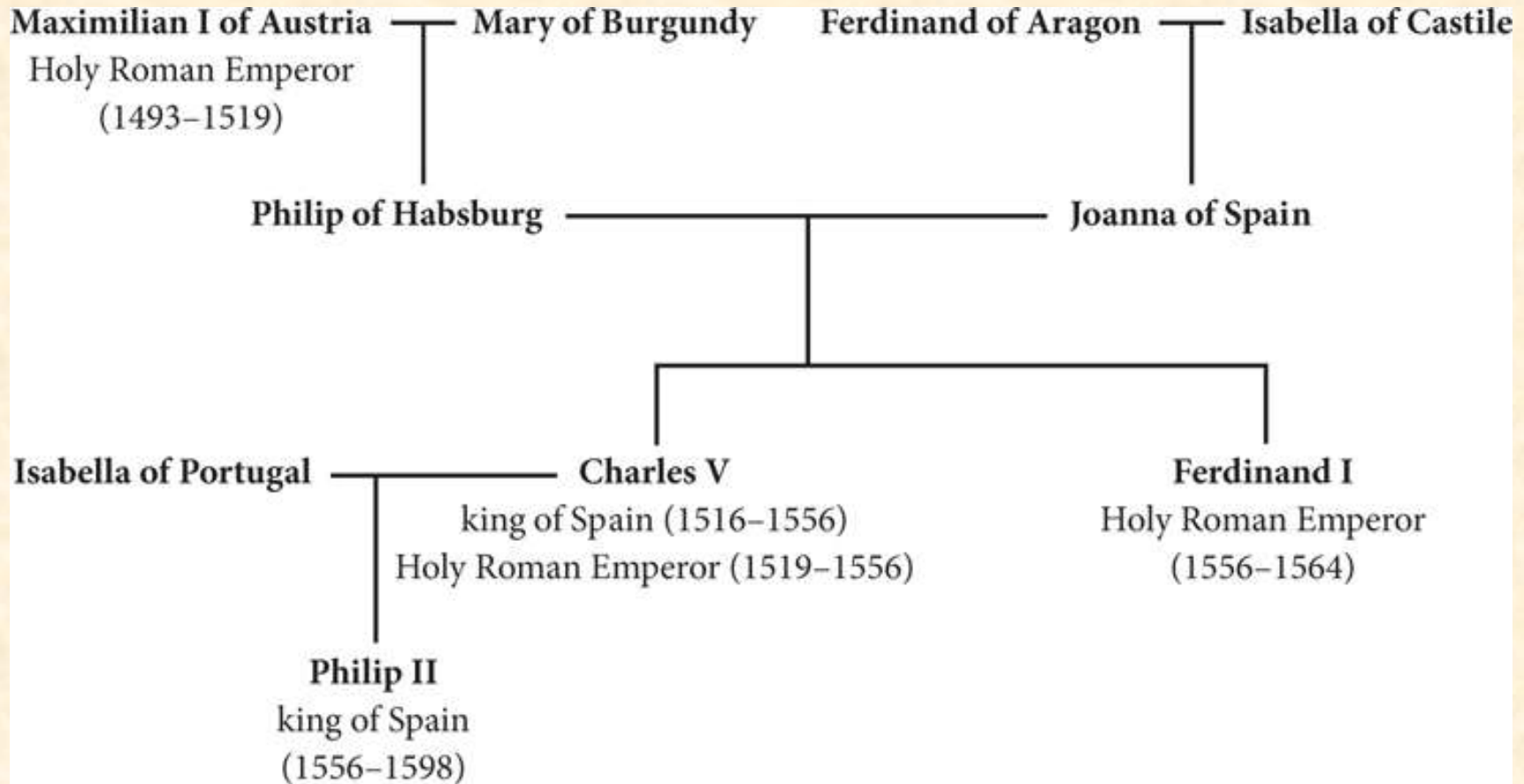
Charles V and Francis I were rivals.
They fought in the _____
Wars representing with two European
powers?




Germany and the Reformation: Religion and Politics (Slide 1 of 2)

- The Lands and Goals of Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (1519 – 1556)
- The French and the Papacy
 - Francis I of France (1515 – 1547)
 - Habsburg – Valois Wars (1521 – 1544)
 - The alliance of Pope Clement VII (1523 – 1534) and Francis I
 - The sack of Rome (1527)

CHART 13.1 The Habsburgs as Holy Roman Emperors and Kings of Spain





What impact did the Protestant Reformation have on politics in Germany?

Germany and the Reformation: Religion and Politics (Slide 2 of 2)

- The Ottoman Empire
 - The new threat to Europe
 - Suleiman the Magnificent (1520 – 1566)
 - The Battle of Mohács (1526)
 - Repulsed at Vienna (1529)
- Politics in Germany
 - Germany's fragmented political power
 - The Schmalkaldic League
 - Peace of Augsburg (1555)
 - Division of Christianity acknowledged

MAP 13.1 The Empire of Charles V



Charles V



Alto Pinautchek, Munich, Germany/Bridgeman Images

Charles V sought to maintain religious unity throughout his vast empire by keeping all his subjects within the bounds of the Catholic Church.

CHRONOLOGY Politics and the German Reformation

Event	Dates
First Habsburg-Valois War	1521–1525
Second Habsburg-Valois War	1527–1529
Defeat of the Turks at Vienna	1529
Diet of Augsburg	1530
Third Habsburg-Valois War	1535–1538
Fourth Habsburg-Valois War	1542–1544
Schmalkaldic Wars	1546–1555
Peace of Augsburg	1555

The Spread of the Protestant Reformation

- Lutheranism in Scandinavia
 - Monarchs and their state-run churches
- The Zwinglian Reformation
 - The cantons of the Swiss Confederation
 - Reforms in Zürich
 - The movement of Ulrich Zwingli (1484 – 1531)
 - A Futile Search for Unity
 - Failed attempt to ally with German reformers
 - Swiss civil war

The Swiss Cantons



Zwingli



University Library Geneva/Gianni Dagli Orti/The Art Archive at Art Resource, NY


Ulrich Zwingli began the Reformation in Switzerland through his preaching in Zurich.



What are three characteristics of the Anabaptists?

The Radical Reformation: The Anabaptists

- The Ideas of the Anabaptists
 - Church was a voluntary association of believers
 - Adult baptism
 - Return to the practices of early Christianity
 - Separation of church and state
- Varieties of Anabaptism
 - Swiss Brethren
 - Anabaptists persecuted in Germany, Austrian Habsburg lands, and Switzerland
 - The millenarian example at Münster (1532 – 1535)
 - Menno Simons (1496 – 1561) and the Mennonites
 - Separation from the world

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- Describe as much historical context as possible surrounding the Act of Supremacy.

The Reformation in England

- The Marital Troubles of Henry VIII (1509 – 1547)
 - From Catherine of Aragon to Anne Boleyn
 - Policymakers Thomas Cromwell (1485 – 1540) and Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury (1489 – 1556)
 - The Act of Supremacy (1534) and More's fate
- The New Order
 - Henry's later marriages and policies
 - Edward VI (1547 – 1553)
- Reaction under Mary ("Bloody Mary," 1553 – 1558)
 - Goals: restore Catholicism, alliance with Spain

Henry VIII and His Successors

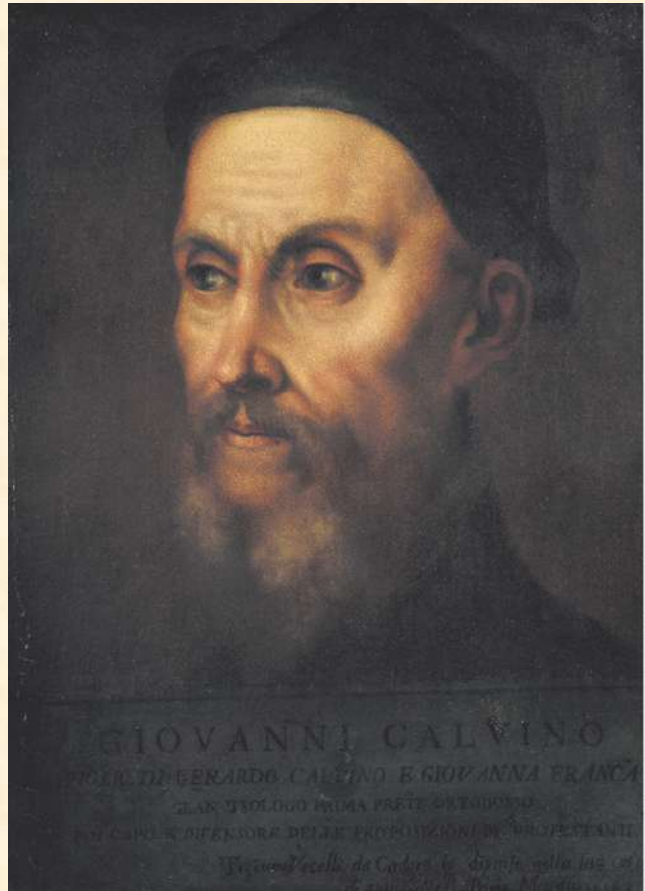


This allegorical painting of the Tudor succession, entitled *The Family of Henry VIII*, was done by an English artist about forty years after the death of Henry VIII.

John Calvin (1509 – 1564) and Calvinism

- Calvin's Background and Conversion
 - Flight from France and the *Institutes of Christian Religion* (1536)
- Calvin's Ideas
 - Predestination and the sovereignty of God
 - The most activist form of Protestantism
 - Two Sacraments
 - Baptism
 - The Lord's Supper
- Calvin's Geneva
 - The Consistory and moral discipline

John Calvin




In 1536, Calvin began working to reform the city of Geneva, where he remained until his death in 1564. This is a seventeenth-century portrait of Calvin done by a member of the Swiss school.

CHRONOLOGY New Reform Movements: The Zwinglian Reformation

Event	Dates
Zwingli made cathedral priest at Zürich	1518
Reform adopted in Zürich	1523
Marburg Colloquy	1529

CHRONOLOGY New Reform Movements: The Anabaptists

Event	Dates
Anabaptists expelled from Zürich	1523
New Jerusalem in Münster	1534–1535



CHRONOLOGY New Reform Movements: The Reformation in England

Event/Leader	Dates
Henry VIII	1509–1547
Act of Supremacy	1534
Edward VI	1547–1553
Mary	1553–1558



CHRONOLOGY New Reform Movements: Calvin and Calvinism

Event	Dates
<i>Institutes of the Christian Religion</i>	1536
Calvin begins ministry in Geneva	1536
Ecclesiastical Ordinances	1541

The Social Impact of the Protestant Reformation


- The Family
 - Marriage and sex: new views
 - The family at the center of human life
 - Women
 - Roles of wife and mother sanctified by Protestants
 - Calvin opposed to women rulers
- Education in the Reformation
 - Protestant encouragement of schools
- Religious Practices and Popular Culture
 - Altered religious ceremonies and images
 - Protestant criticism of customary entertainment

A Sixteenth-Century Classroom



Öffentliche Kunstsammlung, Basel/Graudon/The Bridgeman Art Library

Protestants in Germany developed secondary schools that combined instruction in the liberal arts with religious education.



Describe three characteristics of the Catholic Reformation.

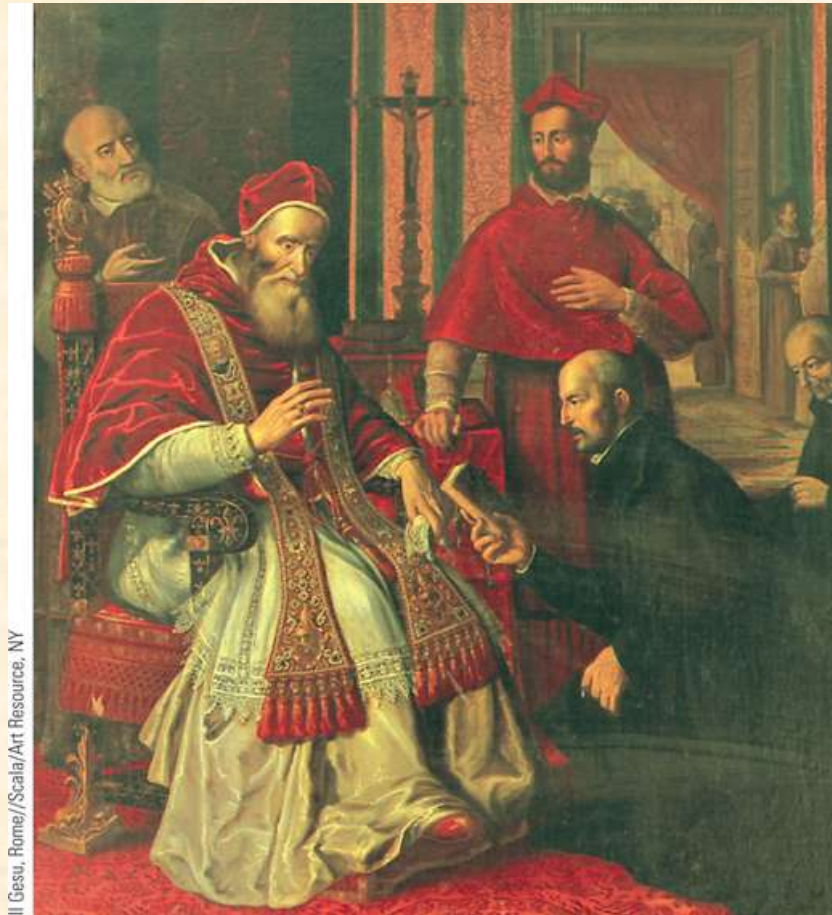
The Catholic Reformation

- Historians Debate: Catholic Reformation or Counter-Reformation?
 - Reform from within and as a reaction
- The Society of Jesus
 - Ignatius of Loyola (1491 – 1556)
 - *The Spiritual Exercises*
 - Jesuits recognized as a religious order (1540)
 - Absolute obedience to the papacy
 - Activities of the Jesuits
 - Combating Protestantism through education
 - Propagation of Catholic faith among non-Catholics
 - Fight Protestantism

MAP 13.2 Catholics and Protestants in Europe by 1560



Ignatius of Loyola



The Jesuits became the most important new religious order of the Catholic Reformation. Shown here in a sixteenth-century painting by an unknown artist is Ignatius of Loyola, founder of the Society of Jesus.

A Revived Papacy


- Pope Paul III (1534 – 1549)
 - Reform commission (1535 – 1537)
 - Recognized Jesuits
 - Summoning of the Council of Trent
- Roman Inquisition (1542)
- Pope Paul IV (1555 – 1559)
 - Index of Forbidden Books

CHRONOLOGY The Catholic Reformation

Event/Leader	Dates
Pope Paul III	1534–1549
Papal recognition of Society of Jesus (Jesuits)	1540
Establishment of Roman Inquisition (Holy Office)	1542
Council of Trent	1545–1563
Pope Paul IV	1555–1559

The Council of Trent

- Met intermittently from 1545 – 1563
- Divisions between moderates and conservatives
- Reaffirmed traditional Catholic teachings
 - Scripture and tradition
 - Faith and good works
 - Sacraments

- 
- What took place at the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre?

Politics and the Wars of Religion in the Sixteenth Century

- The French Wars of Religion (1562 – 1598)
 - The factions and issues
 - The status and power of the Huguenots
 - Conversion of 40 – 50 percent of French nobility
 - The ultra-Catholics
 - Constitutional crisis and revolt against the monarchy
 - The *politiques*
 - Course of the struggle
 - The Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre (1572)
 - Henry IV of Navarre (1589 – 1610)
 - Conversion to Catholicism
 - Edict of Nantes (1598)


The Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre



Although the outbreak of religious war seemed unlikely in France, the collapse of the strong monarchy with the death of Henry II unleashed forces that led to a series of civil wars. Pictured here is the Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre of 1572.

CHRONOLOGY The French Wars of Religion (1562–1598)

Event	Dates
Duke of Guise massacres Huguenot congregation at Vassy	1562
Saint Bartholomew's Day massacre	1572
Henry III	1574–1589
Formation of the Holy League	1576
War of the Three Henries	1588–1589
Assassination of Henry III	1589
Coronation of Henry IV	1594
Edict of Nantes	1598

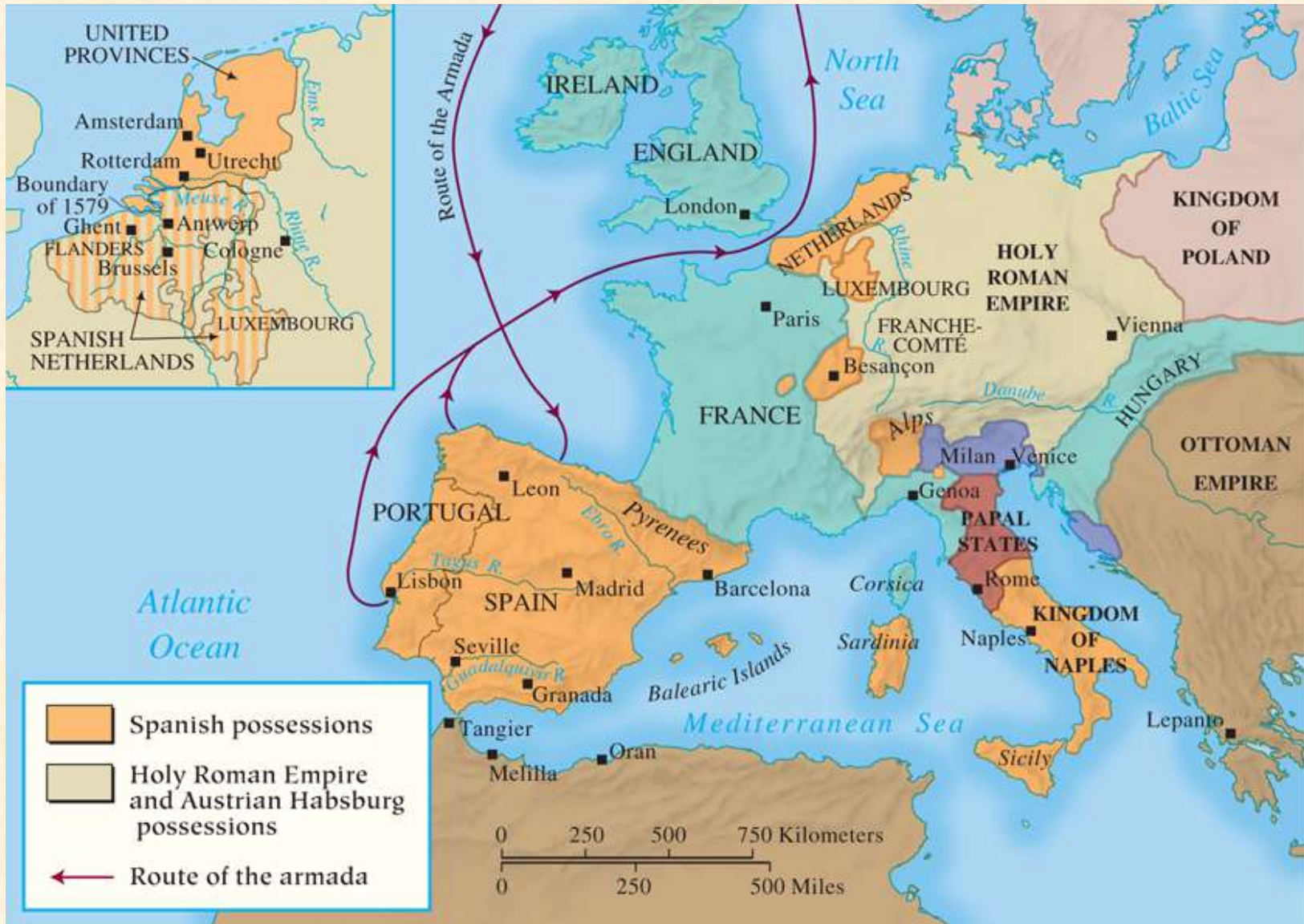


Who was Philip II? What were a few of his goals?

Philip II (1556 – 1598) and Militant Catholicism

- The Goals of Philip II
 - Religious conformity
 - Extension of royal power
 - Spanish dominance in Europe
 - The Importance of Catholicism in Spain
 - The Holy League
 - The Battle of Lepanto (1571)


MAP 13.3 The Height of Spanish Power Under Philip II



Philip of Spain



This portrait by Titian depicts Philip II of Spain. The king's attempts to make Spain a great power led to large debts and crushing taxes, and his military actions in defense of Catholicism ended in failure and misfortune in both France and the Netherlands.



What took place at the Dutch
Revolt? Who was involved?

Revolt of the Netherlands

- The Importance of the Netherlands
 - The prosperity of the provinces
 - Religious diversity: Calvinist inroads
 - Resentment against Philip's attempt to exert control
- The Eruption of Violence
 - William of Nassau, Prince of Orange
 - The "Sea Beggars"
 - Division: United Provinces of the Netherlands (1581); independence of the Dutch Republic (1648)

CHRONOLOGY Philip II and Militant Catholicism

Event/Leader	Dates
Philip II	1556–1598
Outbreak of revolt in the Netherlands	1566
Battle of Lepanto	1571
Spanish armada	1588
Twelve-year truce (Spain and Netherlands)	1609
Independence of the United Provinces	1648

The England of Elizabeth (1558 – 1603)

- Religious Policy
 - A compromise settlement
 - The Act of Uniformity
 - Catholic and Puritan discontents
- Foreign Policy
 - The chief concerns: caution, moderation, and expediency
 - Conflict with Spain
- The Spanish Armada (1588)
 - The failure of Spanish ambitions

Procession of Queen Elizabeth I



Intelligent and learned, Elizabeth Tudor was familiar with Latin and Greek and spoke several European languages. Served by able administrators, Elizabeth ruled for nearly forty-five years and generally avoided open military action against any major power.

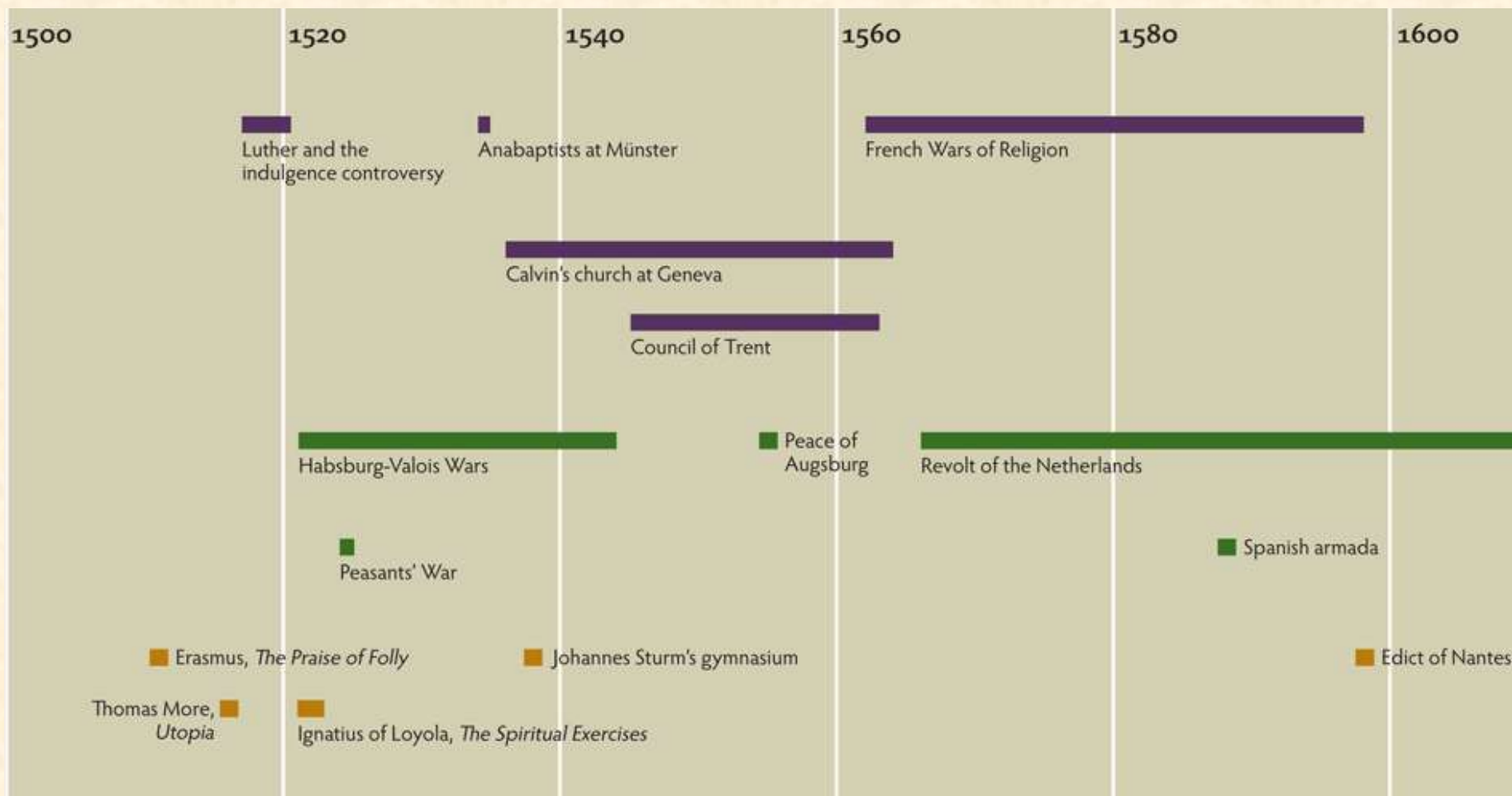
Film & History: *Elizabeth* (1998)



Polygram/The Kobal Collection at Art Resource, NY

Queen Elizabeth I (Cate Blanchett) and the duke of Norfolk (Christopher Eccleston).

Chapter Timeline



Discussion Questions

- How did the failings of the Catholic Church lead to calls for reform?
- What were Martin Luther's complaints against the Church?
- How and why did Henry VIII break away from Rome?
- What was John Calvin's ideas of "predestination"?
- How did the Catholic Church react to the Reformation? Was it effective?
- What troubles did Philip II of Spain have to confront during his reign, and how successful was he in dealing with them?