

# The Reformation

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AP Euro

Per 6

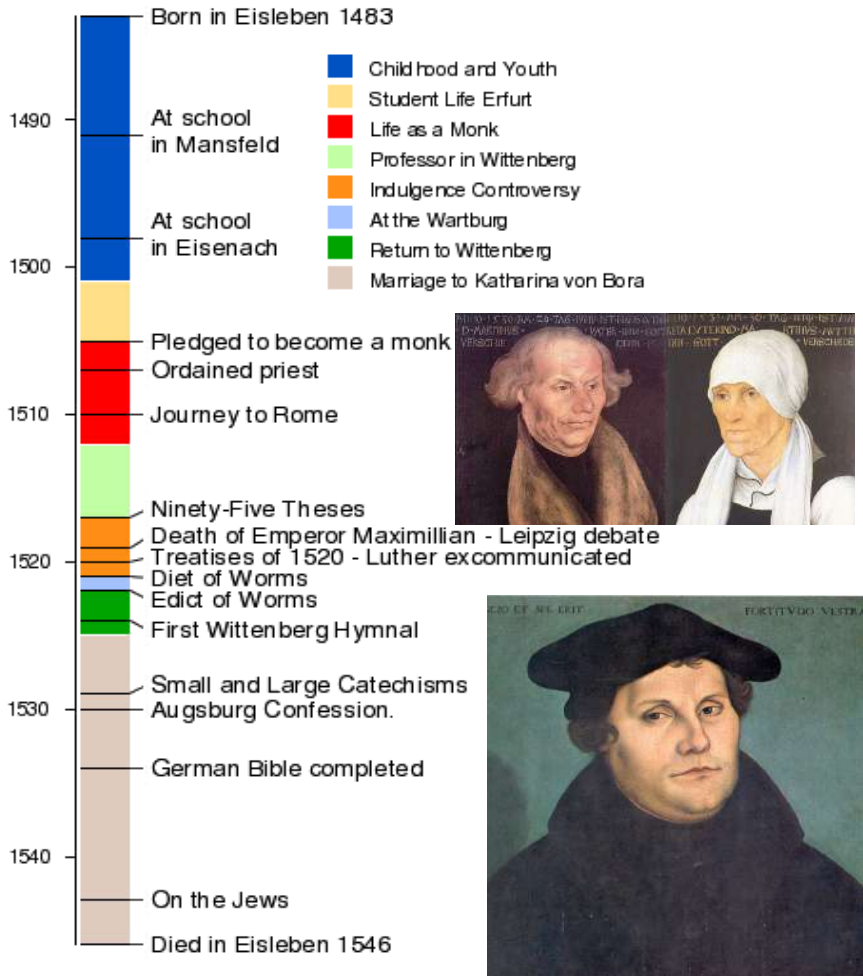
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# Prompt:

Compare and contrast the motives and actions of Martin Luther in the German States and King Henry VIII in England in bringing about religious change during the Reformation

# I. Martin Luther (1483-1546)

Timeline for Martin Luther 1483-1546



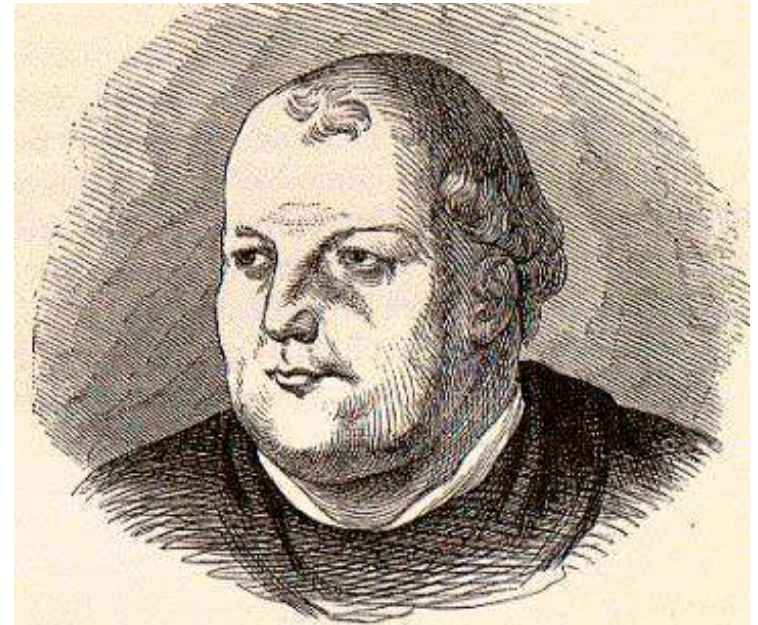
- 1483 born in Eisleben
- a miner's son who later became a professor of theology
- intended to become a lawyer
- Vowed to become a friar after a thunderstorm
- In 1505 entered monastery at Erfurt
- 1512-1546 served as professor of the Scriptures at Wittenberg

# Luther and Religion

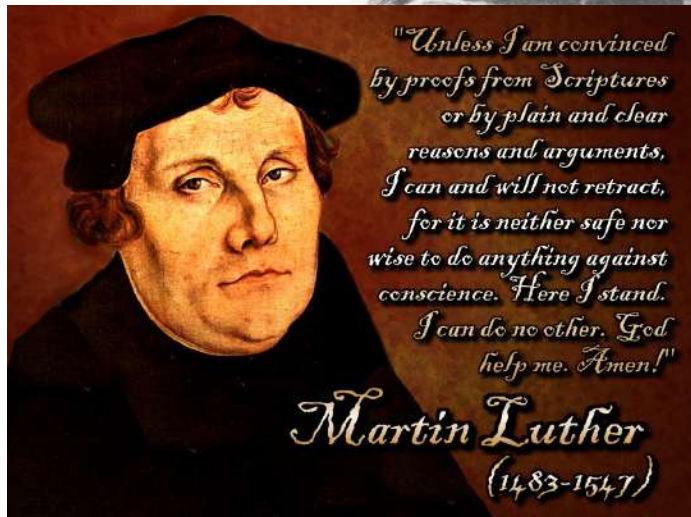
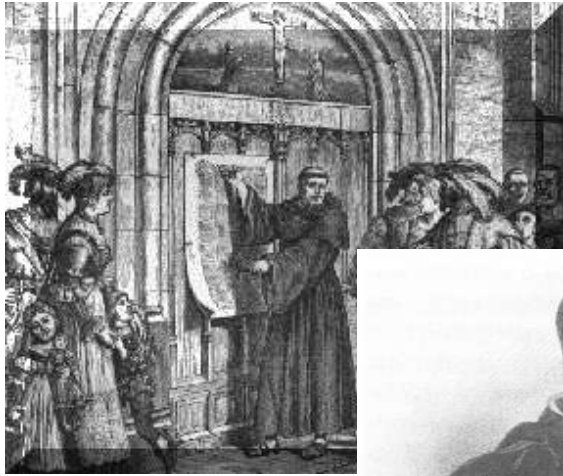
- Found confessions and fasting couldn't permanently ease anxieties about sin; felt he couldn't meet God's demands
- Kind confessor John Staupitz turned Luther to study of Saint Paul's letters
- Comes to understanding that salvation simple faith in Christ

“Faith is the means by which God sends humanity his grace, and faith is a free gift that cannot be earned”

- Discovers himself and God's work for him
- Salvation motivating force



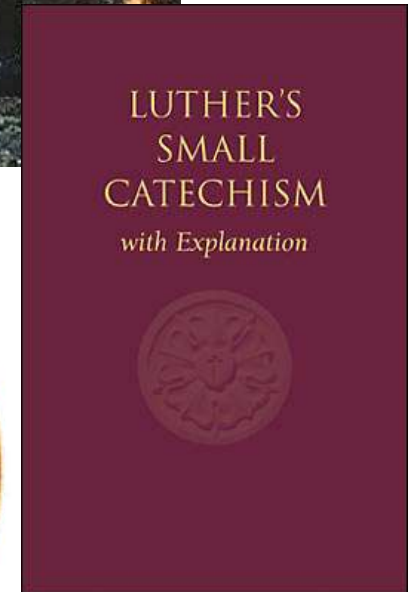
# Luther and the Church



- Pope Leo X and Archbishop Albert appoint Tetzel to sell indulgences
- Indulgences believed to give salvation
- Luther against selling of indulgences
- Troubled by peoples belief that repentance was no longer required
- Luther then wrote 95 theses arguing against the Roman Catholic Church and selling of indulgences
- Papacy and Charles V order Luther's recant
- Luther is excommunicated, named an outlaw and goes into hiding and translates New Testament into German

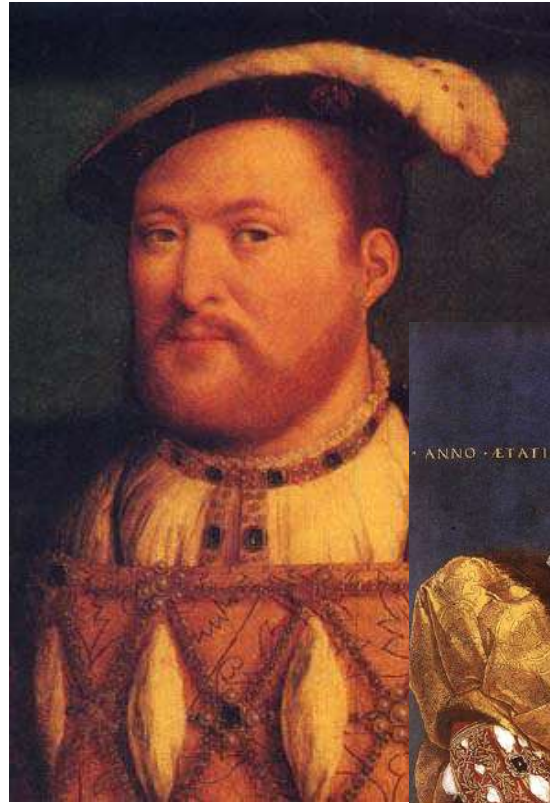
# Luther's Effects

- Peasants revolt using Luther's words to try to invoke economic and social justice
- Luther's words appeal to educated people/humanist, women and to middle class intelligence
- Luther's doctrines raised commercial classes religious status and protected their pocketbooks
- Women freed from embarrassment from private confession about their sexual lives
- Created schools for both boys and girls
- Urged princes to destroy papal power in Germany
- Teachings stirred patriotic feelings; writings evoked national pride gaining him strong support and influenced many princes



## II. Henry VIII (r. 1509-1547)

- 1491 Prince Henry is born
- Prince Arthur marries Katherine of Aragon
- Prince Arthur dies shortly after
- Pope Julius II dispensation allows Henry to marry Catherine eliminating her previous marriage
- In 1527 Henry falls in love with Anne Boleyn
- Henry and Catherine have a daughter, Princess Mary
- Henry asks for divorce from Catherine
- English Reformation initiated by king's emotional life



# Henry VIII vs. The Pope

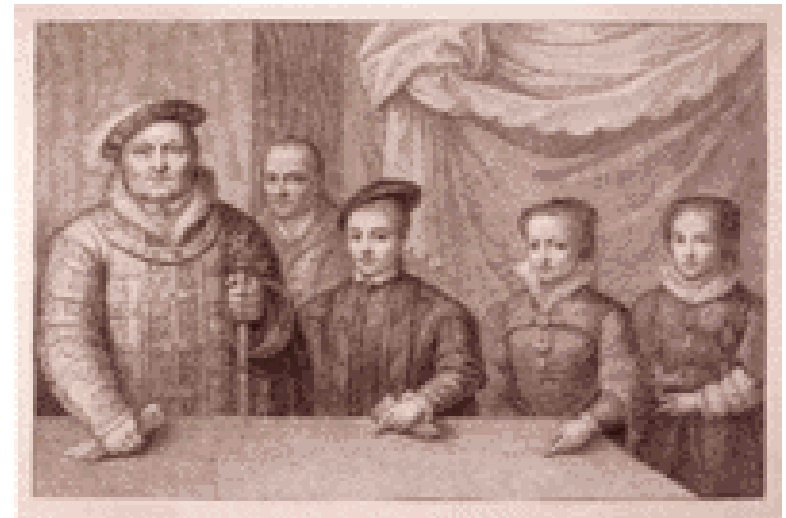
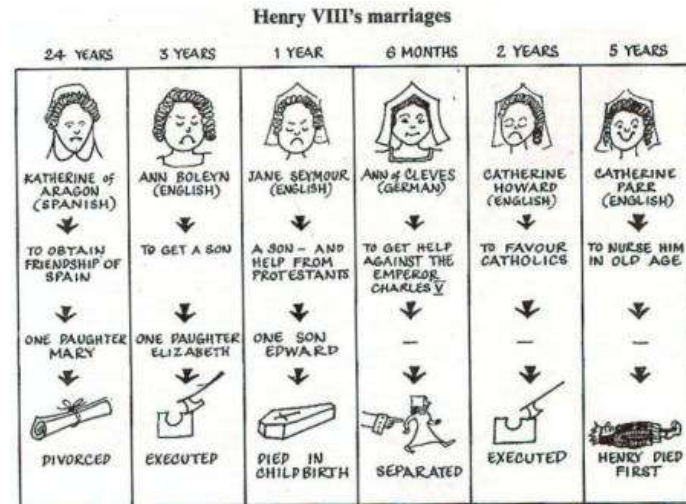


- Henry asks Pope Clement VII for an annulment from Catherine eliminating its existence
- Indecisive and more focused on revolts, Clement delayed annulment for fear of supporting Lutheran beliefs of Pope's failure to follow the word of God
- Henry removes the English church from papal jurisdiction
- Uses Parliament to legalize English Reformation
- Creates the Act in restraint of Appeals and Supremacy Act
- Named king highest power in the land and church

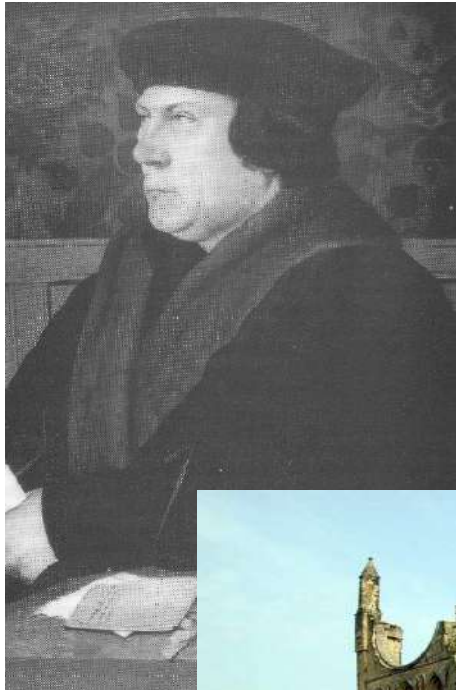


# Henry's Wives

- Anne Boleyn has daughter with Henry, princess Elizabeth
- Anne fails to produce a son
- Henry accuses her of adulterous incest and has her beheaded
- Royal succession left to whomever Henry chooses
- Henry finally has son, Edward, with 3<sup>rd</sup> wife Jane Seymour who dies in childbirth
- Henry goes on to have 3 more wives
- Relegitimizes his first daughters (Mary and Elizabeth) fixing succession to Edward then his daughters



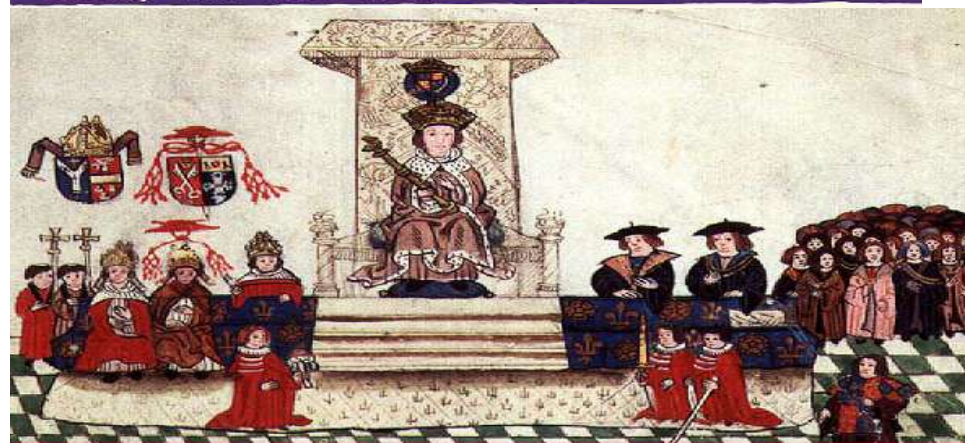
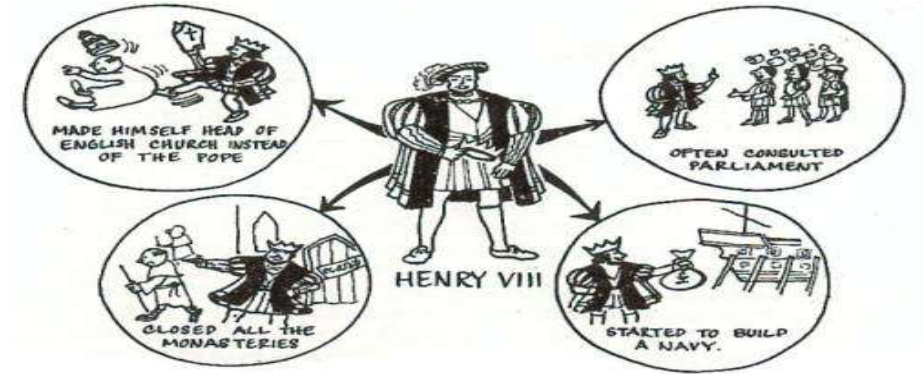
# Henry and Cromwell



- Thomas Cromwell, chief minister, influences Henry to dissolve English monasteries to take their wealth
- Ends 900 years of English monastic life, disperses monks/nuns and confiscates land
- Properties sold to upper/middle classes, money went towards war

# Henry's Effects

- Henry's motives were personal, political, social, and economic
- Nationalization of church/dissolving of monasteries leads monastic land to be under king's rule
- Bureaucratic machinery created to handle properties
- Cromwell reformed/centralized king's household, council, secretaries and Exchequer
- Set up of new state departments
- Surpluses went to areas with deficits
- Resulting in better efficiency and economy with growth of modern centralized bureaucratic state



# Work Cited

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