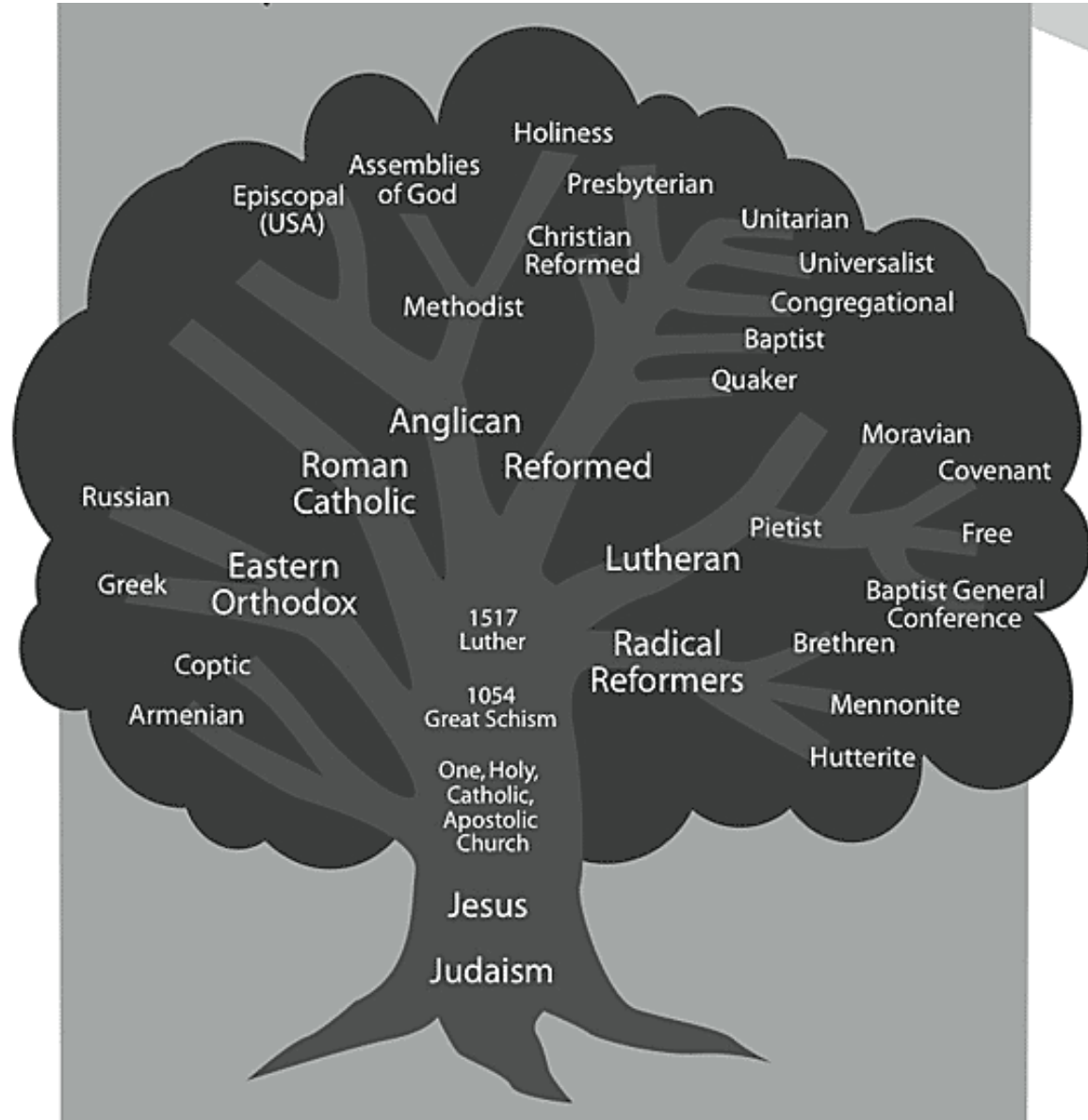


## ■ Essential Question:

— What caused the Protestant Reformation?

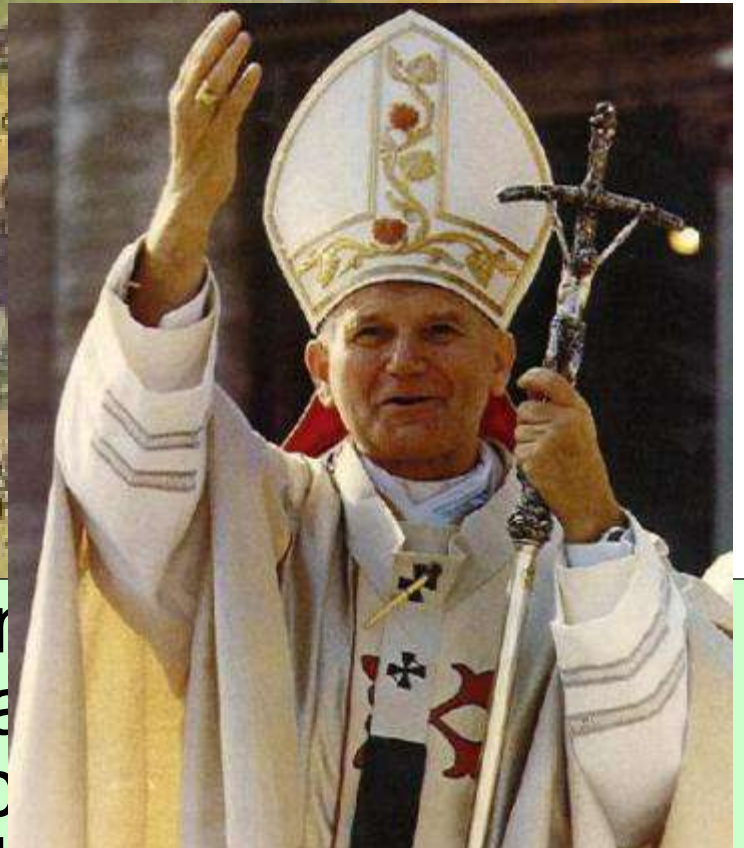
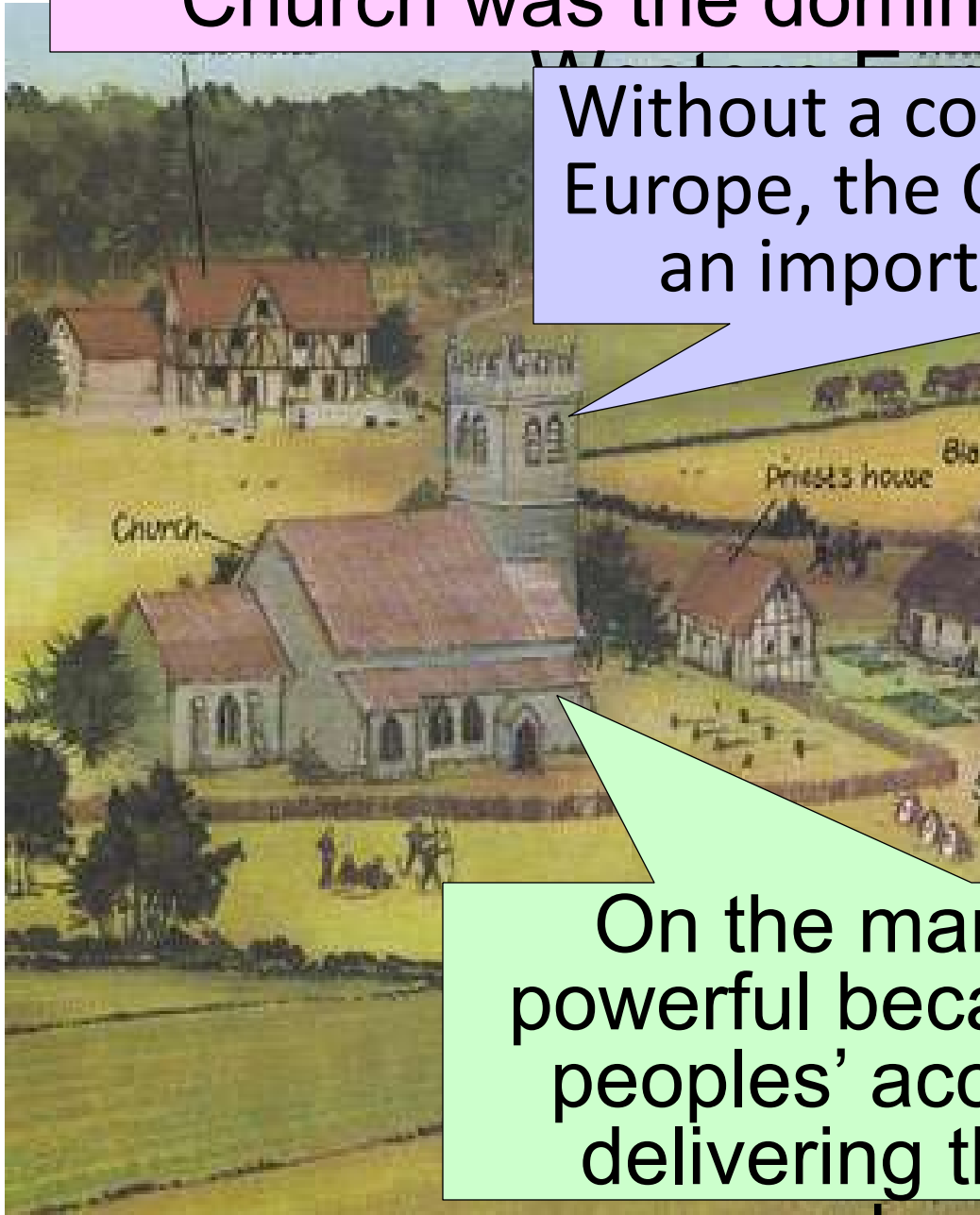
## ■ Warm-Up Q:

— Look at this image: What is the main idea of the Protestant Reformation?



During the Middle Ages, the Catholic Church was the dominant religion in

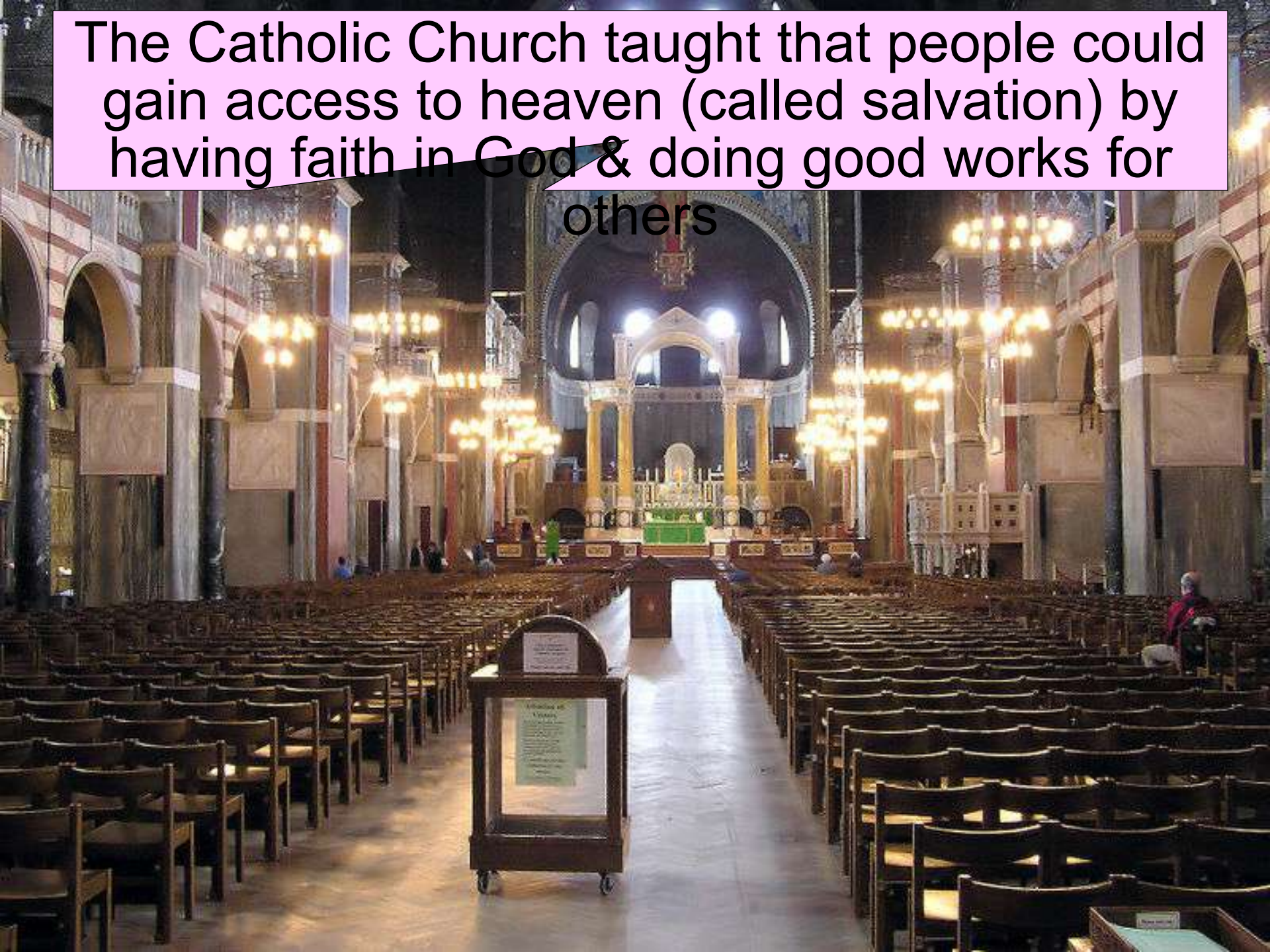
Without a common government in Europe, the Catholic Pope became an important political leader



On the map, the Catholic Church was powerful because of the people's acceptance of the Church as the central authority in delivering the sacraments &



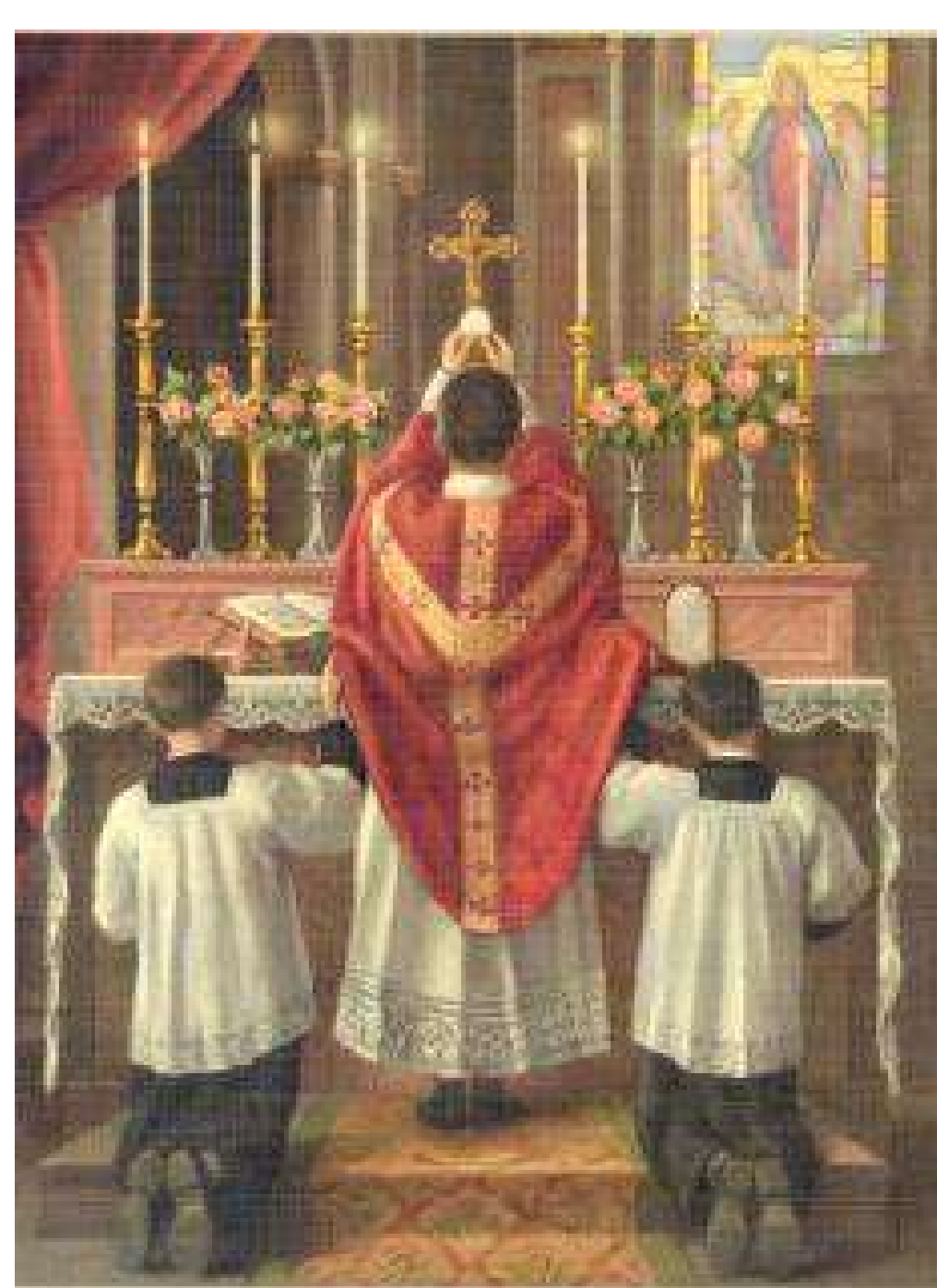
The Catholic Church taught that people could gain access to heaven (called salvation) by having faith in God & doing good works for others



# Practices of the Catholic Church

The church taught that Christians could gain more of God's grace through a series of spiritual rituals called the Holy Sacraments

Sacraments included Baptism, Confirmation, Communion, Confession, Marriage, Ordination of Priests, Last Rites for the Dying





But, the church was also growing corrupt

Clergy members took vows of chastity to abstain

Priests were required to go

Sometimes, feudal lords would use their influence to have friends or children named as

As a result, some clergy members were poorly





One of the most corrupt church practices was the selling of indulgences

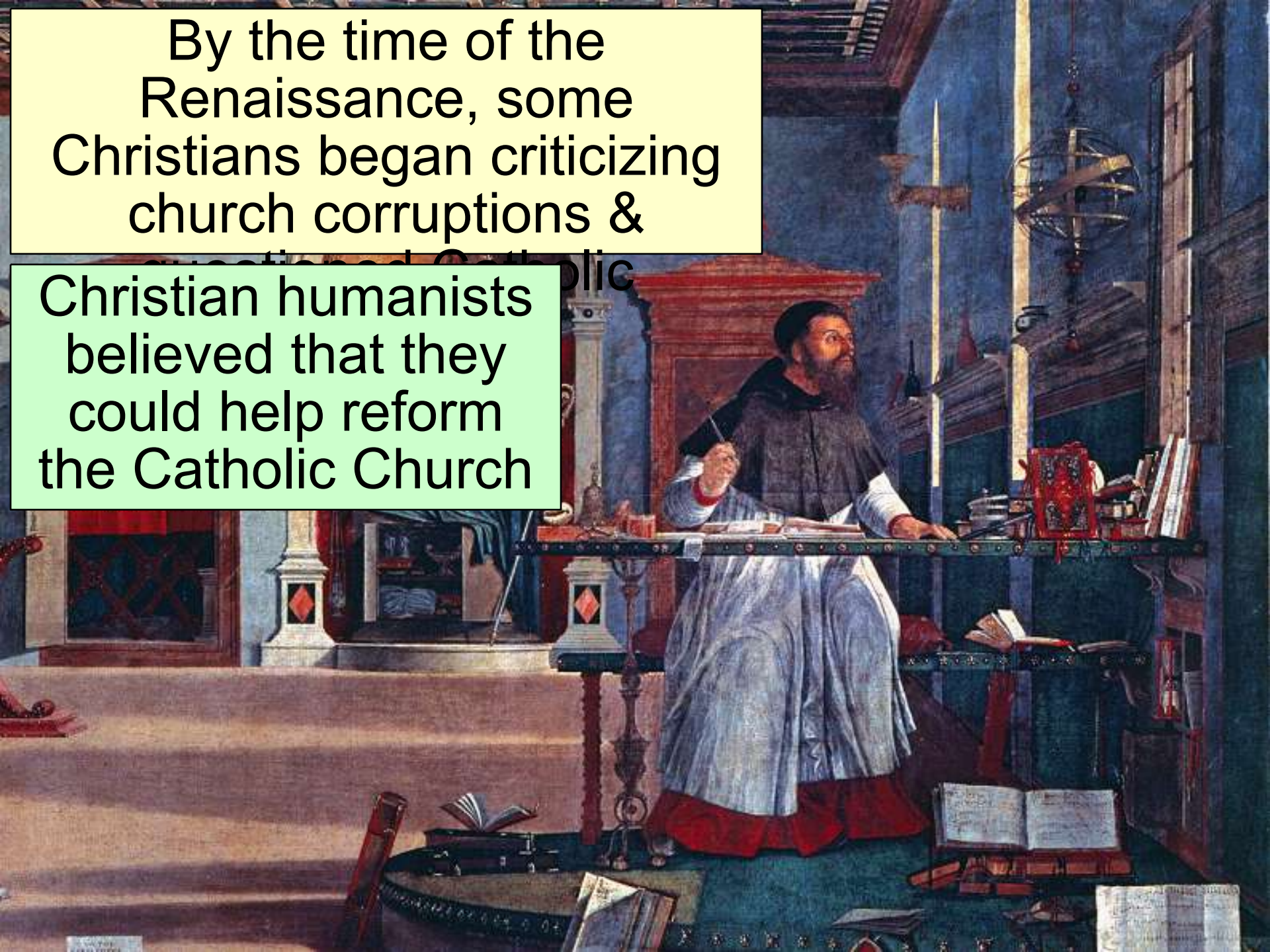
Indulgences began as a way for people to repent for their sins through good works

But rather than requiring good deeds, church leaders began selling indulgence certificates as a way of raising money

These practices went unquestioned during the Middle Ages

By the time of the Renaissance, some Christians began criticizing church corruptions &

Christian humanists believed that they could help reform the Catholic Church



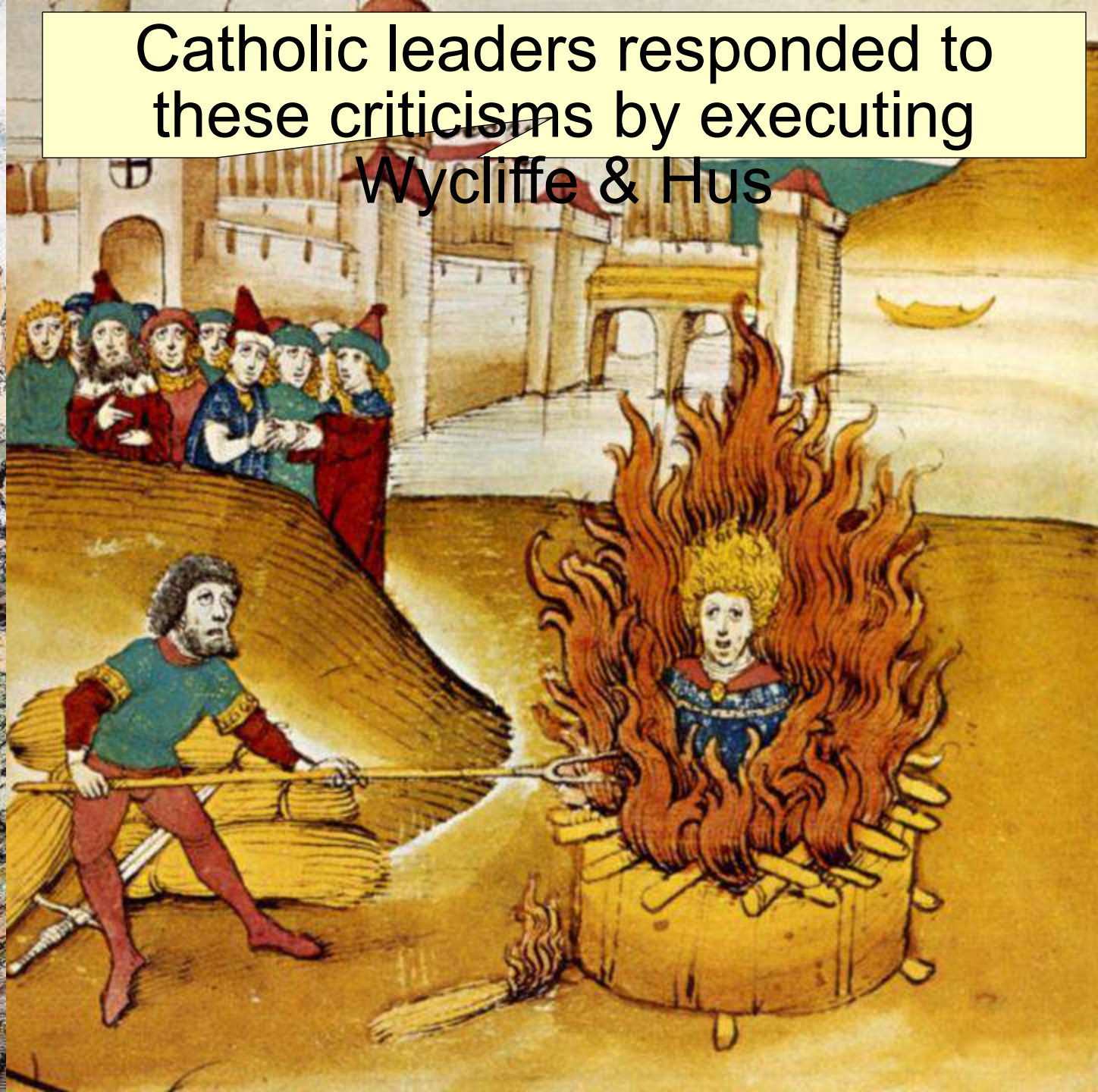


In the 1300s, Reformers like John Wycliffe & priest Jan Hus attacked corruptions like indulges, said that the Bible (not the Pope) was the ultimate authority on Christianity, & wanted church teachings in the vernacular (local language) not Latin





Catholic leaders responded to these criticisms by executing Wycliffe & Hus





In 1509, Christian humanist Erasmus published *Praise of Folly* which called for an end of corruptions

ERASMUS  
PRAISE OF FOLLY





As a result of Johann Gutenberg's invention of the moveable-type printing press in 1453, Erasmus' book spread throughout Europe & increased reform

A copyist took five months to produce a single book.



5 months



1 book

One man and a printing press could produce 500 books in the same amount of time.

5 months



500 books



**Paper** Using paper mass-produced by Chinese techniques, rather than vellum (calf or lambskin), made printing books possible.

**Ink** Oil-based inks from 10th-century Europe worked better on type than tempera ink.

# The Protestant Reformation

By the early 1500s, the Catholic Church was in turmoil over the controversy of corruption & its unwillingness

In Germany, a Catholic monk named Martin Luther became involved in a serious dispute with the Catholic Church



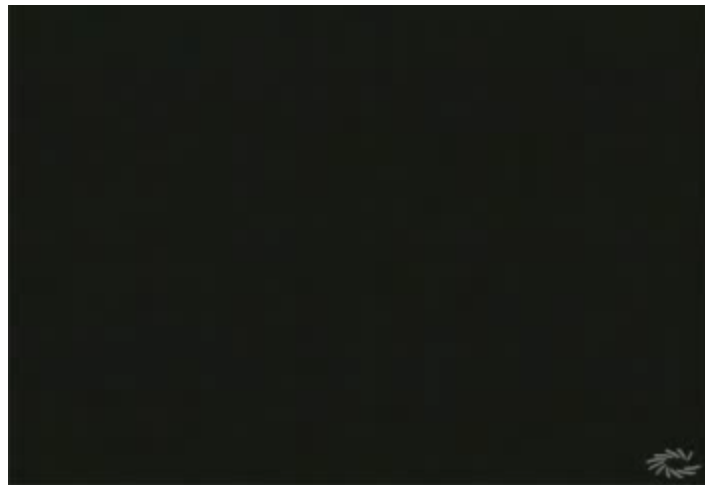


Martin Luther's break from the Catholic Church began the **Protestant Reformation** & inspired a series of new Christian denominations



During the Protestant Reformation, reformers **protested** church corruptions & practices in hopes of **reforming** Christianity

# The Protestant Reformation





# Martin Luther



As a young boy in Germany, Luther was going to become a lawyer, but after he nearly died in a thunderstorm he vowed to

# Martin Luther



After studying the Bible as a monk, Martin Luther became a priest & scholar

During his studies of the Bible, Luther became convinced that salvation could not be achieved by good works & sacraments

Instead, Luther was inspired by St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans: "*A person can be made good by having faith in God's mercy*"



# Martin Luther



Martin Luther believed that salvation was gained through having faith in God;

He called this idea

Justification by Faith

Martin Luther was also deeply troubled by the church's selling of indulgences, which he saw as false salvation



In 1517, Martin Luther wrote a list of arguments against church practices called the “Ninety-Five Theses”

He posted the Ninety-Five Theses on the church door in the town of Wittenberg & welcomed debate of his

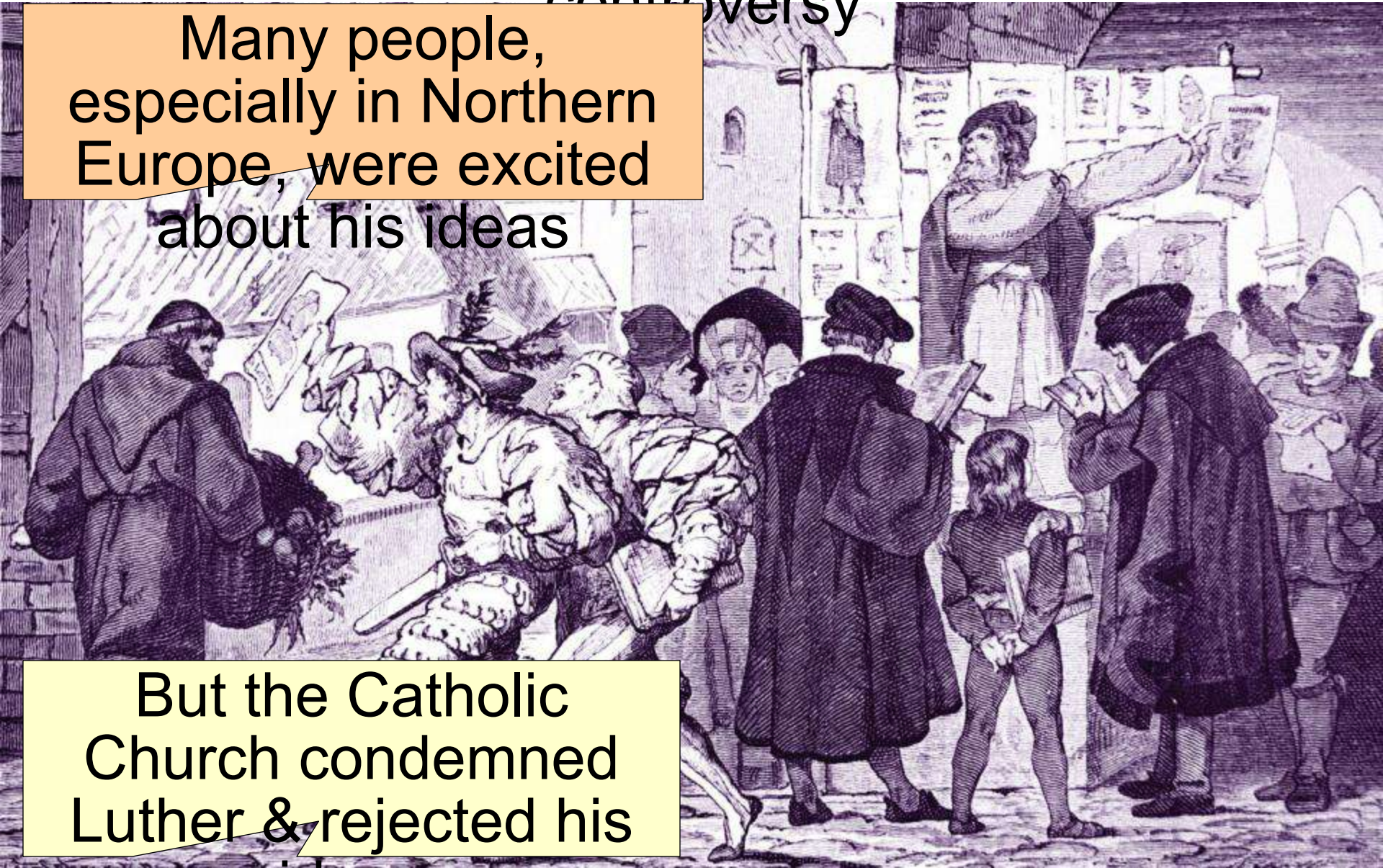




The “Ninety-Five Theses” spread quickly through Europe causing an incredible controversy

Many people, especially in Northern Europe, were excited about his ideas

But the Catholic Church condemned Luther & rejected his





In 1521, Luther was called before the Diet of Worms, a meeting of church & political leaders

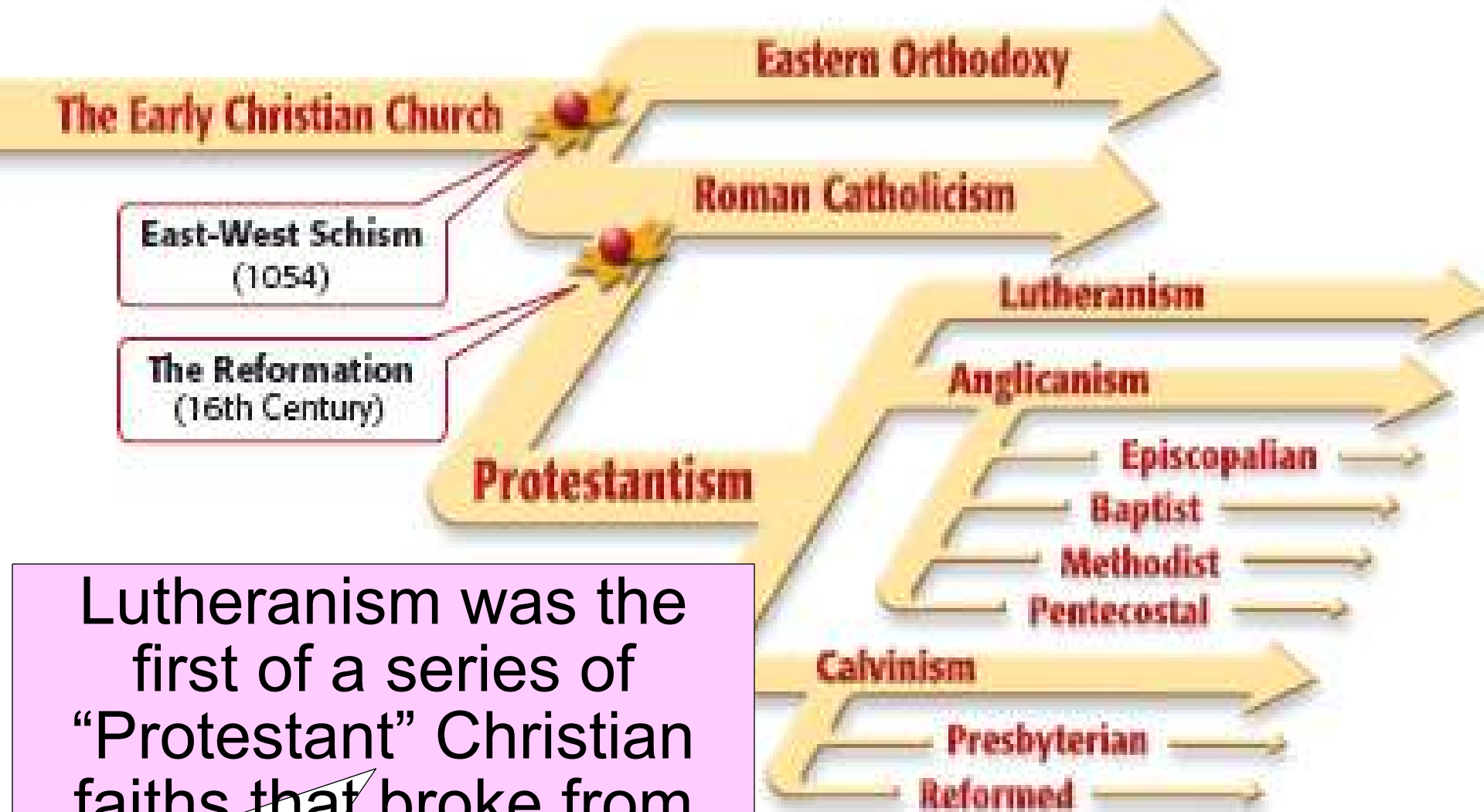
The Church demanded that Luther take back his teachings

Luther refused, argued that the Bible was the only source of religious authority, & encouraged Christians to study the Bible for themselves



At the Diet of Worms, Martin Luther was excommunicated from the Catholic

Martin Luther's stand against the Catholic Church led to the formation of a new Christian denomination known as Lutheranism



Lutheranism was the first of a series of “Protestant” Christian faiths that broke from the Catholic Church

## ■ Essential Question:

- What were the main beliefs of the Protestant faiths: Lutheranism, Calvinism, & Anglicanism?

■ Pop Quiz!!





# Protestant Faiths

- What were the main beliefs & practices of the first Protestant faiths: Lutheranism, Calvinism, & Anglicanism?
  - As a class, read the placards on Lutheranism, Calvinism, & Anglicanism
  - Complete the chart as you read
  - Be prepared to discuss your answers



# Religious

Leadership

Salvation

Bible

Worship Service

Interpretation of Beliefs



Anglicanism

English monarch  
head of the  
church

Salvation by faith

Bible is sole  
source of  
revealed truth

Worship service  
based on ritual  
and preaching

Interpretation of  
Bible varies  
using  
reason and  
common sense