

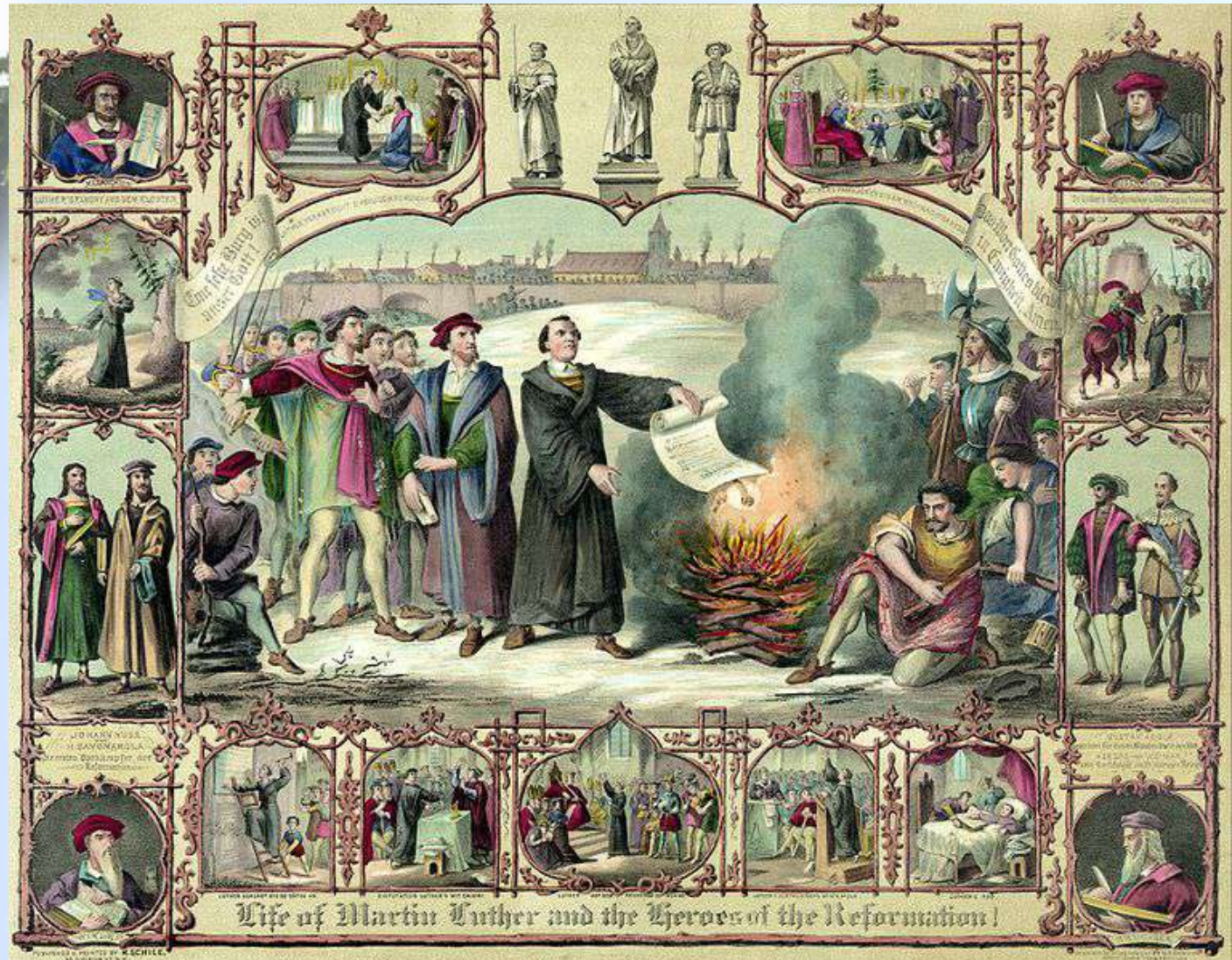
# ENGAGE QUESTION



- CAN ONE PERSON CHANGE AN ENTIRE ORGANIZATION?
- WOULD YOU STAND UP TO A POWERFUL GROUP IF YOU BELIEVED WHAT THEY WERE DOING WAS WRONG?

**4 CORNERS: CORNER 1 (STRONGLY AGREE);  
CORNER 2 (SOMEWHAT AGREE); CORNER 3  
(SOMEWHAT DISAGREE); CORNER 4 (STRONGLY  
DISAGREE)**

# The Reformation



# Causes of the Reformation

## I. What was the **Reformation**?

A. Movement against the abuses within the Roman Catholic Church.

1. Also known as the, "Protestant Revolt."
2. Began during the 16th century.



## II. Causes of the Reformation

A. Religious Causes:

1. Many wealthy and corrupt church officials within the Roman Catholic Church.
  - a. More concerned with political matters than religious duties.

B. Political Causes:

1. Many kings were jealous of the wealth and power of the Church.
2. The Church often interfered in state affairs.
3. Heavy taxes.

C. Social Causes:

1. Renaissance values of humanism and secularism led people to question the Church.
2. Printing press helped to spread new ideas that were critical of the Church.

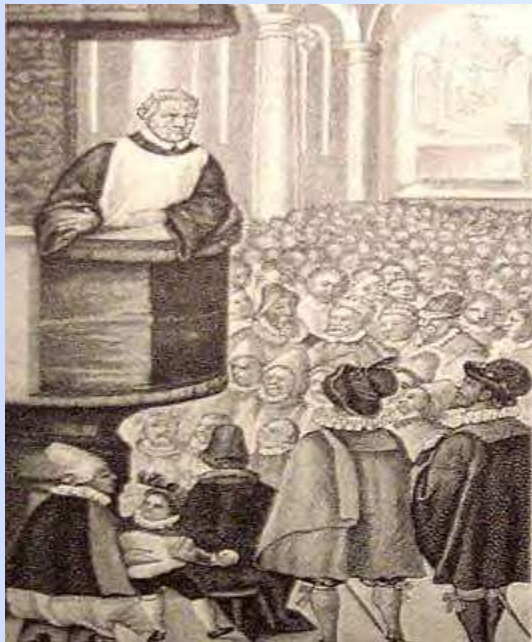


# Martin Luther

## I. The Outbreak of the Reformation Period

### A. **Martin Luther** (1483 A.D. to 1546 A.D.)

1. **German monk**
2. **Resided in Wittenberg** (Germany)
3. **Martin Luther's Ideas:**
  - a. **He condemned Church abuses.**
  - b. **Translated the Bible into German.**
  - c. **Believed that grace through faith is what saved a person, not works.**



### **FUN FACT:**

**Martin Luther tried to kill himself twice as a child, by jumping out of his bedroom window.**

**Fortunately, Martin Luther was German because people were hanged as punishment for attempting suicide in Medieval England!**



# Martin Luther's Ninety-Five Theses

## II. Ninety-Five Theses.

### A. Martin Luther was angry with the Church for selling Indulgences.

a. Corrupt Church officials collected money from people to forgive sins.

Indulgence video

### B. Martin Luther publicly posted "The Ninety-Five Theses" on the church



The Ninety-Five Theses

# Excommunication of Martin Luther

III. Martin Luther was **Excommunicated** by Pope Leo X for refusing to take back his charges.

A. **Banned from the Roman Catholic Church.**

1. The Holy Roman Emperor, **Charles V**, issued the **Edict of Worms**, which declared Luther to be an outlaw and heretic.

a. Martin Luther was **banned from the Holy Roman Empire.**

1a. Continued to live in Germany.

1aa. His literature was banned and there was a price placed on his head.



Charles V



Edict of Worms



# Spread of the Lutheranism

## I. Reformation Spread.

### A. The birth of the Protestant faith.

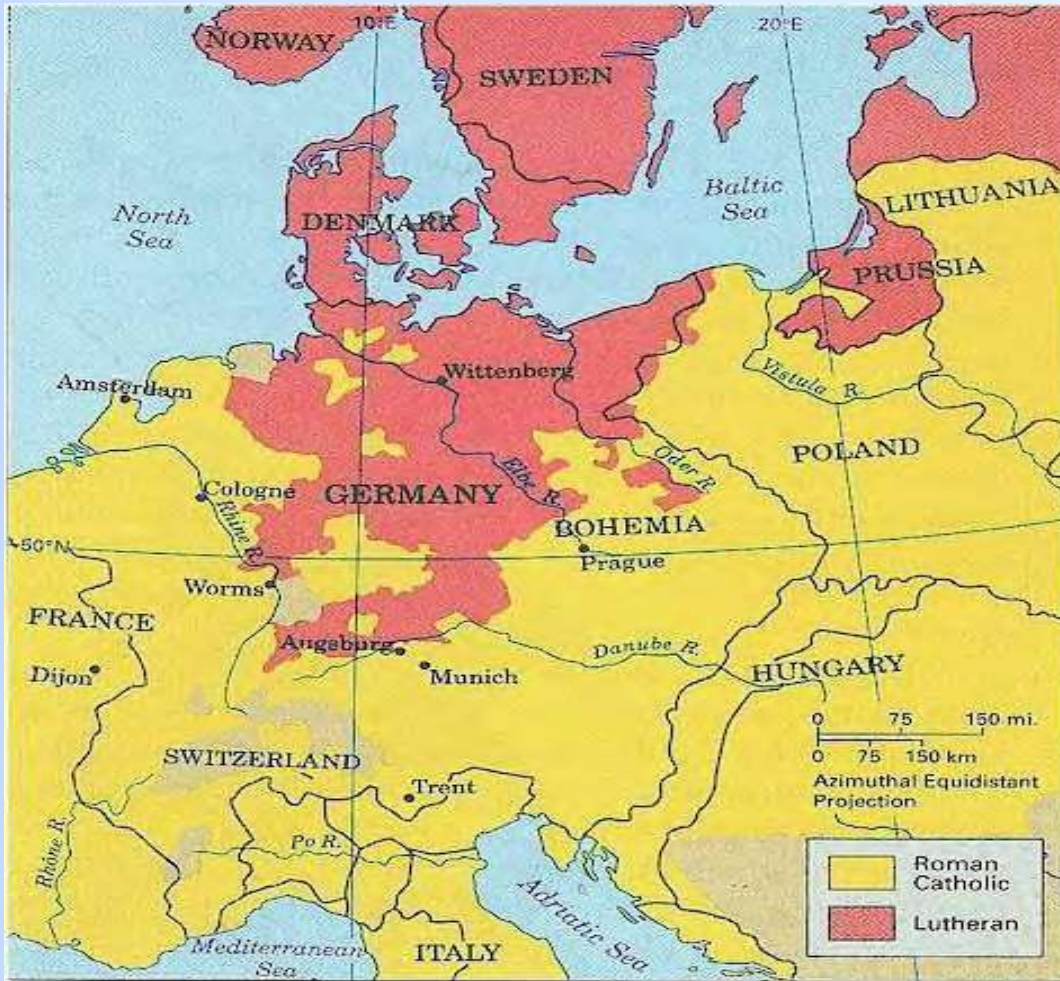
1. Supporters of Martin Luther's ideas were called Lutherans.
2. Quickly spread throughout much of Western Europe.



# Peace of Augsburg

## I. Peace of Augsburg (1555 A.D.)

A. Stated that each German prince could decide for himself whether the religion of his state would be Catholic or Lutheran (Protestant.)





# Other Types of Protestant Faith

## I. Anglicanism

A. King Henry VIII of England. (See pgs.492-494 It is very important!)

1. He was upset because the Pope refused to grant him permission to divorce his wife, Catherine of Aragon.
2. He was jealous of the Catholic Church's wealth.
3. Split England away from the Catholic Church.
4. Confiscated Catholic Church lands and other properties.
5. Henry VIII established the Church of England or Anglican

Church

Act of Supremacy



# Henry VIII's Wives and Children

- **Henry VIII Wives**

The Tudors encompass one of the most exciting periods in English History. The dynasty of the Tudors include Kings and Queens such as King Henry VIII and his daughters, Bloody Mary and Queen Elizabeth I. But King Henry VIII is perhaps most famous for his number of wives - six in all. What were the names of King Henry VIII wives and in what order did he marry them?

- **Catherine of Aragon (mother of Mary)**

**Anne Boleyn (mother of Elizabeth)**

**Jane Seymour (mother of Edward)**

**Anne of Cleves**

**Catherine Howard**

**Catherine Parr**

- **There is a popular rhyme which details the how the marriages of each of the wives of King Henry VIII ended:**

- **"Divorced, Beheaded, Died**

**Divorced, Beheaded, Survived"**



# Henry VIII's Wives and Children

Why did Henry VIII marry six wives? What were his reasons for marrying each of his wives?

- The reason King Henry VIII married his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, was for power, money, political alliance with Spain and perhaps, at least initially, for love
- The reason King Henry VIII married his second wife, Anne Boleyn, was for love and lust. Anne Boleyn was exciting and headstrong. Henry was in love with Anne Boleyn who was pregnant when they married
- The reason King Henry VIII married his third wife, Jane Seymour, was that she was the total opposite of Anne Boleyn - meek, obedient and demure. Jane Seymour was also pregnant when she married the king
- The reason King Henry VIII married his fourth wife, Anne of Cleves, was to gain a political alliance in Europe. He saw her picture, painted by Holbein, thought she was pretty and agreed to the marriage. He was sorely disappointed and promptly divorced her
- The reason King Henry VIII married his fifth wife, Catherine Howard, was for lust and the infatuation of an old man. Catherine was very young and pretty - his 'rose without a thorn' - wrong again!
- The reason King Henry VIII married his last and sixth wife, Catherine Parr, was for comfort and companionship in his old age



# Other Types of Protestant Faith

## II. Calvinism (Presbyterianism- Scotland) and (Puritan- England)

### A. John Calvin (1509-1564)

1. Frenchman fled to Switzerland.

B. Much **more strict** than Luther.

1. Believed man was born into sin and only certain people could be saved, this is known as Predestination.

2. Strict moral code.



## What is Calvinism?

**T**otal Depravity  
**U**nconditional Election  
**L**imited Atonement  
**I**rresistable Grace  
**P**erseverance of the Saints



# The Many Forms of Protestantism

**John Knox**  
1505 or  
1514-1572



Scottish Reformation leader who put local councils (presbyteries) in charge of the Scottish church. His Calvinist teachings became known as Presbyterianism.



**Henry VIII**  
1491-1547

English King who broke with Rome to form the Anglican Church and became its official head.

**Menno Simons**  
1496-1561



Mennonite leader who preached a return to early teachings of Christianity. He believed in the separation of church and state.



**John Calvin**  
1509-1564

French humanist and legal scholar who believed church and state should be united in a commonwealth in the service to God.

## Many Forms of Reform

Strongholds and leaders for major Protestant movements



**Ulrich Zwingli 1484-1531**

Swiss Protestantism leader willing to fight Catholic hierarchy interference and promoted an alliance between a Christian state and church.

**Felix Manz 1490-1527**

Early Anabaptist leader and martyr who believed in strict separation of church and state and advocated nonviolence.



**Martin Luther**  
1483-1546



Augustian monk who challenged Catholic doctrine and papal authority. He believed salvation came by faith and not good works.



# Spread of the Protestantism



# The Counter-Reformation

- I. What was the Counter-Reformation or Catholic Reformation?
  - A. Movement within the Catholic Church to reform itself and keep members loyal.
  - B. Important reformers included Ignatius Loyola, Pope Paul III, and Pope Paul IV.
  - C. Ignatius Loyola began preaching about spiritual and physical exercise, gaining many followers which were called Jesuits. Had 3 goals:
    1. Found superb schools throughout Europe.
    2. Convert non-Christians to Catholicism.
    3. Stop the spread of Protestantism.



# The Council of Trent

## I. Council of Trent (1545-1563)

- A. Catholic bishops and cardinals agreed to several doctrines:
1. Catholic Church's interpretation of the Bible was final.
  2. Christians needed faith and good works for salvation.
  3. The Bible and Church tradition were important guides.
  4. Indulgences were valid expressions of faith.



Pope Paul IV and Church officials created a list of dangerous books, called the Index of Forbidden Books. In Venice alone, 10,000 books were burned in 1 day!





## Martin Luther

- *“When I die, I want to be a ghost...So I can continue to pester the bishops, priests and godless monks until that they have more trouble with a dead Luther than they could have had before with a thousand living ones.”*



# The Inquisition

## I. **What was the Inquisition?**

### A. **Catholic Church attempted to regain its authority**

1. Established in Catholic **Spain** and in **the Netherlands**.

### B. **Attempt to rid Catholic countries of heretics (non-believers), Jews, and Muslims.**

1. **Arrested people of heresy or opposition to the Roman Catholic Church.**

a. Suspects were tortured and forced to convert to Catholicism.

1a. Those who refused were exiled or killed.

### C. **The Inquisition was successful in driving the Muslims out of Spain.**



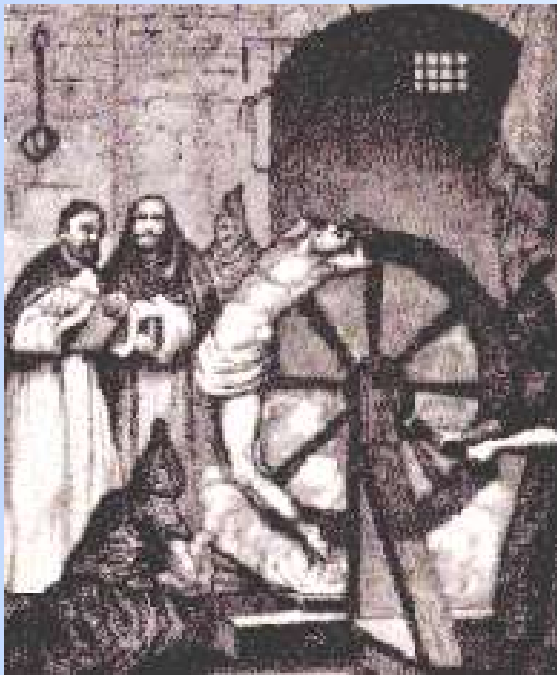
#### **FUN FACTS:**

The Spanish Inquisition once condemned the entire Netherlands to death for heresy.

**In 1478: King Ferdinand of Spain established the Spanish Inquisition. Jews, Moors and heretics were imprisoned, tortured and murdered.**



# Inquisition: Drawings



# Results of the Reformation Period

## I. Results of the Reformation Period.

- A. Kings or monarchs became more powerful.
- B. The Bible became more important in religion.
- C. Christian Europe was split into Catholic and Protestant branches.
  1. Catholic countries- Spain, Italy, France, Portugal, Poland, Southern Germany, Ireland, Spanish Netherlands, and about half of Switzerland.
  2. Protestant countries- England, Scotland, most of Germany, Norway, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and about half of Switzerland.

