The Reformation Begins 17-3

Key Issues for reform
-bible translation into the vernacular (Catholic Church said Latin only)
-Pope's authority
      -multiple Popes
      -Papacy moved to France
-Bishops abusing their power
-selling **indulgences**-reduction in church's punishment for sins
-how is one saved (faith alone or with good works and faith)

Calls for church reform
-John Wycliffe 1370's called for and started Bible translation into English
-William Tyndale wanted translation of the Bible from Hebrew and Greek...executed for defense of reformation

-**Martin Luther**-priest who challenged the church (Gets most credit for reform)
-creates first Protestant church after he is excommunicated (new denomination or organized church-Lutheranism)
-*Justification By Faith*-faith alone for salvation
-most of northern Germany follows Luther (nobles and wealthy especially)
-95 Theses-95 things needed changed in the church

Desiderius Erasmus
-leader of Christian Humanism
-left priesthood to become a teacher
-humans could use reason to become better Christians
-believed everyone should be able to read the Bible

Politics and Lutheranism
-kings and nobles did not want Charles V (Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire) to become to powerful
-kings and nobles realized that if they supported Lutheranism they would weaken the power of Charles and the church
-Peace of Augsburg-treaty established between Charles V and the princes of Germany (local prince decides religion of their territory

Calvin and Calvinism
-John Calvin studied Theology in Paris
-forced to flee to Geneva, Switzerland for safety
-Predestination-Calvin's teaching that God decides everything including who will go to heaven
-Calvinism encouraged people to work hard and behave
-Calvin's belief that congregation should elect leaders supported the idea of English settlers in America that they should be able to elect their own political leaders
-Became the basis for many Protestant denominations (Puritans and Presbyterians)