

The Reformation

Essential Questions:

- 1) What were the political, economic, and religious causes of the Reformation? Why was the Church accused of becoming too rich, powerful, and corrupt?
- 2) How did reformers propose to change the corrupt practices of the Catholic Church? What were some of their major ideas?
- 3) What was the political, economic, and religious impact of the Reformation? What was the Counter Reformation?

[Click Here >](#)



Warm Up:

- Complete “Europe in the 16th C.”

Europe in the 16th Century

- Within Europe there are two leading families whose lands border each other: the Habsburgs (Spain and Germany) and Valois (France).
- From the Netherlands all the way down through Italy, these two mighty dynasties battle for territory and influence, especially when the buffer state of Burgundy collapses following the death of Charles the Bold in 1475.
- Against this background, the clash between Ottomans and Christians, between Protestants against Catholics quickly emerge too and add their own flavour to Habsburg-Valois rivalry.
- For example, the French form alliances with the Muslim Turks and the Protestants against the Habsburg Holy Roman Emperor.

1. Iberia: Ruled by the Habsburgs

- Contains three Kingdoms – Portugal, Castile (very wealthy) and Aragon (rather poor).
- We use the term 'Spain' very loosely to refer to the area but this is dangerous, even though they become increasingly close throughout this period, following the marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile (1469).
- This move towards a Spanish Nation State was accelerated by the defeat of a Portuguese invasion (1474) and the expulsion of the Jews and the Moors in 1492.

2. Holy Roman Empire: Ruled by the Habsburgs

- Roughly equates to present-day Germany (Switzerland was theoretically a part of it but, protected by natural frontiers, the Emperor had not been able to prevent its Cantons had joined in a confederation).
- Presided over by an Emperor, who is voted into the job for life by 7 Electors representing over 300 independent states, Free Towns and Imperial Cities.
- His role is defined by the 'Doctrine of the 2 Swords' – i.e. he represents the religious interests of the Church, and the secular interests of his Princes.
- This is problematic in both respects:
 - (a) Princes tried their best to prevent Emperors getting too much power (favour localism / particularism rather than universalism – we can find parallels here with the clash between pro-Europeans and Euro-sceptics) and resist their attempts at the Imperial Diet (Parliament) to raise either taxes or an Imperial Army or to obtain taxes except in dire emergencies
 - (b) Popes demand that Emperors make sure Churches in the HRE pay their taxes to Rome, even those are increasingly causing great unrest and resentment – which will ultimately lead to the Reformation.

3. France: Ruled by the Valois

- Has the largest area, biggest population and richest agriculture of any country
- Much of its strength owed to Louis XI (The 'Universal Spider'), who had conquered many outlying regions.
- Charles VIII, a dwarf, proceeds to conquer the whole of Italy in 1494;
- King Francis I is the major figure of our period though, he was a rival of Henry VIII who beat him in a wrestling match!
- But its administration, legal system and economy remained decentralised, and the country was torn apart by the Wars of Religion in the latter part of the century.
- Ended by Henry IV who famously converted to Catholicism ('Paris is worth a mass') but was later assassinated.

4. Italy: Fought over by both families

- Like 'Spain', this is more of a geographical expression than a true state.
- Italy is in fact a mishmash of various States, each of which is fiercely competitive for political influence and the Mediterranean trade which it had developed during the Crusades.
- The competition and wealth of these city states (along with the development of modern warfare) was partly responsible not only for the Renaissance but for the devastating wars which ravaged the peninsula for most of our period. The 5 key states were -
 - Venice – consisted of the lagoon city and territory on the mainland (briefly lost to invaders in 1509); Republic ruled by a 'Doge' and leading families, strong economy.
 - Milan – the least stable; taken over by mercenaries (Visconti, then Sforza).
 - Florence – dominated by the Medici, although family feuds were common.
 - Papal States – straddled central Italy, nominally ruled by Popes, who are trying to reassert their position in this period following the Great Schism; Alexander VI in particular tries to carve out a state for his son Cesare in the Romagna.
 - Naples – poor feudal Kingdom battled over by France and Aragon.

5. Britain

- Then as now, Britain can be broken into Wales, Scotland, England and Ireland; although the theme of this period is England aiming to centralise control rather than devolve it; England has been in Civil War (the Wars of the Roses) for much of the previous 50 years (which also saw England lose all of its French possessions bar Calais) but is now finding stability under the Tudors.

6. Ottomans

- The greatest threat to the stability of Europe in this period, as far as the Christian countries were concerned, was the advance of the Muslim Turks, known as the Ottomans.
- As well as their terrifying success in capturing Constantinople in 1453, they made massive advances in Africa and the Balkans and used Barbary pirates to stifle Christian control of the Mediterranean – some felt that they were poised to take over Europe.
- Although traditionally regarded as a shady force on the periphery of European events, they were in fact inspired, disciplined and efficient administrators and warriors.
- Extra zeal was given firstly by the concept of Jihad or Holy War, and secondly by the fact that nobles had no independent power base (only holding land in return for service to the Sultan) – even the head of Government, the Grand Vizier, was a slave to the Sultan.

EUROPE C.1480

<u>France</u>	<u>England</u>	<u>Holy Roman Empire</u>	<u>Ottoman Empire</u>
<u>Spain</u>			<u>General Points</u>
<u>Italy</u>	<p>Task: Use whatever sources are available to you to complete this sheet.</p>		

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Underlying Causes of the Reformation

- **The Renaissance**—the literary and artistic movement of the 13th-16th centuries, often called the “rebirth” of western culture-- led people to question the authority of the church, to criticize the Church’s wealth, and place greater faith in human reason.
- The rise of nation-states led monarchs to resent the power of the pope in their countries.
- **The Protestant Reformation:**
- Religious movement , beginning in the 16th. C which protested practices of the Catholic Church.
 - To protest = To object
 - To reform = To change for the better

Causes of the Reformation			
Social	Political	Economic	Religious
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Renaissance values of humanism and secularism led people to question the Church. • The printing press helped to spread ideas critical of the Church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powerful monarchs challenged the Church as the supreme power in Europe. • Many leaders viewed the pope as a foreign ruler and challenged his authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European princes and kings were jealous of the Church's wealth. • Merchants and others resented having to pay taxes to the Church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Church leaders had become worldly and corrupt. • Many people found Church practices such as the sale of indulgences unacceptable.

Causes of the Reformation Assignments:

- **COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:**
 - 1) Read “Causes of the Reformation: The Condition of Germany”
 - 2) “What Caused a Reformation in Germany?”
 - 3) “Causes of the Reformation: The Printing Press”
 - 4) “Causes of the Reformation: Heresy and Anticlericalism”

Extra! Extra! Meet the Reformers!

Reformation Giants



John Wycliffe William Tyndale John Knox



Martin Luther John Calvin

"And if ye will not be reformed by me by these things, but will walk contrary unto me: Then will I also walk contrary unto you, and will punish you yet seven times for your sins."
Leviticus 26:23-24



Martin Luther and the Reformation



- In 1517 a German priest named **Martin Luther** (1483-1546) started a movement called (eventually) *the Reformation*.
- Although initially unintended, the goal became to reform the Catholic Church.

Video Introduction: “The Protestant Reformation”

- Qs. What motivated Martin Luther to fight against some of the practices of the Catholic Church? When the Pope asked Luther to recant, why didn't he and what was the result? How does Luther's vision differ from the beliefs of the Roman Catholic faith?

Martin Luther's 95 Theses

- In Wittenburg Germany Martin Luther posted a list of complaints against the Catholic Church called **The Ninety-Five Thesis**, or questions for debate.
- The Ninety-Five Thesis condemned the Catholic for :
 - **Selling indulgences**
 - **Nepotism**
 - **Its interpretation of the Bible**



Indulgences and Nepotism

- **Indulgences** were pardons for sins that could be purchased. It equaled paying for forgiveness.
- **Nepotism**: The Selling of positions of power within the Catholic Church.
- Martin Luther believed that faith alone guaranteed salvation (afterlife).

More Reforms Proposed by Luther

1. National, rather than Roman, control of church finances
2. Permission for the clergy to marry
3. a series of sacramental reforms which reduce the sacraments to Baptism, a reformed Mass, and the Holy Eucharist.



Martin Luther and Zwingli Assignments:

- 1) “Theological Debate in the Reformation”
- 2) “Time Check” Understanding the Development of Luther’s Thought”
- 3) “Analysis of Catholic and Lutheran Theology”
- 4) “The Reformation—Document Packet #1”
- 5) “Zwingli Herald Paper”
- OR, IF TIME IS LIMITED... Just complete “Martin Luther The Rebel” and “Zwingli Herald Paper.”

ANALYSIS OF CATHOLIC AND LUTHERAN THEOLOGY

Let's Debate This!

Activity Idea
Organize your class into two groups – Lutherans and Catholics. Each group then has to answer the following questions as best as they can by using this article.

<u>To Lutherans</u>	<u>To Catholics</u>
<p>1. Justification: If God has already predestined who is to be saved, and we can't influence that decision, are you saying that Good Works are a complete waste of time and that we should not bother leading a moral life? Response:</p>	<p>1. Justification: Your doctrine of Justification by Works has led to the likes of Johann Tetzel effectively selling salvation in the form of indulgences in Germany. Are you then saying that God can be bribed into giving us Grace? Response:</p>
<p>2. The Bible: Your opponents claim that having the Bible in loads of vernacular versions – such as the one you published in 1522 – leads to confusion, contradiction and division between national churches. How do you defend your position? Response:</p>	<p>2. The Bible: Your opponents claim that having the Bible in Latin is exclusive and demeaning to those who cannot understand the language. How do you defend your position? Response:</p>
<p>3. The Priesthood: If you are so keen on a "Priesthood of all Believers" why is it that you encouraged the Princes to murder the Peasants who had picked up on your ideas in 1526? Response:</p>	<p>3. The Priesthood: How do you defend having a separate, elite clergy when this arguably leads to social divisions, harsh hierarchies and corruption at the highest levels? Response:</p>
<p>4. Ceremonies / Appearances: How can you possibly justify your insistence that there is still a "Real Presence" in the Eucharist, when this runs against everything you have said against the magic and superstition of the Catholic Church? Response:</p>	<p>4. Ceremonies / Appearances: How do you justify having seven sacraments when only three of them have any clear foundation in the Bible? How do you respond to the argument that images and the worship of saints detracts from the worship of Jesus Christ? Response:</p>

John Calvin



- **John Calvin, (1509-1564)** conversely, believed all people deserved eternal punishment (hell) except for a few God had chosen in advance (predestination) to be saved. Nothing a person could do would change it. The "catch" was: the chosen would naturally act righteously.
- Advocated:
 1. Moral lives
 2. Hard Work
 3. Simple lives

John Calvin Assignments:

- 1) “Calvin and Calvinism Timeline”
- 2) “The Reformation—Document Packet #2”

Calvin and Calvinism: Timeline	
1509	• Birth in Noyon, Northern France, the fourth son of a local lawyer and church official
1521	• Receives a Church Office to finance his education
1523	• Studies theology at the Sorbonne. • Friendship with Humanists such as Olivetan and scholars such as Bude.
1528	• Studies law at Orleans. • Sharpens his mind, gives him great powers of exposition.
1531	• Returns to Paris on the death of his father. • Now concentrates on a religious rather than a legal career.
1532	• Publishes Latin commentary on Seneca's <i>De Clementia</i> – Humanist features revealed.
1533(?)	• Experiences a religious conversion: "By a sudden conversion, God subdued and reduced to docility my soul".
1534	• Calvin leaves France for Basle after his brother Is executed as a heretic.
1535	• Publishes his first edition of the <i>Institutes of the Christian Religion</i> – a clear and powerful statement of his theology. • Returns to France to collect his brother and sister, heads for Strasbourg but finds his route blocked by CV's armies.
1536	• Takes a detour through Geneva, a city of 16,000 inhabitants precariously balanced between Catholic Savoy and Protestant Berne. • Usually under the control of a Bishop, it has recently thrown off this yoke with the help of Berne, and so the City Council is now open to Reformist ideas. • Persuaded to stay by the reformer Guillaume Farel. Presents to the Council a proposal called "Articles concerning the Organisation of the Church and of Worship in Geneva".
1538	• Forced to leave Geneva by an alarmed council after he and Farel not only refuse to accept the moderate Bernese liturgy but excommunicate their critics!
1538-41	• Spends exile in Strasbourg. • Gets married to the widow of a former Anabaptist. • Much influenced by Martin Bucer, who anticipates Calvin's interest in predestination and a reformed ministry of pastors, teachers, elders and deacons.
1541	• Returns to Geneva unwillingly (says that he prefers the idea of death and calls the inhabitants "Perverse and ill-natured people") but convinced that he has been summoned by God. • Great public welcome. • Publishes <i>Ecclesiasticae Ordinances</i> , detailed survey of how church and state should be governed.
1544	• Sebastien Castellio is forced to leave Geneva
1547	• Gruet is executed for dancing and casual sex.
1549	• Raoul Moret executed for carrying a book of pornographic illustrations which he calls his "New Testament"
1551	• Borsec, called by Calvin "A monster vomiting forth poison" is banished for criticising predestination
1553	• Servetus is burned for denying the Trinity
1555	• Calvin's main opponents, the Libertines, are voted off the City Council and their leader, Ami Perrin, fled. • Calvin's influence over the next nine years is unchallenged.
1559	• Calvin made a citizen of Geneva
1560	• Scotland adopts Calvinism
1564	• Death of Calvin in Geneva • The Academy opens to train Calvinist priests.
1573	• Francois Hotman publishes <i>Francogallia</i>
1574	• Theodore de Beze publishes <i>The Rights of Magistrates</i>
1579	• Plessis-Mornay publishes <i>The Defence of Liberty Against Tyrants</i>

Tasks:
3. What would you say are the 5 most important events outlined in this timeline? Explain your answer carefully.
4. Divide this timeline into between 3 and 5 meaningful 'chapters'. Give each one (a) A title and (b) the dates it covers.

A COMPARISON OF LUTHERAN AND CALVINIST VIEWS OF PREDESTINATION (Student Worksheet)		
	Luther: The cosy version of predestination.	Calvin: The hardline version of predestination.
What is the relationship between man and God?		
Who will be saved?		
Can we acquire this faith, or are we created with it?		
	"Single Predestination"	"Double Predestination"
	"Church Visible"	"Church Invisible"

Henry VIII (1491-1547)

- **King Henry VIII** was not a true reformer, yet broke from the Catholic Church and the pope.
- When denied a divorce by the Pope, Henry issued the **Act of Supremacy** and created a national religion for England, known as the Anglican Church.
- He married six women in his attempt to produce a male heir to the throne. He executed three of them!
- He produced one male son, Edward VI; however, he died in his teens.



The Six Wives of Henry VIII



Catherine of Aragon



Anne Boleyn



Jane Seymour



Anne of Cleves



Catherine Howard



Catherine Parr

Henry VIII Causes Religious Turmoil

Henry's many marriages led to conflict with the Catholic Church and the founding of the Church of England.



1509
Henry VIII becomes king; marries Catherine of Aragon.

1516
Daughter Mary is born.

1529
Henry summons the Reformation Parliament; dismantling of pope's power in England begins.

1527
Henry asks the pope to end his first marriage; the pope refuses.

1534
Act of Supremacy names Henry and his successors supreme head of the English Church.

1510

1520

1530



1531
Parliament recognizes Henry as head of the Church.

1533
Parliament places clergy under Henry's control; Henry divorces Catherine, marries Anne Boleyn (at left); daughter Elizabeth born.

1536
Anne Boleyn is beheaded.

1537
Henry's third wife, Jane Seymour, has son, Edward. She dies from complications.



1547
Henry dies; Catherine Parr, his sixth wife, outlives him; Edward VI begins six-year rule; Protestants are strong.

1558
Elizabeth I (at right) begins rule; she restores the Protestant Church.



1540

1550

1560

1540-1542
Henry divorces Anne of Cleves, his fourth wife, and executes Catherine Howard (above), his fifth wife.



1553
Mary I (at left) begins rule and restores the Catholic Church.

Henry the VIII Assignments

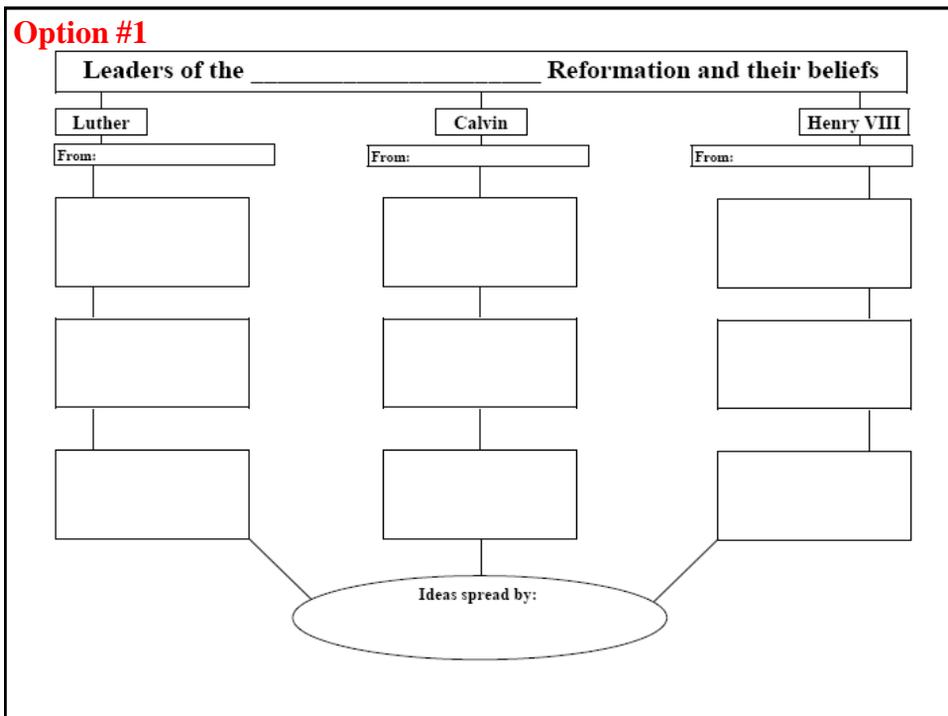
- 1) “The Break with Rome”
- 2) “Letter to Pope from ‘Henry VIII’”

<p>Hampton Court Palace London England 1527</p> <p>Your Holiness, I need to draw your attention to the fact that</p> <p>Signed Henry VIII</p> <p>www.historyonthenet.co.uk 2002</p>	<p>Henry VIII requests a divorce!</p> <p>Question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How would he ask the Pope for permission to divorce Catherine of Aragon in 1527.
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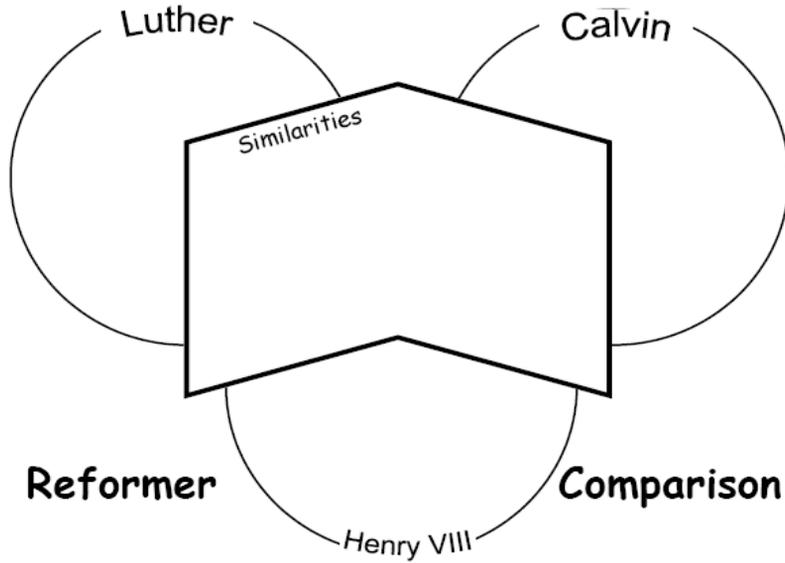
Contrasting the Reformers Diagram Options

- Q. Which of the following will we choose...

Option #1



Option #2



How Similar were the views of the Radical Reformers to those of Luther and Zwingli?

One of the reasons that the Radicals were considered so dangerous was because of their tendency towards apocalyptic predictions which agitated the general population (e.g. [Melchior Hoffmann](#), [Hans Hut](#), "[King](#)" [Jan Matthys](#)). However, beyond that general point, there were many more specific areas of difference with Luther and Zwingli (who only disagreed with each other about the exact nature of the eucharist).

	Luther / Zwingli	Radicals
Faith	<p>Sola Fide ("Faith Alone")</p> <p>Luther and Zwingli both agreed that faith was the key to salvation, and that this faith was freely given by God and could not (as Catholics argued) be earned by performing Good Works.</p>	<p>The Radicals agreed with this analysis.</p>
Scripture	<p>Sola Scriptura</p> <p>To discover if one had this faith and was therefore predestined to go to heaven, one had to read the Bible to see if one believed in its teachings.</p> <p>Some radicals - e.g. those under "King" Jan and Matthys at Munster - agreed with this (they burned all books apart from the Bible!)</p>	<p>Spiritualism</p> <p>Examples: Schwenkfeld, Karlstadt</p> <p>Unlike both Luther and Zwingli, <i>some</i> Radicals felt that the Bible was a "Paper Pope" which should be rejected in favour of direct communication with God through prayer (Spiritualism).</p>
Priesthood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Luther and Zwingli were of the opinion that all men were equal before the eyes of God when their souls had to be justified before him. 	<p>Radicals agreed.</p>

	<p>Magisterial Reformation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Luther and Zwingli felt in matters of politics the Princes and Magistrates rather than the common mob should control events ("Magisterial Reformation"). 	<p>Popular Reformation</p> <p>Example: Müntzer, "King" Jan</p> <p>Radicals disagreed. If we are all equal before God, there is no divine reason why the peasants should be trodden on. They, indeed, should be the real leaders of the Reformation ("Popular Reformation")</p>
Ceremonies	<p>Child baptism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Luther and Zwingli both agreed that Baptism, Penance and Eucharist were the only sacraments in the Bible and which should therefore be preserved. The issue of penance was felt by both to mean "Be penitent" rather than "Do penance" and was therefore downgraded as a sacrament; They argued bitterly over the nature of the Eucharist and failed to reach agreement at the Marburg Colloquy Schwenkfeld argued that the sacrament be suspended altogether until agreement was reached. 	<p>Adult baptism (Anabaptism)</p> <p>Example: Swiss Brethren.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Radicals broadly accepted the views of Luther and Zwingli about the Sacraments, but they made their focus the issue of Baptism. They argued that adult baptism was the only valid form, because being baptised as a child meant that you were not making an informed choice. Luther, Zwingli and even Catholics found this utterly repugnant – opting out of baptism meant opting out of society (e.g. Hans Hut, Menno Simons).

Appearances	<p>Images = Adiophora</p> <p>Luther and Zwingli both felt that images were a distraction from the main business of hearing the sermon. However, they felt that this was one of those things that were Adiophora (matters indifferent) and simply recommended that they be covered up.</p>	<p>Images = Iconoclasm</p> <p>Example: Zwickau Prophets, Thomas Muntzer, Karlstadt.</p> <p>The Radicals felt that images were sinful and should be destroyed (iconoclasm), even if this spiraled into riots and civil disorder. Luther and Zwingli felt that this was damaging to the fabric of society.</p>

Radical Reformers Assignments:

- 1) Read the article “The Radical Reformers”
- 2) Complete “The Radical Reformation Table”
- 3) “THE RADICAL REFORMATION IN MÜNSTER”

Who were the Humanist Reformers?

- **Erasmus** was a classical scholar and considered the “Father of Humanism” who prepared important new Latin and Greek editions of the New Testament.
- Erasmus lived through the Reformation period and he consistently criticized some contemporary popular Christian beliefs.
- In relation to clerical abuses in the Church, Erasmus remained committed to reforming the Church from within.
- He also held to Catholic doctrines such as that of free will, which some Protestant Reformers rejected in favor of the doctrine of predestination.
- His middle road disappointed and even angered many Protestants, such as Martin Luther, as well as conservative Catholics.



Humanist Reformer Assignments:

- 1 “Erasmus” worksheet
- 2) “Erasmus and Humanism” worksheet

CULMINATING MAP ACTIVITY: Complete "Religious Divisions in Europe in 1600"



The Counter Reformation

- The **Counter-Reformation** (also **Catholic Reformation** or **Catholic Revival**) denotes the period of Catholic revival from the pontificate of **Pope Pius IV** in 1560 to the close of the **Thirty Years' War**, 1648.
- The Catholic Reformation was a comprehensive effort, composed of five major elements:
 - 1) Doctrine
 - 2) Ecclesiastical or structural reconfiguration
 - 3) Religious orders
 - 4) Spiritual movements
 - 5) Political dimensions
- Such reforms included the foundation of **seminaries** for the proper training of priests in the spiritual life and the theological traditions of the Church, the reform of religious life by returning orders to their spiritual foundations, and new spiritual movements focusing on the devotional life and a personal relationship with Christ, including the Spanish mystics and the French school of spirituality.



Council of Trent

- The **Council of Trent** was the 19th Ecumenical Council of the Roman Catholic Church. It convened in Trent between December 13, 1545, and December 4, 1563 in twenty-five sessions for three periods.
- The council issued condemnations on what it defined as Protestant heresies and defined Church teachings in the areas of Scripture and Tradition, Original Sin, Justification, Sacraments, the Eucharist in Holy Mass and the veneration of saints. It issued numerous reform decrees. By specifying Catholic doctrine on salvation, the sacraments, and the Biblical canon, the Council was answering Protestant disputes.
- **Many church reforms resulted, including banning the sale of indulgences.**
- **The church also engaged heavily in propaganda and banned many books considered blasphemous.**

The Catholic use of Propaganda and Censorship

1. Propaganda (Catholic Reformation)

- Churches simplified their faith in catechisms, prints, pictures, plays and songs, and produced a vast amount of devotional material to win back support.
- Religious poems were produced by Tasso, Calderon, Southwell and Crashaw.
- Music with Catholic lyrics was produced by Palestrina and St. Philip Neri.
- Paintings on Catholic themes were produced by the likes of Titian's *Mary Magdalen* and Tintoretto's *Last Supper* (using dynamic perspective and chiaroscuro).

Source 1: Titian's *Mary Magdalen*



Source 2: Tintoretto's *Last Supper*: What key Catholic Ceremony does this glorify?



Counter Reformation Assignments:

- 1) “Problems Faced in the Meetings”
- 2) “Decrees of the Council of Trent”
- 3) “How far did the Papacy reform itself during this period?”
- 4) The Reformation—Document Packet #4”
- TIME PERMITTING...
- 5) “Bloody Mary—Counter Reformation” and crossword

DECREES OF THE COUNCIL OF TRENT	
THEOLOGY (1 st and 2 nd meetings)	
Faith	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sola Fide is wrong.</u> • Good Works are a valuable part of justification; therefore so too are relics and indulgences (although see points on abuses, later). • Purgatory exists
Scripture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sola Scriptura is wrong.</u> • Biblical texts (both Old and New testaments) and tradition are of equal value in determining God's will • Only ordained priests could interpret the meaning of the Bible • Vulgate Bible to be the standard in all of the Churches; this is to be revised by the Pope, not by committee (as Erasmus had wanted). • Any material challenging the Vulgate to be banned. • Services still to be in Latin, but sermons to have a simple language and be delivered in the Vernacular ("in conformity with the capabilities of its hearers").
Priesthood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Priesthood of All Believers is wrong.</u> • Papal Supremacy is accepted • Sacrament of Ordination is valid • Priesthood is therefore still separate from rest of society; special dress, celibate. • Candidates for ordination had to be at least 23. • Less emphasis on traditional duties such as chanting masses for the dead and imposing punishments for sin, and more on their educative and charitable roles in the community. • Monasteries to carry on being reformed.
Ceremonies and Appearances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>All seven sacraments are valid</u> in their Catholic form (Baptism, Penance, Eucharist, Ordination, Marriage, Extreme Unction, Confirmation). • Transubstantiation, single baptism affirmed as being valid.
ORGANISATION / ABUSES (3 rd meeting)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absenteeism banned. Anyone absent would have their wages taken from them and this money spent on the parish. • Pluralism, simony and nepotism banned. • Priests obliged to preach themselves or at the very least appoint a capable deputy, under threat of "severe penalties" • Seminaries established in all dioceses to train priests - 10 year training course. But these were not to create forward thinkers, merely priests with a good grounding of scholastic knowledge. • Bishop had to attend a provincial synod every 3 years, and have one in his own diocese every year. • Pope's authority was also the Bishop's. Therefore no conflict of interest. • Indulgence sellers and relic-pedlars banned. • Censorship introduced.

THE PAPACY – POSITIVE AGENTS OF REFORM?			
<p>• Key words to include: Liturgies (Breviary, Missal, Catechism), Dismissals, Reduction of Corrupt Business, New Cardinals, Congregations (propoganda).</p>			
	Name of Pope	Evidence of reactionary / corrupt tendencies	Evidence of progressive / upright tendencies
POPES BEFORE TRENT.	Alexander VI (1492-1503)		
	Julius II (1503-1513)		
	Leo X (1513-21)		
	Adrian VI (1522-23)		
	Clement VII (1523-34)		
POPES IN THE ERA OF TRENT	Paul III (1534-49)		
	Julius III (1550-55)		
	Paul IV (1555-59)		
	Pius IV (1559-65)		
POPES AFTER TRENT	Pius V (1566-72)		
	Gregory XIII (1572-85)		
	Sixtus V (1585-90)		
<p>Questions:</p> <p>1. Do the reforms of the Papacy during the 16th century substantiate the interpretation "Catholic Reformation" or "Counter Reformation"?</p> <p>2. How could you argue that Pope Paul III was of more significance for the Christian religion than either Luther or Calvin?</p>			



The
Wars of
Religion
(1560s-1648)

Mr. Cegielski



Civil War
In France
(1562-1598)

The Valois Family: The Beginning of the End

- ❖ Henri II was the last powerful Valois
- ❖ Three weak sons followed:
 - Francis II
 - Charles IX
 - Henri III
- ❖ **Catherine de Medici** controlled the sons:
 - Was mother to the boys
 - Played both sides in the civil war
 - Developed a reputation for cruelty

Catherine de Medici



Francis II & His Wife, Mary Stuart



The French Civil War

- ❖ There were two sides:
 - Guise family led Catholics in North
 - Bourbon family led Huguenots in South
 - Fighting for the royal inheritance
- ❖ Catherine supported the Guises in the first phase.
- ❖ **St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre**
 - August 24, 1572
 - 20,000 Huguenots were killed
 - Henri of Navarre, a Bourbon, survived

St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre



The French Civil War

- ❖ Catherine started supporting the Bourbons.



- ❖ **Henri of Navarre** defeated Catholic League & becomes Henry IV of France.
- ❖ Effects of Civil War:
 - France was left divided by religion
 - Royal power had weakened
 - Valois family now replaced by Bourbons

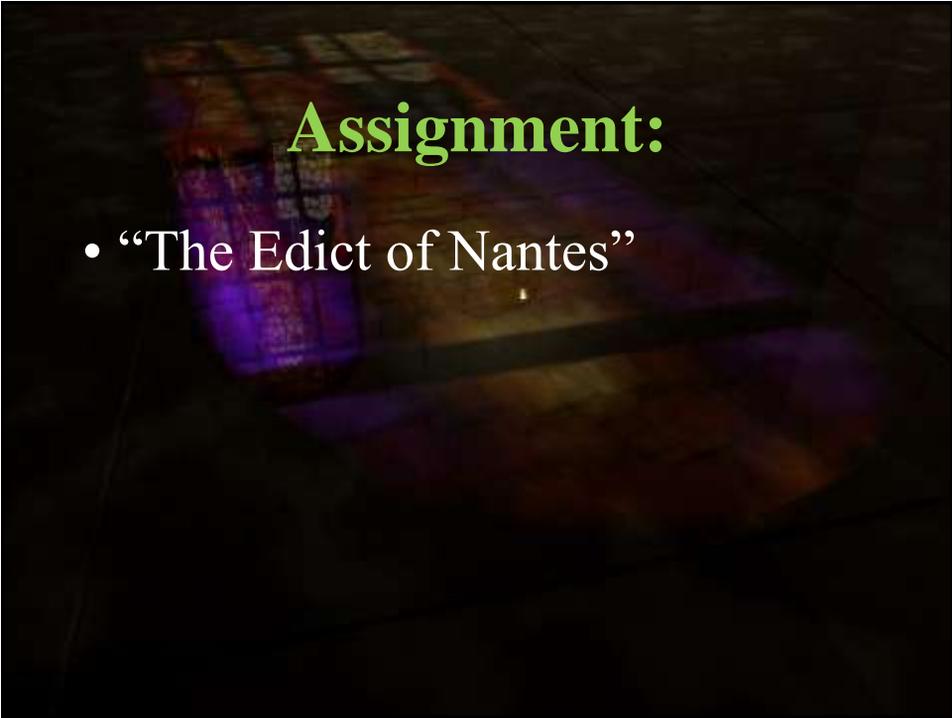
Triumphal Entry of Henry IV Into Paris – Peter Paul Reubens



Henry IV of France

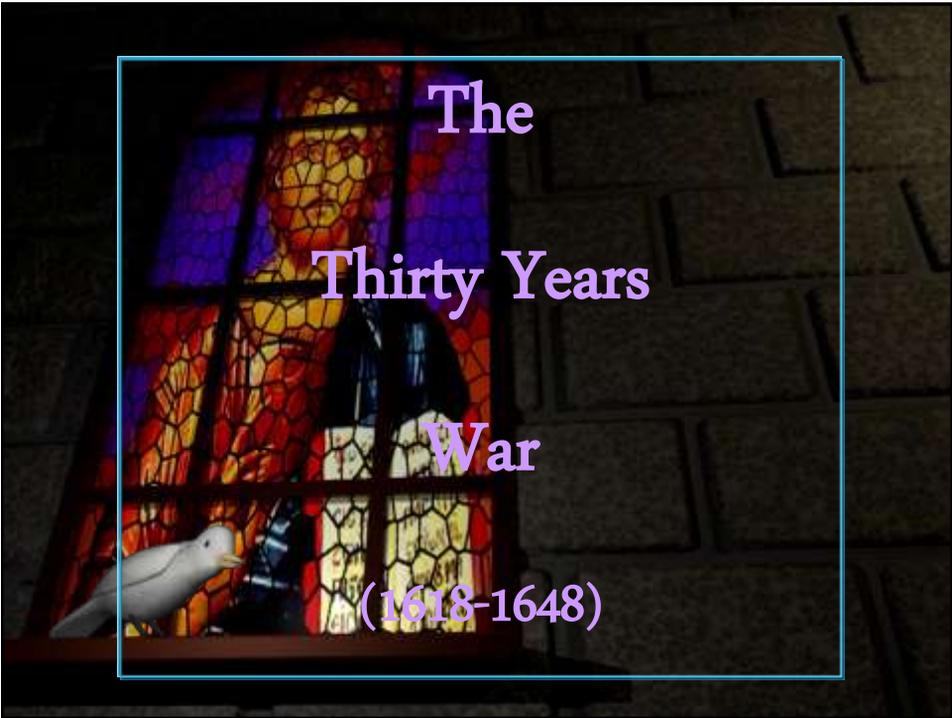


- ❖ Ended Spanish interference in France
- ❖ Converted to Catholicism :
 - Did this to compromise and make peace
 - *Paris is worth a mass.*
 - This was an example of *politique* [the interest of the state comes first before any religious considerations]
 - Fighting for the royal inheritance
- ❖ Passed **Edict of Nantes in 1598**:
 - Granted religious rights to Huguenots
 - Did *not* grant religious freedom for all



Assignment:

- “The Edict of Nantes”



The
Thirty Years
War
(1618-1648)

1618-1648



Characteristics of the Thirty Years War

- ❖ The Holy Roman Empire was the battleground.
- ❖ At the beginning → it was the Catholics vs. the Protestants.
- ❖ At the end → it was Habsburg power that was threatened.
- ❖ Resolved by the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648.

The Bohemian Phase: 1618-1622

- ❖ Ferdinand II inherited Bohemia.
 - The Bohemians hated him.
 - Ferdinand refused to tolerate Protestants.
 - *Defenestration of Prague* → May, 1618

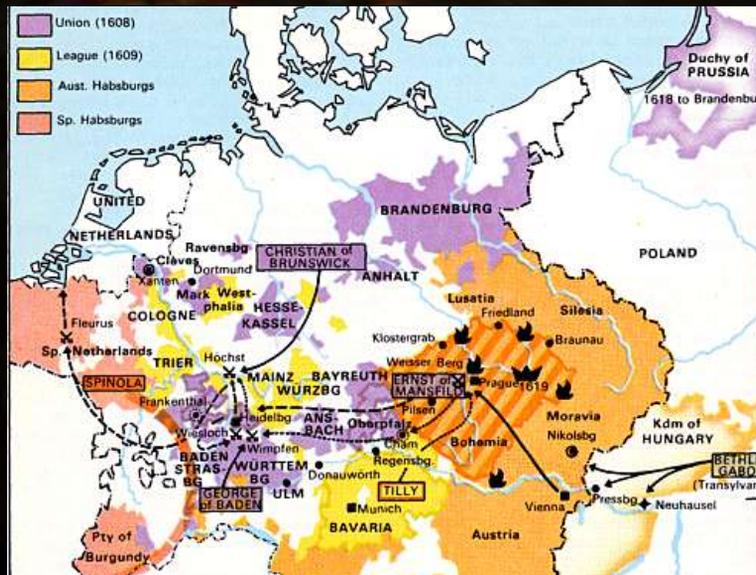


- Bohemia named a new king, Frederick II.

The Bohemian Phase: 1618-1622

- ❖ Ferdinand II becomes Holy Roman Emperor.
 - Frederick II borrowed an army from Bavaria.
 - Frederick lost his lands in the fighting.
- ❖ The rebellion in Bohemia inspired others.

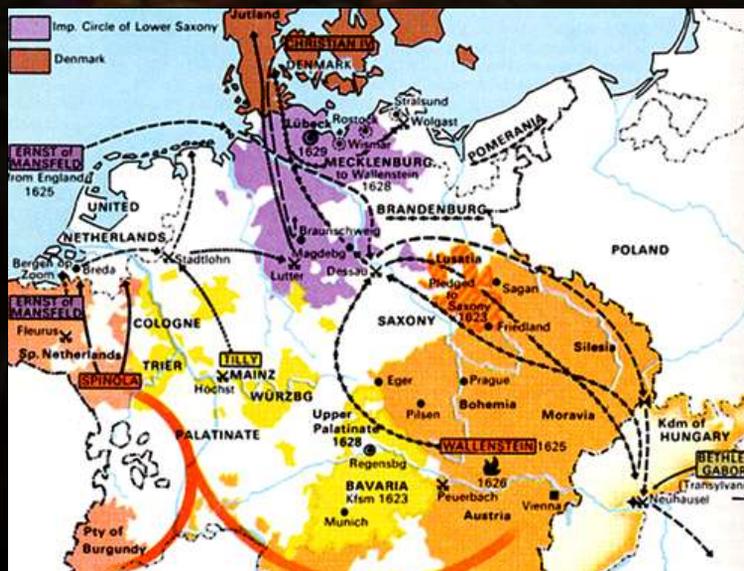
Bohemian Phase



The Danish Phase: 1625-1629

- ❖ Ferdinand II tried to end all resistance.
 - Tried to crush Protestant northern Holy Roman Empire.
 - Ferdinand II used **Albrecht von Wallenstein** for the army.
 - Wallenstein defeated Protestants in north.
- ❖ **Edict of Restitution (1629):**
 - Restored to Catholics all lands lost since 1552.
 - Deprived all Protestants, except Lutherans, of their religious and political rights.
- ❖ German princes feared Ferdinand → he fired Wallenstein in effort to calm them.

Danish Phase



Albrecht
von
Wallenstein





Gustavus
Adolphus

The French Phase: 1635-1648

- ❖ France & Sweden switched roles.
- ❖ All countries in Europe now participated.
- ❖ **This phase was most destructive!**
 - German towns decimated.
 - Agriculture collapsed → famine resulted.
 - 8 million dead → 1/3 of the population [from 21 million in 1618 to 13.5 million in 1648]
 - Caused massive inflation.
 - Trade was crippled throughout Europe.

Loss of German Lives in 30 Years' War



The Peace of Westphalia (1648)

❖ Political Provisions:

- Each Ger. prince became free from any kind of control by the HR Emperor.
- The United Provinces [Dutch Neths.] became officially independent → so. part remained a Sp. possession.
- Fr. rcvd. most of the Ger-speaking province of Alsace.
- Sweden → got lands in No. Ger. on the Baltic & Black Sea coasts.
- Switzerland became totally independent of the HR Emperor → Swiss Confederation.
- Sweden won a voice in the Diet of the HR Emp.
- Brandenburg got important terrs. on No. Sea & in central Germany.

The Peace of Westphalia (1648)

❖ Religious Provisions:

- Calvinists would have the same privileges as the Lutherans had in the Peace of Augsburg.
- The ruler of each state could determine its official religion, BUT [except in the hereditary lands of the Habsburgs], he must permit freedom of private worship.

Treaty of Westphalia (1648)

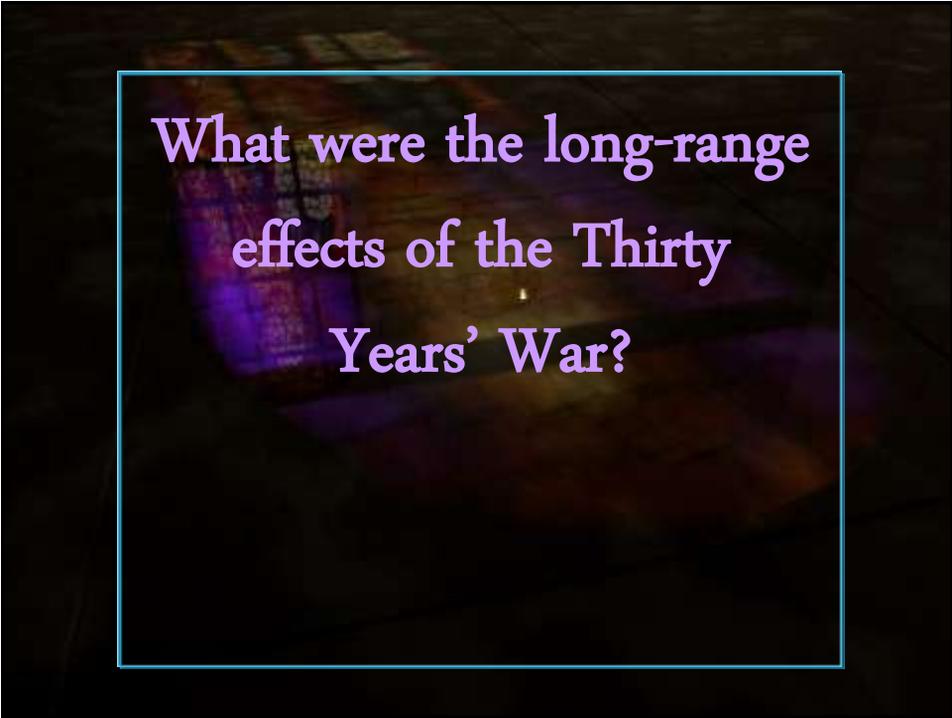


1688-1700



Nobody Was Happy!

- ❖ Many Protestants felt betrayed.
- ❖ The pope denounced it.
- ❖ Only merit → it ended the fighting in a war that became intolerable!
- ❖ For the next few centuries, this war was blamed for everything that went wrong in Central Europe.



What were the long-range effects of the Thirty Years' War?

Religious War Assignments:

- 1) “Princes: Positive Agents of Reform”
- 2) “The Knights’ and Peasants’ Wars”

- Afterwards... We will participate in a debate on “Who was responsible for the tragedy of the Peasant’s Wars?”

Who was responsible for the tragedy of the Peasants' War?: Debate and consolidation



For this discussion, we are travelling back in time to Germany in 1525. A team dedicated to conflict resolution hopped in a time machine, and directed that a council be called in an attempt to alter the timeline and bring the Peasants' Revolt to a peaceful conclusion. (We of course remember that the Peasants were really subject to wholesale slaughter in 1525).

You have been randomly assigned a role to play, one falling in one of the four general categories:

- Group 1. A participant in the peasant's rebellion
- Group 2. A Lutheran
- Group 3. A Prince
- Group 4. A follower of Muntzer

PREPARATION:

To prepare for the council, read whatever sources you have available. Then, write your opinion of the Peasant's Revolt, writing in your assigned role.

- Group 1: If you are a peasant, why did you participate, and how did you justify your actions?
- Group 2: If you are a Lutheran, would you support or condemn the peasant's actions, and the lord's treatments of the peasants?
- Group 3: If you are a Prince, what would your opinion be of the peasants and of Lutherans?
- Group 4: And finally, if you were a follower of Muntzer, what would you think of the Lutherans/Luther, of the Princes?

IN CLASS

When you get to class, you will break up into groups based on your role for 10-15 minutes or so. Then each group will present their point-of-view about the Peasant Revolt for about five minutes, basing this presentation on the readings and your short discussion.

We will have general class discussion to:

- decide if there could have been any resolution of the peasants demands
- decide what larger implications the Revolt had for Lutheranism
- decide what larger implications the Revolt had for existing authority in Europe

The Impact of the Reformation

What lasting differences emerged between Protestants And Catholics?



Religious Beliefs and Practices in the 16th Century

	Roman Catholicism	Lutheranism	Calvinism	Anglicanism
Leadership	Pope is head of the Church	Ministers lead congregations	Council of elders govern each church	English monarch is head of the Church
Salvation	Salvation by faith and good works	Salvation by faith alone	God has predetermined who will be saved	Salvation by faith alone
Bible	Church and Bible tradition are sources of revealed truth	Bible is sole source of revealed truth	Bible is sole source of revealed truth	Bible is sole source of revealed truth
Worship Service	Worship service based on ritual	Worship service focused on preaching and ritual	Worship service focused on preaching	Worship service based on ritual and preaching
Interpretation of Beliefs	Priests interpret Bible and Church teachings for believers	Believers interpret the Bible for themselves	Believers interpret the Bible for themselves	Believers interpret the Bible using tradition and reason

INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY

RESEARCH LINKS For more on Protestantism, go to classzone.com

Summary: The Impact of the Reformation



Pope Leo X
excommunicated Luther

- In the Roman church, a series of powerful popes including Leo X and Paul III responded to reform demands in various ways.
- The Church did conduct its own reform, a movement known as the **Counter Reformation**. This included an end to the practice of indulgences.
- However, it was too late to stop the spread of new Christian sects, such as Lutheranism, Presbyterianism, and Anglican.
- Ultimately, the Reformation created a north-south split in Europe. In general the northern countries become Protestant while the south remains Catholic.

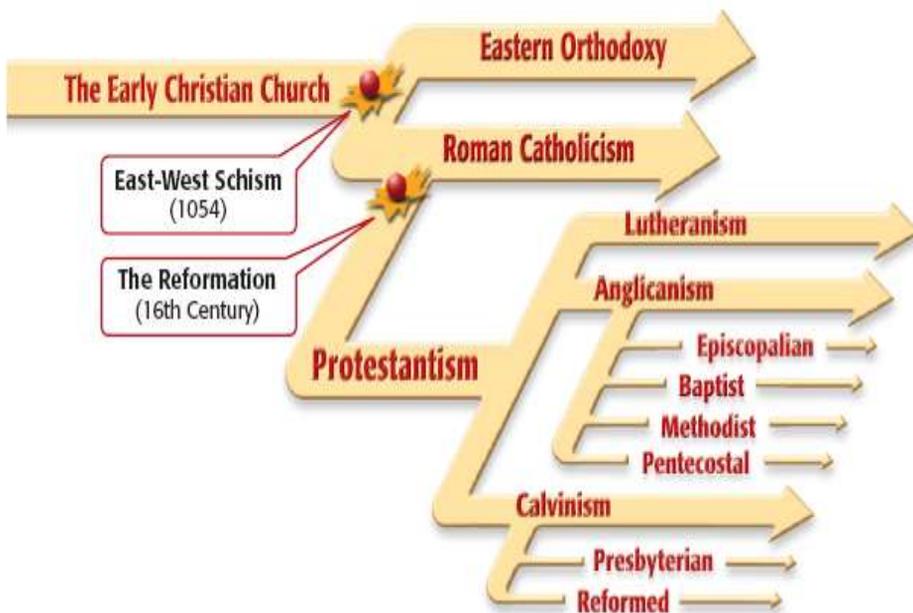
New Protestant Churches



St. Bartholomew's Day
Massacre August 24, 1572

- Eventually, the Reformation brought about the establishment of several new "Protestant" churches (derived from protest) and literally shattered the religious unity of Western Europe, even causing wars within and between countries in Western Europe.

The Division of Christianity



Contrasting Protestant and Catholic Doctrine	
Protestants	Catholic
Role of Bible emphasized	Bible + traditions of Middle Ages + papal pronouncements
"Priesthood of all believers" - all individuals equal before God. Sought clergy that preached.	Medieval view about special nature and role of the clergy.
<p>Anglicans rejected pope's authority - monarch became Supreme Governor of the church.</p> <p>Lutherans rejected authority of the pope but kept bishops.</p> <p>Most Calvinists governed church by ministers and a group of elders, a system called Presbyterianism.</p> <p>Anabaptists rejected most forms of church governance in favor of congregational democracy.</p>	Medieval hierarchy: believers, priests, bishops and pope.

Contrasting Protestant and Catholic Doctrine	
<p>Most Protestants denied efficacy of some or all of sacraments of the medieval church - the Eucharist (communion) most controversial.</p>	All seven sacraments
<p>Consubstantiation - Lutherans: bread and wine did not change but believer realizes presence of Christ is in the bread and wine. (Real Presence)</p> <p>Zwingli saw the event of communion as only symbolic - memorial to the actions of Christ, or thanksgiving for God's grant of salvation (main reason for break with Luther)</p>	Transubstantiation - bread and wine retain outward appearances but are transformed into the body and blood of Christ.

Contrasting Protestant and Catholic Doctrine

<p>Lutherans believed in Justification by faith - salvation cannot be earned and a good life is the fruit of faith.</p> <p>Calvinists: predestination; a good life could provide some proof of predestined salvation - "visible saints" or the "elect."</p>	<p>Salvation through living life according to Christian beliefs and participating in the practices of the church -- good works</p>
<p>Lutherans and Anglicans believed state controls the Church.</p> <p>Anabaptists believed church ignores the state.</p>	<p>Catholics and Calvinists believed church should control and absorb the state - theocracy.</p>
<p>Services emphasized the sermon</p>	<p>Services emphasized the Eucharist</p>

Key Words – Teacher copy

Adiophora	Matters indifferent
Baptism	Ceremony whereby people are admitted to the Faith
Bull	An order from the Pope
Cardinal	Direct deputy of the Pope
Celibacy	Doctrine of sexual abstinence
Chantry	Where prayers are said for souls in purgatory
Communion in both kinds (Utraquism)	Where the congregation receive both bread and wine at the mass
Damned	Those who go to hell
Dispensation	A special permission granted by the Pope
Elect	Those chosen to go to heaven
Erastianism	Belief that secular rulers should run the Church
Eucharist	The sacrament of the Last Supper, bread and wine; sometimes called Mass or Holy Communion
Evangelical	Bible-Based
Fall, The	The expulsion of Adam and Eve from the garden of Eden
Free Will	In control of one's destiny
Good Works	Actions which can earn Grace
Grace	Fitness for heaven, a state of perfection
Icon	An image of a saint
Iconoclasm	The destruction (note – not mere removal) of images
Indulgences	Documents
Justification	Process of making a soul fit for heaven
Mariolatory	The worship of the Virgin Mary
Mass	See Eucharist
Monastery	Place where monks have out
Original Sin	The eating of the apple by Eve
Penance	The process of regret and amends. Catholics – "do", Prots "be"
Pilgrimage	Journey to a holy place or shrine
Predestination	Belief that our destinies are predetermined – opposite of Free Will
Priesthood of All Believers	Lutheran belief that everyone can become a priest
Purgatory	Halfway house between heaven and hell (Catholic belief)
Sacraments	The key ceremonies of the Church (Caths=7, Lutherans=3)
Salvation	The process of being saved (see <i>Justification</i>)
Shrine	A holy site, e.g. where a miracle occurred
Sola fideism	Lutheran doctrine that "by faith alone" we shall be saved
Sola Scriptura	Latin for "by scripture alone" i.e. Prot view of importance of Bible
The Word	The message of God – most clearly revealed through the Bible
Transubstantiation	Catholic belief that bread and wine in Eucharist turn to blood and body of Christ
Vernacular	The language of the people
Vestments	The special garments of the clergy, to emphasise their separateness
Vulgate	The standard Catholic version of the Bible

How would you group these terms, making them easier to understand?