The Protestant Reformation and its Effects

1517–1618
Context

- How had the Christian faith grown since its inception?
- What role did the Church play in Europe during the Middle Ages?
- How had the Church changed from 500 CE–1500 CE?
Context/Long-term causes of the Reformation

- Between 1200–1500, the power and influence of the Roman Catholic Church in Europe was weakened*. What were some of the causes of this?*

*While it was weakened, the Catholic Church still remained a powerful and influential institution in Western Europe.
From its beginnings in Italy (the Italian Renaissance), the Renaissance later spread north in what is commonly referred to as the Northern Renaissance.
Context/Long-term causes of the Reformation

- Kings in Europe grew in power as the Church was weakened
- Northern merchants did not like paying taxes (tithes) to Rome
- By 1500, some were openly criticizing the Church:
  - Felt leaders had become too worldly (too focused on wealth & political power)
  - Pope, clergy often did not live their lives in accordance with the vows they took—sometimes had affairs, spent lavishly
  - Church leaders were selling indulgences—pardon from sin—accepted money in exchange for reduced time in purgatory (gave the impression people could “buy their way into heaven”)
  - Many lower clergy/priests were poorly educated—some could barely read
- Germany (the Holy Roman Empire during this time) was not a unified empire—it was separated into many competing states—difficult for the emperor to impose central authority
Map of Germany (the Holy Roman Empire) in 1500
Context/Long-term causes of the Reformation

- There were others before 1517 that advocated reform in the Catholic Church:
  - John Wycliffe and Jan Hus did not view the pope as having a right to worldly power; questioned Church authority in religious matters.
  - Christian humanists used Renaissance ideas to examine Church teachings—applied reason to religious matters—sought to reform society; emphasized education.
    - Erasmus and Thomas More were famous Christian humanists—sought Church reform, spoke out against wealth and corruption; urged people to read the Bible.

While influential, none of them were very successful. What made Martin Luther different?
Context/Long-term causes of the Reformation

- Johann Gutenberg invented the printing press in 1440 - this greatly aided the spread of Martin Luther’s ideas and helped to make the Reformation successful.

Source: L’imprimerie. Collection Que sais-je?
Immediate Causes of the Reformation: 1517

- MARTIN LUTHER’s actions started the Reformation
  - German monk who studied the Bible closely
  - He became outwardly critical of many of the Catholic Church’s practices, especially the selling of indulgences
  - Oct. 31, 1517: He nailed his 95 theses (criticisms of the Catholic Church) to the Church door in Wittenburg, Germany, officially beginning the Protestant Reformation
NAILED IT
To all our Lutheran brothers and sisters, Happy Reformation Day! (Meme shared from Catholic Memes)
I DON'T ALWAYS NAIL THINGS TO CHURCH DOORS

BUT WHEN I DO, STUFF STARTS TO HAPPEN.
WHO WOULD WIN?

The wealthiest institution in Europe

idk some balding dude with paper

The Protestant Reformation colourised (C. 1520 AD) [x-post r/historymemes]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Martin Luther’s views</th>
<th>The Catholic Church’s views</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salvation can be gained through faith alone.</td>
<td>Both faith and good works are needed for salvation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Church teachings must be based on the Bible.</td>
<td>Scripture is the basis, but Church tradition is also important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The pope and Church traditions are false authorities.</td>
<td>The pope and other Catholic Church clergy are authorities on religious matters and can interpret the Bible since they are most qualified to do so.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All people in faith are equal, and can interpret the Bible for themselves.</td>
<td>(on the Eucharist) transubstantiation – bread/wine are literally the body and blood of Christ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(on the Eucharist) consubstantiation – bread/wine are not literally the body and blood of Christ, but are symbolic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WE FOUND GOD
IN A POPELESS PLACE
1517–1521: The Reformation Begins

- The Catholic Church eventually came to see Luther as a serious threat and excommunicated him.
- **Charles V** (the Catholic Holy Roman Emperor) summoned Luther to the German city of Worms in 1521 to stand trial at a gathering called the **Diet of Worms**.
- Luther was ordered to recant (take back) his words - he said he could not.
- Charles V declared Luther a heretic and an outlaw.
- German princes protected Luther in hiding.

I cannot and will not recant anything, for to go against conscience is neither right nor safe. Here I stand, I can do no other, so help me God. Amen.

(Martin Luther)
Welcome back, WHAP!
Tuesday, Jan. 23, 2018

WHAP Reminders:

● You have a QUIZ TOMORROW (1/24) over the first 20 pages of Ch. 15, the European political developments presentation (on the website), and the Protestant Reformation.

● PERIOD 4 REVIEW is due FRIDAY (1/26)

● PERIOD 4 TEST is FRIDAY (1/26)

● PERIOD 4 MAPS are due MONDAY (1/29)

● Read & take notes over the part of Ch. 15 over the Scientific Revolution by Monday!!

Note the changes in red!
Recall from yesterday

- What were the long-term causes of the Protestant Reformation (before 1517)?
- What immediately caused the Protestant Reformation (1517)?
- What were some main differences between Luther and the Church
1521–1618: Effects of the Reformation

- Luther’s influence spread, especially in northern Europe
- Catholic Church further weakened but was still influential
- Third branch of Christianity created—Protestantism—within it, several new denominations were created
- Bible was translated into the vernacular (common languages)
- Many German princes and other northern European political figures became Protestant—seized Church property
- Tension between Catholics and Protestants
  - France: fighting broke out between Catholics and French Protestants (Huguenots)
  - Germany (HRE):
    - Inspired by Luther’s message of equality, German peasants rebelled—demanded an end to serfdom—Luther urged German princes to suppress it—thousands killed
    - Charles V led Catholic German princes against Protestant German princes—ended in the Peace of Augsburg (1555)—each prince would decide his state’s religion.
    - Tension between Catholic and Protestant princes in the Holy Roman Empire would resume during the Thirty Years’ War (1618–1648)—Catholic Hapsburg armies were eventually defeated—ended religious wars in Europe.
The Religious Divisions of Europe, ca. 1555. Prior to 1520, all of Europe was Roman Catholic.
1521–1618: Protestantism Spreads in Europe

- **SWITZERLAND**: Zwingli had also criticized the Catholic Church. After his death, John Calvin spread Luther’s ideas to Switzerland—formed the Calvinist denomination. Calvinism was strict and included predestination (the idea that God has selected a chosen few to save) among its beliefs.

- **SCOTLAND**: Calvinist ideas spread to Scotland, which began the Presbyterian denomination.

- **Anabaptists**: Did not believe in baptizing infants, wanted separation of church and state. They were the forerunners to the Mennonites and the Amish.
1521–1618: Protestantism Spreads in Europe

- England becomes Protestant
  - King Henry VIII, a Catholic, condemned Luther initially
  - Henry had no heir, so he wanted to divorce his wife
  - Pope did not allow the divorce—Henry separated England from the Catholic Church and started the **Anglican Church**, a new Protestant denomination, with the king as the leader of the church.
  - Land belonging to the Catholic Church was seized, monasteries were looted
hey can i divorce my wife

no thats bad

ok

watch this

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND
TELL ME HOW I'M SUPPOSED TO BREATHE
WITH NO HEIR
We are actually really proud of this meme
Henry VIII was famous for having a grand total of SIX wives!
GOT A LONG LIST OF EX-LOVERS
THEY’LL TELL YOU I’M INSANE
BUT I’VE GOT A BLANK SPACE, BABY
AND I’LL WRITE YOUR NAME
1521–1618: Protestantism Spreads in Europe

- England becomes Protestant
  - 1553– Mary I became the first female monarch in England’s history- returned England to the Catholic Church, resulted in widespread oppression of Protestants (“Bloody Mary”)
  - 1558– Elizabeth I restored the Anglican Church- made it the official state religion (Church of England)
1521–1618: Protestantism Spreads in Europe

- England becomes Protestant
  - The Anglican Church blended Protestant beliefs with Catholic rituals.
  - Some wanted the Anglican Church to remove Catholic influences—leading others to seek reform (such as the Pilgrims) or separate completely (such as the Puritans and Quakers)

Question: Why do you think the Anglican Church still included Catholic rituals?
1521–1618: The Catholic Church Strikes Back

- The Catholic Church’s response is often called the Catholic Reformation, or Counter-Reformation.
- Included:
  - Creation of new religious orders such as the Jesuits (Society of Jesus)- conducted missionary work
  - Sought to stop the spread of Protestantism
  - Reforms- investigated indulgence selling and other abuses in the Church
  - Affirmation of Church doctrine at the Council of Trent-
    - Church’s interpretation of the Bible is final
    - The Bible and the Church are equally powerful authorities
    - Faith and good works are necessary for salvation
    - Indulgences are OK, but selling them is not.