

Reformation



Christian Humanism

- ▶ Emphasis on early Church writings that provided answers on how to improve society and reform the Church
- ▶ Less emphasis on pagan works from ancient Greece and Rome
- ▶ Drew on Hebrew and Greek texts of the Bible and the writings of the Church Fathers.
- ▶ Emphasized education and power of human intellect to bring about institutional change and moral improvement.
- ▶ Writings led to criticism of the church thus leading to the Reformation

Erasmus

- ▶ Most famous and celebrated of all Christian humanists
- ▶ Master of the Greek language; one of Europe's foremost authorities
- ▶ Made new translations of the Greek and Latin versions of the New Testament to create "purer" editions.



Calls to Reform the Church

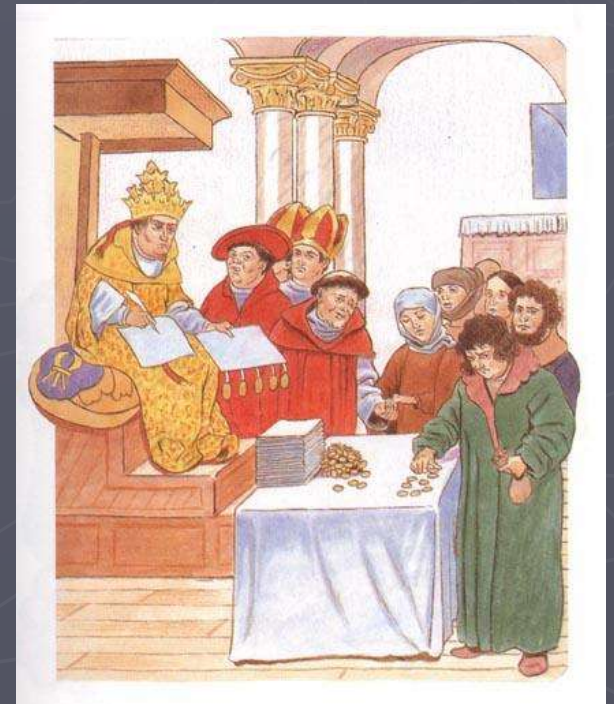
- ▶ *In Praise of Folly* - by Erasmus
 - Best-seller (only the Bible sold more by 1550)
 - Erasmus was a devout Catholic who sought to reform the Church, not destroy it
 - Criticized immorality and hypocrisy of Church leaders and the clergy
 - The book inspired renewed calls for reform, and influenced Martin Luther

THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

- ▶ Religious reforms dividing western Christianity
- ▶ Roman Catholic Church criticized for abuse of power and corruption
- ▶ Christian Humanists—wanted to reform Church
 - Believed through reason, and studying the classics one could become more pious(Christ-like)
 - Desiderius Erasmus—father of Christian Humanism
 - ▶ Suggested reforming from within the Church

Why reform?

- ▶ Popes corrupted by power & lose focus of spiritual leadership
- ▶ People wanted to know how to save souls
- ▶ Indulgences – a release of a soul from purgatory for monetary donation – a HUGE abuse of Church power!



MARTIN LUTHER

- ▶ German Priest
- ▶ Saw problems in the Church
- ▶ Church believed salvation gained from faith + good work
 - Luther thought faith alone gained salvation
- ▶ Oct 31, 1517 – Posted 95 Theses on church door in Wittenburg, Ger
 - His criticisms of Church
 - 1000s of copies distributed through Germany



The Reformation Begins

- ▶ By 1521 Luther moving toward split from Church
- ▶ Wanted Ger princes to overthrow Papal power in Germany & est a German Church
- ▶ By Jan 1521 – Luther excommunicated
 - Summoned by Imperial Diet of HRE to Worms
 - Called by Emperor Charles V, wanted Luther to change his ideas, Luther – “NO”
 - Edict of Worms issued, making Luther an outlaw
 - Luther kept in hiding by his prince



Lutheranism

- ▶ Followers of Luther's religious practices
- ▶ Gained support of many German princes
- ▶ 1524, German peasants revolted & hoped Luther would support them, because Luther needed the princes' support, he did not help the peasants
- ▶ Germany in turmoil – Catholic? Lutheran?
 - To achieve peace HRE Emperor Charles V accepted the Peace of Augsburg (allowed Ger princes to choose the faith of their region)

Protestantism Spreads - Zwingli

- ▶ Ulrich Zwingli – priest in Zurich, Switzerland
- ▶ Zwinglian Reformation
 - Banned all religious relics & images
 - Whitewashed all church interiors
 - No music in church services
 - Does not merge w/Luther b/c can't agree with the meaning of communion



Protestantism Spreads - Calvin

- ▶ John Calvin replaces Zwingli (killed in rel war)
- ▶ French, fled for safety to Switzerland
- ▶ Espoused – predestination
- ▶ 1536 – began reforming Geneva, Switz.
 - Created a church govt of elect & laity
 - Used consistory (moral police)
- ▶ Sent missionaries thru Eur to convert Cath.
- ▶ Ideas spread → FR, Neth, Scot...
- ▶ Mid 16th C – Calvinism more pop than Lutheranism



Reformation in England

- ▶ Political, not religious motives for reform
- ▶ Henry VIII – King of England
 - Needs a male heir to carry on the Tudor Dynasty
 - Married Catherine of Aragon (Aunt of Charles V, HRE Emperor)
 - Have a daughter, Mary
 - No son, so Henry wants a divorce!
In the Catholic Church, you need an annulment, granted by the Church. The Pope grants it for a King.



Reformation in England (cont)

- ▶ The Pope refused to grant the annulment, too political (King of Eng vs. HRE Emperor)
- ▶ After a long argument, Henry decided to break from Catholic Church
- ▶ Archbishop of Canterbury granted divorce
- ▶ Act of Supremacy(1534) est Church of Eng
 - King control over doctrine, appointments, etc
 - Dissolves Cath claims, sells land & possessions
 - Remained close to Cath teachings

Henry & his wives

- ▶ Henry was desperate for a son. So much so he married 6 times!!
- ▶ The saying goes...
Divorced, Beheaded,
Died
Divorced, Beheaded,
Survived



*Catherine
of Aragon*



*Anne
Boleyn*



*Jane
Seymour*



*Anne
of Cleves*



*Kathryn
Howard*



*Katherine
Parr*

The Church of England

- ▶ 1547 – Henry died
 - His 9 year old son, Edward VI, took the throne
- ▶ The Church of England- aka Anglican Church
 - Became more Protestant
 - Angering Catholics
- ▶ 1553 – Edward dies
 - His half-sister Mary (Catholic) takes throne
 - She wants to restore Catholicism
 - “Bloody Mary” has 300+ Prot burned as heretics
 - Increases tensions btw Cath & Prot

The Anabaptists

- ▶ Separate selves from other Prot
 - Adult baptism
 - Dislike govt interference
 - ▶ Refuse political office, bear arms (pacifists), etc
 - See all people as equal
- ▶ Viewed as extremely radical
- ▶ Modern descendents
 - Amish, Mennonites, German Baptists

The Catholic Reformation

- ▶ Protestantism spreading rapidly through Eur
- ▶ Church sees need to reform
- ▶ Pillars of Catholic Reformation
 - 1. Society of Jesus (Jesuits)
 - ▶ Ignatius of Loyola, began missions to restore Church
 - 2. Reform of Papacy – started by Pope Paul III
 - 3. Council of Trent – met off & on for 18 years
 - ▶ Reaffirmed traditional Cath beliefs
 - Incl the 7 sacraments & faith and good works
 - ▶ Banned selling indulgences!