

The Reformation

- **When?** 1500s
- **Who?** Luther, Calvin, King Henry VIII (reformers)
- **Where?** Luther in Germany; Calvin in Geneva; Henry in England and the printing press spreads ideas all over Europe
- **Why?** Why is a big question in 2nd year history. The reasons? The causes?
- *See the next slide for Why?*
- *Ask yourself questions about the information on this slide before you move on*

What was the Reformation?

- Key words: Christian / protest / reform
- The reformation was a split in the Christian church. It happened because people were unhappy about the church; they protested and wanted to reform Christianity
- They are called Protestants because they protested and started a new religion
- It is called the Reformation because they set out to reform the church.

1. Abuses

Abuses in the church (faults / wrong-doing)

- Ignorant priests who didn't even understand the mass
- Wealthy bishops who had more interest in money than religion
- Immoral popes like Alexander VI who had mistresses and 7 children and Sixtus who planned to assassinate Lorenzo de Medici
- Also, simony, nepotism, pluralism and absenteeism

Define the Church Abuses

Simony	To bribe people to elect you to high position in the church
Nepotism	To give important jobs in the church to your relatives
Pluralism	To have charge of more than one dioceses or parish
Absenteeism <div data-bbox="131 1263 498 1428" style="border: 1px solid red; background-color: #FFC0CB; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">Be Active Test yourself</div>	To neglect your parish or dioceses because you don't live there

Why?

2. The Renaissance

- b. People were thinking for themselves and questioning things. They were not afraid to criticize the church
- c. The Patrons of the arts, the Popes were spending huge money on art. This was being paid for by tithes from the poor which made people angry

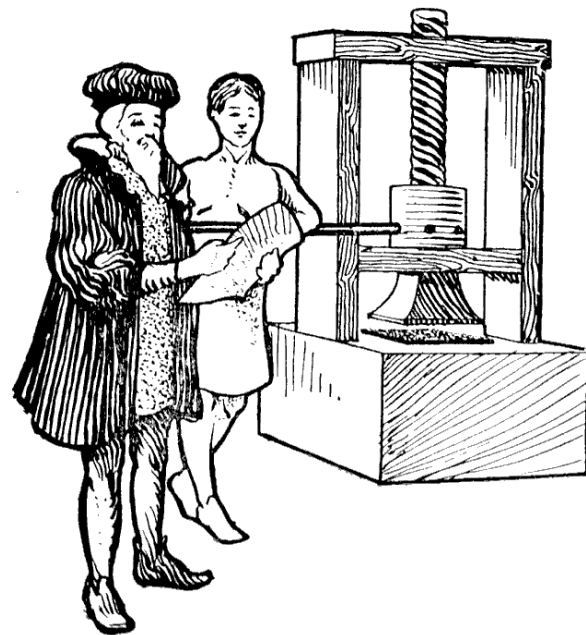
Explain this out loud to someone, or even to yourself!!!



Why?

- 3. The Printing Press

a. The printing press spread Luther's ideas all over Europe. It was impossible to destroy all the books now, because so many were printed



Martin Luther:

1. Background

Martin Luther is our 'Person in History'

- Born in Saxony
- He was studying to be a lawyer
- He got caught in a thunderstorm and promised God he's become a priest, if he survived
- He became a hardworking Augustinian Monk
- He was not a happy monk, because
- He believed in 'salvation by faith alone' and the church did not
- He visited Rome and was shocked by the sinful lives of the cardinals and the Pope

What happened?

2. Wittenberg

- Luther was working as a professor at the University of Wittenberg
- Pope Leo X sent John Tetzel to Wittenberg to sell indulgences to pay for the building of St Peter's Basilica in Rome
- Luther was furious. It sounded like the Pope was selling places in Heaven.
- Luther nailed his 95 theses (arguments) to the church door at Wittenberg
- His friends printed his ideas and they spread throughout Germany.
- Luther became a best seller. His book was called Confessions of Augsburg

3. The Pope & Luther

- The Pope issued a papal bull (a papal bull is an official document from the pope)
- He warned Luther to give up his ideas
- Luther burned the bull in public
- The Pope responded by excommunicating Luther and declaring him a heretic

4. Luther and the Princes

- Some princes liked Luther's ideas because Luther said princes should rule the church
- German states were run by princes but were part of the Holy Roman Empire
- Emperor Charles V called a meeting of the princes called the Diet of Worms
- Luther was summoned. Charles V warned him to give up his ideas. He refused to give up his ideas.
- Charles V issued the Edict of Worms which said Luther was an outlaw and anybody could legally kill him.
- Fredrick of Saxony saved Luther by kidnapping him and protecting him in his castle at Wartburg
- While at Wartburg, Luther translated the Bible into German

5. Later Life: Luther

- Luther married an ex-nun called Catherine Von Bora
- They had children
- Luther's religion became called Protestant or Lutheran

The Differences: Beliefs

Lutheran

- Only faith in Jesus saves your soul (Justification by faith alone)
- Religious truth is in the Bible
- 2 sacraments exist: baptism and communion
- The local prince rules the church
- Priests can marry
- The communion is the body and blood of Christ and the bread and wine

Catholic

- Faith in God and good works saves your soul
- Religious truth is in the Bible and church teaching
- 7 sacraments exist
- The head of the church is the Pope in Rome
- Priests must not marry
- The communion is the body and blood of Christ

The Differences: Churches

Protestant

- Protestant churches were plain and simple
- No statues or art
- Priests wore plain garments
- The service was in the vernacular language, not Latin

Catholic

- Catholic Churches were richly decorated
- Lots of statues and art work
- Priests wore rich garments
- They said mass in Latin

John Calvin: key words

- Geneva: the City of God
- Institutes of the Christian Religion
- Predestination
- The Elect and the Damned
- Presbyterians: Presbyters, elders, doctors, deacons
- Seminary
- Sabbath

John Calvin

- French
- He read Luther's writing and became a protestant
- King Francis 1 was persecuting Protestants in France. Calvin fled to Switzerland
- The people of Geneva asked him to set up the reformation there
- The seminary in Geneva was very successful. They educated Protestants from all over Europe who then went off and spread Calvinism

Teaching of Calvin

- You are predestined to go to heaven or hell before you are born
- The Elect go to heaven
- The damned go to hell
- There is only 1 sacrament: baptism
- Ordinary people run the church, not princes or popes

Life in Geneva

- Geneva was run by the Consistory made up of Presbyters, Elders, Doctor and deacons
- Life was strict and dull
- ✓ No card games, dancing or funny songs
- ✓ No silly dress
- ✓ Theatres show only religious plays
- ✓ Pubs can not open during services
- ✓ You are fined if you get drunk and jailed if you repeat it
- ✓ No work or fun on Sabbath (Sunday)
- ✓ Severe punishments

Henry VIII: Background

- Henry VIII brought the reformation to England
- He was king when Luther began the reformation
- He defended the church from Luther and the Pope gave him the title 'Defender of the Faith'
- However, Henry had a problem. He had no male heir (son)
- Then he fell in love with Anne Boleyn. He wanted the pope to give him a divorce to marry her and have a son.
- He sent Cardinal Wolsey to Rome to get it
- The Pope was more or less a prisoner of Emperor Charles V who was Katherine's nephew
- He could not give Henry his divorce

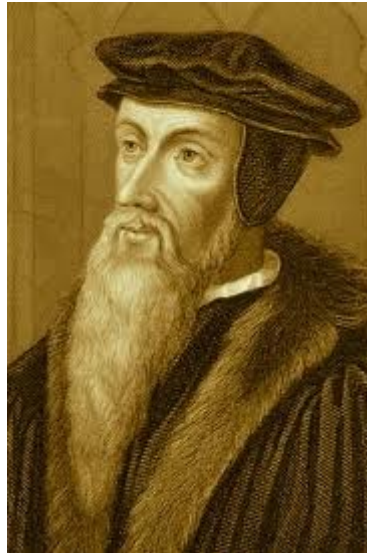
Henry's Reformation

- Henry sacked Wolsey and appointed Thomas Cromwell as his chief minister
- Cromwell was secretly a Protestant.
- He encouraged Henry to declare himself head of the Church of England and get his divorce. Henry did it.
- Henry did not change the mass to English and did not introduce Protestant beliefs like 2 sacraments and 'justification by faith alone'. He wasn't really a Protestant. He just broke away from Rome
- What he did do was dissolve the monasteries and appoint himself 'Supreme Head of the Church of England'
- His children Edward and Elizabeth introduced Protestant ideas

Who's who? The Reformers



Luther



Calvin



Henry VIII

Counter Reformation

- What is it?
- Who is involved?
- How was it done?
- Key words:

Ignatious Loyola, Jesuits, combat heresy, St Francis Xavier, The Council of Trent, the Inquisition, Auto de Fe, persecution

What is the Counter Reformation?

- **Counter means oppose / resist or fight**
- The counter-reformation set out to fix the Catholic Church by getting rid of abuses
- The counter-reformation set out to stop the spread of Protestantism

3 Features of the Counter Reformation?

1. St Ignatius Loyola and the Jesuits
2. The Council of Trent
3. The Inquisition

1. Ignatius Loyola

- He founded the Society of Jesus, also called the Jesuits
- It played an important role in the Counter-reformation
- Loyola had been a knight and became religious while recovering from wounds and reading the lives of the saints
- It was organized like an army; run by a general and the priests were 'soldiers of Christ'
- They trained for 15 years and were experts on Catholic beliefs
- They preached
- They specialized in educating the sons of the ruling classes
- They combated heresy and played a big role in stamping out Protestantism in France, Spain and Italy
- The most famous Jesuit was Francis Xavier

2. The Council of Trent

- It was a meeting of Bishops and Cardinals who met every now and then for 18 years.
- It set out to counter the reformation by
- Defining the beliefs of the Catholic Church
- Improving the discipline of the Catholic Church by laying down some new rules

Decisions of the Council of Trent

Beliefs

- There are 7 sacraments
- Religious truth comes from the Bible and church teaching
- The pope is the head of the Church
- The bread and wine becomes the body and blood of Christ during the mass

Discipline

- No more simony and nepotism
- No more pluralism and absenteeism
- Seminaries must be set up to teach priests properly
- An index of forbidden (Protestant) books must be drawn up

3. The Inquisition

- It was a special court that put people on trial for heresy (being Protestant)
- Where? Mostly Spain and Italy
- It stopped the spread of Protestantism in Spain and Italy

Punishments

- Torture to get confessions
- Whipping
- Wear a yellow garment called a San Benito in public
- If you refused to confess, burning at the stake or with others at a big public event called an auto de fe

Results

1. A divided Europe
2. Religious Wars
3. Religious Persecution
4. Art and Architecture
5. Education
6. Results in Ireland

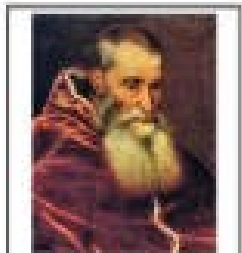
1. A Divided Europe

- Europe is divided into Catholic and Protestant states

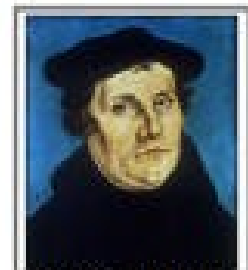
Religion of Europe after the Reformation c1545



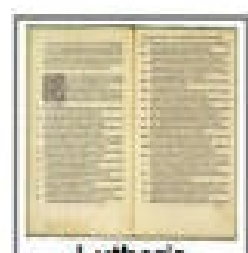
Henry VIII
1491 - 1547



Pope Paul III
1468 - 1549



Martin Luther
1483 - 1546



Luther's
95 Theses

2. Religious Wars

Religion became a cause of war in Europe

- War between Protestant and Catholic princes in Germany. Ended with the Peace of Augsburg which allowed each prince to choose
- The 30-Years War between Catholic and Protestant states in Europe
- Catholic Spain went to war with Protestant England. Spain tried to invade England in the Spanish Armada

3. Religious Persecution

- Protestants were persecuted in places where the ruler was Catholic (France for instance. The Bartholomew Day Massacre saw the murder of 25,000 Protestants)
- Catholics were persecuted in places where the ruler was Protestant (England and Ireland)

4. New Church Architecture

- Protestants built very simple plain churches with no statues or art work
- Catholics built ever-more ornate Gothic and later Baroque style churches

5. Education

- The Reformation led to a rise in education
 - b. Protestants needed to be able to read to read the Bible in their own language
 - c. Protestants began to open excellent schools such as in Geneva
 - d. Jesuits believed Catholics must be educated to defend themselves from Protestant ideas
 - e. The Jesuits set up excellent schools



Ireland

- English kings and queens tried to make Ireland Protestant
- They were worried that Catholic Ireland would plot against England with Catholic Spain and France
- Their reformation failed in Ireland except in Ulster, because of the Plantation of Scots Presbyterians

To punish Catholics, they introduced the Penal Laws

2. Catholics can't buy land
3. Catholics can't become teachers or go to Catholic schools
4. Catholics can not practice their religion
5. Priests cannot say mass
6. Only Protestants can adopt orphans