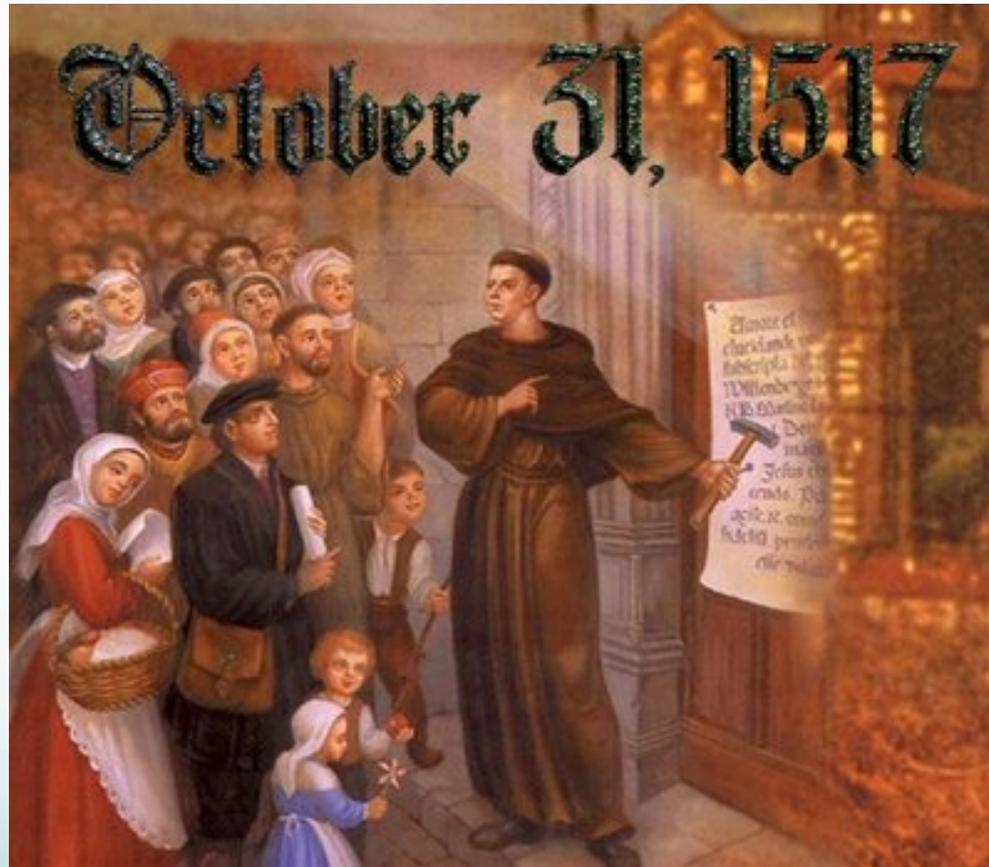


The Protestant Reformation



1517-1648

Holy Roman Empire in 1500

- Located in modern day **Germany**
- Not a united nation but a patchwork of independent states
- Each State had its own Prince
- The Ruler of the Holy Roman Empire was **Charles V** (Catholic)



The Catholic Church in 1500

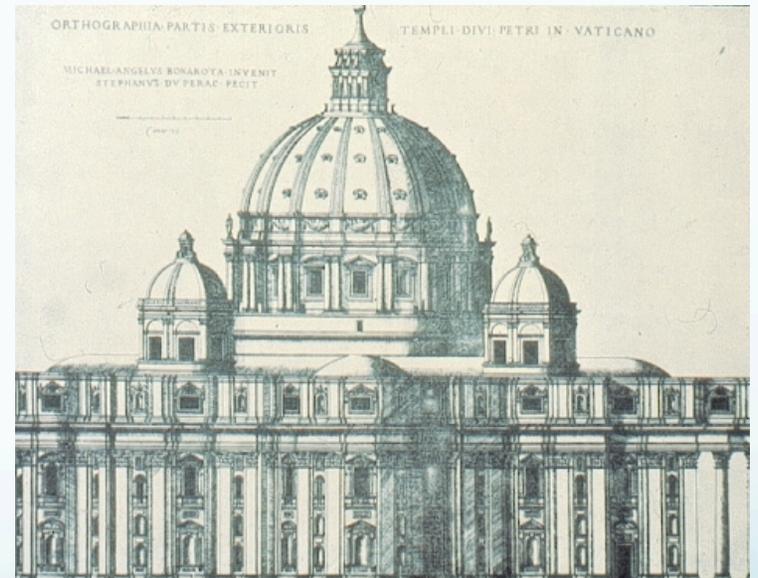
- The Catholic Church was the most powerful institution in Europe
- Held the monopoly on information and education and owned a great deal of property
- People resented the wealth of the Church
- The Church and Clergy did not pay taxes
- The Church was **corrupt!**

The Catholic Church

Headquarters = Rome

Power of the Pope:

- Head of the Catholic Church
- Occupies God's position on earth (above any earthly power)
- Infallible



What Catholics Believe

The Seven Sacraments:

Baptism

Eucharist (mass/communion)

Confirmation

Confession

Anointing of the Sick – Last rites

Holy Orders – men to become priests

Marriage



Who? *Height of Papal Corruption*

Pope Leo X 1513-1521

What did he do?

Depleted Papal coffers

Money needed for

St. Peter's reconstruction

Solution:

Sale of Church offices

Sale of **indulgences**



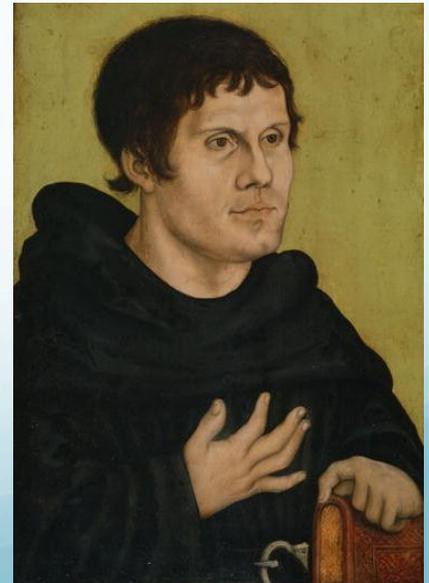
*Pope Leo X with cardinals
Giulio de' Medici and
Luigi de' Rossi* by Raphael

REFORMATION

- Prior to the Reformation all Christians were Roman Catholic
- The Reformation was an attempt to **REFORM** the Catholic Church
- Martin Luther and others wanted to get rid of the corruption and restore people's faith in the church, not start a separate church

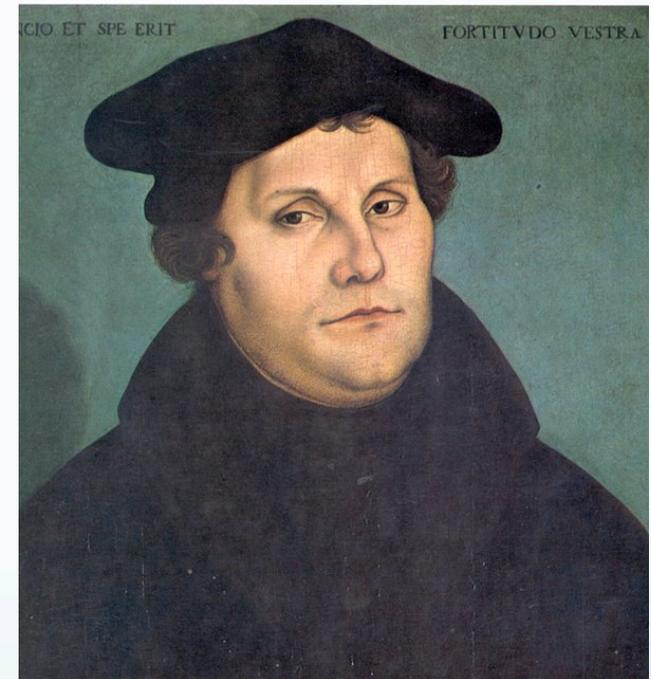
Martin Luther 1483-1546

- Born in 1483 in Eisleben, Germany
- Became a monk in 1505
- Moved to **Wittenberg**, Germany in 1511
- Troubled by the sale of indulgences



Luther's Issues with the Catholic Church

- Luther had two major problems with the Catholic Church:
 - **Indulgences**
 - **Justification**
- Luther believed that the **Bible** was the ultimate authority - not the pope or clergy
- Of the seven sacraments only **Baptism** and **Holy Communion** were found in the Bible
- He also came to believe in **justification through faith alone** not faith and good works



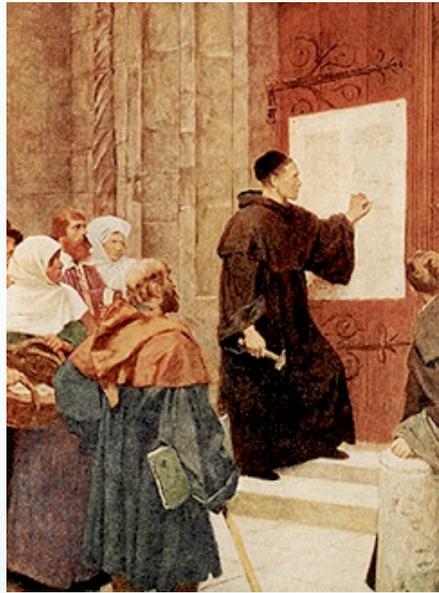
What was an Indulgence?



- A Papal **pardon** for sins
- A lessening of the time a soul would have to spend in **purgatory**
 - *Purgatory = a place where souls too impure to enter heaven atoned for sins committed during their lifetime*
- According to Luther, indulgences had no basis in the Bible and the Pope had no authority to release souls from purgatory

Martin Luther's Actions

Luther posted his **95 Theses** on the door of the castle church in Wittenberg, Germany on October 31, 1517

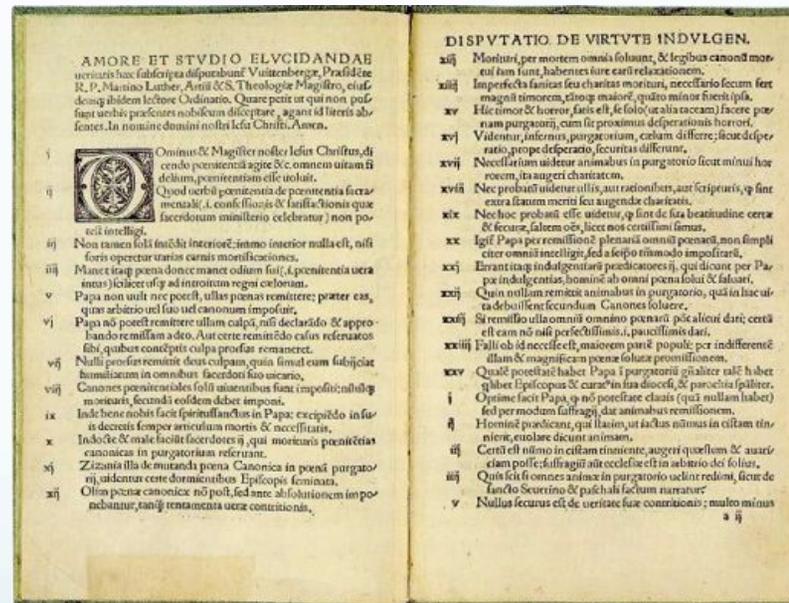


Martin Luther

His intent was to reform the Catholic Church,
not create a separate one

How Did Word Spread So Quickly?

Gutenberg's Printing Press made it possible for Luther to spread his beliefs



Copy of Luther's 95 Theses from Gutenberg's Press

Luther's Showdown with the Church

- Pope Leo X issued a Papal Bull of **Excommunication**
 - *Papal Bull = Official document issued by the Pope*
- Luther was ordered to recant (take back) his teachings
- Luther burned the Papal Bull
- Excommunicated!
- This behavior caused a conclusive and irrevocable break with Rome



The Diet of Worms - April 1521

- Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V, summoned Luther to a diet in the city of Worms
 - *Diet = assembly or meeting of German princes*
- Luther was asked again to recant – he still refused
- Charles V issued the ***Edict of Worms***



Luther at the Diet
of Worms
By Anton von
Werner

Edict of Worms

- Declared Luther an outlaw
- It was a crime to give Luther shelter or food
- Frederick the Wise, Elector of Saxony hid Luther in his castle
- Spent his time translating the New Testament into German (**Vernacular!**)
- This spread his beliefs even further
- Greatly contributed to the development of the written German language



A New Name

Lutherans started using the name

“Protestant”

for those who protested papal authority

The Peace of Augsburg 1555

- The Protestant Reformation divided Germany politically
- Princes in Germany **converted** to Protestantism, ending authority of the Pope in their states
- Charles V, the Emperor of the HRE tried to force Princes to accept Catholicism again, with little success

The Peace of Augsburg:

- Recognized **Lutheranism** as a legal religion
- A Prince could **decide** if his realm was to be Lutheran or Catholic

Reformation in France: *John Calvin-Calvinist Tradition*

- Literal interpretation of the Bible
- **Predestination**
- Faith revealed by living a righteous life
- Expansion of the Protestant Movement



Predestination

- Calvin set forth the idea of **Predestination**
 - God decided at the **beginning** of time who would go to heaven after death and who would not
- Calvin set up a theocracy in Geneva, Switzerland
 - *Theocracy = government run by church leaders*

Reformation in England

Henry VIII: The Anglican Tradition

- Henry VIII – King of **England**
- Roman Catholic
- **Opposed** Luther's beliefs
- Named 'Defender of the Faith' by Pope Leo X
- Reformer due to **circumstance** not personal beliefs



Henry VIII Needs a Divorce!

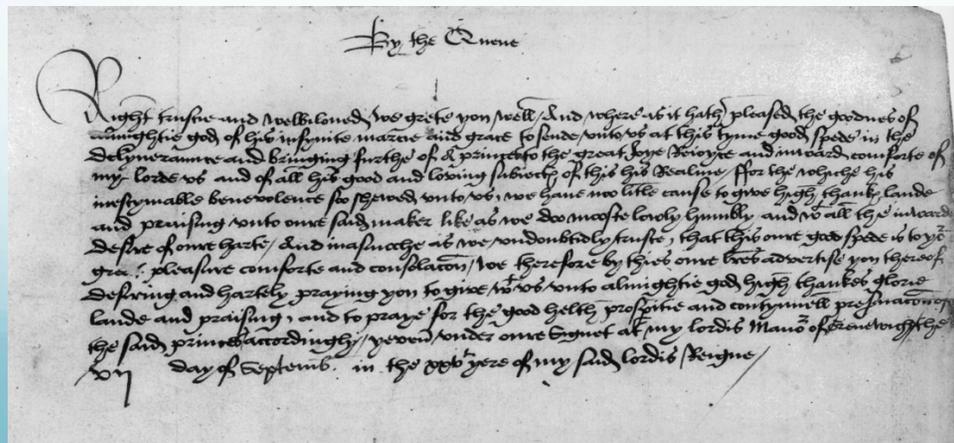
- Catholic Church does not permit divorce
- Marriage to Catherine of Aragon did not produce male heir only a girl - Mary Tudor
- Henry needed a **male** to preserve his throne
- Henry asked the Pope for an annulment so he could marry someone who could give him a male heir
- The Pope denied his request
- Henry created the **Church of England** and established his own supremacy over it

Act of Supremacy - 1534

- Parliament passed the **Act of Supremacy**
- Made Henry “the only **supreme** head on Earth of the Church of England”
- Many refused to accept Henry as the head of the church and were executed for treason
- Sir Thomas More was one of them!

Another Girl for Henry

- Henry divorced Catherine and promptly married Anne Boleyn – there was actually a bit of an overlap!
- He hoped for a male heir but Anne bore him another girl – Elizabeth



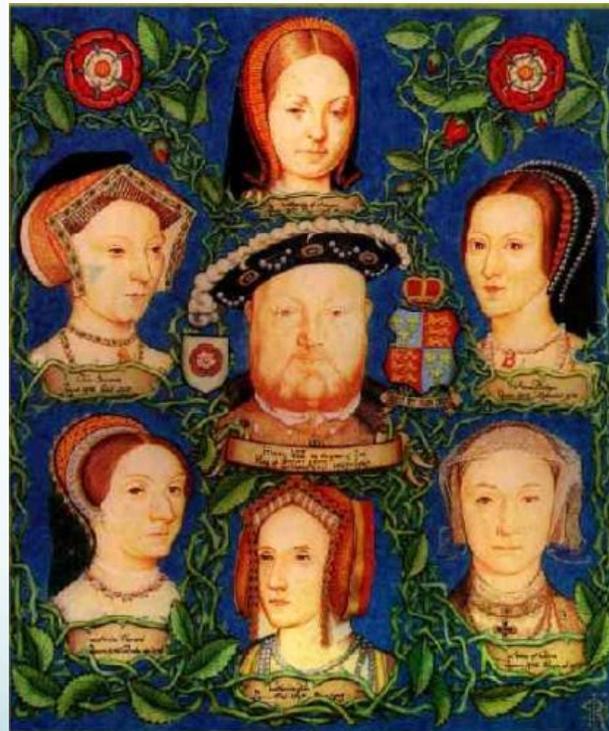
BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENT OF
PRINCESS ELIZABETH
SEPTEMBER 7, 1533

Henry's Six Wives!

Divorced, Beheaded, Died, Divorced, Beheaded, Survived.

Catherine of Aragon
Annulled

Catherine Parr
survived



Anne Boleyn
Annulled then
beheaded

Catherine Howard
Annulled then
beheaded

Jane Seymour
Died
childbed fever

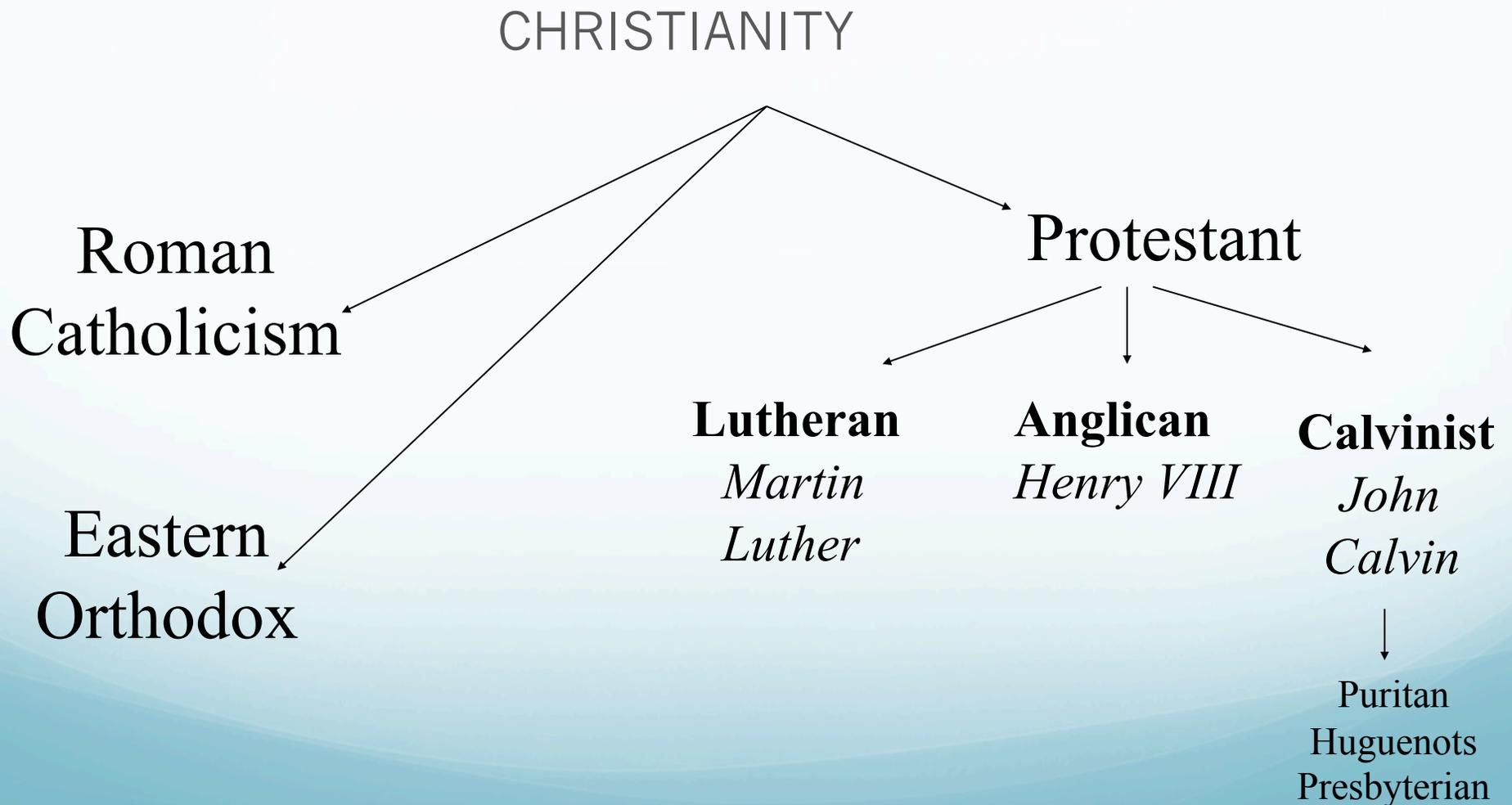
Anne of Cleves
Annulled

Elizabeth I

- Daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn
- Returned the country to the Protestant faith after her Catholic sister Queen Mary I ('Bloody Mary') died
- Through **compromise** Elizabeth found middle ground with Catholics and Protestants
- Made England a firmly Protestant nation
- Little religious turmoil for decades



Branches of Christianity



The Protestant Reformation Map



Results

- In the end reformers like Luther established their own non-Catholic traditions
- The Reformation caused a permanent split in Christianity with the formation of new Protestant faiths

The Catholic Counter-Reformation

- The Catholic Church wanted to stop the spread of Protestantism
- It was losing followers which meant it was losing **money**
- They refocused on strictly following the commands and rules of the Church



The Council of Trent

- The Council of Trent met between 1545 and 1563 to make reforms
- The Council of Trent reaffirmed most Church doctrine and practices:
 - Salvation comes through faith **AND** good works
 - The Bible is not the only source of truth
- Council took steps to end Church abuses

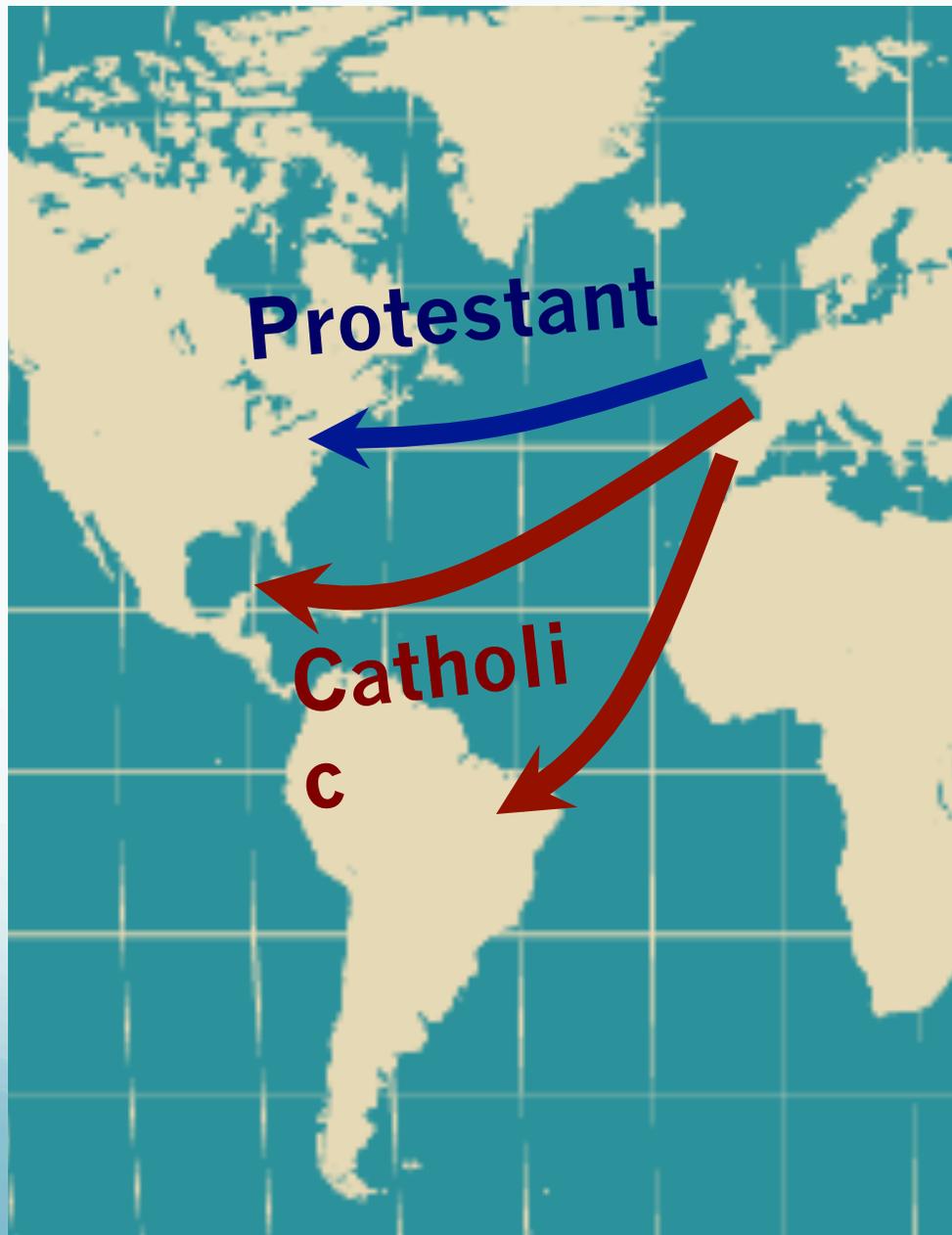


The Jesuits

- Ignatius of Loyola - religious leader who was devoted to the Catholic Church
- Formed the **Society of Jesus**, the Jesuits, to defend and spread the Catholic faith around the world
- Sent missionaries to Asia, Africa and the Americas
- Known for setting up schools



Spread of Christianity



- Protestant England settled in what is now the United States
- Catholic Spain and France settled in what is now Mexico and South America

Conclusion

- The Protestant Reformation began as a theological dispute between Martin Luther and the Catholic Church
- Theological dispute becomes religious conflict, as Catholics and Protestant are persecuted for their beliefs
- Religious conflict becomes a political conflict between states seeking to advance their positions

