

Mr. Wyka - World History

The Reformation in Europe 1517-1600

The Protestant Reformation

What does the word Protestant mean?

- Protestant <**Protest** – ant>
- What were the first Protestants protesting?

Essential Questions

- What conditions can encourage a desire for reform?
- Is a reform different than a revolution?



Martin Luther, 1529

Why does it matter?

Today's Christianity was shaped by the events of the Protestant Reformation.

Christian Europe's ability to respond to outside threats was affected by the dis-unifying effect of the Reformation.

Lesson Vocabulary

- Schism
- Christian humanism
- Salvation
- Indulgence
- Lutheranism
- Anglican



SCHISM

Once schisms appear, they are hard to conceal.

They lead to division of a group into opposing factions.



The Background

- For 1000 years, Christianity had been essentially united.
- In 1054, the Western and Eastern Churches split (schism).
 - Catholic (western), Orthodox (eastern)
- In the early 1500s, several groups broke from (schism) the Catholic Church. These became the first Protestant churches.

Need for Reform

- Popes and bishops involved in politics rather than tending the spiritual needs of their people.
- Emphasis on external manifestations of Faith rather than Faith itself.
- Sale of indulgences.
 - Freedom from all or part of the punishment due to sin.
 - Does not forgive the sin itself, just remits the punishment.

Reform within the Church

- **The Church was reforming, but slowly, and from the laity (ordinary people) upward.**
- **Reform wasn't moving fast enough for certain individuals.**



Martin Luther and the 95 Theses

Luther was a Catholic monk.

- Upset at the sale of indulgences.
- In 1517, **Nailed 95 Theses** (challenges) to the Cathedral door of Wittenberg.
 - Traditional way for scholars and theologians to challenge one another.

Martin Luther's Reformation

- **Luther's Reformation began as a religious movement but quickly became a political one with the involvement of German princes, who lusted after valuable Church property.**

The Two Fundamental Protestant Beliefs in opposition to Catholicism

- Faith Alone saves. Good works merits nothing.
- Sola Scriptura. Scripture alone should be a Christian's guide.

John Calvin

- Leader of Protestantism in Switzerland upon the death of Zwingli
- His writings spread widely due to the printing press
- Preached **predestination** – that God had determined in advance who would be saved and who would be damned.
 - Undercut free will but emphasized God's supremacy.
- Created a theocracy in Geneva, Switzerland

Discussion Break

“The rule remains with the husband, and the wife is compelled to obey him by God’s command. He rules the home and the state, wages war, defends his possessions, tills the soil, builds, plants, etc. The woman on the other hand is like a nail driven into the wall.”

- Martin Luther, from *Lectures on Genesis*

What might Luther mean by comparing a woman to a nail in the wall?

Reformation in England

- A political reformation
- The pope would not grant English King Henry VIII an annulment from his first wife, so he declared himself Head of the Church of England.
- The Church of England is the Anglican Church. In the U.S., it is called the Episcopal Church.



Henry VIII (1491 - 1547) was the King of England and besides his six marriages, Henry VIII is known for his role in the separation of the Church of England from the Roman Catholic Church.



Henry VIII six wives.



Catherine of Aragon was the youngest child of Ferdinand and Isabella. She was Henry VIII's 1st wife, the mother of Mary Queen of Scots, and her divorce resulted in the separation of England from the Roman Catholic Church.



Anne Boleyn was Catherine of Aragon's Queen consort, Henry VIII's 2nd wife, mother of Queen Elizabeth I, and was beheaded at the Tower of London for adultery.



Jane Seymour married Henry VIII 10 days after Anne Boleyn's execution, died two weeks after the birth of Edward VI, was the only wife to receive a queen's funeral, and was buried beside Henry VIII.



Anne of Cleves was Henry VIII's 4th wife. She was German and he married her from a portrait, but when she showed up he thought she was ugly. Fearing for her life, she agreed to a divorce.



Catherine Howard married Henry VIII's 20 days after his divorce from Anne of Cleves. She was Anne Boleyn's cousin and was beheaded in less than two years for adultery.



Catherine Parr was Henry VIII's 6th and final wife. She was the first queen of Ireland and was the most married English queen - she had four husbands.

The Catholic Response

- **The Catholic Reformation revitalized the Church in the 16th century.**
- Three elements supported the Catholic Reformation:
 1. **Establishment of the Jesuits**
 2. **Reform of the Papacy**
 3. **The Council of Trent**

The Jesuits

- Officially called the Society of Jesus
- Founded by Ignatius of Loyola
- Obedient to the pope
- Used education to spread the Gospel, countered Protestantism and established schools.
- Active in missionary work as far away as China and Japan

**Schism
Happens!**