MARTIN LUTHER AND THE REFORMATION

EQ: What were Luther’s main disagreements with the Church and how did his movement spread across Europe?

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| Pre-LutherMartin Luther | * Northern humanists valued education, wrote new versions of the Bible, and called for reform.
* Erasmus (1466-1535), believed Christianity should be a guiding philosophy not beliefs and practices that must be adhered to.
* Thomas More (1478-1535) wrote Utopia, which stressed the perfect life that stressed religion had little to do with it.
* Church corruption and the selling of indulgencies (bribe to get into heaven) made people want reform.
* German monk, studied to be lawyer, received a doctorate to teach theology.
* Believed the Bible was the basis of religious truth, he issued 95 Theses that criticized the Church- notably indulgencies.
* Luther calls Rome blasphemous and breaks from the Church.
* He is excommunicated and Emperor Charles V in the Edict of Worms outlaws him from Empire.
* Luther eludes capture and his word spreads in N. Europe.
* Reformation threatened by Peasants’ War since he needed support from German aristocracy.
* Lutheranism becomes state run and many Catholic practices are abandoned such as services, non-song, and celibacy.
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Activity: Read The Praise of Folly p. 370. List 5 ways Erasmus belittles monks. Cite specific passages.

Activity: Paraphrase the 12 Thesis listed on p. 373. If unsure, write what you think they mean.

GERMANY AND THE REFORMATION

EQ: How did the Reformation affect politics in Europe?

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| Charles VThe FrenchPapacyTurksGermany | * Emperor of Holy Roman Empire from (1519-1556) and king of Spain.
* Wanted to keep Catholicism as united religion.
* Rivals of Spain, the Habsburg-Valois Wars kept Charles V from dealing with Lutheran movement.
* Pope Clement VII sided with the French because he feared losing power. Charles V’s army successfully attacked Rome.
* Ottoman Empire, led by Suleyman the Magnificent, were advancing in the east.
* Composed of hundreds of princely states that did not want an Emperor.
* Charles V tried to politically dismantle Lutheranism, but it backfired with the Schmalkaldic League- an allegiance of Lutheran cities.
* Another round of wars with France and the Turks took attention away from the Lutheran/Reformation movement.
* Charles V goes to war in Germany (Schmalkaldic Wars) and ironically French King Henry II (Catholic) supports the Germans.
* Peace of Augsburg in 1555 acknowledges Lutheranism.
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Activity: Copy the map on p. 378. How did geography affect the ability/inability of Charles V to unify the Holy Roman Empire of Europe? On the back, write down 5 major causes and effects of the Reformation.

SPREAD OF THE REFORMATION

EQ: Compare and contrast the different Protestant groups of the Reformation.

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| Lutheranism in ScandinaviaZwinglian ReformationAnabaptistsEnglish ReformationCalvinists | * King Vasa of Sweden establishes Lutheranism.
* Christian II of Denmark institutes Lutheranism with himself as authority.
* Ulrich Zwingli leads Reformation in Switzerland and rival to Luther.
* Movement abolished images, paintings eliminated, mass replaced by scripture reading, music eliminated.
* Catholics went to war and killed Zwingli.
* Group that sought true religious freedom and not to be run by a state.
* Practiced a strict form of democracy, each church chose its own minister, and felt baptism was to be done as adults.
* Movement seen as a threat to Zwingli, German states, survived via Menno Simons (Mennonites and Amish descendants).
* Began with Henry VIII who wanted a divorce with Catherine of Aragon who did not bear a male heir.
* Henry gets archbishop to nullify marriage and thus marries Anne Boleyn. Elizabeth is born.
* Parliament passes the Act of Supremacy which establishes the Church of England.
* King has wife beheaded for adultery and marries Jane Seymour who produces male heir, but she dies during childbirth.
* 4th wife was arranged marriage to German princess, Anne of Cleves, but King finds her repulsive and divorced.
* 5th wife commits adultery and was beheaded.
* Last wife, Catherine Parr, outlives King, but young Edward VI succeeds.
* Archbishop and Parliament institute true Protestant reform, but Mary (Catholic) became Queen of England.
* Because of her marriage to Philip II of Spain, England and killing of Protestant heretics, she is widely unpopular and dubbed “bloody Mary”.
* Humanist turned Reformer from France that successfully spread Protestantism in Geneva and later throughout Europe.
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SOCIAL IMPACT

EQ: How did the changes in family, education, and culture of the Protestant Reformation compare to those of the Renaissance?

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| FamilyEducationCulture | * Views on sex/marriage differed. Protestants didn’t see celibacy as holy.
* Husband was still head of house.
* Women were confined to home duties because of elimination of monasticism.
* Girls went to school for morality lessons, not to develop intellectually.
* Schools and universities expanded for elites.
* Focused on humanism and/or the Gospel.
* Many reformers set up schools throughout northern Europe.
* Protestants got rid of indulgencies, saints, pilgrimages, monasticism, and clerical celibacy.
* Puritans (English Calvinists) tried to ban drinking and dancing.
* Dutch Calvinists denounced tradition of presents for kids on Saint Nicholas Day.
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THE CATHOLIC REFORMATION

EQ: What was the Catholic Reformation and how will it affect the future of Europe?

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| Counter-ReformationSociety of Jesus- c. 1556Revived PapacyCouncil of Trent- 1545-1563 | * By mid 16th century, Catholicism still was most popular religion of Spain, France, Italy, etc.
* Catholic Church kept some elements, but eliminated those that were unpopular.
* Jesuits, founded by Ignatius of Loyola, formed a large group obedient to the pope.
* Three major parts: education, spread the message of God, and fight Protestantism.
* Pope Paul III appointed a reform commission, recognized Jesuits, and summoned Council of Trent.
* Paul established Roman Inquisition that forbade Protestantism.
* Paul IV continued Counter-Reformation by banning Protestant books- The Index of Forbidden Books
* Conservative and moderate Catholics met to resolve issue of Protestantism.
* Council affirmed traditional Catholic beliefs and the power of the Pope.
* Steadfast in their belief of eliminating Protestant movement.
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WARS OF RELIGION 16TH CENTURY

EQ: How did religions justify war as a means of suppressing an opposing religion?

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| French Wars of Religion(1562-1598)Philip II of SpainRevolt of the NetherlandsElizabethan England | * Huguenots, French Calvinists, persecuted in Catholic France notably the House of Bourbon.
* War was also based on resistance to a strong monarchy.
* Massacres ensued mostly against Huguenots and a political puzzle of the War of Three Henrys.
* Henry of Nazarre who was pro Calvinist took the thrown, but converted to Catholicism.
* Edict of Nantes of 1598 proclaims France as officially Catholic.
* True advocate of violence to achieve pan-Catholicism especially in land of Charles V, his father.
* Using money from the New World, Spain’s economy was strong early and allowed to pay for wars.
* Failed attempts in the Netherlands and England.
* Having high taxes going to Spain, Calvinists began destroying Catholic churches.
* Philip sends troops to squash the revolt, but William of Orange tried to unify Protestants.
* Netherlands becomes split with William and his union controlling the northern part of country.
* Elizabeth practiced moderate Protestantism not wanting religion to be a top priority.
* Cousin, Mary, queen of Scots, next to the throne is placed under arrest and eventually killed.
* Catholics and Puritans oppose Elizabeth’s choice of a Protestant Anglican Church.
* English captains, Drake, begin raiding Spanish ships carrying gold and silver and supporting Dutch Calvinists and Huguenots.
* Spain tries to invade England in the disastrous Spanish Armada of 1588.
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