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-Luther  Martin 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. |

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 V  The French  Papacy  Turks  Germany | * 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. |

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 Scandinavia  Zwinglian Reformation  Anabaptists  English Reformation  Calvinists | * 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. |

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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| Family  Education  Culture | * 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. |

THE CATHOLIC REFORMATION

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

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| Counter-Reformation  Society of Jesus- c. 1556  Revived Papacy  Council 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. |

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 Spain  Revolt of the Netherlands  Elizabethan 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. |