• Beginnings:

- Loss of confidence in the Church:
 - Babylonian Captivity
 - Great Schism
 - Worldliness
- Monarchs gaining more authority
- Raised money to pay for splendour of Church and wars fought by Papal States:
 - Increased fees for services
 - Sale of indulgences (reduction of punishment in exchange for service or money)

• Martin Luther:

- German Monk
- 95 Theses Wittenberg
- Simplified church services
- Excommunicated
- Lutheran Church



Catholic

- Salvation through faith, good works and the sacraments
- Celibacy
- 7 Sacraments
- Transubstantiation

Lutheran

- Salvation through faith
- All people must arrive at a personal faith in god. The hierarchy of the Church is unnecessary.
- Bible is sole source of authority as it contains the words of God: proof of only 2 sacraments
- Consubstantiation

• Impact of Luther's Reforms:

- Widespread support in Germany
- Resented paying taxes to Rome
- German princes seized Church lands and stopped paying taxes
 - Holy Roman Emperor tried to force payments
 - Princes protested (Protestants)
 - Protestant Reformation

• Impact of Luther's Reforms:

- Peasants' Revolt:
 - Protested higher feudal dues
 - Wanted to chose priests
 - At first supported by Luther until reports of burning, looting, and killing
 - Many returned to Catholic Church

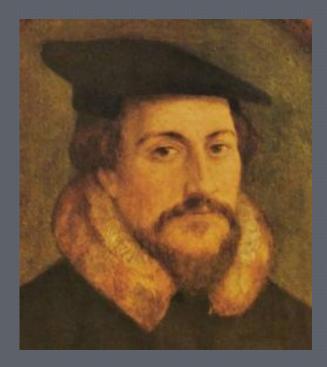
• Impact of Luther's Reforms:

- Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V
 - Waged war against Lutheran princes (1547)
 - Stalemate:
 - Peace of Augsburg (1555)
 - Princes allowed to choose faith
 - North Protestant, South Catholic

Other Challenges to the Catholic Church

John Calvin

• Studied Law and Religion • Influenced by humanism • Broke with Catholicism to preach a reformed Christianity Moved from France to Switzerland after King Francis I began persecuting heretics.



John Calvin

Octrine:

- Humans are sinful and corrupt, not deserving of salvation and unable to be saved through their own efforts.
- God has predetermined those who will be saved, the elect, all others are damned.
- Humans most go through life assuming thy are among the elect and lead exemplary lives.
- Strict moral code whose followers were often called Puritans.

John Calvin

Octrine:

- Rites and traditions not specifically mentioned in the Bible were abolished.
- No transubstantiation but Christ is present everywhere including Eucharist.
- Hierarchy of the Clergy was abolished and elected leaders were put in place.
- Church was superiour to the state. Church interprets god's will, state helps enforce it.

Ulrich Zwingli

Switzerland Reforms attracted support from half the country's cantons. • Abolished the Catholic Mass, confessions, and indulgences and allowed priests to marry Died during fighting between Catholic and

Zwinglian cantons.

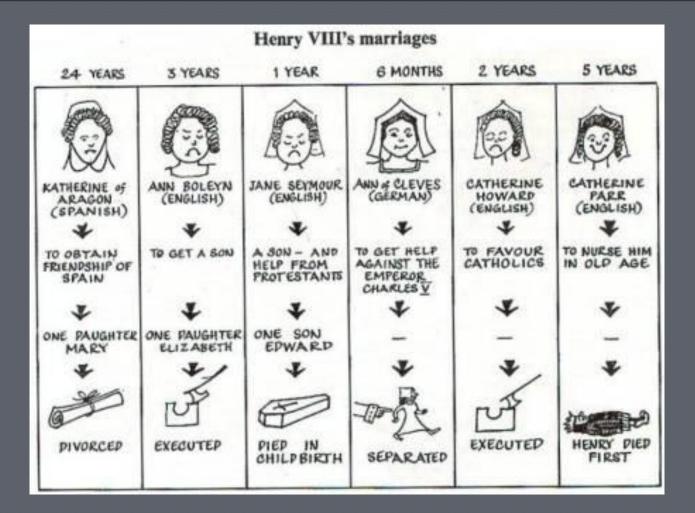
• Henry VIII:

- Marries the Spanish princess, Catherine of Aragon (widow of his elder brother) to maintain friendship with Spain.
- By 1527, Henry VIII was looking to annul the marriage as his only surviving heir was a daughter, Mary, whom he thought would not be able to maintain order because she was a woman.

• Henry VIII:

- 1529: summons the Reformation Parliament which passes a series of acts ending papal power in England.
- 1533: the Archbishop of Canterbury declares Henry VIII's marriage annulled.
- 1534: parliament passes the Act of Supremacy which recognizes the monarch as the head of the Church of England.
- Monasteries were dissolved and land was sold or granted, creating a class of nobles and landed gentry bound to support the monarchy.

I am Henry the eighth I am...



Religious Change under Henry VIII

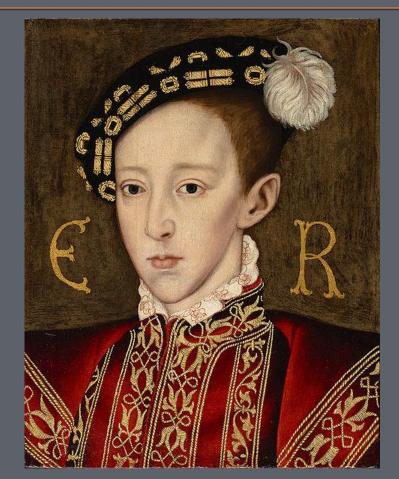
Henry VIII

- Accepted most Catholic doctrines
- Reforms were largely political, not religious.
- Henry died in 1547 leaving a young son, two daughters and an established Church (Anglican).



• Edward VI:

- Only a child on accession, government headed by a Council of Regency under a Lord Protector.
- Strong support of Protestantism
- Act of Uniformity (1549)
 Enforced use of Cranmer's
 Book of Common Prayer



• Mary I:

- Remained Catholic
- Forced Parliament to undo all changes of the previous two monarchs.
- Persecuted those who would not return to Catholicism creating martyrs and reducing her popular support. (Bloody Mary)



• Elizabeth I (Elizabethan Settlement)

- Sister of Mary.
- Favoured Protestantism was considered illegitimate by Catholic countries
- Re-instituted the Act of Supremacy and an Act of Uniformity.
- Thirty-Nine Articles of 1571 established the Church of England on a permanent basis.
- Moderate policies a compromise between extreme Catholicism and extreme Protestantism – were generally accepted.



Counter Reformation

Catholic Reformation as well as Counter-Reformation
Pope Paul III tried to reconcile with Luther
Schism was irreparable by 1541

Council of Trent

• Three meetings of the church between 1545 to 1563 to define the position of the Church and to remove abuses. Traditional positions of the Church were confirmed: the bible and Church tradition would remain sources of authority. • Strengthened Church, but left it more conservative.

Index of Prohibited Books

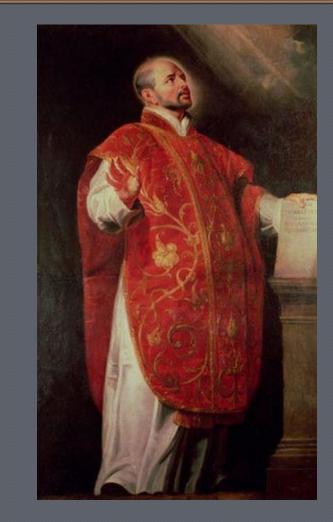
List of books considered dangerous to the faith or morals of Catholics.
Full enforcement of this censorship required co-operation from civil governments.

The Inquisition

Started in medieval times to seek out heresy, this Church court was strengthened.
Worst excesses were in Spain, against Jews and Muslims.
Success depended on co-operation of civil governments.

The Society of Jesus

• Founded by Spaniard Ignatius Loyola • "Militant" arm of Catholic clergy that worked to prevent the spread of Protestantism. • Exercised great influence through work as educators, missionaries, explorers, preachers and advisors to monarchs.



Religious Heritage

• Remained unchanged to this day:

- Protestants:
 - England, Scotland, Scandinavia, and northern Germany
- Catholics:
 - France, Spain, Italy, Ireland, and southern Germany