

The Reformation

The Reformation

○ 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)

The Reformation

- Martin Luther:
 - German Monk
 - 95 Theses – Wittenberg
 - Simplified church services
 - Excommunicated
 - Lutheran Church



The Reformation

○ 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

The Reformation

○ 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

The 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

The Reformation

◎ 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

The Reformation

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

○ Doctrine:

- 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 must go through life assuming they are among the elect and lead exemplary lives.
- Strict moral code whose followers were often called Puritans.

John Calvin

○ Doctrine:

- 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 superior 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.



England During the Reformation

○ 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.

England During the Reformation

○ 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...

Henry VIII's marriages					
24 YEARS	3 YEARS	1 YEAR	6 MONTHS	2 YEARS	5 YEARS
					
KATHERINE of ARAGON (SPANISH)	ANN BOLEYN (ENGLISH)	JANE SEYMOUR (ENGLISH)	ANN of CLEVES (GERMAN)	CATHERINE HOWARD (ENGLISH)	CATHERINE PARR (ENGLISH)
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
TO OBTAIN FRIENDSHIP OF SPAIN	TO GET A SON	A SON - AND HELP FROM PROTESTANTS	TO GET HELP AGAINST THE EMPEROR CHARLES V	TO FAVOUR CATHOLICS	TO NURSE HIM IN OLD AGE
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
ONE DAUGHTER MARY	ONE DAUGHTER ELIZABETH	ONE SON EDWARD	—	—	—
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
					
DIVORCED	EXECUTED	DIED IN CHILD BIRTH	SEPARATED	EXECUTED	HENRY DIED FIRST

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).



England During the Reformation

- 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



England During the Reformation

○ 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)



England During the Reformation

- 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