Protestant Reformation
• WHII.3 The student will demonstrate knowledge of the Reformation in terms of its impact on Western civilization by
  – a) explaining the effects of the theological, political, and economic differences that emerged, including the views and actions of Martin Luther, John Calvin, Henry VIII, and Elizabeth
Essential Understandings

• For centuries, the Roman Catholic Church had little competition in religious thought and action.
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• For centuries, the Roman Catholic Church had little competition in religious thought and action.

  – The Catholic church resisted change
  – Because of this, people began to change views on religion themselves
  – This led to the Protestant Reformation with new political and economic institutions
• Church controlled everything

• Kings were subservient to the church

• The church was corrupt
Conflicts

• The authority of the Catholic Church in Rome was challenged
  – Merchants gained great wealth during the Renaissance
Conflicts

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  – This new found wealth challenged the Church’s view of *usury*.
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Usury

The practice of making unethical or immoral monetary loans
Conflicts

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  – The church would normally give loans with a huge interest rate on them
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  – The church would normally give loans with a huge interest rate on them
  – Now, wealthy merchants did the same

Usury

The practice of making unethical or immoral monetary loans
Conflicts

• German and English nobility also disliked Italian domination of the Church.
Martin Luther

- German Monk
- Became a Priest and later a religion professor
Luther’s Views

- Corruption of the Catholic church
Luther’s Views

• Corruption of the Catholic church
  – Monks and priests using prostitutes
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  – “showing off” their worth (gold armor)
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  – Selling indulgences
    • Buy a relative out of purgatory/hell
Luther’s Views

- Corruption of church
  - Monks and priests using prostitutes
  - “showing off” their worth (gold armor)
  - Selling trinkets for money
  - Selling indulgences

- Buy a relative out of purgatory/hell

A document to end punishment, in Hell or Purgatory, of a loved one and get them into Heaven
Why were they dissatisfied with the church?

**Dissatisfaction**
- Financial corruption, abuse of power, immorality
- People’s respect for priests, monks, popes weakened

**Financing Basilica**
- Pope Leo X approved sale of *indulgences*
- Needed money for St. Peter’s Basilica
- Indulgences, pardons reduced a soul’s time in purgatory

**Working Off Sins**
- Catholics believed dead went to purgatory, worked off sins committed
- Sale of indulgences widely criticized
- Government should be separate from the church
Luther’s Views

• Difference of Opinion on Teachings of church
Luther’s Views

• Difference of Opinion on Teachings of church
  – Why are the followers of the Greek Catholic Church damned?
    • (Luther believed it was still a belief in God, just in a different way)
Luther’s Views

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  – Suicides are not damned, can bury on church soil (hallowed ground)
Luther’s Views

• Difference of Opinion on Teachings of church
Luther’s Views

• Difference of Opinion on Teachings of church
  – "Is salvation by faith alone, or by faith plus works?"
Luther’s Views

• Difference of Opinion on Teachings of Church
  – "Is salvation by faith alone, or by faith plus works?"

  – Salvation by faith alone
  – Bible as the ultimate authority
  – all humans equal before God
Luther’s Views

• Martin Luther disagreed with the practices of the Catholic Church

• He wanted everyone to know his reasons

• He nailed his 95 problems he had with the Church to the local church door
Luther’s Views

These became known as the 95 Theses
Luther’s Views

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95 Theses

Martin Luther’s list of problems with the Catholic Church
• This started the Protestant Reformation!
  – A time when many wanted to change the Church and the Church didn’t want to
Protestant

Person who ‘protests’ the Catholic Church, or worships Christianity in a different way
The spread of Martin Luther’s views led to the establishment of —

A Judaism
B Catholicism
C Mormonism
D Protestantism
Which statement completes this diagram?

A Priests gave up positions of leadership in their community.
B Nobles decided to abandon the beliefs of Christianity.
C Beliefs encouraging religious toleration became widely accepted.
D New religions that rejected the authority of the Pope were established.
John Calvin

(the Calvinist tradition)

• Views:
  – Believed in Predestination
    • No matter what you do, your future is already set
  – Faith revealed by living a righteous life
    • If you live right, you will be saved
  – Work ethic
John Calvin

• Actions:
  – This expanded the Protestant Movement
Which idea is most associated with John Calvin?

A Ultimate authority comes from the Bible.
B People are equal before God.
C Salvation depends on faith alone.
D Fate is determined by predestination
Protestants

• Huldrych Zwingli
  – Switzerland
  – Scripture above all
  – Hated the use of images in the place of worship
Protestants

- King Henry VIII
- Hated the power of the pope in Rome
Protestants

• King Henry VIII
• He wanted a divorce from his wife
• The Pope refused to give him one
• He broke from the Catholic church and created his own
Protestants

- King Henry VIII
- He took all the churches and all the church land
- His new church was the Anglican Church (Church of England)
- It became the official church of England
- He got his divorce!
Protestants

• King Henry VIII

• EVERYONE MUST BELONG!

• No other religions allowed!
Protestants

• **Queen Elizabeth I**
• Had tolerance for other religions
• Expanded her realm
  – Took over other new lands in the New World
Protestants

• Queen Elizabeth I

• She defeated the Spanish Armada (1588)
  – A powerful fleet of Spain
  – Spain followed the Catholic Church
  – The Catholics lost more power
What was one effect of this act?

A The influence of the Catholic Church declined.
B The practice of Protestantism was prohibited in England.
C The Pope granted greater authority to the king.
D The colonies were subjected to the authority of the Church.
Elizabeth I supported Protestantism in England by

A Returning land belonging to the Catholic Church
B Making the Anglican Church the official national church
C Persecuting people who used Latin in the Catholic Church
D Removing the leader of the Anglican Church
Protestants

- Protestantism spread through Europe
• The student will demonstrate knowledge of the Reformation in terms of its impact on Western civilization by
  – b) describing the impact of religious conflicts, the Inquisition, and Catholic Reformation on society and government actions.
Essential Understandings

• The Reformation had its roots in disagreements about theology, but it led to important economic and political changes.

• Religious differences and hatreds caused war and destruction.
Reformation in Germany

- Germany was one of the first regions to reform
Reformation in Germany

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- The Princes of Northern Germany converted to Protestantism, mostly Lutheran
Reformation in Germany

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- The Princes of Northern Germany converted to Protestantism, mostly Lutheran
- This ended the authority of the Pope in their states.
Reformation in Germany

- The Habsburg family and the authority of the Holy Roman Empire continued to support the Roman Catholic Church.
Reformation in Germany

• Conflict between Protestants and Catholics resulted in devastating wars
  – Also known as the Thirty Years’ War
Reformation in Germany

• Princes of Germany fought the Catholics in the Thirty Years War

• The war was about
  – Religious freedom
  – Corruption
  – Power!

• It was also about Nationalism!
Reformation in Germany

Nationalism

feeling of loyalty to your nation
Nationalism

feeling of loyalty to your nation

- People were beginning to feel more loyalty to their countries than the Catholic church or any ruler.
Reformation in France
Reformation in France

- France had a Catholic monarchy
Reformation in France

• France had a Catholic monarchy

• French Protestants in France were called Huguenots
Reformation in France

• France had a Catholic monarchy

• French Protestants in France were called Huguenots

• Catholic monarchy passed Edict of Nantes, granting Huguenots freedom of worship.
  • (It was later revoked and they were no longer allowed to worship how they wanted).
Reformation in France

• Cardinal Richelieu changed the focus of the Thirty Years’ War from a religious to a political conflict.

• He wanted to acquire more land and power!
Catholic Reformation

• There were a few other dissenters before Martin Luther
Catholic Reformation

• There were a few other dissenters before Martin Luther
  – Two men stepped forward to challenge the church
  – These influential theologians openly criticized church
  – Beginnings of discussions that eventually led to reform
Catholic Reformation

Jan Huss
Catholic Reformation

Jan Huss

- From Bohemia, preached against immorality and worldliness of Catholic Church
- 100 years before Luther
Jan Huss
From Bohemia, preached against immorality and worldliness of Catholic Church
Excommunicated by Pope Gregory XII; later arrested, tried for heresy and burned at stake
Catholic Reformation

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Excommunication

A person is kicked out of the Church
Catholic Reformation

John Wycliffe
Catholic Reform

John Wycliffe

- Englishman who believed the church should give up earthly possessions
Catholic Reformation

John Wycliffe

• Englishman who believed the church should give up earthly possessions

• His views unpopular with church officials
  – They removed him from his teaching position
Which of the following best completes this diagram?

A  Freedom of press  
B  Freedom of religion  
C  Freedom of speech  
D  Freedom of petition
SOL Question...

Which religious group was most affected when the Edict of Nantes was revoked?

A Puritans living in England
B Jesuits living in France
C Protestants living in France
D Catholics living in England
• The Catholic Church responds...
Counter Reformation

• The Catholic church saw the Protestant Reformation as a threat to itself

• Church leaders met in the Council of Trent – a meeting of church leaders to decide how to continue
Counter Reformation

- The Catholic church saw the Protestant Reformation as a threat to itself

- Church leaders met in the Council of Trent – a meeting of church leaders to decide how to...
Counter Reformation

• The Catholic church decided to change a few things.

• This was called the **Counter Reformation** – reforming the Catholic Church in response to the protestants.
Counter Reformation

- They began the Society of Jesus (The Jesuits) to spread Catholic doctrine around the world.
Counter Reformation

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Counter Reformation

• The Catholic church ended the sale of indulgences

• But the church continued use of the INQUISITION!
• The inquisition was a group of Cardinals who put people on trial for not following the Catholic Faith

• Their job was to discover Heretics, people speaking out against Catholic teachings, and punish them
The Inquisition was a group of Cardinals who put people on trial for not following the Catholic Faith.

Heresy

An opinion different from what is normally taught in a religion.
• They became fanatical!

• They tortured and killed thousands in the name of God the Catholic Church!
The typical way of killing the prisoners, if you didn’t die during torture, was burning at the stake!
Essential Questions

• What were the major economic, political, and theological issues involved in the Reformation?
The Society of Jesus was created to spread Catholic teachings, primarily in response to the —

A Inquisition
B Renaissance
C Scientific Revolution
D Protestant Reformation
• STANDARD WHII.3c
• The student will demonstrate knowledge of the Reformation in terms of its impact on Western civilization by
  – c) describing changing cultural values, traditions, and philosophies, and assessing the role of the printing press.
Essential Understandings

• At first, the Reformation divided the countries of Europe on religious principles, leading to religious intolerance.

• Power in most European states was concentrated in the monarch... the king or queen

• Gradually, religious toleration emerged
Changing cultural values, traditions, and philosophies

• Changes in values caused changes throughout the known world
Changing cultural values, traditions, and philosophies

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• Growth of secularism
  – Focus on worldly things
Changing cultural values, traditions, and philosophies

- Changes in values caused changes throughout the known world

- Growth of secularism
  - Focus on worldly things

- Growth of individualism
  - Focus on the gathering of wealth and power by the individual
Changing cultural values, traditions, and philosophies

- Eventually, religious tolerance grew and people were more free to worship how they wanted
  - (Not completely)
Role of the **printing press**

- The printing press played a large part in the transformation of Europe and the Reformation.
Role of the printing press

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  – Reminder: The printing press gained importance because of Johann Gutenberg
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  – Reminder: The printing press gained importance because of Johan Gutenberg

• Growth of literacy was stimulated by it
  – Literacy... the ability to read and write
Role of the printing press

• These factors helped to spread the ideas of the Renaissance and the Reformation
Role of the printing press

• The Bible was originally printed in Latin only
Role of the printing press

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Role of the printing press

• The Bible was originally printed in Latin only

• Only the church officials could read Latin
Role of the

• The Bible was originally printed in Latin only.

• Only the church officials could read Latin.

• The Bible was now printed in English, French, and German.
  – Now everyone could read it!
Essential Questions

• What were some of the changing cultural values, traditions, and philosophies during the Reformation?

• What was the role of the printing press in the spread of new ideas?