



Day 4

# Starter Jan 16th and 17th

## Observation and Inference:

Analyze this painting and answer the following questions below



1. What is going on in this painting?
2. Who are the two side meant to represent?
3. How is religion depicted in this painting?

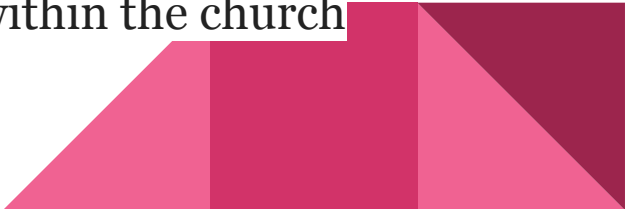
# REFORMATION



# Background of the Reformation

- The Reformation is the reform, or change, that established Protestantism as a branch of Christianity.

Protestant: A Christian who does not adhere to the Catholic, Anglican, or Eastern Churches; also, one who protests.

- Some early Catholics believed that the Roman Catholic Church needed to reform its ways and focus more on the inner piety (the quality of being religious or reverent) and less on external displays of religion like pilgrimages and Relics.
  - This would inspire Martin Luther to call for reform within the church
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# Corruption in the Church

- In the early 1500s, the church had a big problem with corruption
- From 1450 to 1520, a series of popes called “the Renaissance popes” were more interested in politics than religion.
- The church became a place where some people tries to advance their careers and increase their wealth.
- Believers in the Roman Catholic faith were very concerned with how they could get into heaven.
- The Church began to sell the Indulgences, which you could buy to get out of punishment for sin.

Indulgences: Pardons, sometimes in the form of relics, sold to sinners and that these sinners were expected to worship in order to be pardoned.



# Enter Martin Luther... (He says in parentheses)

- In 1517, a monk named Martin Luther took his criticism to the church in his 95 theses, a list of grievances against the church
- He posted his list on a church door which was later printed and spread all over Germany.
- It appealed to both nobles who resented the pope's power and peasants who believed in Luther's message of equality
- Luther stated that it was faith alone-not doing a lot of good acts- that brought salvation.
- He was especially against the usage of indulgences
- Pope Leo X didn't take Luther seriously seeing him as a heretic



# Martin Luther

- Luther, However, wanted to establish a reformed German church with a new system of sacraments
- The Catholic Church finally excommunicated Luther in 1521 and Emperor Charles V declared Luther an outlaw in the Edict of Worms, forcing Luther into hiding
- Luther gained many followers including many German rulers who combated the Catholic church and formed government-supervised state churches.
- Luther's beliefs became the first protestant faith , Lutheranism
- In 1555, Lutherans won the right to practice their religion and German states were free to choose between Catholicism and Lutheranism.
- As a result, the Catholic Church was no longer as powerful politically as they were previously.

# Martin Luther

- □ Martin Luther was critical of the following abuses conducted by the Catholic Church:
- ⓘ Selling church positions
- ⓘ Selling indulgences = certificates issued by the church that reduced or canceled punishment for a person's sins à people would buy them to ensure going to Heaven
- ⓘ Luxurious life of the popes
- ⓘ Corruption and immorality of some clergy



Pope Leo X (above) sold church positions and indulgences to raise money to rebuild St. Peter's Basilica in Rome





# Reformation Video

<http://www.history.com/topics/martin-luther-and-the-95-theses/videos/the-reformation>



# Calvinism

- There were divisions within Protestantism. A french Protestant named John Calvin agreed with Luther that faith alone was enough for salvation.
- He believed that God “predestined” or chose in advanced that certain people would be saved (the elect) while others would be damned known as the Reprobates
  - **Reprobate: Wicked or unprincipled person beyond the hope of salvation**
- Based out of Geneva, Switzerland Calvinism used a court for enforcing moral discipline called the consistory. Genevan citizens would be punished for “crimes” like dancing, swearing, drinking, and playing cards.
- By the mid-sixteenth century it had become the most prominent form of Protestantism



# Church of England



King Henry VIII (ruled from 1509-1547) wanted a divorce from his first wife (Catherine of Aragon)

- | She had 6 children -- only 1 survived (a girl named Mary)
- | King wanted a male heir to the throne
- | King thought Catherine of Aragon was too old and he wanted to marry the young, beautiful Anne Boleyn instead
- | Problem = the Pope refused to grant the King a divorce

# Church of England



- Result = Henry VIII separated England from the Pope and the Catholic Church
- ¡ Made himself head of the new “Church of England”
- ¡ Kept Catholic practices & traditions, but denied authority of the Pope
- ¡ Had supporters of the old religion killed

# Church of England

- King Henry VIII had the Church of England end his marriage with Catherine & he married Anne Boleyn
- Anne bore him a daughter = Elizabeth I
- Henry VIII married 4 more times after this & only got 1 son = Edward VI (got the throne, but died in his teens)



# Queen Mary aka “Bloody Mary”



- □ Henry's daughter Mary tried to restore Catholicism when she became Queen
- ¡ Burned hundreds of Protestants at the stake
- ¡ Nicknamed “Bloody Mary”
- Her reign lasted from 1553-1558.

# Queen Elizabeth I

☐ Mary's sister Elizabeth I became Queen when Mary died

- Restored the Protestantism to England
- Religion called Anglicanism
- Pleased most people
- Radical Protestants called "Puritans" wanted to purify the English Church of all its Catholic elements → ended up leaving for North America where they could have more religious freedom
- Her foreign policy had the goal of keeping a balance of power between France and Spain. If one country got too powerful, she'd support the weaker one to even things out.



# Counter-Reformation

The Catholic Church needed to change or it would continue to fall apart. The counter-reformation, or the Catholic reformation, brought three changes in the Catholic Church

The formation of the JESUITS by a Spanish theologian named Ignatius Loyola

(Missionaries)

The reform of the papacy, or the office of the Pope

The establishment of the Council of Trent- a group of Bishops, theologians, and other religious figures- to update Catholic teachings



# Spanish Armada

- In 1588 King Philip II set sail in his impressive Spanish armada to overthrow Protestantism as well as Queen Elizabeth I as a way to conform Europe to Catholicism.
- Spain's navy was worn down from a century of voyages over the Atlantic Ocean to protect their colonies in the New World.
- English ships were faster and destroyed the Spanish fleet. The failed invasion left Spain bankrupt and the balance of power shifted from Spain to England and France



# REFORMATION

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THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION



# SUMMARIZE NOTES

