MARTIN LUTHER AND 95 THESIS

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dt5AJr0wls0

What real history do you recognize in here?
Influences leading to Reformation, 1400s

- Millenarianism – belief that the world is in the end of days.
- Invention of Printing Press in 1455
- Mysticism – pursuit of personal spiritual reform and larger religious reform
  - Papacy showed little interest in this movement
- Influence of northern humanists (Erasmus and Thomas More)
  - Encouraged the laity to lead lives of simple but sincere religious piety
  - Critical of church for acting as a tax collector and for the Great Schism
CATHOLICISM TRANSFORMED

• 1517 Halloween night Martin Luther nails ‘95 Theses’ – 95 complaints against the church – on the Church door in Germany

• 1521 - Diet of Worm
  • “Here I stand”
  • 1524 – 300,000 German peasants rise up against brutal landlords and princes
  • Luther refused to support rebels, peasants killed or made homeless
THE SPREAD OF PROTESTANTISM

• Luther’s ideas spread outside Germany
  • John Calvin (1509–1564)
    • Born near Paris, studied law, became a humanist
    • Believes man is sinful by nature
    • Predestination and the elect
    • Rejected pope outright
    • “Four bare walls and a sermon”

• Calvinist society
  • The Consistory—twelve lay elders, ten to twenty pastors
  • The supervision of morality
THE DOMESTICATION OF THE REFORMATION, 1525–1560

• Protestantism, government, and the family
  • New religious ideals for women
    • The married and obedient Protestant “goodwife”
    • Resolving the tension between piety and sexuality
    • Reinforcement of male and female roles
  • Shut down convents
    • Property handed over to the town
THE ENGLISH REFORMATION

• Henry VIII (r. 1509–1547) and the break with Rome
  • 1527: Henry sought a divorce from Catherine of Aragon in order to marry Anne Boleyn
  • Appealed to Rome for an annulment of his marriage
    • If pope agreed, doubt would be cast on all pope’s decisions
    • Pope refused to grant divorce
  • 1531: Henry declared himself to be “protector and only supreme head” of the church in England
  • 1534 – Act of Supremacy marking the official break with Rome
THE ENGLISH REFORMATION

• Henry’s son Edward VI (r. 1547–1553)
  • Came to the throne at nine years of age
  • Altered ceremonies of the English church
    • Priests were permitted to marry
    • English was substituted for Latin
    • The veneration of images was abolished
    • Only allowed sacraments: baptism and communion
    • salvation by faith alone
• After Edward’s death, Mary Tudor took the throne (r. 1553–1558)
  • Reversed Edward’s religious policies
  • Many were burned at the stake for refusing to give up Protestantism
  • Nick-named “Bloody Mary”
THE ENGLISH REFORMATION

• The Elizabethan religious settlement
  • Elizabeth I (r. 1558–1603)
    • Daughter of Henry and Anne Boleyn
  • The new Act of Supremacy (1559)
    • Repealed Mary’s Catholic legislation
    • Prohibited foreign powers from exercising authority within England
    • Declared herself “supreme governor” of the English church
CATHOLICISM TRANSFORMED

• The Church responds
  • The Council of Trent (1545–1563)
    • Reaffirmed Catholic doctrine
      • Good works declared necessary for salvation
      • The seven sacraments
      • Papal supremacy
    • Established the Index of Forbidden Books (1564)
CATHOLICISM TRANSFORMED

• The Catholic Counter Reformation
  • Saint Ignatius Loyola (1491–1556)
    • Spanish nobleman wounded in battle (1521) became a spiritual solider of Christ
  • The Spiritual Exercises
    • Practical advice on how to master the will
    • A program of meditations on sin and the life of Christy
  • Founded the society of Jesus, called the Jesuits
CATHOLICISM TRANSFORMED

- The Catholic Counter-Reformation
  - 1540 The Jesuits formally constituted as a holy order by Pope Paul III
    - A company of soldiers sworn to defend the faith
    - Eloquence, persuasion, and instruction
    - Proselytized Christians and non-Christians alike
    - Established schools
    - Became an international movement
    - Influential advisors to important leaders
CATHOLICISM TRANSFORMED

• The Catholic Reformation
  • Counter-Reformation Christianity
    • Defended and revitalized the faith
    • Spread literacy and intense concern for acts of charity
    • Return to the idea of hope for universal salvation
    • Baroque architecture to counter “four bare walls”
ST. MICHAEL’S CHURCH, MUNICH
CONCLUSION: THE HERITAGE OF THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

• Consequences
  • Increasing power of Europe’s nations
  • The growth of German cultural nationalism
  • Broke Catholic control over Europe
  • Splits Christian religion forever into Catholic and Protestant
    • Many different forms of Protestantism created
CONCLUSION: THE HERITAGE OF THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

• The connection between Reformation and the Renaissance
  • Humanist influences
    • Exposed Church abuses
    • Encouraged close reading of the Bible
    • Printing press made Bible very affordable and accessible
    • Rising literacy led to a more independent spirit