**LUTHER STARTS THE REFORMATION**

**\*Over the centuries, rulers, scholars, & members of the clergy criticized church practices.**

**\*By 1500, additional forces weakened the church.**

**\*Renaissance focus on secular ideas and things, & and individuals challenged church authority.**

**\*Printing press spreads secular ideas; rulers resented the popes’ attempts to control them.**

**\*Martin Luther’s protests over abuses in the Catholic Church led to the founding of Protestant churches.**

**I. Causes of the Reformation**

**1) Religious Reform: spurred by political & social forces (printing press, church**

**taxes); began in Germany.**

1. **Problems in the Catholic Church**
2. **Popes: patronized the arts, spent extravagantly on personal pleasure, &**

**fought in wars.**

1. **Lower clergy: were poorly educated, can’t read; married, gambled, & drank**
2. **Early Calls for Reform (late 1300s-1400s)**
3. **John Wycliffe/Jan Hus: denied the Pope had the right to worldly power. The Bible has more authority than church leaders.**
4. **Girolamo Savonarola: Friar preached for reform; people listened, but a year later he was executed for heresy.**

**II. Luther Challenges the Church**

1. **Martin Luther: 1505; monk; took a stand against Friar Johann Tetzel, who sold indulgences to rebuild St. Peter’s cathedral in Rome.**
2. **Indulgence: pardon; released sinners from performing penalty for sins. Were not supposed to affect God’s right to judge. (buy way into heaven)**
3. **Johann Tetzel: gave people impression that indulgences could buy their way into heaven. (sold them)**
4. **The 95 Theses: formal statements attacking “pardon merchants”; (corruptions of the church); posted them on the church door.**
5. **Reformation: movement for religious reform; founding of**

**church’s that didn’t accept the Pope’s authority.**

1. **3 Main Ideas: (of Luther)**
2. **People could win salvation only by faith in God’s gift of forgiveness. (“good works”)**
3. **All church teachings should be clearly based on the words of the Bible.**
4. **All people with faith were equal. (don’t need priests to interpret the Bible for them.)**

**III. The Response to Luther (He was surprised at his followers; people needed for church control to be thrown off.)**

1. **The Pope’s Threat**
2. **Pope Leo X: 1520; threatened Luther with excommunication; Luther doesn’t budge, he does get excommunicated.**
3. **The Emperor’s Opposition**
4. **Charles V: (20 years old)**

**called Luther to Worms**

**(1521) to trial; Luther didn’t budge.**

**2) Edict of Worms: declared Luther an outlaw & heretic; no one was to feed or shelter Luther. All his books should be burned.**

**3) Prince Frederick the Wise of Saxony: sheltered Luther in one of his castles; Luther translates Bible into German.**

**4) Lutherans: separate religious group—become followers of Luther. (instead of reform on Catholic Church)**

**C) The Peasant’s Revolt—1524**

**1) German Peasants:**

**Demanded an end to**

**serfdom; raided**

**monasteries, pillaging,**

**burning. 100,000 died**

**when prince’s army**

**stopped them. Peasants**

**are mad at Luther.**

**D) Germany at War**

**1) Protestant: Christians**

**who belonged to**

**non-Catholic churches.**

**2) Charles V: H.R.E.—**

**went to war against**

**Protestant princes of**

**Germany (he’s catholic)**

**He defeated them in**

**1547.**

**3) Peace of Augsburg:**

**1555; stated the**

**religion of each German**

**state was to be**

**decided by its ruler.**

**IV. England Becomes Protestant**

**A) Henry VIII Wants a Son**

**(political needs; he is**

**Catholic)**

**1) Catherine of Aragon:**

**Henry’s 1st wife, has 1**

**daughter; Mary**

**2) Annul: set aside marriage**

**If he could prove it was**

**never legal in 1st place.**

**(no divorce in catholic**

**church)**

**B) The Reformation Parliament:**

**Called Parliament to session to**

**end Pope’s power in England.**

**1) Anne Boleyn: 1533; secretly**

**marries Henry in her 20s—**

**Parliament legalizes divorce**

**from Catherine; has**

**Elizabeth I.**

**a) Act of Supremacy:**

**English king, not the Pope**

**is the official head of**

**England’s church.**

**C) Consequences of Henry’s**

**Changes**

**1) English monasteries: Henry**

**closes them; & seized their**

**wealth & lands.**

**2) Married: 4 more times; 3rd**

**wife gave him a son,**

**Edward. (King at 9, ruled 6**

**years, dead at 15)**

**D) Elizabeth Restores**

**Protestantism—1558**

**1) Anglican Church: Church of**

**England; required to attend**

**or pay a fine.**

**2) State Church: kept**

**traditions of both Catholic &**

**Protestant church.**

**E) Spanish Armada: 130 ships,**

**8,000 sailors, 19,000 soldiers**

**1) Philip II: planned to attack**

**England; Elizabeth supported**

**Protestants who rebelled**

**against him.**

**2) Difficulties: Money; need**

**for money.**

**3) Colonies: thought about the**

**American empire as a source**

**of income. (Exploration)**