

The Protestant Reformation, 1517–1648



Perugino, *Delivery of the Keys* (1482)

Blessed art thou, Simon Barjona: for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven.

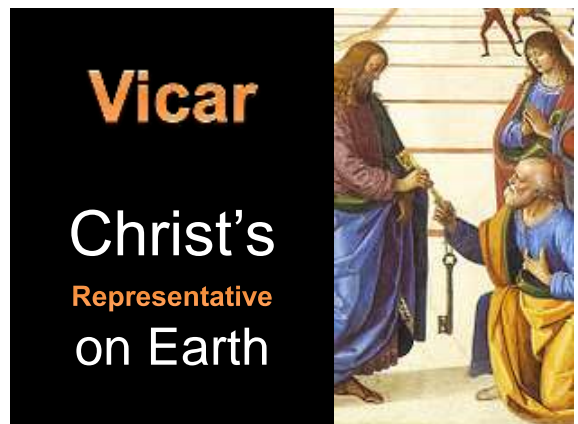
¹⁸ And I say also unto thee, That thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.

¹⁹ And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.

– Matthew 16 (KJV)



*What you shall
bind on earth...*



Vicar
Christ's
Representative
on Earth

Papal Insignia

Note the Keys!



A Religious Monopoly



R. H. Bainton *The Reformation of the 16^c*

Thus, the papacy emerged as something between an Italian city-state and European power, without forgetting at the same time the claim to be the vice-regent of Christ. The Pope often could not make up his mind whether he was the successor of Peter or of Caesar. Such vacillation had much to do with the rise and success of the Protestant Reformation.

Jan Hus was a leader of the Protestant movement who challenged the Catholic Church in Bohemia. He was tried as a heretic in 1415 and burned at the stake.

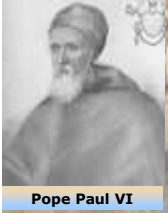


Johannes Gutenberg developed the first mechanical printing press using movable type around 1439, revolutionizing book publishing throughout Europe. His first major project, the Gutenberg Bible, marked a historic change in printing.



Desiderius Erasmus was a Dutch scholar of the early 16th century who believed in reforming the Church from within.

In 1516, he published new Greek and Latin versions of the New Testament. His own works were prohibited by order of Pope Paul VI.



Pope Paul VI



13

Key Concepts

- End of Religious Unity and Universality in the West
- Attack on the medieval church—its institutions, doctrine, practices and personnel
- Not the first attempt at reform, but very unique
- Word “Protestant” is first used for dissenting German princes who met at the Diet of Speyer in 1529
- A convergence of unique circumstances

CAUSES of the REFORMATION



Causes of the Reformation?

- Church corruption
- Avignon Papacy
- Conciliarism
- Marsilius of Padua → *Defensor Pacis* [Defender of the Peace]
 - Attacked papal authority
 - The Christian community is the sum of ALL its parts!
- Development of personal devotions → suspicion of clergy
- Greed of secular leaders → 1/3 of Europe → church land
- Papal need for money → indulgences
- Printing Press

The Vulgate

(5th cen)

The
VU
language

In the fifth century, St. Jerome translated the Scriptures from the original Greek and Hebrew into *vulgar* Latin. I know what you're thinking. VULGAR??? THE BIBLE??? NO WAY!!! This is not the same “vulgar” that we use today to mean “bad language.” It just means, “the language of the people,” Latin that everyday people spoke – not Cicero Latin that students would learn in schools.

Domenico
Ghirlandaio (1480)




1,000 Years



THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

Revolution in religious thought & practice

- Challenged established authority & secured triumph of secular power
- Shaped identities & changed map of Europe
- Contributed to centuries of violent conflict
- Contributed to ascendancy of individualism




THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

Continuing crisis of the Church

- Growing popular dissatisfaction
- too much emphasis on ritual
- increasing secularization
- wealth, corruption, abuse

Caricature of Pope Alexander VI



THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

Continuing crisis of the Church

➤ Calls for reform

- John Wycliffe
- Jan Hus
- Erasmus



John Wycliffe



Jan Hus



Jan Hus, burnt at stake

THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

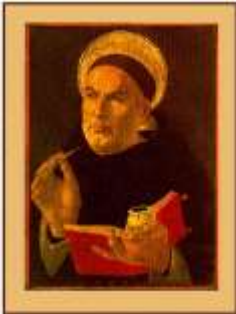
Continuing crisis of the Church

➤ Personal & spiritual crises

- rejection of formal ritual & doctrine
- emphasis on personal salvation



I. The Church's Problems



- Charges of greed
- Worldly political power challenged
- Weariness of dependence on the Church and the constraints it enforced
- Growing human confidence vs. "original sin"
- Catholic church becomes defensive in the face of criticism
- The confusing nature of scholasticism

I. The Church's Problems (cont)



- The corruption of the Renaissance Papacy --Rodrigo Borgia
- European population was increasingly anti-clerical
- Absenteeism of church leaders
- The controversy over the sale of indulgences

CORRUPTION
*in the
Church*



NEPOTISM



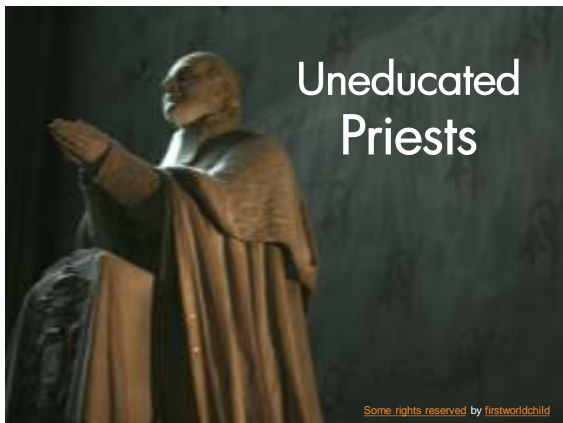
Some rights reserved by camknows

From Greek, *Nepos* (Nephew)



ABSENTEEISM

Some rights reserved by derekbruff



Uneducated Priests

Some rights reserved by firstworldchild



Some rights reserved by firstworldchild

SALE OF INDULGENCES



Some rights reserved by 401(K) 2013

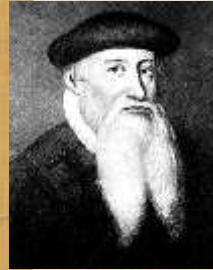
II. Convergence of Unique Circumstances

A. Cultural

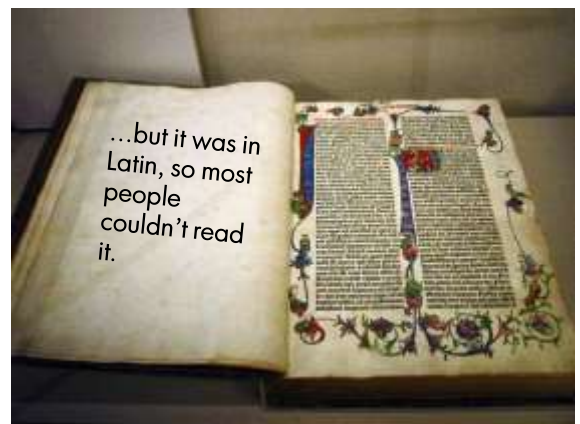


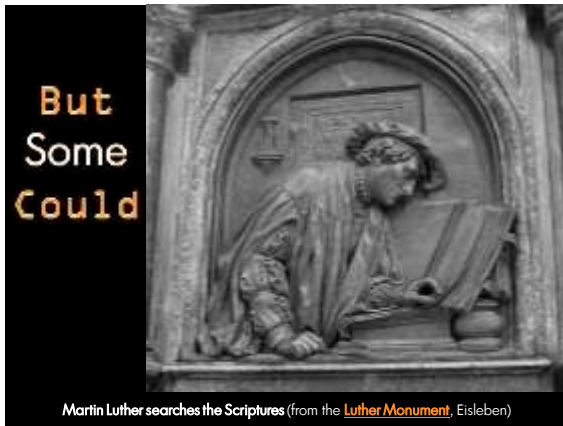
- Better educated, urban populace was more critical of the Church than rural peasantry
 - Renaissance monarchs were growing impatient with the power of the Church
 - Society was more humanistic and secular
 - Growing individualism
- John Wyclif

B. Technological: Printing Press



- Invention of movable type was invented in 1450 by Johann Gutenberg
- Manufacture of paper becomes easier and cheaper
- Helped spread ideas before Catholics could squash them
- Intensified intellectual criticism of the Church
- Protestant ideals appealed to the urban and the literate





C. Political



(1) England



- Notion of the Renaissance Prince
- Recent War of the Roses created a sense of political instability for the Tudor dynasty
 - Henry VIII
- The significance of a male heir to the Tudors

(2) The Holy Roman Empire



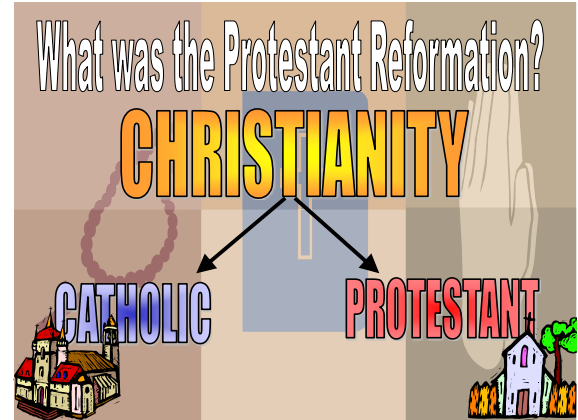
- Decentralized politics
- Pope successfully challenged the monarch here
- New HRE, Charles V, is young, politically insecure and attempting to govern a huge realm during the critical years of Luther's protest
- Charles V faced outside attacks from France and the Turks
- Circumstances favor Luther

D. Spiritual



- Growing piety, mysticism and religious zeal among European masses
- Dutch Christian humanist Erasmus inadvertently undermines the Church from within
 - In Praise of Folly* (1510)
- Call for a translation of the New Testament into Greek
- Call for a return to the simplicity of the early Church
- Millenarian "fever"

III. The Emergence of Protestantism in Europe



The Reformers

✝ **Martin Luther**

✝ **John Calvin**

✝ **Henry VIII**

A. Germany (Northern)



- Luther troubled by the sale of indulgences
- Dominican friar Tetzel was selling indulgences in Wittenberg in 1517
- Luther posts his 95 theses on the door of the castle church in Wittenberg on October 31, 1517
- Some of Luther's complaints
- Luther slowly but surely is drawn into a heated debate



Luther's Beliefs

- "For it is by *grace* that you have been saved, through faith – and this not from yourselves, it is the gift of God – not by works, so that no one can boast." Ephesians 2:8-9
- *Grace* (noun) – Divine (Godly) love and protection bestowed (given) freely on people.

A. Germany (Northern)

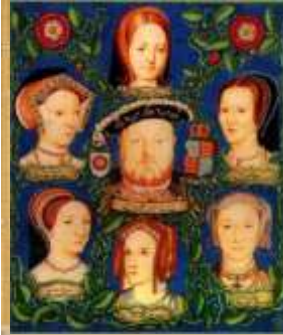


- Pope pays little attention to the Luther at first
- Luther attacks the Pope and his bull of excommunication
- Luther goes into hiding in 1521
 - "A Mighty Fortress is our God"
- Constraints against the spread of Luther's ideas
- The Peace of Augsburg
- The Protestant Reformation further divided Germany

The Spread of Lutheranism



B. England



Henry VIII's marriage to Catherine of Aragon
Henry seeks an annulment
Henry creates the Church of England and establishes his own supremacy over it
A "political reformation" only at first
The six wives of Henry VIII
--Anne Boleyn
--Jane Seymour

B. England (cont)



- The brief reign of Edward VI
- The rule of "Bloody" Mary
- Return of the Marian exiles to England from Geneva
-- "Puritans"
- Queen Elizabeth I and the "Via Media"
- The attack of the Spanish Armada in 1588
-- "The Protestant Wind"
- Guy Fawkes

C. Switzerland



(1) Zurich



- Very urban, cosmopolitan setting
- Reformer Ulrich Zwingli and his Old Testament persona
- "Memorialist" view of the Mass
- Zwingli also opposed purgatory, clerical celibacy, intercession of the saints, and salvation by works
- The death of Zwingli

(2) Geneva (French-speaking)



- John Calvin's leadership in Geneva from 1541-1564
- Geneva became the model Protestant training center
- Stress on order and rigorous adherence to God's law
- A "Quasi-theocracy"
- Very austere religion practiced in Geneva
- Self-discipline and the "Protestant Work Ethic"

D. France



- King Francis I was initially sympathetic to Luther as long as his ideas stayed in Germany
- Protestantism made illegal in France in 1534
- Persecution of the Huguenots
- St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre
- King Henry and the Edict of Nantes (1598)

Protestant Churches in France (Late 16^c)



E. Other Parts of Western Europe



- No Protestant inroads into Spain or Italy
- Protestantism succeeded only where it was urban and supported initially by the nobility
- After 1540, no new Protestant territories outside of the Netherlands
- Most powerful European nations were Catholic
- Protestants were feuding with each other

IV. Reformation Ideas

A. Martin Luther (1483-1546)

Martin Luther

- The German priest Martin Luther began the Protestant Reformation.
- He challenged Pope Leo X's support of the sale of indulgences to raise money for the church.



Selling of indulgences

A Question to a Mintmaker, woodcut by Jörg Breu the Elder, c. 1530



- Luther wrote his objections to the sale of indulgences in a text called *The Ninety-Five Theses*.
- He posted the theses to the door of Castle Church in Wittenberg, Germany, on October 31, 1517.
- He preached that salvation could only come through the grace of God, not from the deeds of men.



Castle Church



- Luther was charged with heresy in 1521 at the Diet of Worms.
- He was made an outlaw by Emperor Charles V (right) and excommunicated by Pope Leo X (below).

Diet: A legislative assembly.

Luther before the Diet of Worms, Germany



MARTIN LUTHER

*Wild Boar
In the Vineyard*



Martin Luther's Youth

- Born November 10, 1483
- Parents: Hans & Margaretha Luder
- Hans was common servant; worked in copper mine; rose to ownership of mines & smelter
- Hans was driven to succeed; driven to be sure that Martin succeeded as well
- Martin went to University of Erfurt to study law



Martin Luther's Entrance into Monastery

- Caught in a thunderstorm at age 21, he cried: "Help me, St. Anne! I will become a monk!"
- Entered Augustinian Monastery, 1505 – much to his father's dismay
- Ordained a priest
- Studied theology in preparation for teaching



Martin Luther's Confession

- Tormented by sensitivity to sin nature
- Extreme asceticism: prayer, fasts, sleep deprivation, cold, whipping himself
- He was strict in following principles of Augustinian monasticism including: Poverty, vigils, charity, chastity, sobriety, obedience, and mortifications of the flesh.
- Luther would fast often, and sometimes three days straight.
- He slept without blankets in winter.
- Confessed regularly, often for hours.
- Constantly in confession



Martin Luther's Confession



- Tormented by sensitivity to sin nature
- Luther: *"If ever a monk got to heaven by his monkery, I was that monk!"*

Martin Luther's Trip to Rome

- Abbot Staupitz sent Luther on pilgrimage to Rome

- Luther visited holiest places; crawled up Pilate's staircase
- Luther observed priests & bishops acting immorally & abusing their power

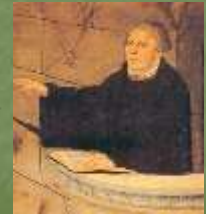


- Luther: *"I went with onions & returned with garlic"*

Martin Luther's Discovery

- Next Staupitz sent Luther to Wittenberg as theology professor
- 1515, great discovery: Rom. 1:17
 - Gospel is revelation of justice of God
 - To Luther, justice of God was unbearable; yet, Gospel linked to God's justice
 - Justice does not refer to punishment of sinners; righteousness is given to those who live by faith
 - Justification is the free gift of God to sinners: righteousness is imputed by God who justifies humans by their faith in Jesus Christ

"Here I felt as if I were entirely born again and had entered paradise itself through gates that had been flung open. The whole of Scripture gained a new meaning. And from that point on the phrase the 'justice of God' no longer filled me with hatred, but rather became unspeakably sweet by virtue of a great love"



Controversy over Indulgences



- Leo X sold archbishopric of Mainz to Albert of Brandenburg to raise money to build St. Peter's
- Albert hired John Tetzel to sell indulgences
- Tetzel: *"As soon as a coin in the coffer rings, a soul from purgatory springs"*

Indulgences

- An indulgence was a full or partial remission of sins granted by the church.
- The person committing the sin was still required to confess to a priest.
- Corrupt church leaders abused the indulgence as a way to raise money for building projects or personal gain.





Friar Johann Tetzel, sold indulgences in Wittenberg.



Copy of the infamous Indulgence by Johann Tetzel.

95 Theses

- 95 Theses written against the sale of indulgences
- Nailed to the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg on October 31, 1517
- 95 Theses translated, printed, & distributed throughout Germany within 2 weeks



"Disputation of Doctor Martin Luther on the Power and Efficacy of Indulgences" (1517)

Selections from 95 Theses

- 32. Those who suppose that on account of their letters of indulgence they are sure of salvation will be eternally damned along with their teachers.
- 36. Every Christian who truly repents has plenary (full) forgiveness both of punishment and guilt bestowed upon him, even without letters of indulgence.
- 37. Every true Christian, whether living or dead, has a share in all the benefits of Christ and the Church, for God has granted him these, even without letters of indulgence.

Selections from 95 Theses

- 81. This shameless preaching of pardons makes it hard even for learned men to defend the pope's honor against calumny or to answer the indubitably shrewd questions of the laity.
- 82. For example: "Why does not the pope empty purgatory for the sake of holy love . . . For after all, he does release countless souls for the sake of sordid money contributed for the building of a cathedral? . . ."



4 Attempts to Silence Luther

- **Heidelberg Disputation (May 1518)**
 - Luther was put on trial before Augustinian General Council
 - Introduced "Theology of the Cross":
 - Centrality of Cross
 - Only Jesus can forgive sins
 - Be willing to become nothing for God's glory
 - Attacked scholastic theology, which he called "Theology of Glory" – those who hate the cross & love works in order to obtain earthly glory
 - Martin Bucer attended & was persuaded

4 Attempts to Silence Luther

Leo X offered Luther position of Cardinal if he would be silent



"How dare they try to buy me off!"



4 Attempts to Silence Luther

- Cardinal Cajetan, Dominican papal legate, was sent to stifle Luther
- Luther presented written arguments
 - Pope was not infallible
 - Authority of council was superior to pope
 - Sacraments apart from faith cannot save
 - Justification by faith was scriptural
 - Appealed to Bible as supreme authority
- Cajetan published order for Luther's arrest

4 Attempts to Silence Luther

- **Leipzig Disputation (July 1519)**
 - John Maier of Eck vs. Luther
 - Luther bested Eck through citation of Scripture by memory to prove that Christ, not pope, is head of church
 - Eck accused Luther of being "Saxon Huss"
 - At first Luther denied charge; during intermission, he researched Huss; came back to say: "We are all Hussites if we believe the Bible to be true"
 - Luther's affirmation of Huss, convicted heretic, was dangerous admission

4 Attempts to Silence Luther

- Why was Luther not killed in order to silence him?
- He was protected by Frederick the Wise, who was able to manipulate pope & emperor



Three Treatises of 1520

- *An Address to the Christian Nobility of the German Nation*
 - Attacked Three Walls pope erected around Scripture
 - Spiritual power of pope is above temporal powers of magistrates (preventing magistrates from instituting reform)
 - Interpretation of Scripture belongs only to pope
 - Only pope can call council
 - Insisted on "priesthood of believer"

Three Treatises of 1520

■ *The Babylonian Captivity of the Church*

- Attacked sacramental system
- Affirmed 3 sacraments: baptism, Eucharist & penance (later affirmed only first 2)
 - Denied transubstantiation but affirmed real presence (consubstantiation)
 - Mass was not sacrifice but testament
 - Faith is real element that gives value to sacraments

Three Treatises of 1520

■ *The Freedom of a Christian*

- Exposition of relationship between faith & works
- Devotional work that shows that new person in Christ lives not to himself/herself, but in Christ & for neighbor
- Emphasized priesthood of believer

Papal Bull of Excommunication

- 1520, Luther was threatened by papal bull: "Arise, O Lord, a wild boar is loose in the vineyard"
- Luther burned papal document plus entire canon law



"Since they have burned my books," he said, "I burn theirs."



1520: Burning the Papal Bull, which had demanded Luther to recant or face excommunication.



Diet of Worms (April 17-18, 1521)



- Charles V, HRE & king of Spain: "Surely one individual could not call into doubt the tradition of the entire church?"
- Luther was ordered to recant his books

"Unless I can be instructed and convinced with evidence from the Holy Scriptures or with open, clear, and distinct ground of reasoning, my conscience is captive to the Word of God. I cannot and will not recant, because it is neither safe nor wise to act against conscience. I can do no other. Here I stand. God help me. Amen"



Diet of Worms, Luther says, "I cannot renounce these works. I cannot and will not retract anything, for it is not safe nor right to act against one's conscience. Here I stand".

Wartburg Castle

- Edict of Worms condemned Luther as civil criminal; 21 days "safe conduct" but pre-dated May 6
- Kidnapped on the way home
 - Surrounded by hooded men
 - Taken to Wartburg Castle by order of Frederick the Wise for safety
- Knight George
 - He hid for 10 months



In 1521, Luther escapes arrest by hiding in the Wartburg castle.

■ Luther's work and teachings led to the founding of the Lutheran Church.
 ■ He translated the entire Bible into German in 1534.



Lutheran Rose

Luther's Bible, 1534



German Bible

- New Testament: translated in 11 weeks
- Old Testament & entire Bible in 1534
- Significance of the German Bible
 - Prompted Bible study & spread of Reformation
 - Popularized vernacular in other languages
 - Beginning of increased production of Bibles
 - Improved literacy
 - Unified German language: Luther = "Father of Modern German Language"



4 Incidents that Limited Luther's Reformation

- Andreas Bodenstein "Karlstadt" (1480-1541)
 - Led reform in Luther's absence
 - Celebrated radical mass on Christmas 1521
 - Without vestments
 - Integrated German
 - No reference to sacrifice
 - No elevation of host
 - Bread & wine both given
 - Instigated iconoclastic riots & removed images from churches



4 Incidents that Limited Luther's Reformation

- Andreas Bodenstein "Karlstadt" (1480-1541)
 - People were nerve-shattered by radical mass & iconoclastic riots
 - Luther returned to Wittenberg
 - Karlstadt was expelled from Saxony

4 Incidents that Limited Luther's Reformation

- Zwickau Prophets
 - Lay movement of men studying Scripture in Zwickau, Saxony
 - Tenets:
 - Questioned infant baptism
 - Emphasized immediate inspiration over biblical revelation (Spiritualistic Reformation)
 - Influenced by Taborites (militant Bohemian Hussites) with revolutionary eschatology
 - Arrived in Wittenberg just after Christmas 1521
 - Supported by Karlstadt
 - Luther discerned their spirit to be "of the devil" & expelled them

4 Incidents that Limited Luther's Reformation



- Thomas Müntzer (1489-1525)
 - Follower of Zwickau Prophets
 - Became critical of Luther, when Luther did not go far enough with Reformation
 - Advocated revolutionary means to obtain social justice

4 Incidents that Limited Luther's Reformation

- Peasants' Revolt
 - Peasants discontent over economic suppression
 - Luther's Freedom of a Christian taught priesthood of believer, interpreted as egalitarian society
 - Müntzer incited peasants against authorities & asked Wittenberg for help; Luther refused
 - 1525, Catholic & Lutheran forces defeated peasants, beheaded Müntzer

4 Incidents that Limited Luther's Reformation

- Peasants' Revolt
 - Luther's Reaction:
 - First, pled for princes to deal mercifully with peasants
 - Then, wrote *Against the Robbing & Marauding Hordes of Peasants*: "Smite, stab, slay the peasants!"
 - Divorced himself from peasants in order not to impugn Reformation
 - But lost faith in common people & weakened his base of support from them

Wittenberg



- After his return to Wittenberg, he continued work of Reformation & established Lutheran Church
- Wrote commentaries on every book except Revelation
- Wrote Large & Small Catechisms
- Wrote hymns ("Mighty Fortress Is Our God")

Debate with Erasmus

- Erasmus desired moral reform of Catholic Church & helped pave way for Reformation, but was unwilling to break from Catholic Church
- Compared to Augustinianism of Luther, Erasmus' theology was tinged with Pelagianism
- Luther's *The Bondage of the Will* (1525) vs. Erasmus' *On Free Will* (1524)
 - Salvation by grace alone not by an act of the will (using sacraments and doing works).
 - Predestination: The hidden and revealed wills of God.
 - God produces a passive disposition, not a free will.



1525: Luther marries Katherine von Bora

A Monk Re-Invents Family Life

- Marriage to Katherine von Bora (Martin was 41)
 - Established model for Protestant Parsonage
 - Parents of 6 children
- Frederick the Wise gave them Luther's former Augustinian cloister as a wedding present; Katie remodeled it as hotel for income



Luther's Wit & Wisdom on Marriage

- *There's a lot to get used to in the first year of marriage. One wakes up in the morning and finds a pair of pigtales on the pillow that were not there before.*
- *If I should ever marry again, I would hew myself an obedient wife out of stone.*
- *In domestic affairs I defer to Katie. Otherwise, I am led by the Holy Spirit.*
- According to one story, Luther locked himself in his study for 3 days, until Katie took the door off the hinges.



Protestants vs. Catholics

- First Diet of Speyer (1526)
 - New policy: *Cujus regio, eius religio* ("whose region, his religion"); ruler's personal religion dictates his subjects' religion
 - Within 3 years, most of N. Germany became Lutheran: state church
- Second Diet of Speyer (1529)
 - Roman Catholics free in Lutheran territories; Lutherans not free in Roman Catholic territories
 - Lutheran princes wrote Protestations; hence, "Protestant Reformation"

Protestants vs. Catholics

- Marbourg Colloquy (1529)
 - Philip of Hesse wanted to unify all Protestants
 - Arranged meeting between Luther & Zwingli to unite German & Swiss Protestants
 - Major doctrinal difference was over Lord's Supper
 - Luther – real presence; Zwingli – memorial
 - Luther wrote *Hoc est meum corpus* on table & would not budge
 - Agreement & alliance could not be achieved

Protestants vs. Catholics

- Diet of Augsburg (1530)
 - Charles V needed unity against Turkish threat & attempted reconciliation of Protestants & Catholics
- Luther could not attend because Edict of Worms was still in effect



Protestants vs. Catholics

- Diet of Augsburg (1530)
 - Melancthon & Luther composed Augsburg Confession
 - Justification by faith
 - Faith not just mental assent
 - New life in Christ produces good works by God's grace, not good deeds of merit for salvation
 - German princes signed; RCC gave one year to recant
 - But war with Turks occupied HRE for 16 yrs.

Martin Luther's Death



- 1546, Luther died: *"When I die, I'm going to come back as a ghost & haunt the popes & his bishops. They'll have far more trouble with the dead Luther than they ever had with the live one."*

Luther's Dying Words

"I am fed up with the world, and it with me. I am like a ripe stool, and the world is like a gigantic anus, and so we're about to let go of each other."

-Luther



Martin Luther's Successor

- Philip Melancthon was named successor
- Real name: Schwarzerd, "Black Earth", Greek: *melan chthon*
- Attended Marbourg Colloquy; co-authored Augsburg Confession



Martin Luther's Legacy

- Salvation: justification by grace through faith
- Lord's Supper: consubstantiation – Christ's presence with the elements
- Infant baptism
- Priesthood of the believer
- Union of church & state – to retain support of German princes
- Anti-semitism



(1) Background



- Luther's early life
- Luther's sense of unworthiness and his fear of God
- Luther's understanding of "passive righteousness"
- Luther's confrontation with the Church
- Luther's marriage to Katherine von Bora

(2) Luther's Teachings



- "Sola Fidei" (Salvation by Faith Alone)
- "Sola Scriptura" (Authority of the Scriptures Alone)
 - Luther's German Translation of the New Testament
- The Priesthood of All Believers
 - Peasant Revolt of 1525
- All Vocations are pleasing to God
- Predestination
- Some latent Catholicism

B. John Calvin (1509-1564)

John Calvin was a French theologian and the founder of Calvinism.

He broke from the Catholic Church around 1530 and began contributing to the Protestant Reformation in Switzerland.

In 1526, he published *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, a theological reference for reformed churches.



John Calvin and the Protestant Reformation in Geneva

Institutionalizing Protestantism



The Spread of Protestantism

- Protestantism spread rapidly in the early 16th century. It grew strong in northern Europe (northern Germany, Scandinavia, the Netherlands, and England) but failed in the Latin countries (Italy, France, and Spain). It was an urban phenomenon and flourished where local magistrates supported it.



John Calvin: Life and Legacy

- John Calvin (1509-1564) was born in Northern France and began his studies of Theology in Paris and was later sent to Orleans and Bourges to study law.
- Calvin, though inspired by Luther, was more restrained, nuanced, and organized.
- Calvin authored the *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, which served as a Protestant counterpoint to the *Summa* of St. Thomas Aquinas.
- Calvin had a complex relationship with Geneva, the center of the international Calvinist movement.



John Calvin



†**Anti-Catholic**

†**Influenced by Martin Luther**

†**Disagreed with Luther's "Salvation through faith alone."**

†**Created his own Protestant religion in Switzerland**

John Calvin

- John Calvin (1509-1564), a French lawyer and theologian, was responsible for the success of the Reformation outside Germany and Scandinavia. He created the patterns of thought that have dominated Western culture throughout the modern era. American culture, in particular, is thoroughly Calvinist.



Conversion and Reform

- Somewhere in the period 1532-1534, Calvin experienced a sudden conversion which he never discussed publicly. Originally a lawyer and northern humanist, he turned to theology and dedicated himself to reforming the church. He began to spread his theological beliefs and within a year he and his friends were in trouble with the authorities – both civil and ecclesiastical.



The Institutes of the Christian Religion

- He wrote *The Institutes of the Christian Religion* (1536) hoping to convince King Francis I that Protestantism posed no threat to his rule. However, the treatise did not have the intended result and Calvin was forced to leave France.



The Power of God

- Calvin emphasized the power of God over sinful and corrupt humanity. Calvin's God demanded obedience. The distance between God and man was bridged only by Christ. Calvin's theology was stern. God's laws must be rigorously obeyed. Social and moral righteousness must be earnestly pursued. Political life must be carefully regulated. Human emotions must be strictly controlled.



John Calvin: Human Depravity

- Calvin rejects sophist or scholastic philosophers who perceive any merit in human laws contributing to the forming of the human soul.
- "Here I only wished to observe, that the whole man, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, is so deluged, as it were, that no part remains exempt from sin. Thus Paul says that all carnal thoughts and affections are enmity against God, and consequently death (Rom. 8:7)
- The soul has no power to aspire toward good. Free will is a fiction.

Predestination



† Calvin believed in:

† Salvation through Predestination

† At birth it is decided if you will go to heaven or hell



Calvin believed in:

† Foreknowledge

† God knows everything that will happen in your life

† Purified approach to life:

† No drinking, swearing, card playing, gambling etc..



Predestination

- Calvin explained salvation in terms of predestination. God grants grace for his own inscrutable reasons and knows in advance who will be saved and who will be condemned to hell. Although people are predestined to salvation or damnation, they can never know their fate with certainty. Nevertheless, Calvinism offered the saint (i.e., the truly predestined man or woman) a sense of self-assurance and righteousness that transformed them.



John Calvin: Predestination

- The salvation of the soul has nothing to do with human acts but is predetermined by God.
- The damned are similarly selected by God.
- This doctrine may be repugnant to reason, but it preserves God's glory and preserves the humility of the believer.

Dedication to God's Law: Sign of Salvation

- Calvinists assumed that only unflinching dedication to God's law could be seen as a sign of salvation, so Calvinism made for stern men and women, active in their congregations and willing to suppress vice in themselves and others.



Revolutionaries: Right to Revolt

- Calvinism could also produce revolutionaries willing to defy any temporal authorities perceived to be in violation of God's laws. For Calvinists, obedience to Christian law became the dominating principle of life.



Geneva Theocracy

- Calvin finally sought refuge in Geneva, a small prosperous Swiss city near the French border. There he eventually established a Protestant church that closely regulated the citizens' personal and social lives. Elders of the Calvinist church governed the city and imposed strict discipline in dress, sexual mores, church attendance, and business affairs.



John Calvin: The Dignity of the Political

- Government is ordained by God and is the highest and most sacred station in mortal life.
- Calvin follows Aquinas in affirming how the political is essential to our humanity.
- How is human depravity reconciled with Calvin's high estimate of the dignity of the political?

John Calvin: The Christian Commonwealth

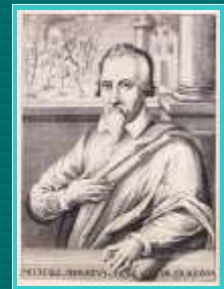
- Godly Kings and princes should sustain religion by laws, edicts, and judgments.
- Calvin joins spiritual and secular functions though he does not do it through the medieval concept of hierarchy of purposes.
- The sting of government can remind people to fear God.
- Calvin prefers a mixed form of government eschewing the extremes of monarchy and democracy.

John Calvin: Forms of Government

- Monarchy has a tendency toward tyranny.
- Aristocracy has a tendency to the interest of a few.
- Democracy has a tendency toward sedition.
- A mixed regime is best to check the vices of human beings.
- Our duty is to obey and submit to legitimate authorities.

Michael Servetus

- They severely punished irreligious and sinful behavior. For example, Calvin condemned the anti-Trinitarian views of Michael Servetus and the episode ended in the notorious trial and burning of Servetus in 1553.



John Calvin



"May little chickens dig out your eyes 100,000 times."

- Calvin speaking to another reformer whose ideas he disagreed with

Appeal to Merchants

- Prosperous merchants and small shopkeepers saw in Calvinism doctrines that justified the self-discipline they already exercised in their own lives and wished to impose on the unruly masses. They particularly approved of Calvin's economic views, for he saw nothing sinful in commercial activities (unlike many Catholic clergy).



Center of International Protestantism

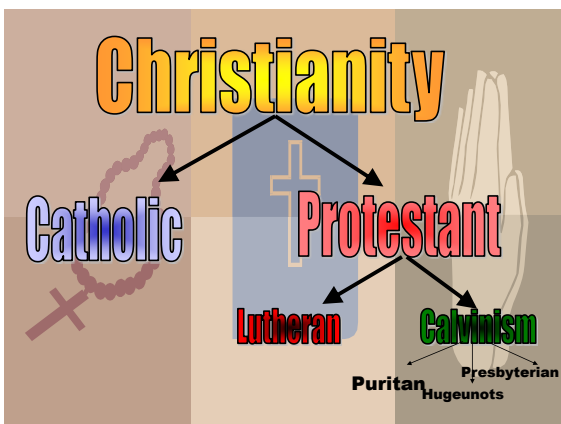
- Geneva became the center of international Protestantism. Calvin trained a new generation of Protestant reformers of many nationalities, who carried his message back to their homelands.



Calvin's *Institutes* became the leading textbook of the new theology. In the second half of the sixteenth century, Calvin's theology of predestination spread into France, England, and the Netherlands, and parts of the Holy Roman Empire.

Revolutionary Ideology

- Calvin always opposed any recourse to violence and supported the authority of magistrates. Yet when monarchy became their persecutor, his followers felt compelled to resist.
 - Calvinist theologians became the first political theologians of modern times to publish arguments for opposition to monarchy, and eventually for political revolution.
 - In France, and later in the Netherlands, Calvinism became a revolutionary ideology, complete with an underground organization, composed of dedicated followers who challenged monarchical authority.



CALVINISM



† **Started in Switzerland - Calvinists**

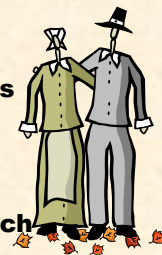
† **England = Puritans**

† **Scotland = Presbyterians**

† **Holland = Dutch Reform**

† **France = Huguenots**

† **Germany = Reform Church**



Puritanism

- In the seventeenth century, the English version of Calvinism, known as Puritanism, performed the same function. Thus, in certain circumstances, Calvinism possessed the moral force to undermine the claims of the monarchical state on the individual.



(1) Background



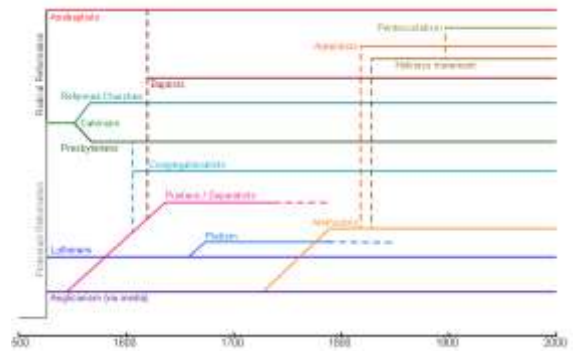
- More of a scholar than Luther
- More of a systematic thinker than Luther
- Calvin's Institutes (1536)
- Early legal training
- Clear-cut moral directives for living
- Relied on Scripture and Augustine primarily for his ideas

(2) Teaching



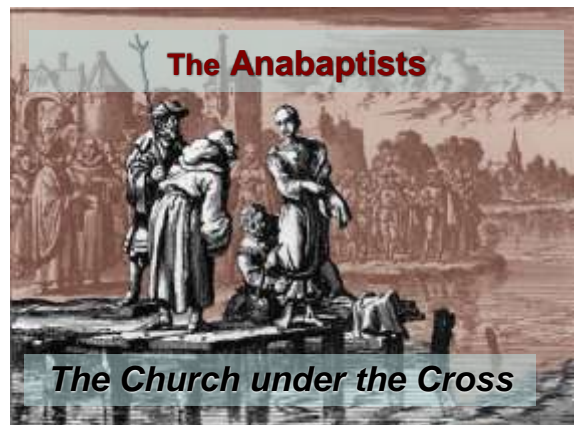
- Predestination
- The right of rebellion --English Civil War
- More of a stress on works than Luther
- Divine calling to all sorts of vocations
- The "invisibility" of the True Church
- Government serves the Church --Michael Servetus
- Just war position
- Calvin's positions on communion and baptism

Branches of Protestantism



C. Radical Reformers

The Anabaptists



The Church under the Cross

Emergence out of Zwingli's Reformation

- 1519, Zwingli began attracting students:
 - Conrad Grebel
 - Felix Manz
 - George Blaurock
- Known as Swiss Brethren; studies called Prophecy Meetings; studied NT in Greek
- Study led to rejection of infant baptism & support of believer's baptism



First Signs of Disagreement

- Second Disputation (October 1523)
 - Grebel opposed Zwingli's hesitation to reform mass
 - Swiss Brethren refused to accept magistrates' decision not to change mass
 - Began meeting at Manz' home for worship & Bible study
- Contacted other Reformers: Luther, Karlstadt, Muntzer for outside encouragement
- Breaking point
 - Brethren openly opposed infant baptism
 - Zwingli called for Third Disputation

Third Disputation – 17 Jan. 1525

- Zwingli recognized that Council would not support rejection of infant baptism; he needed Council's support for his Reformation
- So he called for suppression of Swiss Brethren at public disputation on baptism
- Zwingli coined term "Anabaptists": Re-baptizers
- Decision: Brethren to stop meeting & have children baptized or leave in 8 days

1st Baptism – 21 Jan. 1525

- At home of Felix Manz, George Blaurock asked Conrad Grebel to baptize him
- Then Blaurock baptized others
- Baptism by pouring
- No ordained minister



Anabaptists

- Covenant
 - To live separate from the world
 - To teach the Gospel faithfully
 - To hold steadfastly to the truth
- Significance
 - Formed church after NT model
 - Affirmed absolute lordship of Jesus
 - Affirmed church based on voluntary commitment
 - Refuted popular doctrine of infant baptism
 - Rejected role of magistrate in religion

Anabaptists



- Pattern of preaching/evangelism
 - Proclamation
 - Response
 - Baptism
 - Observance of Lord's Supper
 - Witnessing by new converts

Persecution & Martyrdom



- Ejection from Zurich
- Zwingli accused his former students & friends of sedition
- Grebel, Blaurock & Manz imprisoned many times; sentenced to life imprisonment but escaped
- Grebel died of plague

Felix Manz 1st Anabaptist Martyr

- Manz sentenced to die on 5 Jan. 1527
- Zurich prosecutors decided punishment for 2nd baptism was 3rd baptism: drowning
- Manz's hands bound to his knees, with stick thrust between arms & legs; thrown into icy waters of Limmat River
- Last words: "Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit"



George Blaurock

- On the day of Manz' martyrdom, Blaurock was beaten & banished from Zurich
- Preached throughout Switzerland until banished in April 1527
- Went to Tyrol in Austrian Alps, where many believers were baptized & churches started
- 6 September 1529, burned at stake



Church under the Cross

- Martyrdom was hallmark of "Church under the Cross"; Jesus was their example
- Persecuted by both Catholics & Protestants
- More Anabaptist martyrs in 16th century at hands of Christians than during first 3 centuries under Roman pagans
- Results:
 - Dispersion of Anabaptists & spread of movement
 - Remnants in Germany, Moravia, Netherlands, England
 - Loss of leadership weakened movement

Dirk Willems



- Dirk was imprisoned in Netherlands; escaped through window by rope
- Prison guard chased Dirk across frozen river
- Dirk crosses safely; guard fell through ice
- Dirk rescued guard, who captured him
- Dirk was burned at stake
- Remembered as compassionate Christian who risked recapture to save pursuer

Hans Bret

- Anabaptist baker in Netherlands; imprisoned & tortured for teaching Anabaptist faith
- His letters to his mother detail torture
- Before being burned at stake, tongue screw was used to silence him
- Pastor retrieved screw; married Hans' mother; screw became family heirloom



Michael Sattler (1490-1527)

- Former prior of Benedictine monastery
- Married Margaretha, former nun
- Baptized in 1526; became Anabaptist leader
- 24 Feb. 1527, Schleitheim Confession
 - Baptism: voluntary; for adult believers
 - Ban: church discipline
 - Lord's Supper: memorial; only for baptized
 - Separation of church & state
 - Local church calls, supports, and disciplines pastor
 - Christians should not be magistrates
 - Christians should not swear an oath



Michael Sattler

- Arrested; charged with violations of Catholic doctrine & practice
- Asked for debate; prosecutor replied: "You rascal of a monk, should we dispute with you? The hangman shall dispute with you"
- 20 May 1527, martyred
 - Tongue cut out
 - Chained to wagon
 - Flesh torn with hot tongs
 - Bound to ladder; bag of gunpowder around his neck; pushed into fire
 - Prayed for persecutors
- Margaretha drowned 8 days later



Balthasar Hubmaier

- Anabaptist Reformer (1525-28)
 - Baptized day before Easter; next day, baptized 300
 - Reconstituted church at Waldshut based on believer's baptism
 - Imprisoned at Zurich & released after recanting
 - 1526, formed church at Augsburg
 - 1527, organized Anabaptist church in Nikolsburg, Moravia



Balthasar Hubmaier

- 10 March 1528, in Vienna, burned at stake with sulphur & gunpowder rubbed into his beard
- *"O dear brothers, pray God that he will give me patience in this my suffering. I will die in the Christian faith"*
- Wife Elizabeth drowned in Danube 3 days later

Hubmaier's Doctrines

- Universal religious liberty
- Separation of church & state
- Baptism
 - Essential requirement for proper NT church
 - Not sacramental
 - Prerequisites
 - Hear the word
 - Repent
 - Show faith
 - Confess sins
- Lord's Supper as memorial



Pilgram Marpeck (1495-1556)

- 1528-32, at Strasbourg, led Anabaptist church; opposed Bucer's Reformed covenantal emphases; was expelled
- Settled in Augsburg in South Germany
- Distinguished between purposes of OT & NT
 - OT is promise; NT is fulfillment
 - OT is not equally normative with NT for ecclesiology: OT is preliminary; NT is final
 - OT should not be used to justify theocracy (church-state union) or covenantal interpretation of infant baptism

Menno Simons (1496-1561)

- Former priest in Netherlands; baptized in 1536
- Theology:
 - Discipline through church ban
 - Pacifism: reaction to Münster; refused participation in war
 - Faulty Christology: Christ's nature did not derive from Mary's flesh; instead, Christ's body composed of "celestial flesh"
- Followers settled in America: Mennonites



Hutterites

- Led by Jacob Wiedemann (1528); financed by Jacob Hutter; near Nikolsburg, Moravia
- Peter Riedemann (1506-56) described Hutterite beliefs:



- Christians must forsake private property
- Regenerate person has no desire to own personal goods
- Community of goods is necessary sign of true Church as seen in Acts 2

Biblical Anabaptists' Theology

- Reform church back to primitive, NT model
- **Scripture:** guidelines for church from NT, not OT to justify state-church or persecution of heretics or infant baptism
- **Biblical:** Use Bible as ultimate authority for reconstructing primitive church; examples: Anabaptists, later English Baptists
- **Believer's baptism**
- **Lord's Supper:** memorial; Thanksgiving; sign of fellowship & unity

The Anabaptists



Dutch persecution of Anabaptists (Mennonites)

(1) Background



- Desire to return to the primitive, first-century Church
- High standard of morality valued and pursued
- Bitterly persecuted by both Catholics and other Protestants
- The descendants of the "Anabaptists"
- Ardent missionaries who were harassed for their zeal

(2) Teaching



- Free will—all can be saved
- Adult, "believer" baptism
- Social and economic equality
- Pacifism
- Separation of Church and State
- Unity of the "visible" and "invisible" Church
- Stressed role of the Holy Spirit in the life of the believer—"inner light"
- Simplicity of life and millenarianism—living in the last days

Anabaptists were part of the radical reformation movement of the 16th century. They interpreted biblical texts literally and instituted practices such as believer's baptism that emphasized direct relationship with God over church ritual. Amish, Hutterites, and Mennonites came out of the Anabaptist movement.

Modern Hutterites



Modern Mennonites



Sermon on the Mount

Modern Amish



The Reformation in England

- The Church of England
- John Wycliffe
- William Tyndale
- Myles Coverdale
- John Rogers
- The Great Bible
- English Versions of the Bible
- King James Version
- Henry VIII
- Thomas Cranmer
- Parliamentary Acts
- Queen Mary I
- John Foxe's Book of Martyrs
- Constitutional Monarchy
- The Elizabethan Era
- Puritanism
- John Knox
- The English Civil War
- Commonwealth of England
- The English Restoration
- The Act of Toleration
- The Anglo-Dutch Wars
- The Great Plague of London and the Great Fire of London



The Church of England

The Church of England, though affiliated with Catholicism, separated from Rome in 1534 during the reign of Henry VIII. It is ruled by the English monarch. The Church's seat of power is at Canterbury Cathedral. Its spiritual leader is the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Canterbury Cathedral (left) was founded in the 6th century by Augustine of Canterbury (right).



The Church of England is part of the Catholic Church. It bases its authority on an unbroken line of apostolic succession going back to Saint Peter.

The Church of England emphasizes the teachings of the Church Fathers (early Christian thinkers), particularly the Apostle's Creed, the Nicene Creed, and the Athanasian Creed.

Apostolic Succession: A line of bishops originating with the original apostles.

Apostle's Creed

Excerpt from the Anglican Book of Common Prayer

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth: And in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, Born of the Virgin Mary, Suffered under Pontius Pilate, Was crucified, dead, and buried: He descended into hell: The third day he rose again from the dead: He ascended into heaven, And sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty: From thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.



Nicene Creed

Excerpt from the Anglican Book of Common Prayer

We believe in one God, the Father, the Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, of all that is, seen and unseen. We believe in one Lord, Jesus Christ, the only Son of God, eternally begotten of the Father, God from God, Light from Light, true God from true God, begotten, not made, of one Being with the Father; through him all things were made.

Constantine and the bishops holding the Nicene Creed of 381 CE



Athanasian Creed, excerpt from the *Book of Common Prayer*

- Whoever wants to be saved should above all cling to the Catholic faith. Whoever does not guard it whole and inviolable will doubtless perish eternally.
- Now this is the Catholic faith: We worship one God in trinity and the Trinity in unity, neither confusing the persons nor dividing the divine being.
- For the Father is one person, the Son is another, and the Spirit is still another.

Athanasius of Alexandria

Shield of the Trinity



John Wycliffe preached for reform of the Church of England during the 14th century.

His supporters were called Lollards.

Wycliffe and Lollard preachers



The extent of Wycliffe's influence in England



Wycliffe translated the Vulgate Bible into English in 1382. Below: The Gospel of John from a 14th-century copy of Wycliffe's Bible.



The Vulgate Bible was a Latin version translated by Saint Jerome between 382 and 405 CE.



William Tyndale translated the New Testament into English in 1525.

In 1536 he was condemned to death for heresy. He was strangled to death while tied at the stake; then his body was burned.

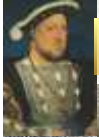


Myles Coverdale published the first complete printed English Bible in 1535.

John Rogers ("Thomas Matthew") printed the first English Bible translated from Hebrew and Greek Bibles in 1537. He was executed as a heretic under Mary I of England.



In 1539, King Henry VIII directed the Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Cranmer, to publish a new English version of the Bible. Miles Coverdale was hired to prepare the "Great Bible," as it was called for its large size.



Henry VIII; Thomas Cranmer; The Martyrdom of Cranmer



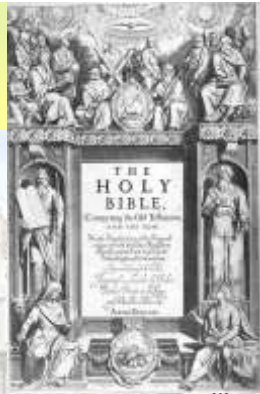
200

English Versions of the Bible

The Great Bible was published in 1558. The Geneva Bible was completed and published in 1560. The Douay-Rheims Bible was printed between 1582 (New Testament) and 1610 (Old Testament).



In 1604 King James I of England (below) commissioned an English version of the Bible which has come to be known as the Authorized King James Version.



King James Version, 1611

ENGLISH REFORMATION



Created by Lisa Sydeski
Thomas Jefferson High School

CAUSES – ENGLISH REFORMATION

- ✚ RELIGIOUS DISPUTES
- ✚ ECONOMIC/POLITICAL GAIN
- ✚ PERSONAL/EMOTIONAL



HENRY

- ✚ Founder of the Dynasty
- ✚ War of the Roses (1455-1485)
- ✚ Lancaster (Henry VII vs. York (Elizabeth))
- ✚ Maintained Peace
- ✚ Stability and Order





Henry VIII was responsible for the separation of the Church of England from the Roman Catholic Church in 1534.



PRIOR TO THE BREAK

- Henry VIII – Catholic
- 1521 – *Defense of the Seven Sacraments* – against Luther
- Pope Leo X (1515-1521) – “Defender of the Faith”



THE TUDORS (1485-1603)

- HENRY VII (1485-1509)
- HENRY VIII (1509-1547)
- EDWARD VI (1547-1553)
- Lady Jane Grey (1554)
- MARY I (1553-1558)
- ELIZABETH I (1558-1603)



The Problem



Some rights reserved by USCPSC

Bad Luck



NAME	BIRTH	DEATH
Miscarried Daughter	31 January 1510	
Henry, Duke of Cornwall	1 January 1511	23 February 1511
Unnamed Son	October 1513	
Henry, Duke of Cornwall	December 1514	
Mary I, Queen of England	18 February 1516	17 November 1558
Unnamed Daughter	10 November 1518	16 November 1518

Survivor

Data Courtesy of Wikipedia
Grim Reaper icon by Andrew Cameron

- Henry VIII wanted Pope Clement VII to grant him an annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon.
- Catherine had suffered several miscarriages and Henry VIII wanted a son to carry on the House of Tudor.
- Henry VIII wanted to marry Anne Boleyn.
- At the time, Clement VII was a captive of Emperor Charles V, Catherine's nephew. Clement felt obligated to refuse the annulment.

Pope Clement VII

Catherine of Aragon

Anne Boleyn

Emperor Charles V



Annulment

This Never Happened
Became known as
“The Matter”

Affinity

Canon Law did not allow a man to marry his deceased brother's wife.

Affinity

Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy brother's wife: it is thy brother's nakedness.

(Leviticus 18:16)

Dispensation



The previous Pope had granted an exception to this rule.



God's Judgment?

And there's another woman



Annulment

This Never Happened



Thomas Cranmer was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, the head of the Church of England.

- He approved the marriage between Henry and Anne.
- Cranmer introduced many reforms that helped solidify the Church of England.
- Cranmer introduced the *Book of Common Prayer* to unify the new church.
- The prayer book was approved by the English Parliament in the Act of Uniformity of 1549.
- Cranmer was tried for treason and heresy and put to death under the rule of Mary I in 1556.



230

Pope Clement VII excommunicated Henry VIII in 1533 and nullified the marriage between Henry and Anne Boleyn.



Clement VII



Henry VIII had himself declared Supreme Head of the Church in England in 1534, thereby separating the Church of England from the Church of Rome.



Henry VIII was responsible for the separation of the Church of England from the Roman Catholic Church in 1534.

The English Parliament approved many acts introduced by Henry VIII to reduce the pope's authority in England.

- *Submission of the Clergy Act* required all clergy to accept Henry's authority.
- *Supplication against the Ordinaries Act* limited the ability of the clergy to protest.
- *Act in Restraint of Appeals* forbade the clergy from protesting to the papacy.
- *Act Concerning Peter's Pence and Dispensations* denied Rome the ability to collect money from English churches.
- *Treasons Act* made speaking out against the king as head of the Church a capital offense.
- *Dissolution of the Monasteries Act* closed all monasteries and seized their assets.



233

#stacks



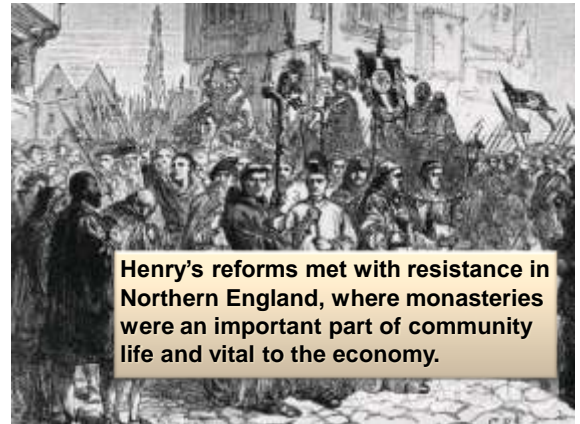
Some rights reserved by stevendepolo

Landed Gentry

Henry sold land on the cheap, bolstering the Gentry (English landowning class).



Thomas Gainsborough - Mr and Mrs Andrews (1749)



While Henry reigned, few changes were made in doctrine and practice to differentiate the Anglican Church from the Roman Catholic



Henry VIII wives

1509-1537



Katharine of Aragon

16th December 1485 to 7th January 1536

- Youngest surviving child of the 'Catholic Kings' of Spain.
- Age 3, promised to Henry VII eldest son Prince Arthur.
- Age 16, married Prince Arthur until he died 6 months later.
- Age 23, married King Henry VIII on June 11th 1509 in Greyfriars Church, Greenwich.
- Age 30, gave birth to Princess Mary.
- Age 47, King Henry divorced her to marry Anne Boleyn.
- Died 7th January 1536 of a broken heart, aged 50.



Anne Boleyn

1501/02 to 19th May 1536

- We don't know her date of birth, it is guessed to be 1501/02.
- She was a lady-in-waiting to Henry VIII sister in France.
- She apparently had an extra finger on her left hand.
- Aged about 31, she married King Henry VIII on January 25th 1533 in Westminster Abbey.
- Aged about 31, she gave birth to Princess Elizabeth.
- Accused of witchcraft and treason she was sentenced to death by her own uncle.
- Died 19th May 1536 in the Tower of London, she was beheaded, aged about 34.



Jane Seymour

1504-09 to 24th October 1537

- We don't know her date of birth, it is guessed to be between 1504-09.
- She was Lady-in-waiting to Anne Boleyn.
- Aged between 27-32, she married King Henry VIII on 20th May 1536 in York Place.
- It is said that she was the favourite wife of Henry VIII.
- On 12th October 1537 she gave birth to Prince Edward.
- Jane grew sick after giving birth.
- She died on 24th October 1537, aged between 28-33.



Anne of Cleves

1516 to 1557

- Born in Dusseldorf (Germany) in 1516.
- Holbein, a famous artist from the era, was commissioned to paint her portrait for Henry VIII before he met her.
- Age 24, married King Henry VIII on January 6th 1540 in Greyfriars Church, Greenwich.
- 4 months later she allowed King Henry VIII to have the marriage annulled.
- Henry ensured she was well taken care of and she lived a happy independent life with many homes in England.
- Died 1557 of illness aged 41.



**Kathryn
Howard**

1521 to 13th February 1542

- We don't know her date of birth, it is guessed to be 1521.
- She was a lady-in-waiting to Anne of Cleves and the cousin of the ill fated Anne Boleyn.
- Henry called her his 'Rose without a Thorn'.
- Aged about 19, she married King Henry VIII on July 28th 1540 in Oatlands Palace, Surrey.
- Accused of adultery she was sentenced to death.
- Died 13th February 1542 (6 years after her cousin) in the Tower of London, she was beheaded, aged about 20.



Katharine Parr

1512 to 5th September 1548

- Born in 1512. She was twice widowed and childless.
- Aged 30, she married King Henry VIII on 12th July 1543 in Hampton Court Palace.
- Henry tried to have her sentenced to death but was unsuccessful
- Henry passed away 28th January 1547.
- She promptly married Thomas Seymour, brother of Jane Seymour, as soon as Henry died.
- Katharine had a baby girl on the 30th August 1548 but soon became ill and passed away 6 days later aged 35.

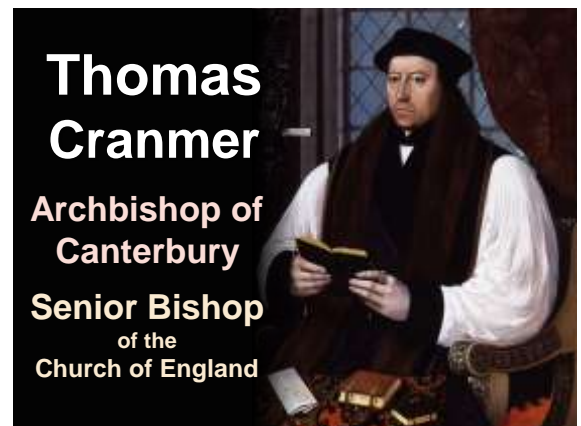
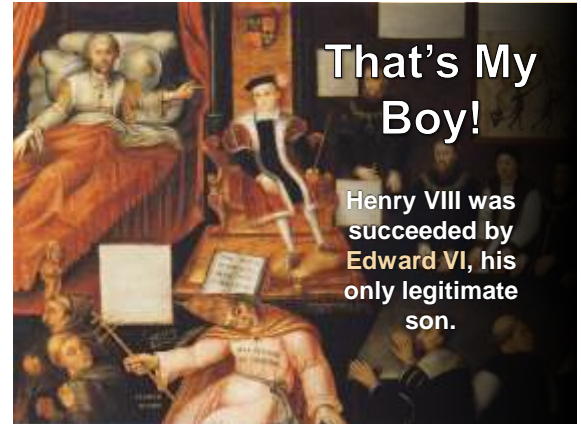


Wives of HENRY VIII



Legacy of HENRY VIII





Book of Common Prayer

Cranmer wrote a new service book for the Church of England.



Clerical Celibacy

Unlike Catholic priests, Anglican priests can marry.



The Lady Jane Grey



The Lady Jane Grey

Edward tried unsuccessfully to will the throne to a Protestant relative.



MARY I

- 🏰 (r. 1553-1558)
- 🏰 Daughter of Henry VIII & Catherine of Aragon
- 🏰 Devout Catholic
- 🏰 Married Philip II (Spain) 1555
- 🏰 "Bloody Mary"
- 🏰 Burned 300 Protestants



Queen Mary I succeeded Edward VI, the son of Henry VIII, who died at age 20.

- 🏰 Mary I was a Roman Catholic.
- 🏰 She wanted to end the Protestant movement in England.
- 🏰 She married Philip II of Spain, son of Charles V.
- 🏰 They became co-rulers of England and Spain.



Mary I

Daughter of Henry VIII
& Catherine of Aragon

**Restored
Catholicism**



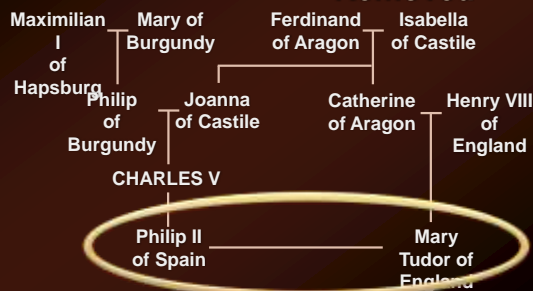
Philip II of Spain

**Mary's
Catholic
Husband**



First Cousins

Once Removed



The Marian Persecutions refers to the arrest and execution of Protestant reformers during the reign of Mary I of England.

At least 284 people were executed for their religious beliefs.

Queen Mary I became known as "Bloody Mary" for the severity of the persecutions.



Johan Hooper, Anglican bishop of Gloucester and Worcester, in Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*.



269

Bloody Mary



Photo by Anthony

Martyr



Thomas Cranmer was one of nearly 300 Protestants burned at the stake as a heretic during Bloody Mary's reign.



John Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, published in 1563, documented the atrocities of "Bloody Mary."



John Knox

Church of Scotland
[Presbyterian]
Calvinist-Influenced

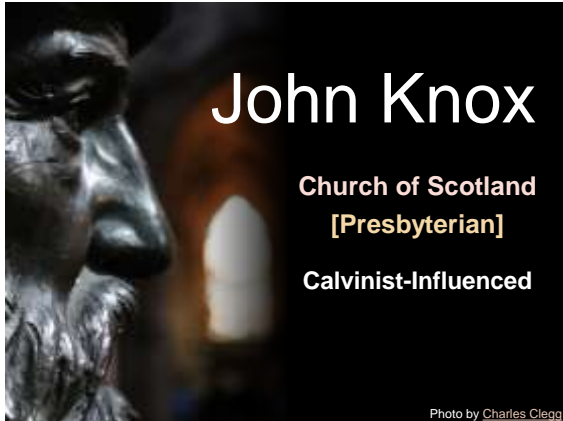


Photo by Charles Clegg

John Knox

The First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women (1558)



Photo by Charles Clegg

"I fear not to say, that the day of vengeance, which shall apprehend that horrible monster Jezebel of England, and such as maintain her monstrous cruelty, is already appointed in the counsel of the eternal. I very believe that it is so nigh, that she shall not reign so long in tyranny as hitherto she has done."

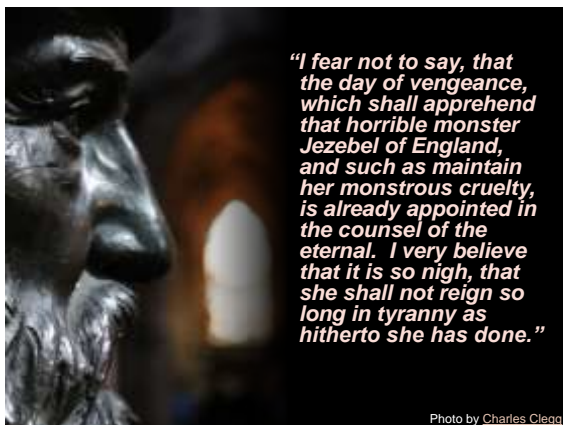


Photo by Charles Clegg

d.
11/17/1558





A constitutional monarchy is a form of government in which the power of the monarch is regulated by a written code of laws.

- The foundations of the England's constitutional monarchy were established in 1215 with the Magna Carta.
- The Bill of Rights of 1689, passed by Parliament, established the constitutional monarchy in England.
- King William III and his wife Queen Mary II were joint sovereigns subject to the Bill of Rights.

John I signs the Magna Carta



English Bill of Rights of 1689




William and Mary




The Elizabethan Era

- The Elizabethan Era is considered to be the Golden Age of English history.
- It is named after the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558–1603).
- This period of time is noted for the works of William Shakespeare, the Protestant Reformation, and English exploration overseas.


Elizabeth I



William Shakespeare



Composer William Byrd





Act of Uniformity

- In the same year, the Act of Uniformity mandated a revised version of the second Book of Common Prayer for every English parish.



Thirty-Nine Articles

- In 1563, the issuance of the Thirty-Nine Articles of Religion, made a moderate Protestantism the official religion within the Church of England.



1. Everyone would be compelled to attend Sunday services in the Church of England.

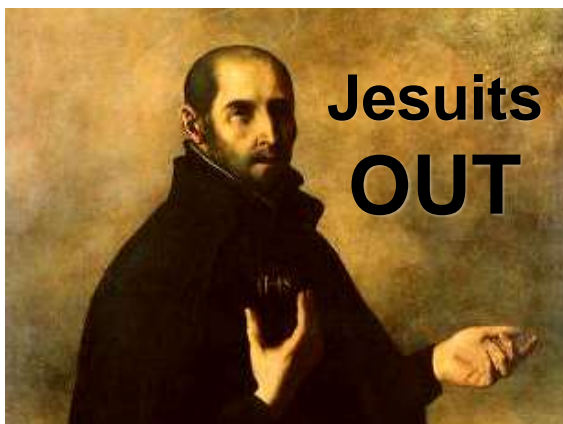
2. Several Catholic practices would be retained.

Supreme Governor

Supreme Governor

- In 1559, an Act of Supremacy passed parliament, repealing all the anti-Protestant legislation of Mary Tudor and asserting Elizabeth's right as "supreme governor" over both spiritual and temporal affairs.







Elizabeth's 44 year reign established England as a Protestant kingdom.



ELIZABETH I

- 🚩 (r. 1558-1603)
- 🚩 Daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn
- 🚩 "I may not be a lion, but I am a lion's cub, and I have a lion's heart"
- 🚩 "Virgin Queen"
- 🚩 The Last TUDOR



The Elizabethan Religious Settlement

- 🚩 The Elizabethan Religious Settlement established order in the Church of England.
- 🚩 The Act of Supremacy of 1559 re-established the Church of England's independence from Rome.
- 🚩 Queen Elizabeth I was made the Supreme Governor of the Church of England.
- 🚩 The Act of Uniformity of 1559 established a common liturgy through the *Book of Common Prayer*.



Elizabeth I at prayer



Prayer Book 1559



304

The *Thirty-Nine Articles of Religion* were established in 1563 to define the doctrine of the Church of England.

Canterbury Cathedral, the seat of the Anglican Church (Church of England)



Prayer book of 1662

305

ELIZABETH I

- 🚩 ABSOLUTISM????
- 🚩 Politique
- 🚩 Parliament – Legislation
- 🚩 Religious upheaval – 30 years
- 🚩 RELIGIOUS UNITY = POLITICAL UNITY
- 🚩 ANGLICAN CHURCH



PARLIAMENT



MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS

- 🚩 (1542-1587)
- 🚩 Stuart
- 🚩 Cousin of Elizabeth I
- 🚩 Queen of Scotland (1542-1567)
- 🚩 Catholic = heir to the throne
- 🚩 Imprisoned 19 years
- 🚩 Beheaded



V. The Counter-Reformation: The Catholic Response

Ingredients



- Reformation shaped the form and rapidity of the Catholic response
- Council of Trent (1545-1563)
- The Society of Jesus ("Jesuits")—1534
 - Ignatius Loyola
- The Inquisition
- The Index
- Renewed religious emotionalism
 - Baroque Art
- Religious warfare and a new Bible

CATHOLIC REFORMATION

Counter Reformation



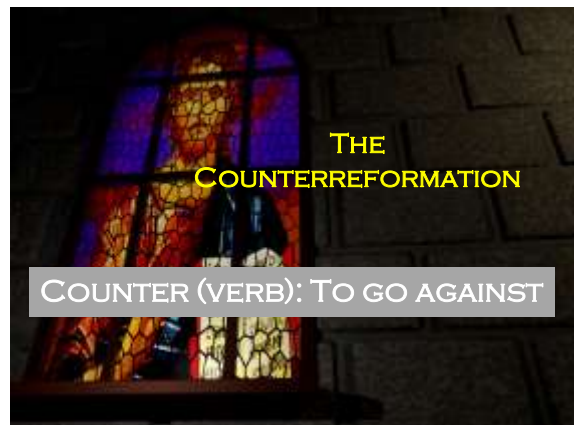
Some rights reserved by Laurence OP

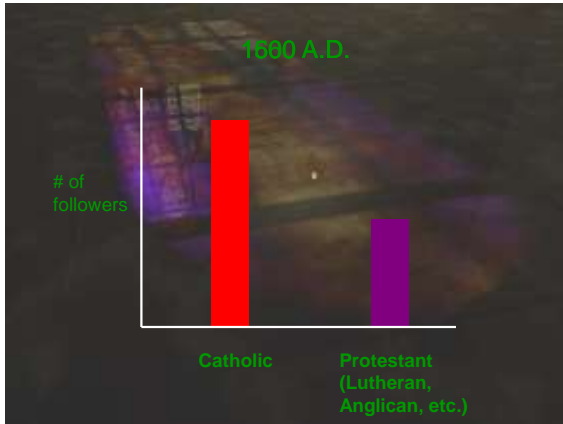
The Counter-Reformation



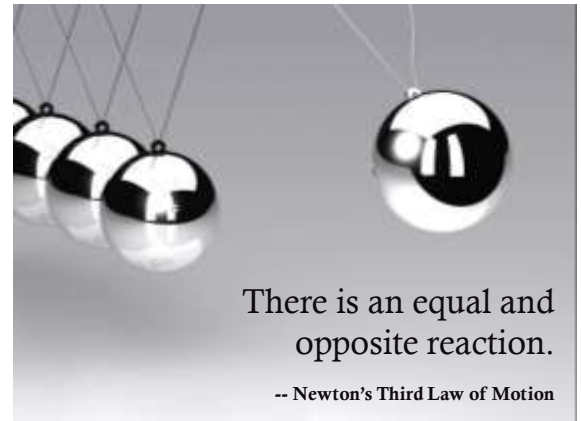
THE COUNTERREFORMATION

COUNTER (VERB): TO GO AGAINST





- The Catholic Church wanted to stop the spread of Protestantism.
- It was losing followers which meant it was losing money.
- They refocused on strictly following the commands and rules of the Church.





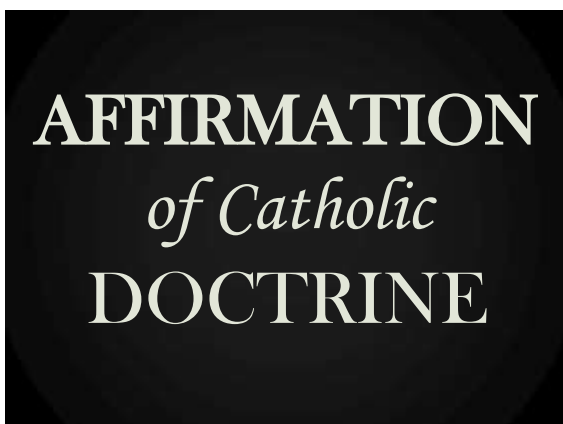
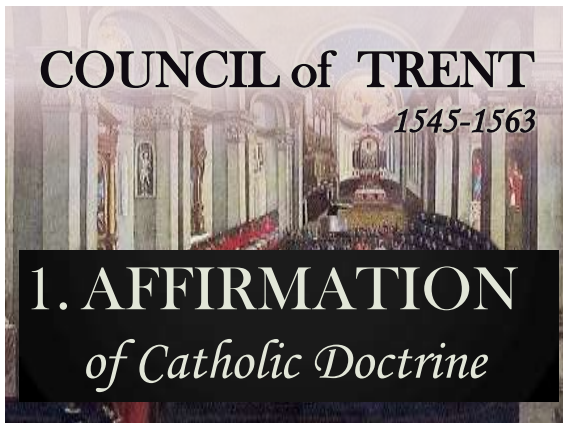
THE COUNCIL OF TRENT

- Called by Pope Paul III (1534-1549)
- 1545-1573
- Three-fold purpose
- Stop the spread of Protestantism
- Stop the abuses within RCC
- Reaffirm Church Doctrine

EUROPE AFTER THE REFORMATION

Legend:

- Lutheran
- Catholic
- Calvinist
- Anglican (Church of England)
- Huguenot colonies



Sources of Authority

Scripture
The Foundation of Catholic Doctrine

Tradition
Respect for Precedent

Magisterium
Teaching Authority of Pope & Bishops

Sola Scriptura

ANATHEMA

ANATHEMA

If any one shall say, that man may be justified before God by his own works, whether done through the strength of human nature, or through the teaching of the law, without the divine grace through Jesus Christ; **let him be anathema.**

-- Canon I on Justification

Source: heritageliblechurch.com

ANATHEMA

If any one shall say, that, since Adam's sin, the free will of man is lost and extinguished; or, that it is a thing with a name only, yea, a title without a reality, a figment... **let him be anathema.**

-- Canon V on Justification

Source: heritageliblechurch.com

ANATHEMA

If any one shall say, that by faith alone the impious is justified; so as to mean that nothing else is required to co-operate in order unto the obtaining the grace of justification... **let him be anathema.**

-- Canon IX on Justification

Source: heritageliblechurch.com

ANATHEMA

If any one shall say, that the sacraments of the New Law were not all instituted by Jesus Christ, our Lord; or, that they are more, or less than seven... **let him be anathema.**

-- Canon I on the Sacraments

Source: heritageliblechurch.com

ANATHEMA

If any one shall say, that baptism is...
not necessary unto salvation; **let him**
be anathema.

-- Canon V on Baptism

Source: heritagebiblechurch.com

ANATHEMA

If any one shall deny, that, in the
sacrament of the most holy Eucharist, are
verily, really, and substantially contained
the body and blood... of our Lord Jesus
Christ... **let him be anathema.**

-- Canon I on the Eucharist

Source: heritagebiblechurch.com

REFORMATION *of Church* PRACTICE



Quality of
Priests

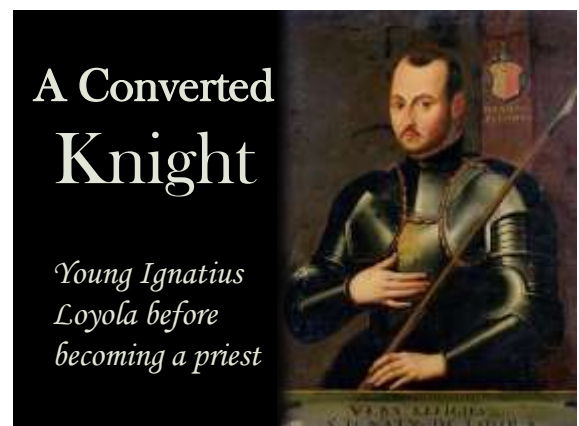
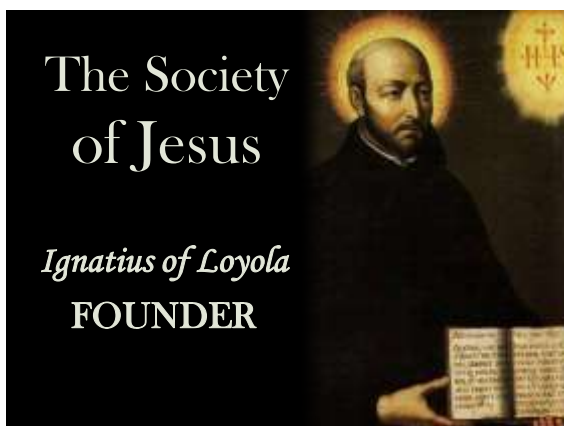
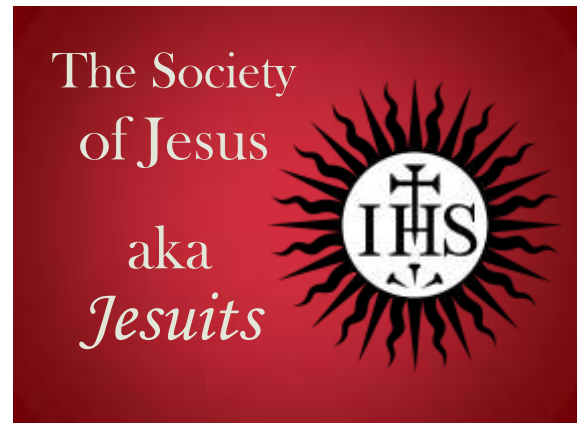
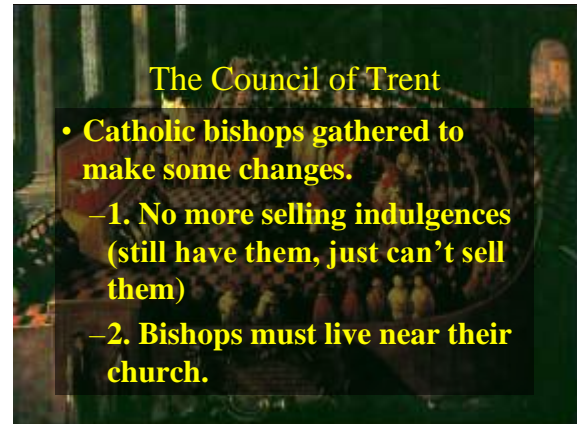
Some rights reserved by jaglar del zips

Seminaries

Schools for Training Priests

Some rights reserved by informatique

~~Corruption~~





MISSION:

Counter-Reformation

EDUCATION

EDUCATION

*Jesuit schools and universities
still thrive all over the world.*

Spiritual Exercises

*Emphasis on
Personal Piety*



1ST RULE

*All judgment laid aside, we ought to
have our mind ready and prompt to
obey, in all, the true Spouse of Christ
our Lord, which is our holy Mother
the Church Hierarchical.*

9TH RULE

to praise all precepts of the Church, keeping the mind prompt to find reasons in their defence and in no manner against them.

13TH RULE

To be right in everything, we ought always to hold that the white which I see...

IS BLACK

if the Hierarchical Church so decides it.

Spiritual Exercises

THE SOCIETY OF JESUS

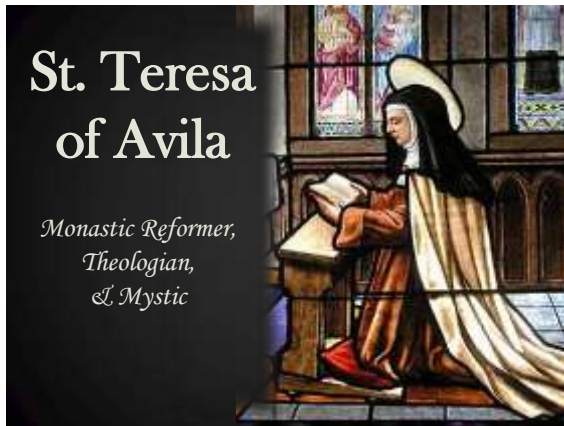
- Jesuits
- Ignatius of Loyola
- 1548 – *Spiritual Exercises*
- Spiritual leader who fought Protestantism – preserved Catholicism in Germany, Poland, and Belgium
- New converts – India, China, Japan, and North America



The Jesuits

- A group of Catholics who followed Church rules obsessively.
- Penance (working off sins) was a key teaching.
- They hoped this would help remove the corruption but not ruin the church.

The Revival of *Spirituality*



simplicity



SUCCESS? / FAILURE

- Strong leadership from a succession of Popes continued reform
- Religious unity destroyed
- Religious Wars
- State gained power at the expense of the Church
- Encouraged education

COMPETITION



The Missionaries



- The churches were now competing for members.
- Each sent missionaries around the world to find new converts.
- This led to “discovering” America and new relationships with Japan.



•Protestant England settled in what is now the United States.

•Catholic Spain and France settled in what is now Mexico and South America.



Things to Remember

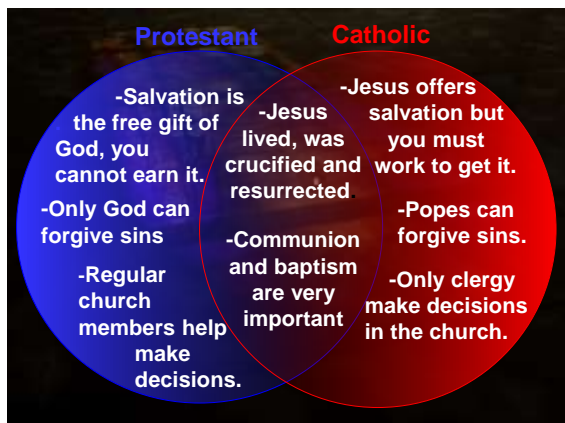
1. Problems in the church like selling indulgences led to the Reformation.
2. Martin Luther and others argued that God provided salvation, not the church.

3. France and Spain remained Catholic and spread Catholicism to Mexico and South America.

4. England and Germany became Protestant and spread Protestantism into what is now the USA.



CHURCH DIFFERENCES



VI. Results of the Reformation



Germany was politically weakened and fragmented
 Christian Church was splintered in the West
 100 Years of Religious Warfare
 Right of Rebellion introduced by both Jesuits and Calvinists
 Pope's power increased
 Furthered societal individualism and secularism
 Growing doubt and religious skepticism

VI. Results of Reformation (cont)



- Political stability valued over religious truth
- Calvinism boosted the commercial revolution
- Witch craze swept Europe in the 1600's
 - Between 1561-1670, 3000 people in Germany, 9000 people in Switzerland and 1000 people in England were executed as witches
- Possible reasons for this witchcraft craze

Puritanism was a movement that fought for greater reforms in the Church of England.

The Puritans were inspired by the Anabaptist movement.

They were critical of the *Book of Common Prayer* for being too close to Roman Catholicism.

Puritans were tolerated under King James I.

When Charles I succeeded King James I in 1636, he attempted to eliminate the practices of the Puritans in England.



Many Puritans left England to settle in America.
 They arrived at the Jamestown Settlement Colony in 1607 and Plymouth Rock in 1620.
 John Winthrop led the foundation of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630.



The Winthrop fleet

Jamestown church

Pilgrims at Thanksgiving



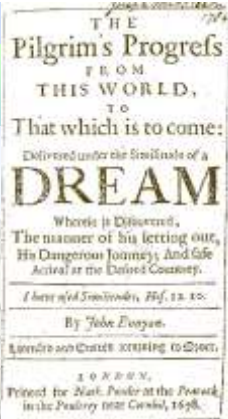
374



The Pilgrim's Progress

The Pilgrim's Progress from This World to That Which Is to Come was written by John Bunyan in February 1678.

Christian begins his journey



John Knox was a Scottish clergyman and leader of the Protestant Reformation.

He is considered the founder of the Presbyterian denomination, which arose in Scotland during the 16th century.
 He was strongly influenced by John Calvin.



The English Civil War lasted from 1641-1651 and was fought between supporters of the Parliament (Parliamentarians) and supporters of the monarchy under Charles I (Royalists).

The civil war was fought in three phases.
 The Royalists were defeated in 1646 but began a fresh war in 1648.

Charles I during the first civil war

Reenactment of the Battle of Naseby



378

The Second English Civil War lasted from 1648 to 1649.

After the war ended, the English Parliament tried Charles I for treason.

He was found guilty and beheaded at the Palace of Whitehall.

Right: Trial of Charles I
 Below: Execution of Charles I



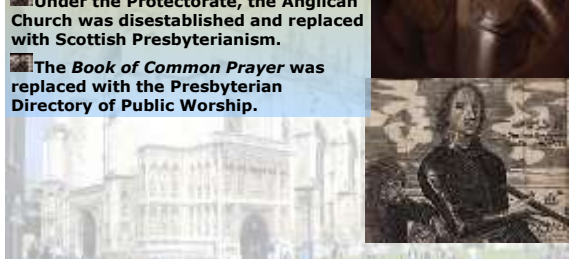
The Third English Civil War lasted from 1649 to 1651.

- A Royalist-instigated war in Ireland was suppressed by Oliver Cromwell in 1650.
- Cromwell led a campaign against a Royalist uprising in Scotland directed by Charles II, son of Charles I.
- Charles II had been proclaimed king of Scotland on February 5, 1649, and crowned on January 1, 1651.
- The third civil war ended with Cromwell's victory at the Battle of Worcester.



The Protectorate of the Commonwealth of England was a republican form of government ruled by the English Parliament, known as the Rump Parliament, and led by Oliver Cromwell, titled Lord Protector from 1653–1659.

- Under the Protectorate, the Anglican Church was disestablished and replaced with Scottish Presbyterianism.
- The *Book of Common Prayer* was replaced with the Presbyterian Directory of Public Worship.



The English Restoration

- Charles II fled to Europe after the Scottish defeat by Cromwell in 1651.
- The death of Cromwell in 1658 led to political unrest.
- The English Parliament restored Charles II as king of England and Ireland on April 23, 1661.
- The Church of England was re-established under his reign.



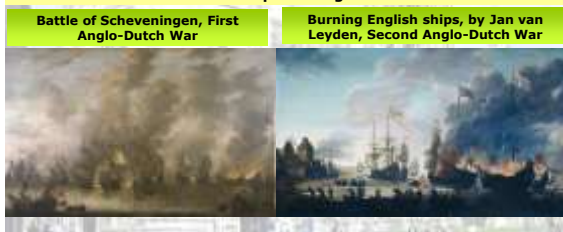
The Act of Toleration of 1689 granted rights to non-conformists such as Baptists, Congregationalists and Quakers, but not Roman Catholics.

Congregationalists (left) and Quakers (right) were religious non-conformists.



The Anglo-Dutch Wars

- The First Anglo-Dutch War was fought between England and the Dutch Republic in 1652–1654.
- All of the Anglo-Dutch wars were naval battles over trade disputes.
- England won the war and gained a monopoly over trade with its colonies.
- The Second Anglo-Dutch War, from 1665 to 1667, was England's attempt to end Dutch domination over world trade.
- The Dutch were victorious in protecting their overseas interests.



- During the Third Anglo-Dutch War (1672–1674), England and France joined their naval forces to attack the Dutch.
- The war ended with little resolved except that the Dutch had to pay a penalty to England.
- After the Glorious Revolution of 1688, England was ruled by Dutch-born William III of Orange and his wife Mary.
- All Anglo-Dutch fleets were put under English command.
- England prospered greatly, while the Netherlands went into decline.



The Great Plague of London and the Great Fire of London, 1665–1666

■ In 1665, London was struck by bubonic plague, killing 20% of the population, about 100,000 people.

■ The following year the Great Fire of London broke out, destroying the homes of almost 90% of the city's inhabitants.



386