Lesson 3: The Protestant Reformation

Topic 10: The Renaissance and Reformation (1300-1650)
BELLWORK

-Log onto Pearson and read the Start Up: Reformation Ideas Reach England

-Analyze this engraving of King Henry VIII of England, on his throne with Pope Clement VII under his feet.

-Answer the question:

What does the image suggest about Henry VIII’s attitude toward the Roman Catholic Church and the fate of the Reformation in England?
OBJECTIVES

Describe the new ideas that Protestant sects embraced

Understand why England formed a new church

Analyze how the Catholic Church reformed itself

Explain why many groups faced persecution during the Reformation

Explain the impact of the Reformation
STANDARDS

Concept 4: Renaissance and Reformation

PO 2. Explain how the ideas of the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Reformation (e.g., secular authority, individualism, migration, literacy and vernacular, the arts) affected society
An Explosion of Protestant Sects

Across Europe, Catholic monarchs and the Catholic Church fought back against the Protestant challenge. They also took steps to reform the Church and restore its spiritual leadership in the Christian world.
An Explosion of Protestant Sects

Hundreds of new Protestant sects sprang up

Some developed their own versions of the teachings of Luther or Calvin, or Ulrich Zwingli

Others developed ideas that were increasingly radical
Radical Reformers

A number of groups rejected the practice of infant baptism, arguing infants are too young to understand what it means to accept the Christian faith.

They became known as Anabaptists.

Most were peaceful and called for religious toleration.

They also put forward the idea of the separation of church and state.
Radical Reformers

Despite harsh persecution for their threat to the traditional order, these groups influenced Protestant thinking in many countries.

Today, the Baptists, Mennonites, and Amish all trace their religious ancestry to the Anabaptists.
The English Reformation

In England, religious leaders like John Wycliffe had called for Church reform as early as the 1300s.

By the 1520s, some English clergy were exploring Protestant ideas.

The break with the Catholic Church, however, was the work not of religious leaders but of King Henry VIII.

For political reasons, Henry wanted to end papal control over the English Church.
Henry VIII Seeks an Annulment

Young **Henry VIII** stood firmly against the Protestant revolt.

The pope awarded him the title “Defender of the Faith” for a pamphlet that Henry wrote denouncing Luther.

In 1527 an issue arose that set Henry at odds with the Church.

After 18 years of marriage, Henry and his wife, **Catherine of Aragon**, had only one surviving child, **Mary Tudor**.

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**Henry VIII**

**Catherine of Aragon**

**Mary Tudor**
Early Reformers

Henry felt that England’s stability depended on his having a male heir. He wanted to divorce Catherine and marry a new wife, hoping she would bear him a son. Because Catholic law did not permit divorce, he asked the pope to annul his marriage. The pope refused, no wanting to offend the Holy Roman emperor Charles V, Catherine’s nephew.
Henry VIII Breaks with the Church

Henry was furious and had Parliament pass a series of laws that took the English Church from the pope’s control and placed it under his rule.

1534 Act of Supremacy made Henry “the only supreme head on Earth of the Church of England”
Henry VIII Breaks with the Church

Henry had appointed Thomas Cranmer as archbishop.

Cranmer had annulled the king’s marriage to Catherine.

Henry married Anne Boleyn, a noble lady-in-waiting to Catherine.

Anne gave birth to a daughter, Elizabeth.

Henry married four more times, but had only one son, Edward.
Henry VIII Breaks with the Church

Many loyal Catholics refused to accept the Act of Supremacy and were executed for treason.

Among them was the well-known English humanist, Sir Thomas More.

More was later canonized, or recognized as a saint, by the Catholic Church.
The Church of England

Between 1536 and 1540, Henry ordered the closing of all convents and monasteries in England and seized their lands and wealth for the crown. This became known as the dissolution of Catholic monasteries in England. This move brought new wealth to the monarchy.
The Church of England

Henry granted some church lands to nobles and other high-ranking citizens. This secured their support for the Anglican Church, as the new Church of England was called. Henry used much of his newly acquired wealth to pursue wars in Europe.
The Church of England

Henry’s was not a religious radical

He had no use for most Protestant doctrines

Aside from breaking away from Rome and allowing use of the English Bible, he kept most Catholic forms of worship
Religious Turmoil

When Henry died in 1547, his nine-year-old son, Edward VI, inherited the throne.

His advisers were devout Protestants who pushed for Calvinist reforms.

Thomas Cranmer drew up the *Book of Common Prayer* to be used in the Anglican Church.

It imposed a moderate form of Protestant service but preserved many Catholic doctrines.
When Edward died, his half-sister Mary Tudor came to the throne. A pious Catholic, she was determined to make England Catholic once more. She failed, but not before hundreds of English Protestants, including Archbishop Cranmer, were burned at the stake for heresy.
The Elizabethan Settlement

On Mary’s death, the throne passed to her half-sister, Elizabeth.

Elizabeth had survived court intrigues, including the religious swings under Edward and Mary.

As queen, Elizabeth adopted a policy of religious compromise.

She moved cautiously at first but gradually enforced reforms that both moderate Catholics and Protestants could accept.
The Elizabethan Settlement

This policy of compromise the Elizabethan settlement

English replaced Latin as the language of the Anglican service

The Book of Common Prayer was restored, revised to make it more acceptable to Catholics

Much of the Catholic ritual was kept

The Church of England also kept the hierarchy of bishops and archbishops

Elizabeth affirmed that the monarch was the head of the Anglican Church

She preserved many traditional Catholic ideas, but firmly established England as a Protestant nation

She worked to restore unity, and England escaped the kinds of religious wars that tore apart other European countries in the 1500s
The Catholic Reformation

As the Protestant Reformation swept across northern Europe, a vigorous reform movement took hold within the Catholic Church.

The leader of the Catholic Reformation was Pope Paul III.

1530s and 1540s, the pope set out to revive the moral authority of the Church.
The Catholic Reformation

To end corruption within the papacy, he appointed reformers to top posts.
They and their successors led the Catholic Reformation for the rest of the century.
The pope called the Council of Trent in 1545 and met off and on for almost 20 years.

Reaffirmed the traditional Catholic views that Protestants had challenged.

Salvation comes through faith and good works, declared that the Christian Bible, while a major source of religious truth, is not the only source.
The Council of Trent Passes Reform

The council also took steps to end abuses in the Church. Provided stiff penalties for worldliness and corruption among the clergy. Established schools to create a better-educated clergy who could challenge Protestant teachings.
The Inquisition is Strengthened

To deal with the Protestant threat more directly, Pope Paul strengthened the Inquisition.

The Inquisition used secret testimony, torture, and execution to root out what the Church considered heresy.

It also prepared the Index of Forbidden Books, a list of works considered too immoral for Catholics to read.
1540, the pope recognized the Society of Jesus, or Jesuits

Founded by Ignatius of Loyola, the order was dedicated to combating heresy and spreading the Catholic faith

Ignatius drew up a strict program for the Jesuits, including spiritual and moral discipline, rigorous religious training, and absolute obedience to the Church
The Jesuits embarked on a crusade to defend and spread the Catholic faith worldwide.

Jesuits became advisers to Catholic rulers, set up schools that taught humanist and Catholic beliefs and enforced discipline and obedience.

Missionaries spread their Catholic faith to Asia, Africa, and the Americas.
Results of the Catholic Reformation

By 1600 the majority of Europeans remained Catholic.

Catholic reformers, like Francis de Sales in France, had succeeded in bringing Protestants back into the Catholic Church.

Piety, charity, and religious art flourished, and church abuses were reduced from within.
Results of the Catholic Reformation

Europe remained divided into a Catholic south and a Protestant north.
The division would fuel conflicts that lasted for centuries.
Later the goals were more political than religious.
Religious Persecution Continues

Persecution was widespread

Catholics and Protestants fostered intolerance

The Inquisition executed many people accused of heresy

Catholic mobs attacked and killed Protestants, Protestants killed Catholic priests and destroyed Catholic churches, both persecuted radical sects like the Anabaptists
Witch Hunts

This religious fervor contributed to a wave of witch hunting.

Between 1450 and 1750, tens of thousands of women and men died as victims of witch hunts.

Often, those accused of being witches, or agents of the devil, were women.
Witch Hunts

People saw a close link between magic and heresy

Typically, people accused of witchcraft were social outcasts

Most victims died in the German states, Switzerland, and France, all centers of religious conflict

When the wars of religion came to an end, the persecution of witches also declined
Persecution of Jews

The Reformation brought hard times to Europe’s Jews

In Italy, the early Renaissance had been a time of relative prosperity

Some Jews followed the traditional trades they had been restricted to in medieval times - goldsmiths, artists, traders, and moneylenders

Others expanded into law, government, and business
Persecution of Jews

A few well-educated Jews served as advisers to powerful rulers.

Yet the pressure remained strong on Jews to convert.

1516, Jews in Venice had to live in a separate quarter of the city called the *ghetto*.

Other Italian cities set up walled ghettos in which Jews were forced to live.
Persecution of Jews

Luther hoped that Jews would be converted to his teachings. When they did not convert, he called for them to be expelled from Christian lands and for their synagogues to be burned. During the Reformation, restrictions on Jews increased. Some German princes expelled Jews from their lands.
Persecution of Jews

All German states confined Jews to ghettos or required them to wear a yellow badge if they traveled outside the ghetto.

1550s, Pope Paul IV reversed the lenient policy of Renaissance popes and restricted Jewish activities.

Many Jews migrated to Poland-Lithuania and to parts of the Ottoman Empire.
EXIT TICKET

Spread and Impact of the Protestant Reformation

Use the flowchart provided to record the main ideas about the spread of the Protestant Reformation