Warmup:

Using this Weblink on Journal 37:

THE REFORMATION

Go to the paragraph titled:

THE REFORMATION: GERMANY AND LUTHERANISM

1) Give a short bio of Martin Luther.
2) Identify what the 95 theses were.
3) Identify what indulgences were.
Let's look at our Standards and Learning Targets.
SSWH9 The student will analyze change and continuity in the Renaissance and Reformation.

d. Analyze the impact of the Protestant Reformation; include the ideas of Martin Luther and John Calvin.

e. Describe the Counter Reformation at the Council of Trent and the role of the Jesuits.

f. Describe the English Reformation and the role of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I.

g. Explain the importance of Gutenberg and the invention of the printing press.
Learning Targets

1. To understand what caused the Reformation.

2. To understand the role of Martin Luther in the movement.

3. To understand the beliefs and teachings of John Calvin.
Activating Words:

Indulgences
Protestant Reformation
Martin Luther
Predestination
John Calvin
Introduction Vid:
"Reluctant Revolutionary"

Focus Question:
How does Luther respond to the threats of the Church?

(watch till 7:35)
JOURNAL ENTRY, “Luther Leads the Reformation”

**Essential Question** - What role did Martin Luther and John Calvin play in the Protestant Reformation?

- **On the Right Side** - first give a brief definition of the Protestant Reformation. Then complete guided reading “Luther Leads the Reformation,” which is a Cause and Effect Chart detailing the events of the Protestant Reformation.

- **On the Left Side** - make a two-column graphic organizer to compare the ideas of Martin Luther and John Calvin.

- **Underneath this** – write a bulleted list titled, “Criticisms of the Church”. Detail the various social, political, economic, and religious causes of the Reformation.
## A. Analyzing Causes and Recognising Effects

As you read this section, note some of the causes and effects of the events identified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Event or Situation</th>
<th>Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. In 1517, Luther posts his 95 theses on the church door at Wittenberg.</td>
<td>In 1520, Luther is excommunicated. In 1521, he is declared an outlaw and a heretic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The German peasants revolt in 1524.</td>
<td>In 1555. The Peace of Augsburg is signed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Setting the Stage

Read a "chunk" titled "Setting the Stage"

Reading Focus: Why was the Church losing approval during the 1500's?
“I would never have thought that such a storm would rise from Rome over one simple scrap of paper...” (Martin Luther)
Causes of the Reformation:

Why??

Social

Political

Economic

Religious

In Vollmacht aller Heiligen
und in Erbarmung gegen Dich, absolvire
Ich Dich von allen Sünden und Misslehen.
und erlasse Dir alle Strafver auf zehn Tage.

Johannes Pietzol.
Crisis of the Church
Growing popular dissatisfaction
- Too much emphasis on ritual
- Increasing secularization
- Wealth, Corruption, and abuse

Caricature of Pope Alexander VI
What was the Protestant Reformation?

CHRISTIANITY

CATHOLIC

PROTESTANT
What was the Protestant Reformation?

† Prior to the Reformation all Christians were Roman Catholic
† The [REFORM]ation was an attempt to REFORM the Catholic Church
† People like Martin Luther wanted to get rid of the corruption and restore the people’s faith in the church
† Lived from 1483-1546 C.E. in Germany
† Father encouraged him to study law
† A sudden religious experience inspired him to become a monk
Why is Martin Luther So Angry?

- **JOHANNES TETZEL**
  - Selling Indulgences - 1517
  - Authorized by Pope to Pay for Construction of a New St. Peter’s Basilica in Rome
  - Indulgence is a Pardon for a Sin

Selling an Indulgence removed God’s Right to Judge Sinners and Wrongly Promised the Sinner Heaven without Penance.
21. Hence those who preach indulgences are in error when they say that a man is absolved and saved from every penalty by the pope's indulgences.

27. There is no divine authority for preaching that the soul flies out of the purgatory immediately the money clinks in the bottom of the chest.
The first thing printed on Gutenberg’s press was the Bible.

Increased Literacy and the use of vernacular
Differences Between Catholics and Protestants

1. Salvation Can Be Obtained by Faith in God Alone
   Catholics Believe that Salvation is Obtained by Faith and “Good Works”

2. All Church Teachings Should be Based on the Bible Alone
   Catholic Church Teaching are Based on the Bible and Catholic Church Traditions

3. All People of Faith Are Equal, There is No Need for Priests or other Clergy to Interpret the Bible
   Catholics Believe that One Must Go Through the Seven Sacraments in Order to Reach Salvation.
The Reformers

Martin Luther
• Believed in salvation by faith alone
• Posted the 95 theses
• Led the movement that gave birth to the Protestant Church

John Calvin
• Believed in predestination
• Expanded Protestant movement

King Henry VIII
• Dismissed authority of the popes in Rome
• Divorced, broke with the Catholic Church
• Formed the Church of England
LUTHERANISM

Quickly Spread Through Germany

- Led to Political, Economic and Social Upheaval
  - Rulers used it as Reason to Attack Neighbors for Political Reasons
  - Peasants Used it as Reason to Revolt against Lords and Landowners
  - Led to Extreme Religious Movements and Zealotry

German Peasants’ Revolt, 1524 C.E.
The Protestant Reformation

Continuing crisis of the Church

- Calls for Reform from Others
  - John Wycliffe
  - Jan Hus
  - Erasmus

Jan Hus, Burnt at Stake

John Wycliffe

Jan Hus

Erasmus
Look for the Details!

d. include the ideas of Martin Luther and John Calvin

1) What were the beliefs of John Calvin?
2) What were some of his strict beliefs?
3) What is Predestination?

pg. 491
John Calvin

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

- Calvin speaking to another reformer whose ideas he disagreed with
John Calvin

- Anti-Catholic
- Influenced by Martin Luther
- Disagreed with Luther’s “Salvation through faith alone.”
- Created his own Protestant religion in Switzerland
Calvin’s World in the 16th Century
Calvin believed in:

† Foreknowledge or Predestination:
  – God knows everything that will happen in your life.

• Purified approach to life:
  – No drinking, swearing, card playing, gambling etc..
† Calvin believed in:

† Salvation through Predestination

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

† Started in Switzerland – Calvinists
† England = Puritans
† Scotland = Presbyterians
† Holland = Dutch Reform
† France = Huguenots
† Germany = Lutherans
Legacy of the Reformation:

- The Church's moral and political authority declined.
- Individual monarchs and states gained power.
- This led to the development of the modern nation-state.

This would lead to the Enlightenment.
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
Analyze the Time Line on Page 492

Answer these three questions:

1. In what year did Henry begin to dismantle the Pope's power in England?

2. Which ruler restored the Catholic Church's power in England? (specify the year)

3. In what year was the Protestant Church restored? Which monarch accomplished this?
Connection to the Standard

f. Describe the English Reformation and the role of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I

Essential Question.

1) What were the important events that occurred during the English Reformation.
2) What was the role of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I during this time?
England becomes Protestant

Henry VIII attacked Luther’s ideas and was named “Defender of the Faith” by the Pope.

But Henry VIII did not have a male heir to the English throne. Therefore, he asked the Pope to annul his marriage.
38) JOURNAL ENTRY, “England becomes Protestant”

Essential Question # 8 - What part did Henry VIII play in the protestant Reformation and what was the response of the Catholic Church to the Protestant Reformation?

. On the Right Side Create a 10-step flow chart that details the information beginning on pg. 492-494. It should end with a box about Elizabeth restoring Protestantism to England.

. On the Left Side Create a T-Chart of the decisions made at the Council of Trent and why you feel like “reasons” they made those decisions. The T-Chart will be labeled “The Catholic Reformation” found on pg. 499. The four important steps are found under “reforming Popes”.

. Underneath this write a ½ page on the role of the Jesuits and the three activities (roles) that they had during the Catholic Reformation. (Information on pg. 499)
JOURNAL ENTRY 40, “England becomes Protestant”

On the Right Side: Create a 10-step flow chart that details the information beginning on pg. 492-494. It should end with a box about Elizabeth restoring Protestantism to England.

Catherine of Aragon
annul
Anne Boleyn
Act of Supremacy
Mary
Elizabeth
Anglican
Church of England

You have 20 minutes!!
Connection to the Standard

e. Describe the Counter Reformation at the Council of Trent and the role of the Jesuits.

**Essential Questions:**
1) What was the Catholic (Counter) Reformation?
2) Who were the Jesuits?
3) What was decided at the Council of Trent?
The Council of Trent
Investigated abuses in Church.

They met in Trent, Italy to investigate abuses in the Church.
The Council Concluded that...

The Council of Trent
1. Christians needed faith and good works for salvation.
2. The Bible and the Church were equally powerful authorities for guiding Christian Life.
3. Indulgences were a valid expression of faith - but false selling was banned.
The (Catholic) Counter Reformation

○ Jesuits (members of the Society of Jesus) responded by affirming the Catholic faith through education and missionary work.

○ Jesuits worked to stop the spread of Protestantism
Followers of Ignatious - The Jesuits

for 18 years Ignatious gained the support of many Jesuits focused their efforts in three areas:
1) The education of children and missionaries.
2) To convert Christians.
3) to stop the spread of Protestantism.
The Council of Trent
Investigated abuses in Church.
They met in Trent, Italy to investigate abuses in the Church.

1. The Church’s interpretation of the Bible was final.
2. Christians needed faith and good works for salvation.
3. The Bible and the Church were equally powerful authorities for guiding Christian Life.
4. Indulgences were a valid expression of faith - but false selling was banned.
The Council of Trent also condemned nudity in art
The Expulsion from the Garden of Eden, by Masaccio
before and after restoration.

It was painted in 1425, covered up in 1680, and restored in 1980.
Legacy of the Reformation

- The Church’s moral and political authority declined.
- Individual monarchs and states gained power.
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This would lead to the Enlightenment -