

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

The Reformation and Martin Luther

SWBAT:

1. Describe Christian humanism and how Desiderius Erasmus paved the way for the Protestant Reformation.
2. Examine and evaluate Martin Luther's new doctrine of salvation and how it resulted in a break from the church and the establishment of Lutheranism.
3. Analyze how Calvinism replaced Lutheranism as the most dynamic form of Protestantism.

DO NOW: WHAT DOES THE WORD REFORM MEAN? WHAT DO YOU THINK IT MEANS REGARDING THE CHURCH?

Reformation

RE

FORM

Protest

Reform

The Protestant Reformation

Stages of the Reformation

- Initial spread of _____ ideas: (1520s-1530s)
- Counter-Reformation (1530-1540s)
- Wars of _____ (1550s-1590s)

Problems in the Church

- _____
- Political _____

Anger at Church

- Wealth of church
- Corrupt popes, _____
- _____
- Simony and nepotism
- Church's role as intermediary
- Political interference of _____ (national)
- Power, tax exempt status of clergy (local)
- Connection to Spain, Holy Roman _____

Papal Corruption

- 15th – 16th century popes more _____, worldly
- Alexander VI (Rodrigo Borgia) (pope 1492-1503)
- Made his son Cesare a cardinal at 18
- Drew the pope's line (1493), executed _____

Calls for Reform

- John Wycliffe (1330-1384)
 - Questioned the _____ of the pope
- Jan Hus (1370-1415)
 - Criticized the vast _____ of the Church
- Desiderius Erasmus (1469-1536)
 - Attacked _____ in the Church

Corruption

- The Church raised money through practices like simony and selling _____.
-What is simony? The selling and buying of church jobs.

Indulgences

- Began at time of _____ (1200s)
- Largest source of church _____ by 1500s
- Theologically suspect to many _____

"So soon the coin in the coffer rings" "So soon the soul to Heaven springs"

Advantages of Buying Indulgences

-Go Directly to Heaven!

- Do not go to _____!
- Do not go to _____!
- Get through Purgatory faster!
- Do not pass GO!

Martin Luther

-Who was Martin Luther?

- Born in _____ in 1483.
- After surviving a violent storm, he vowed to become a _____.
- Lived in the city of Wittenberg.
- Died in 1546.

Luther Looks for Reforms

- Luther criticized Church practices, like selling _____.
- He wanted to begin a discussion within the Church about the true path to _____.
- Stresses _____ over works, rejected church as intermediary,

Protestant Teaching: Justification by Faith Alone

- The _____ is the only source of truth.
- People can understand the Bible _____.
- Salvation comes only through faith in _____.

Reasons for Spread of Protestantism

- _____ press (1453)
- Scholastic legacy
- More educated clergy
- Higher _____.
- Growth of towns
- Stronger states
- _____ weakened by scandal.

The Printing Press

- Luther's ideas spread quickly with the help of the _____.
- Luther's supporters distributed _____ of his speeches and essays far and wide.
- Millions of people _____ with Luther against the Roman Catholic Church.

Excommunication

- Pope Leo X demanded that Luther recant 41 of his _____ - _____ Theses.
- Luther was brought before the Diet of _____
- In January 1521, Luther was _____ from the Church.

A New Church

- Luther soon had many followers
- His supporters began to organize a new Christian _____.
- Several German princes supported Luther.
- _____ and _____ fought each other.
- The first wars ended with the Treaty of Augsburg, but fighting in Europe over religion continued to the mid-seventeenth century.

Lutheranism

- Luther's followers disagreed with many of the teachings of the Catholic Church.

- They rejected the authority of Church _____ and the _____.
- Reading the Bible was the only way to learn how to live a good life.

New Protestant Strains

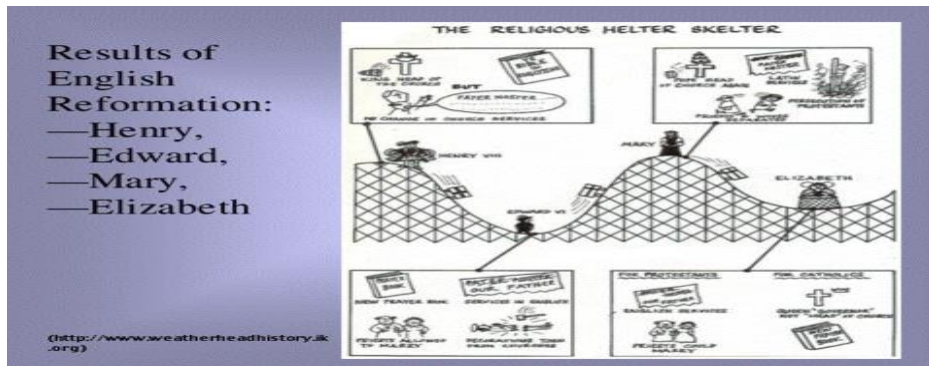
- Huldrych Zwingli (Zurich) 1523 (literalist): Influenced _____, Presbyterians, Anabaptists.
- John _____ (Geneva), 1530 (predestination)

The Reformation Spread to Other Countries

- France and Switzerland: John Calvin preached the idea of “_____” and that some had been chosen by God for salvation.
- England: King _____ refused to recognize the Roman Catholic Church and started a new church, the Church of England.

Reformation in England

- Henry VIII 1509-47, break with Rome, 1534
 - Church of _____ (Anglican)
 - Monasteries dissolved
- Edward VI 1547-1553 (son of 3rd wife)
- Bloody Mary (1553-1558) (Fox’ Book of Martyrs)
- Elizabeth (1558-1603) (Act of Uniformity, 1559)
- The “_____”



English Civil War

- After Elizabeth: The Stewarts James I (1603-25), and Charles I (1625-1649)
- _____ and _____ problems
- Archbishop Laud, “Book of Common Prayer,” Scottish Revolt
- “Long Parliament” (1640-1653)

Cavaliers	VS	Roundheads (Parliament)
_____ Right types	VS	_____ of power types
Anglicans, _____ Catholics	VS	Puritans
Irish	VS	_____ -Baptist