

Reformation

Religious Change

What You Need To Know

- A Special Study on the Life of ONE Reformer and the effect that he had.
- Why did the Reformation occur?
- How different people went about reform
- The main consequences of the Reformation

Why Did The Reformation Occur?

- **[a] Problems within the Church**
- (i) Absenteeism
- (ii) Pluralism
- (iii) Simony
- (iv) Nepotism
- (v) Indulgences
- (vi) Lack of Education
- (vii) Political Involvement
- (viii) Failure to Reform

Why Did The Reformation Occur?

- **[b] The Influence of the Renaissance**
- (i) Humanism
- (ii) The Printing Press
- (iii) The wealth and art of the Church

Martin Luther



Born in **Eisleben**, Germany in 1483

Father was a Copper Miner

Attended University of **Erfurt** to study law

He decided to join the **Augustinian Friars**

Studied **Theology** at the University of **Wittenberg**

'Faith, not donations to the Church, was the only essential of Christianity.'

JUSTIFICATION by FAITH ALONE

Luther's Reformation



Contemporary representation of indulgence sales in a church

The selling of **Indulgences** was ordered by **Pope Leo X**

To raise money to rebuild **St. Peter's Basilica** in Rome.

Luther objected to this and **Nailed his 95 Theses** to the door of the **Church in Wittenberg in 1517**

The 95 Theses were **printed** and distributed throughout Germany

Leo X demanded that Luther **recant** (withdraw) his views.

Luther refused and was **excommunicated** with a

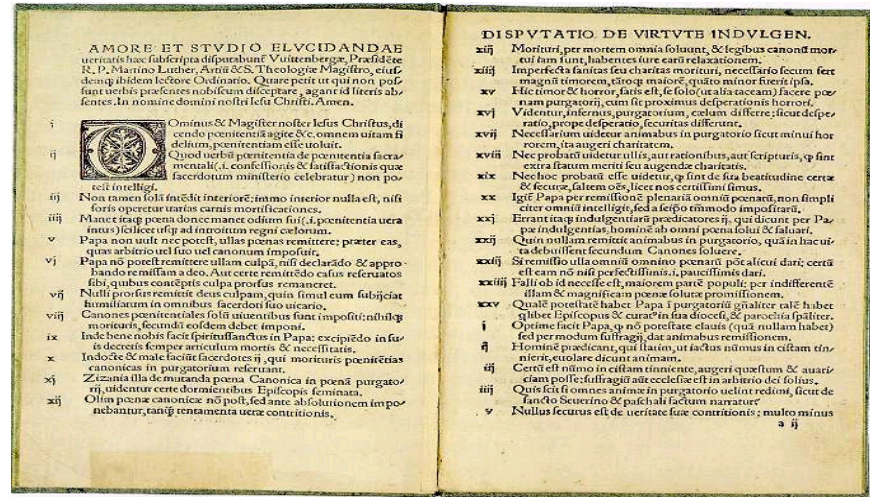
Papal Bull called *Exurge Domine*

Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor, failed to change Luther's mind at the **Diet of Worms** and Luther became an 'outlaw'.

Luther was supported by many princes and protected by **Frederick, Elector of Saxony**.



Pope
Leo X



Luther's 95 Theses in print



John Tetzel,
Selling of
Indulgences



Luther burns the Papal Bull



Luther in front of Diet of Worms



**Frederick,
Elector of
Saxony**



**Charles V,
Holy Roman
Emperor**



St. Peter's Basilica, Rome

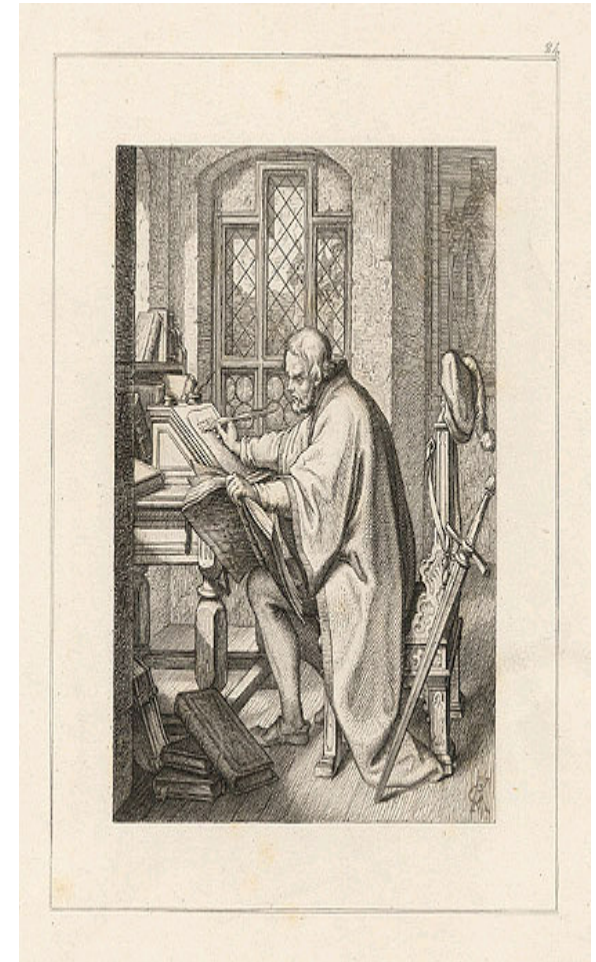
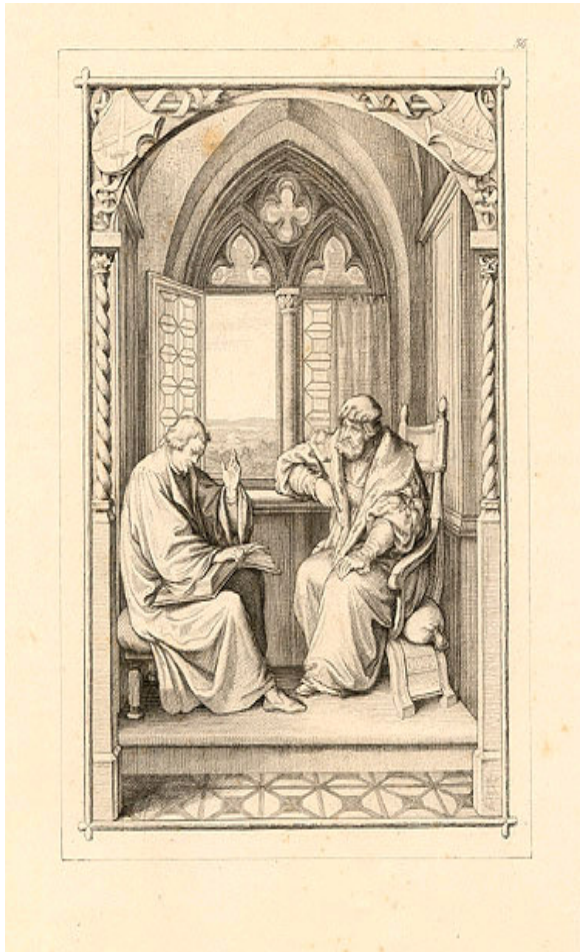
Luther's New Faith

- Services to be held in the **Vernacular**, not Latin
- Christians should rely on the **Bible**, not the Pope, for guidance.
- There are to be no Priests – **Ministers** will preach the Bible and they were allowed to get **married**
- **2 Sacraments** only
- – **Baptism** and the **Eucharist**

Impact of Luther's Actions

- The Catholic Church was **split** permanently
- Germany was divided between **Catholicism and Lutheranism**
- Wars result
- The **Peace of Augsburg** in 1555 restored peace and both Catholicism and Lutheranism were to be tolerated

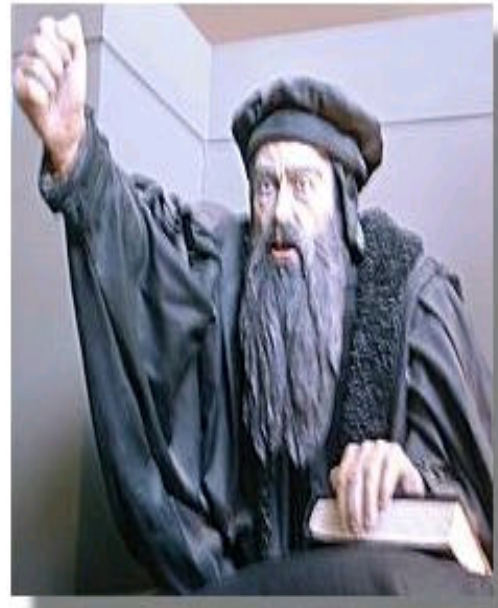
Other Images of Luther



Other Reformers



John Calvin



John Knox



Zwingli

Consequences of the Reformation

- **New Religions or Faiths**
- **Persecution** and War in Europe
- Power and Influence of kings & princes **increased**
- **Vernacular** writings – Latin loses out
- The **Counter-Reformation** begins to try and halt the trend towards other faiths

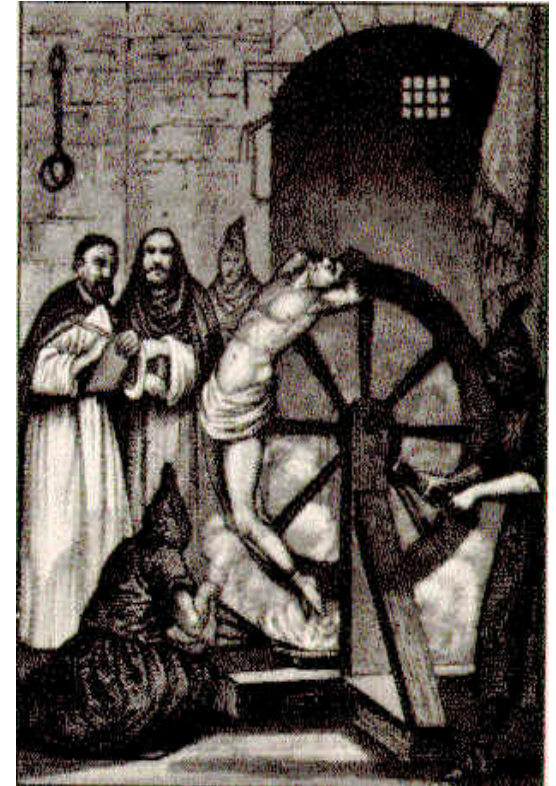
Counter - Reformation

Catholic Church Reaction

How the Church Reacted

- **The Inquisition**
- **Church Courts** dealt with opponents
- **Roman Inquisition** and **Spanish Inquisition**
- **Heretics** were tried, imprisoned and executed
- **Jews** and **Muslims** also targeted
- **Auto da fe**

Inquisition



Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits

- New Catholic Orders of Priests and Nuns to defend against Protestantism
- Ignatius Loyola – former Spanish soldier founded the Jesuit Order or Society of Jesus in 1534
- Book *Spiritual Exercises*
- Jesuits – *Soldiers of Christ*
- Convert non-Catholics to Catholicism



Ignatius Loyola
Jesuit



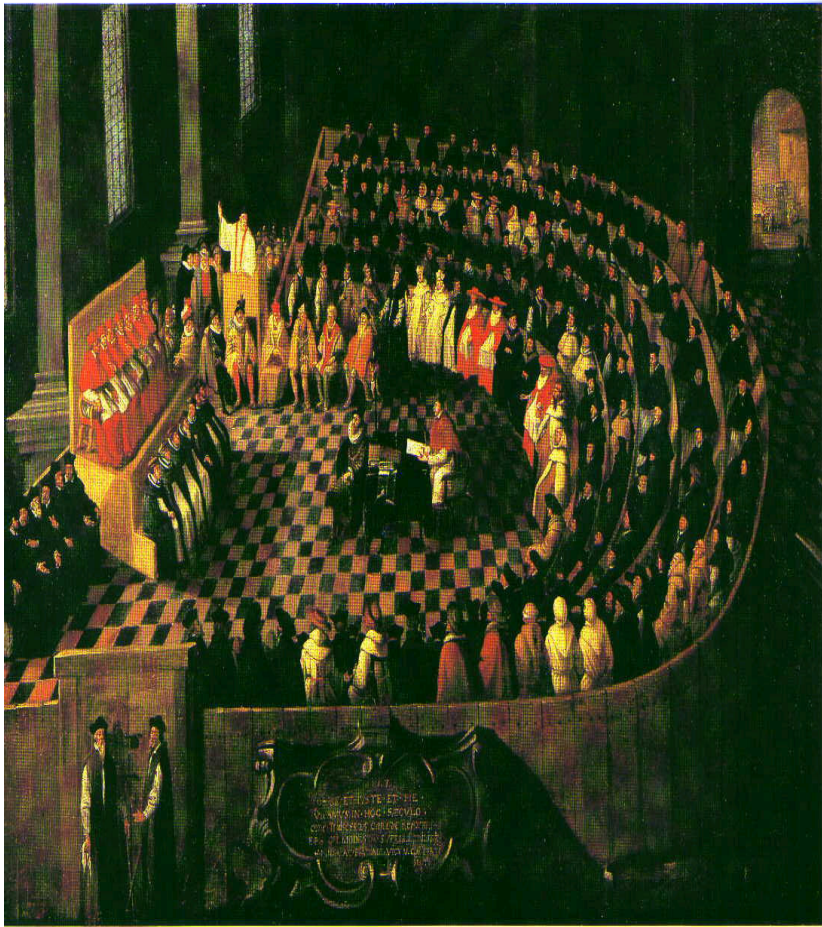
Francis Xavier



The Council of Trent

- Catholic church gradually accepts its faults
- Between 1545 and 1563 the Council of Trent met to begin the work of Reform within the Catholic Church
- Old Abuses banned
- Proper training of Clergy
- Clarifies and re-emphasised Church Teachings
- 7 Sacraments; Latin Mass; Unmarried Clergy

Pope Paul III & Council of Trent



Main Results of the Counter-Reformation

The Counter-Reformation failed to win back most of Protestants to Catholicism.

However, the Church was strengthened and improved.

The survival of the Catholic Church as a major religion was secured.