



1

*R. H. Bainton  
The Reformation of the 16<sup>c</sup>*

*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.*

2

### Causes of the Reformation

- † **100 Years War and Black Death**
- † **Scientific Advances which contradicted the Church**
- † **The Corruption within the Catholic Church**

3

### What was the Protestant Reformation?

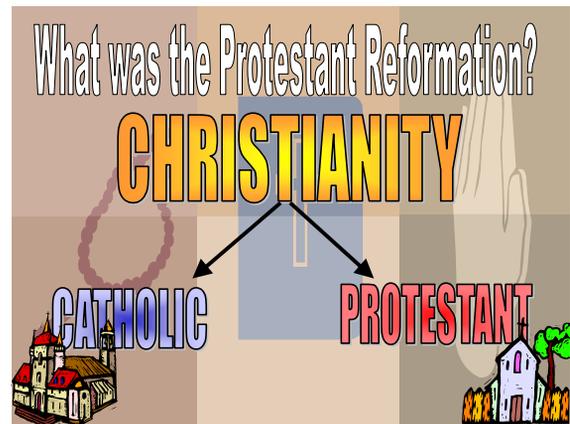
- † **Prior to the Reformation all Christians were Roman Catholic**
- † **The [REFORM]ation was an attempt to REFORM the Catholic Church**
- † **People like Martin Luther wanted to get rid of the corruption and restore the people's faith in the church**

4

### What was the Protestant Reformation?

- † **In the end the reformers, like Luther, established their own religions**
- † **The Reformation caused a split in Christianity with the formation of these new Protestant religions**

5



6

**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

7

**THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION**

Continuing crisis of the Church

- Calls for reform
  - John Wycliffe
  - Jan Hus
  - Erasmus



John Wycliffe



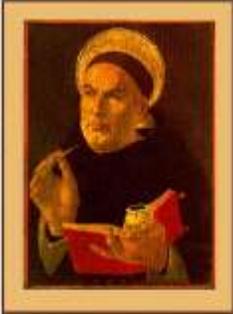
Jan Hus



Jan Hus, burned at stake  
Erasmus

8

**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

9

**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

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**II. Convergence of Unique Circumstances**

11

**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

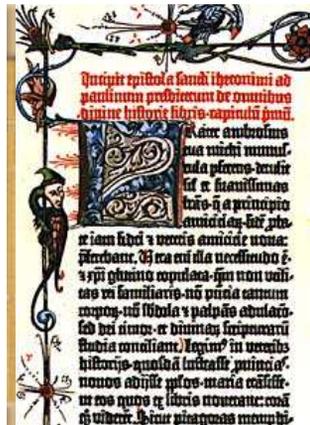
12

**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

13



- **The first thing printed on Gutenberg's press was the Bible.**
- **This is a picture of a page from one of Gutenberg's Bibles.**

14

*The Spread of the Printing Press*



15

**C. Political**



16

**(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

17

**(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

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### D. Spiritual

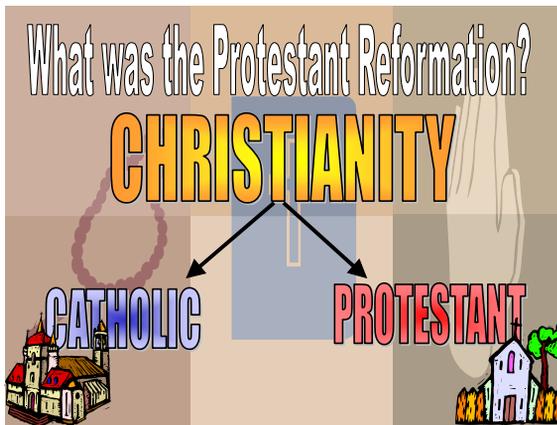


- Growing piety, mysticism and religious zeal among European masses
- Dutch Christian humanist Erasmus inadvertently undermines the Church from within
  - In Praise of Folly* (1510)
- Call for a translation of the New Testament into Greek
- Call for a return to the simplicity of the early Church
- Millenarian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

19

### III. The Emergence of Protestantism in Europe

20



21

## The Reformers

- † Martin Luther
- † John Calvin
- † Henry VIII

22

### 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

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### 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.

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**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

25

**The Spread of Lutheranism**



26

**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

27

**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

28

**C. Switzerland**



29

**(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

30

## (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"

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## 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)

32

## Protestant Churches in France (Late 16<sup>c</sup>)



33

## 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

34

## IV. Reformation Ideas

35

## A. Martin Luther (1483-1546)

36

## 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"

37



Friar Johann Tetzel, sold indulgences in Wittenberg.

38

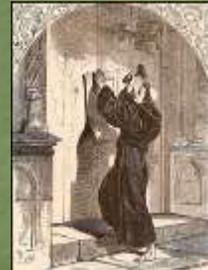


Copy of the infamous Indulgence by Johann Tetzel.

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## 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



40



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

41

## 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.

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## 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? . . ."



43

## Attempts to Silence Luther

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



"How dare they try to buy me off!"

44

## 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



45

## 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."

46

## 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"

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## Wartburg Castle

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



48



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

49

## 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"

50

## 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")

51



1525: Luther marries Katherine von Bora

52

## 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



53

## 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 pigtails 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.



54

## 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."*

55

## 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



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## 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

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## 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
  - Thomas Müntzer incited peasants against authorities & asked Wittenberg for help; Luther refused
  - 1525, Catholic & Lutheran forces defeated peasants, beheaded Müntzer

58

## Protestants vs. Catholics

- Peace of Augsburg 1550
  - 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
  - Roman Catholics free in Lutheran territories; Lutherans not free in Roman Catholic territories
  - Lutheran princes wrote Protestations; hence, "Protestant Reformation"

59

## B. John Calvin (1509-1564)

60

### (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

61

### 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.



62



## John Calvin

† **Anti-Catholic**

† **Influenced by Martin Luther**

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

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



63

### 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.



64

### John Calvin: Human Depravity

- ♦ "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.

65

## Predestination



† **Calvin believed in:**

† **Salvation through Predestination**

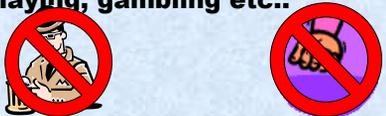
† **At birth it is decided if you will go to heaven or hell**



66

# Calvin believed in:

- †Foreknowledge
- †God knows everything that will happen in your life
- †Purified approach to life:
- †No drinking, swearing, card playing, gambling etc..



67

## Calvin's World in the 16<sup>c</sup>




68

## 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.



69

## 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.

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## Revolutionary Ideology



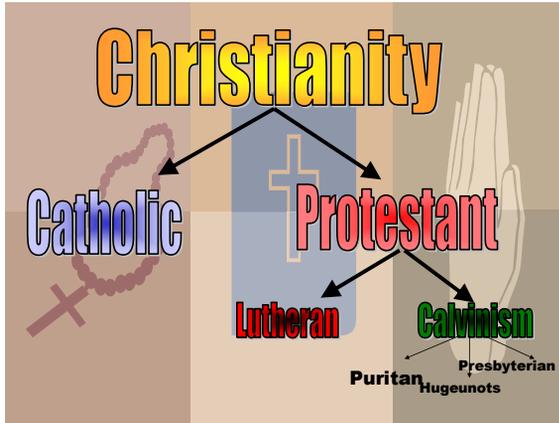
71

## 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).



72



73

# CALVINISM

- † Started in Switzerland – Calvinists
- † England = Puritans
- † Scotland = Presbyterians
- † Holland = Dutch Reform
- † France = Huguenots
- † Germany = Reform Church

74

## 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.

75

- Protestant England settled in what is now the United States.
- Catholic Spain and France settled in what is now Mexico and South America.

76

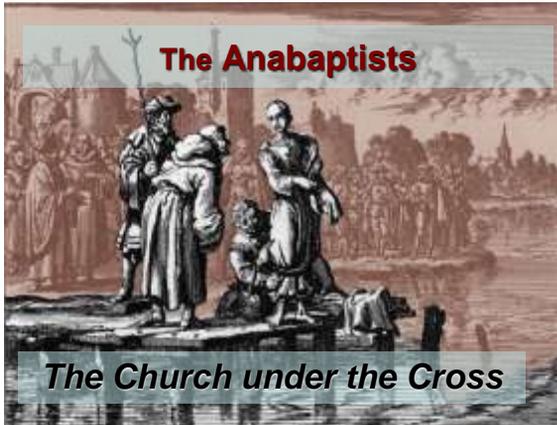
## C. Radical Reformers

77

### (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

78



79

### 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

80

### 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

81

### Anabaptists



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

82

### 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



83

### 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

84

### The Anabaptists



Dutch persecution of Anabaptists (Mennonites)

85

### (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

86

By 1560, the lines had been drawn between Protestants and Catholics.



- Northern Europe was mainly Protestant;
- Southern Europe was mainly Catholic

87

All Protestants rejected papal authority.



88

Protestant clergy could marry.



89

Sacraments were reduced to two or three; Sacraments were symbolic.



90

The true source of Christian belief was the Bible.



91

## ENGLISH REFORMATION



Created by Lisa Sydeski  
Thomas Jefferson High School

92

## CAUSES – ENGLISH REFORMATION

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



93

## 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)



94

## HENRY VIII

- ✚ “New Monarch”
- ✚ Divorce – “The Matter”
- ✚ 6 Years
- ✚ Series of Legislation - Act of Supremacy (1534) “Head of the Church and State”
- ✚ Six Wives



95

## Henry VIII wives

1509-1537

96

## Video Clip

97



### Katharine of Aragon

16<sup>th</sup> December 1485 to 7<sup>th</sup> 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 11<sup>th</sup> 1509 in Greyfriars Church, Greenwich.
- Age 30, gave birth to Princess Mary.
- Age 47, King Henry divorced her to marry Anne Boleyn.
- Died 7<sup>th</sup> January 1536 of a broken heart, aged 50.

98



### Anne Boleyn

1501/02 to 19<sup>th</sup> 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 25<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> May 1536 in the Tower of London, she was beheaded, aged about 34.



### Jane Seymour

1504-09 to 24<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> May 1536 in York Place.
- It is said that she was the favourite wife of Henry VIII.
- On 12<sup>th</sup> October 1537 she gave birth to Prince Edward.
- Jane grew sick after giving birth.
- She died on 24<sup>th</sup> October 1537, aged between 28-33.

99



### 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 6<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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 28<sup>th</sup> 1540 in Oatlands Palace, Surrey.
- Accused of adultery she was sentenced to death.
- Died 13<sup>th</sup> February 1542 (6 years after her cousin) in the Tower of London, she was beheaded, aged about 20.

100

101

102

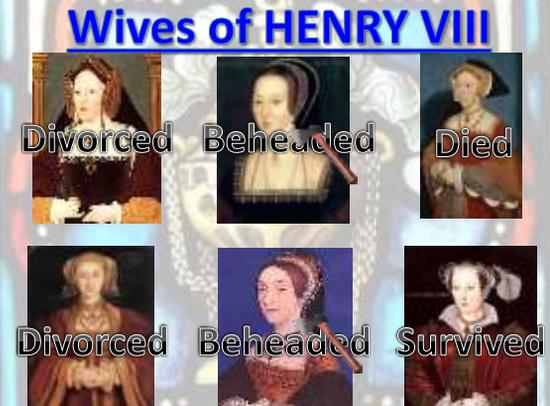


**Katharine Parr**  
1512 to 5<sup>th</sup> September 1548

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

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### Wives of HENRY VIII



Divorced Beheaded Died  
Divorced Beheaded Survived

104

### PRIOR TO THE BREAK

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



105

### Legacy of HENRY VIII



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106

### MARY I

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



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### ELIZABETH I

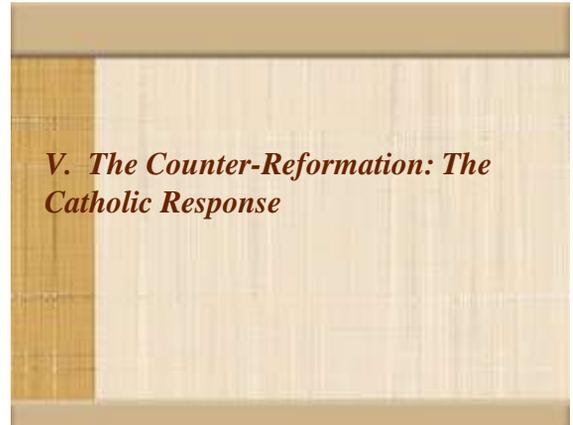
- (r. 1558-1603)
- Daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn
- “I may not be a lion, but I am a lion’s cub, and I have a lion’s heart”
- “Virgin Queen”
- The Last TUDOR



108



109



110

**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

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**CATHOLIC REFORMATION**

Counter Reformation



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**The Counter-Reformation**

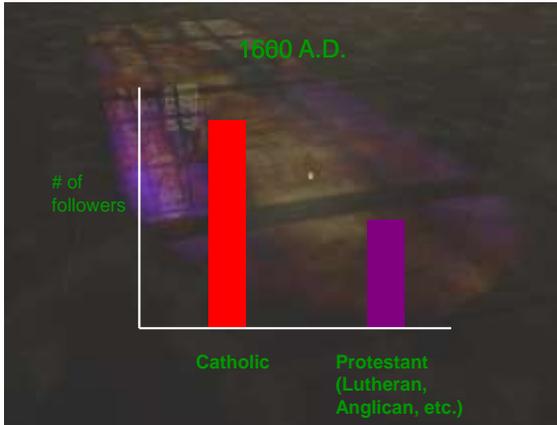
113

**THE COUNTERREFORMATION**

COUNTER (VERB): TO GO AGAINST



114



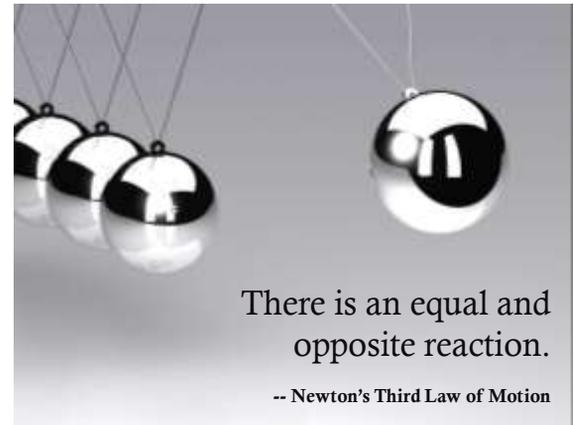
115

- 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.

116



117



118



119



120

In 1545, a Catholic Council was held in the town of Trent, between Germany and Italy.



121



122

## 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

123

## 1. AFFIRMATION *of Catholic Doctrine*

124

## 2. REFORMATION *of Church Practice*

125

## AFFIRMATION *of Catholic* DOCTRINE

126

# Sources of Authority



*Scripture*  
The Foundation of Catholic Doctrine

*Tradition*  
Respect for Precedent

*Magisterium*  
Teaching Authority of Pope & Bishops

127

# Sola Scriptura

128

# ANATHEMA

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

-- Canon IX on Justification

Source: heritagebiblechurch.com

129

# 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: heritagebiblechurch.com

130

# ANATHEMA

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

-- Canon V on Baptism

Source: heritagebiblechurch.com

131

# 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

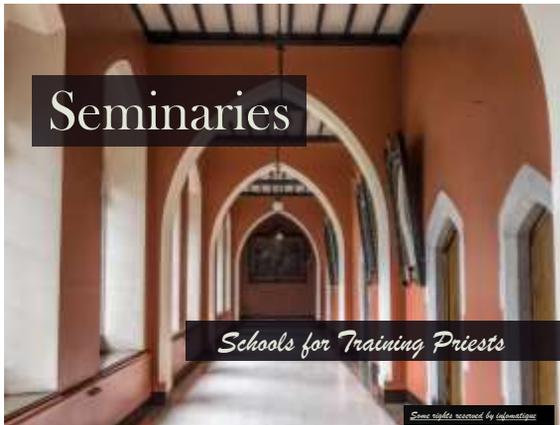
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# REFORMATION *of Church* PRACTICE

133



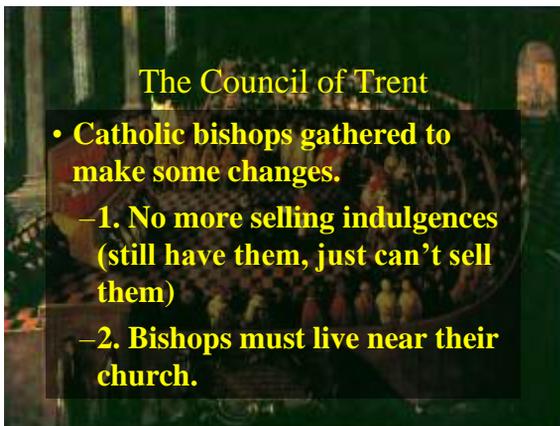
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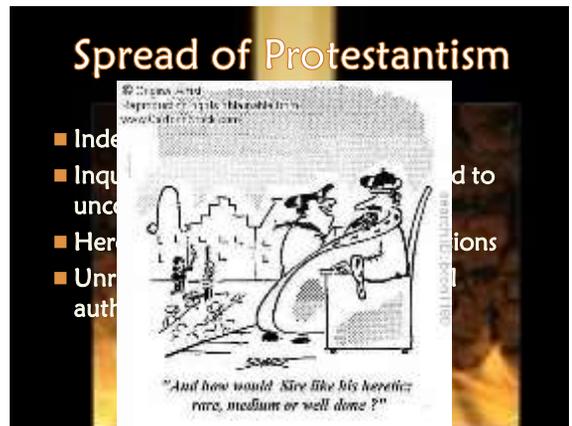
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137



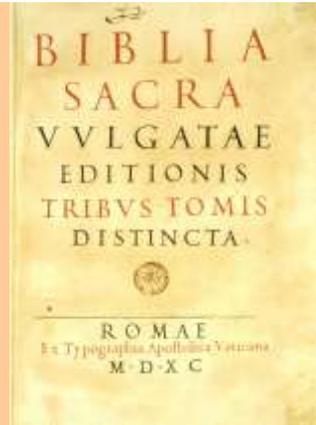
138

The seven sacraments were upheld,  
including the belief of  
Transubstantiation.



139

The Latin bible  
of the 4<sup>th</sup> century  
was the only  
authorized bible.



140

*Celibacy was upheld*  
*Monasticism was upheld*  
*Indulgences were regulated*  
*Saints and the cult of the Virgin*  
*were allowed*  
*Regulation of priests and tithes was*  
*encouraged*

141

A new sense  
of  
seriousness  
in the  
Catholic  
Church.



142

The new popes  
were dedicated  
to reforms, yet  
still maintained  
their power.



143

Kings, like Philip II, led their  
nations to support the counter-  
reformation.



- Philip sent the Armada to England to unseat protestant Elizabeth I from the throne.
- The rich discoveries of gold and silver in the South America provided the financial backing of the counter reformation.



144

The bishop of Rome produced the Index of Prohibited books.



145

These books have all been on the prohibited list:

- Victor Hugo's Les Miserables
- John Locke's writings
- Jean Paul Sartre's writings
- And other writings by Defoe, John Stuart Mill and Blaine Pascal

146

Religious Orders were founded.

- Previously there had been the Dominicans (dogs of God), and the Franciscans, but now there were the Jesuits and Ursulines.



147

The Jesuits were the most famous new order. They will dominate Catholic history for the next few centuries.



148

The Society  
of Jesus

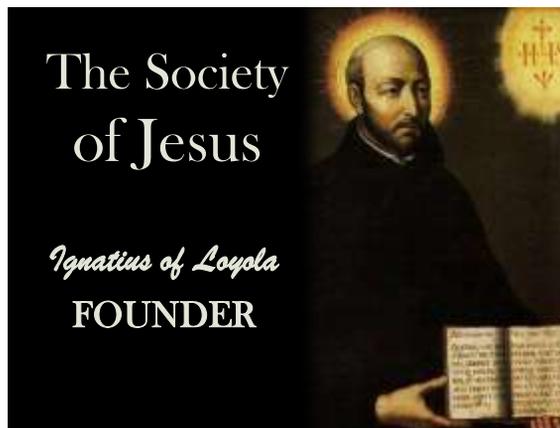
aka  
*Jesuits*



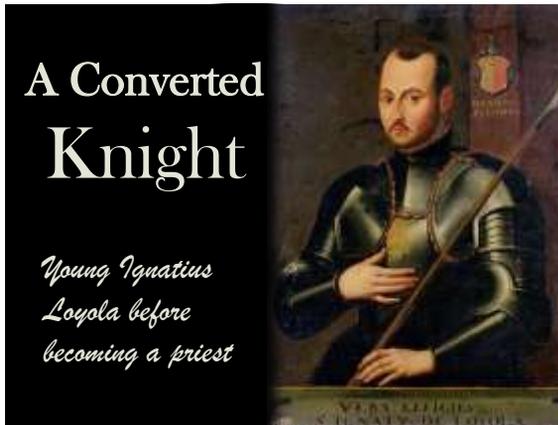
149

The Society  
of Jesus

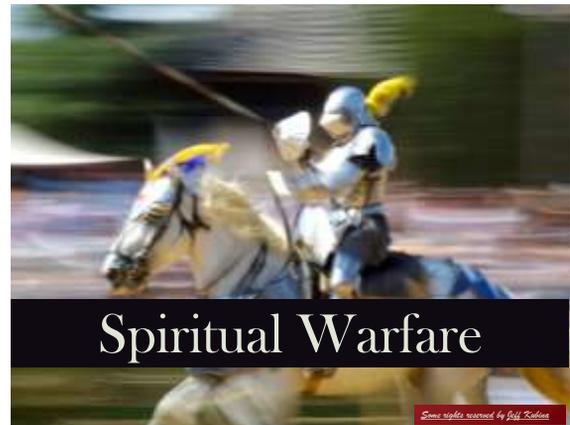
*Ignatius of Loyola*  
FOUNDER



150



151



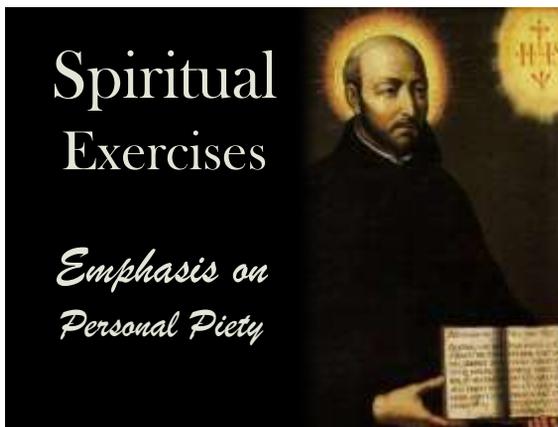
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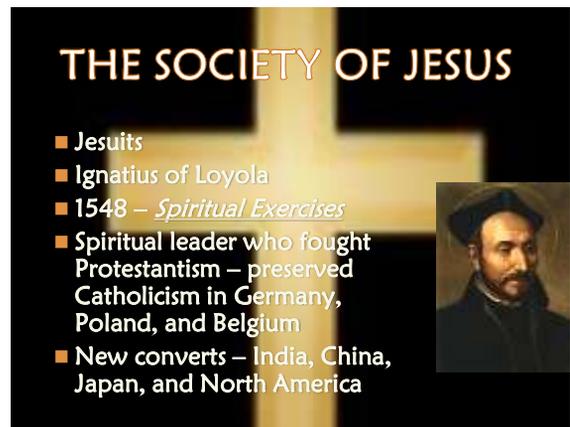
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154



155



156

## 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.

157

The Jesuits became the militant arm of the church.



158

There was now a Roman Inquisition, instituted in 1542.



159

Galileo was a victim of the Roman Inquisition for writing about many scientific discoveries.



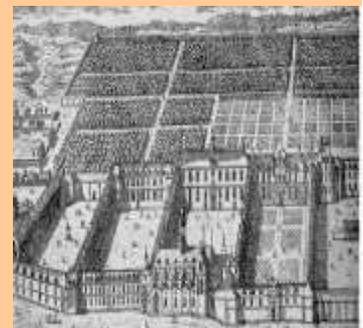
160



Advisors to Kings

161

Jesuit schools were sought after by the aristocrats.



162

A Jesuit education was an *elite* education—  
but not necessarily liberal or forward  
looking.

- Today there are 90 Jesuit colleges in 27 countries. Here in the United States the 28 Jesuit colleges have over a million living graduates. There are also 430 Jesuit high schools in 55 countries (46 are here in the U.S.)



163

The Jesuits were  
dedicated  
missionaries.



164



Active in  
the  
Americas



165

They sought  
to re-convert  
Protestants.



166

Their greatest victory was the conversion of  
the Protestant Queen Christina of Sweden.



167

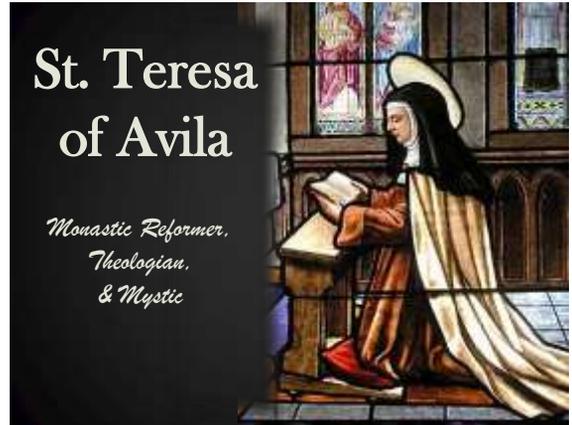
Queen Christina gave up her throne  
and went and lived in Rome.



168

# The Revival of *Spirituality*

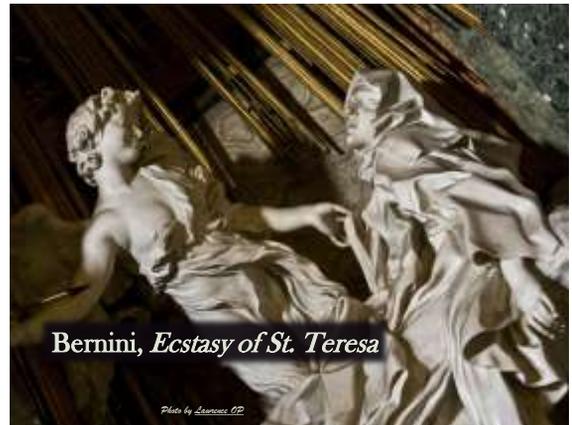
169



170

# simplicity

171



172

A slide with a red background. On the left is the coat of arms of the Holy See, featuring a crown, a cross, and keys. On the right, three black boxes contain the text: "The Council of Trent", "The Society of Jesus", and "The Revival of Spirituality". At the bottom, the text "Counter-Reformation" is written in a large, white serif font.

173

A slide with a dark background. At the top, the text "SUCCESS? / FAILURE?" is written in a large, white, sans-serif font. Below this is a list of bullet points: "Stoicism", "Estr...", "tra...", "Ver...", "Ma...", "Ind...", "der...". To the right of the list, there is a vertical column of text: "ruralism, women and of Virgin re". In the center, there is a close-up photograph of a flower's center.

174

## 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

175



176



### 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.

177



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

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

178



179

### 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.

180

**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.**

181



182



183

**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

184

**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

185

**QUEEN CHRISTINA**

QUEEN CHRISTINA  
 LENA HEYNE  
 LEWIS BLOOM  
 ELIZABETH YOUNG  
 THOMAS HANCOCK

186



187