

The Reformation

Headings	Notes and Key Facts
THE CAUSES OF THE REFORMATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The influence of the Renaissance – as more people learned to read and write, they began to question teachings about the Bible. The Printing Press helped to spread new ideas quickly. • The wealth of the Church – The Church was the wealthiest organisation in Europe as bishops, priests and monks were huge landowners who were resented by kings and nobles alike. Everyone paid a tithe to the local priest or bishop every year which were resented by ordinary people. • Abuses of power within the Catholic Church – These abuses included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simony: buying or selling of positions within the Church • Nepotism: appointing relatives to Church jobs regardless of merit • Pluralism: having more than one Church job at the same time • Absenteeism: priest/bishop being absent from their parish/diocese for long periods of time • Sale of indulgences: selling special prayers that “reduced” the time a soul spent in purgatory. • Misbehaviour of clergy: breaking vow of celibacy and fathering children, not performing their duties properly, receiving bribes etc. • The power of kings: European Kings tried to weaken the power of the Catholic Church so that they could gain control over its wealth.
MARTIN LUTHER (1483 – 1546)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luther was born in Saxony, Germany in 1483. He studied law before becoming an Augustinian monk; he would later become Professor of Theology at the University of Wittenberg. • While studying the Bible, Luther found that there was no mention of having to perform good works to get into heaven. Because of this, he believed that only God could forgive sins and that only faith in God would help a person into heaven (‘Justification by Faith Alone’) • In 1517, the arrival of John Tetzel in Wittenberg to sell indulgences to which Luther protested. Luther was ignored, leading to him writing out 95 theses in Latin to outline everything that he believed was wrong with the Church; including that indulgences did not save people from sin. They were translated into German before spread all over Germany thanks to the printing press. • John Eck, a theologian, was sent by Pope Leo X to debate with Luther in public. Luther was ordered to recant but he refused.
Keywords	Summary
The Renaissance	<p>The Renaissance and the Printing Press helped lead to the Reformation as people learned how to read and write, leading to people such as Martin Luther questioning the teachings of the Catholic Church. The wealth and power of the Church attracted much resentment from nobles, kings and common people alike. Abuses within the Church added to this resentment as simony, nepotism, pluralism, absenteeism, the sale of indulgences and the misbehaviour of the clergy were widespread. Luther, after protesting the sale of indulgences in Wittenberg by John Tetzel, wrote the 95 theses in which he outlined all the problems he saw within the Catholic Church. This angered senior members of the Church such as Pope Leo X who ordered Luther to recant following a public debate between Luther and the theologian, John Eck.</p>
Reformation	
Printing Press	
Simony	
Nepotism	
Pluralism	
Absenteeism	
Sale of Indulgences	
Justification by Faith Alone	

The Reformation

Headings	Notes and Key Facts
MARTIN LUTHER (1483 – 1546)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leo X sent Luther a papal bull threatening the monk with excommunication. This would mean that Luther would no longer be able to receive sacraments such as communion. Luther burned the bull and was consequently excommunicated in 1521. • The Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V, called a meeting of German Princes (Diet of Worms) in 1521 and invited Luther to discuss his beliefs. When Luther again refused to recant, Charles V issued the Edict of Worms which declared Luther an outlaw. • Luther's followers protested the Edict, earning them the name 'Protestants'. Prince Frederick of Saxony hid Luther at Wartburg Castle where Luther translated the Bible into German. • Some of Luther's beliefs included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that the Bible is the only source of guidance for Christians and mass spoken in the vernacular • that there are two sacraments (baptism and communion) rather than seven • Consubstantiation (the bread and wine are a symbol of the body and blood of Jesus) rather than Transubstantiation (the bread and wine are transformed into the body and blood) • justification by faith alone • that there was no need for bishops or a Church hierarchy; instead each prince or king should decide the religion in the area. • that clergy should be allowed to marry. • Luther married Catherine von Bora, a former nun, with whom he had six children. • He continued to write and preach until his death in 1546.
THE SPREAD OF THE REFORMATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Reformation spread quickly throughout Europe as others began to question the Church. • Most northern countries became Protestant while the south remained mostly Catholic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples of other major European reformers included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1531: Ulrich Zwingli – Switzerland. • 1534: Henry VIII – the Church of England. • 1541: Jean Calvin – Switzerland. Calvin set up Presbyterianism. He believed in predestination (God had already decided who was going to heaven before they were born) • 1572: John Knox – brought Presbyterianism to Scotland.
Keywords	Summary
Papal Bull	Ulrich Zwingli
Excommunication	Henry VIII
Charles V	Jean Calvin
Diet of Worms	Presbyterianism
Edict of Worms	Predestination
Protestants	Pope Leo X sent Luther a papal bull , ordering him to recant. Luther refused, instead burning the bull for which he was excommunicated in 1521. Charles V called the Diet of Worms where he declared Luther an outlaw through the Edict of Worms . Luther's followers, Protestants , protested the decision and thus created the Protestant religion. Prince Frederick of Saxony hid Luther at Wartburg Castle, allowing Luther to continue preaching his beliefs about the Bible such as mass was to be said in the vernacular , ' justification by faith alone ', allowing clergy to marry and consubstantiation . Other European Reformers included Ulrich Zwingli , Henry VIII and Jean Calvin who started Presbyterianism and the belief of predestination .
Prince Frederick	
Vernacular	

The Reformation

Headings	Notes and Key Facts																
CATHOLIC COUNTER REFORMATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The spread of Protestantism alarmed the hierarchy of the Catholic Church, realising that they had to act to limit the damage it had caused. The Church would make use of force and persuasion to keep people within its ranks. 																
THE COURTS OF INQUISITION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Courts were set up to arrest, try and punish anyone who threatened Church teachings. Imprisonment, and torture, were used to make these heretics recant their views. Punishments included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> auto-da-fé (public burnings at the stake) wearing a sanbenito (a yellow cloak) imprisonment excommunication fines and confiscation of property The Inquisition proved to be very successful in Italy and Spain. 																
NEW RELIGIOUS ORDERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ursuline nuns and Capuchin monks set up schools and hospitals to help the poor. The Jesuits were founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534. This order was organised like an army, with a general at the top and priest 'soldiers' to carry out his orders. The Jesuits, when operating as missionaries, converted the native population of South America to Christianity as well as introducing Catholicism to Asia (mainly China and Japan) In Europe, the Jesuits set up schools to educate the sons of wealthy families. 																
THE COUNCIL OF TRENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior bishops and cardinals met in Trento, Italy to address the attacks on the Church. Simony, nepotism, absenteeism, pluralism and indulgences were banned. Priests were to be celibate and could not marry. Strict rules and punishments were introduced to keep priests in line. Seminaries were set up in every diocese to train priests. The Index of Prohibited Books was a list of books Catholics were forbidden to read. The Catechism was a rulebook for Catholics to help ensure consistency in the religion. 																
Keywords	Summary																
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Inquisition</td> <td>Seminaries</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Auto-da-fé</td> <td>The Index of Prohibited Books</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sanbenito</td> <td>Catechism</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ursuline</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capuchin</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jesuits</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Missionaries</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Celibate</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Inquisition	Seminaries	Auto-da-fé	The Index of Prohibited Books	Sanbenito	Catechism	Ursuline		Capuchin		Jesuits		Missionaries		Celibate		<p>The Catholic Church tried to curb the spread of the Reformation through the use of force and intimidation. The Courts of Inquisition arrested, tried and punished anyone who was seen as a heretic. Punishments included auto-da-fé and wearing a sanbenito. New religious orders were also set up to encourage better relationships with the poor people such as the Ursuline nuns and the Capuchin monks. The Jesuits served as missionaries in Southern America and Asia. The Council of Trent set out to right the issues Luther had outlined such as banning the abuses, setting up seminaries to teach priests, and reiterating that priests were to be celibate. They also published the Catechism and The Index of Prohibited Books.</p>
Inquisition	Seminaries																
Auto-da-fé	The Index of Prohibited Books																
Sanbenito	Catechism																
Ursuline																	
Capuchin																	
Jesuits																	
Missionaries																	
Celibate																	

The Reformation

Headings	Notes and Key Facts
RESULTS OF THE REFORMATION: DIVISION AND PERSECUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Reformation, like the Renaissance before it, had multiple knock-on effects on Europe.• By 1650, Europe had divided into a majority Protestant north and a Catholic South. There were religious minorities in most countries who faced persecution in various forms such as in Ireland where Catholics and Presbyterians were constrained by the Penal Laws.
RELIGIOUS WARS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Violence between Catholics and Protestants led to multiple civil wars in countries such as: Ireland, France, England, Scotland, Germany and Switzerland.• Various wars also broke out between countries on either side of the religious division such as the Thirty Years War (1618-1648) when war in the Holy Roman Empire (modern day Germany) pulled the rest of Europe into war, resulting in the death of one-third of Germany's population.• The Peace of Westphalia gave the ruler of each state or kingdom the right to decide its religion but also guaranteed followers of minority religions the right to practise freely in private.
POWER OF KINGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In Protestant countries, such as England, all Catholic Church properties such as churches, monasteries, estates, etc were seized by the Crown as the Peace of Westphalia gave rulers complete control of the religion in their own territories.
EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education levels improved throughout Europe.• Protestants needed everyone to have a basic education so that they could read and understand the Bible while schools were also set up to educate Catholics with their Church's teachings.
ART AND ARCHITECTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Catholics continued to decorate their churches at lavish expense to attract people and show off their wealth. This would give rise to the baroque movement in art.• Protestants, on the other hand, believed that decorations such as statues and paintings were sinful, wasteful distractions from the study of the Bible.
Keywords	Summary
Penal Laws	The Reformation had a profound effect on Europe, splitting the continent into a mostly Protestant north and a mostly Catholic south. Religious minorities in these countries faced various forms of persecution such as the Penal Laws in Ireland. Within countries such as France, Great Britain, Germany, the Netherlands, Ireland and Switzerland there were numerous break outs of civil wars between Catholics and Protestants. Wars of a similar nature broke out between countries on either side of the religious divide such as the Thirty Years War which only came to an end due to The Peace of Westphalia which gave rulers the right to decide the religion for their state. The Reformation saw a change in the power of kings, education, art and architecture (such as the rise of the baroque movement) which would forever change Europe and the world.
Civil Wars	
Thirty Years War	
The Peace of Westphalia	
Baroque	

The Reformation

Keywords	Definition
95 Theses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Martin Luther's list of complaints against the sale of Indulgences by the Catholic Church.
Absenteeism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A priest or bishop being absent from their parish or diocese for long periods of time.
Act of Supremacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A law passed by the English parliament in 1534, making King Henry VIII the head of the Church of England.
Council of Trent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A meeting of the leaders of the Catholic Church to define doctrine and impose strict rules.
Counter-Reformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reaction of the Catholic Church to the Reformation
Courts of the Inquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catholic courts set up during the Counter-Reformation to arrest, try and punish anyone thought to be a threat to Church teachings.
Diet of Worms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A meeting of German rulers in the town of Worms, called by Emperor Charles V and addressed by Martin Luther.
Edict of Worms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An order signed by Emperor Charles V, declaring Martin Luther an outlaw.
Excommunication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expulsion from the Catholic Church and being unable to receive the sacraments.
Heresy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowingly holding a view that went against the official teachings of the Catholic Church.
Justification by Faith Alone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lutheran belief that the only way to get to heaven is to have genuine belief in God.
Nepotism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointing relatives to important positions.
Peace of Augsburg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty that ended the German wars of religion in 1555.
Pluralism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding more than one Church position at a time.
Predestination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Calvinist belief that God has chosen those who will go to heaven before they are born. Such people are called the <i>Elect</i>.
Protestant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Christian who is a member of one of the Protestant Churches.
Reformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious movement in the 16th Century which led to a schism within the Catholic Church and the foundation of the Protestant Churches.
Sale of Indulgences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants from the Church that pardoned sins in exchange for payment.
Simony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The selling of important Church positions and privileges.
Society of Jesus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola; its priests are called Jesuits.
Tithe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax paid to the Catholic Church of one-tenth of people's year produce or earnings.