



# The Reformation



## Chapter 10

Term	Definition
95 Theses	Martin Luther's list of complaints against the sale of Indulgences by the Catholic Church.
Absenteeism	A priest or bishop being absent from their parish or diocese for long periods of time.
Act of Supremacy	A law passed by the English parliament in 1534, making King Henry VIII the head of the Church of England.
Council of Trent	A meeting of the leaders of the Catholic Church to define doctrine and impose strict rules.
Counter-Reformation	The reaction of the Catholic Church to the Reformation
Courts of the Inquisition	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	A meeting of German rulers in the town of Worms, called by Emperor Charles V and addressed by Martin Luther.
Edict of Worms	An order signed by Emperor Charles V, declaring Martin Luther an outlaw.
Excommunication	Expulsion from the Catholic Church and being unable to receive the sacraments.
Heresy	Knowingly holding a view that went against the official teachings of the Catholic Church.
Justification by Faith Alone	The Lutheran belief that the only way to get to heaven is to have genuine belief in God.
Nepotism	Appointing relatives to important positions.
Peace of Augsburg	Treaty that ended the German wars of religion in 1555.
Pluralism	Holding more than one Church position at a time.
Predestination	The Calvinist belief that God has chosen those who will go to heaven before they are born. Such people are called the Elect.
Protestant	A Christian who is a member of one of the Protestant Churches.
Reformation	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	Grants from the Church that pardoned sins in exchange for payment.
Simony	The selling of important Church positions and privileges.
Society of Jesus	A religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola; its priests are called Jesuits.
Tithe	Tax paid to the Catholic Church of one-tenth of people's year produce or earnings.

### 3.8 CONSIDER the historical importance of religion, with particular reference to the Reformation and the actions of one Reformer

Summary		
The Reformation, instigated in part by Martin Luther, was a watershed moment in European history that led to profound changes in religion, politics, and culture. Luther's "95 Theses," critical of the Catholic Church's practices like the sale of indulgences, ignited debates and eventually gave rise to Protestantism. This religious shift not only allowed for greater freedom of belief but also redistributed political power away from the Church, inspiring cultural innovations and emphasizing the importance of education. In a nutshell, Luther's actions were like a catalyst that set off a chain reaction, transforming European society in multiple dimensions.		
Causes (Reasons for)	Course (Events)	Consequences (Results)
<p>There were several factors that contributed to the Reformation, but the following are often considered the four main causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Corruption and abuses (<b>simony</b>, <b>nepotism</b>, <b>absenteeism</b>, <b>pluralism</b> and the <b>sale of indulgences</b>) within the Roman Catholic Church.</li><li>The rise of <b>humanism</b> and <b>individualism</b> challenged the authority of the church.</li><li>The invention of the <b>printing press</b> allowed new ideas critical of the church to spread more widely.</li><li><b>Political</b> and <b>economic factors</b>, such as conflicts between monarchs and the church, also contributed to the Reformation.</li></ul>	<p><b>Posting of the Ninety-Five Theses (1517):</b> Martin Luther's posting of his Ninety-Five Theses on the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg, Germany, is widely considered the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. The document criticized the sale of indulgences and other practices of the Roman Catholic Church.</p> <p><b>Diet of Worms (1521):</b> Emperor Charles V called on Luther to recant his beliefs, but Luther refused and was declared an outlaw. The Diet of Worms marked a turning point in the Reformation and solidified the divide between Catholics and Protestants.</p> <p><b>Translation of the Bible (1522):</b> Luther's translation of the Bible into German was a significant achievement that helped to spread his ideas throughout Germany and beyond. It also helped to standardize the German language.</p> <p><b>Peasant Revolt (1524-1525):</b> Some of Luther's ideas, particularly his emphasis on individual conscience and rejection of church hierarchy, inspired peasant uprisings in Germany. Luther initially sympathized with the peasants but later condemned their violence, showing the limits of his reform program.</p> <p><b>Augsburg Confession (1530):</b> This document, written by Luther's colleague Philip Melanchthon, set out the key doctrines of the Lutheran faith and served as a basis for Lutheran theology. It was presented to Emperor Charles V at the Diet of Augsburg and helped to establish the Lutheran Church as a distinct movement within Christianity.</p> <p><b>Peace of Augsburg (1555):</b> This treaty ended the religious warfare between Catholics and Lutherans in Germany and allowed each ruler to determine the religion of his own state, leading to the coexistence of Catholicism and Protestantism.</p>	<p><b>English Reformation (1534-1558):</b> King Henry VIII's decision to break with the Roman Catholic Church and establish the Church of England was a significant event in the Reformation. It was driven by personal and political motivations rather than theological differences, but it led to a lasting split between Catholics and Anglicans.</p> <p><b>Catholic Counter Reformation:</b> The Roman Catholic Church responded to the Reformation with the Counter Reformation, which aimed to reform and revitalize the church. This included the Council of Trent, which reaffirmed Catholic teachings and practices, and the establishment of new religious orders, such as the Jesuits, who worked to spread Catholicism around the world. The Counter Reformation helped to stem the tide of Protestantism and to strengthen the Catholic Church.</p> <p><b>Council of Trent (1545-1563):</b> The Council of Trent was a series of meetings of Catholic leaders that aimed to reform the church and respond to the challenges of the Reformation. It reaffirmed traditional Catholic teachings and practices and helped to solidify the Catholic Counter-Reformation.</p> <p><b>The Inquisition:</b> The Inquisition was a tribunal established by the Roman Catholic Church during the Counter Reformation in the late 15th century to combat heresy and maintain orthodoxy. It was tasked with investigating and prosecuting individuals accused of various offenses, such as blasphemy, apostasy, and witchcraft, and had the power to imprison, torture, and execute those found guilty.</p> <p><b>Split of Christianity:</b> The Reformation led to a permanent split within Christianity, with Protestant denominations and the Roman Catholic Church remaining distinct and separate.</p> <p><b>Religious wars:</b> The conflicts between Catholics and Protestants led to numerous religious wars across Europe, including the Thirty Years' War in Germany (1618-1648).</p> <p><b>Shift in power:</b> The Reformation weakened the authority of the Roman Catholic Church and led to a shift in power within Europe, with Protestant nations like England and the Netherlands gaining influence.</p> <p><b>Expansion of literacy:</b> The translation of the Bible into local languages and the spread of printing technology led to an expansion of literacy and the growth of education, contributing to the development of modern society.</p>

