

#9 The Reformation

AKS:

analyze the change and continuity in the Renaissance and Reformation (GPS)
(SSWH_E2007-38)

Indicators of Achievement:

38a - explain the social, economic and political changes that contributed to the rise of Florence and the ideas of Machiavelli, 38b - identify artistic and scientific achievements of the "Renaissance Man", Leonardo da Vinci, and Michelangelo, 38c - explain the main characteristics of humanism to include the ideas of Petrarch, Dante and Erasmus, 38d - analyze the impact of the Protestant Reformation to include the ideas of Martin Luther and John Calvin, 38e - describe the Counter Reformation at the Council of Trent and the role of the Jesuits, 38f - describe the English Reformation and the role of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I, 38g - explain the importance of Gutenberg and the invention of the printing press

Causes of the Reformation

<u>Social</u>	<u>Political</u>	<u>Economic</u>	<u>Religious</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Renaissance values of humanism and secularism led people to question the Church ❖ The printing press helped to spread ideas critical of the Church 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Powerful monarchs challenged the Church as the supreme power in Europe ❖ Many leaders viewed the pope as a foreign ruler and challenged his authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ European princes & kings were jealous of the Church's wealth ❖ Merchants & others resented having to pay taxes to the Church 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Some Church leaders had become worldly & corrupt ❖ Many people found Church practices such as the sale of indulgences unacceptable

Protestant Churches

Protestant Church	Lutheran	Church of England	Calvinist	Presbyterian
Time Founded	1522	1534	1541	1559
Origin	Germany	England	Geneva, Switzerland	Scotland
Founder	Martin Luther	Henry VIII	John Calvin	John Knox
Head of Church	God	King	Council of Elders	Elders or Presbyters
Beliefs & Teachings	Salvation was by faith alone. All people could read & interpret the bible for themselves. God was the head of the church, not the pope. Priesthood of all believers. Priests dressed in normal clothing. Services were held in vernacular (German). Priests could marry.	Held the same principle beliefs as the Catholic Church, except that divorce was legal & priests could marry. It was united under a common hymn book.	<u>Predestination</u> - God knows in advance who will be saved & who will not. <u>Theocracy</u> - the "elect" should govern.	Carries the same beliefs as Calvinism because Knox was John Calvin's student. He brought Calvin's teachings to Scotland and eventually forces Mary Stuart out and put her son, James, on the throne.



*Why was Martin Luther unhappy with the sale of indulgences?
On what three teachings did Luther rest his Reformation movement?
What caused Luther's ideas to spread throughout Germany?*



Did Henry VIII have a good reason to break with Catholic Church?

Effects of the Printing Press

- ❖ Books (Bibles) were cheap enough that many Europeans could buy them
- ❖ Writers began to criticize the corruption of the Renaissance popes
- ❖ Books on religion encouraged popular piety
- ❖ Made the Bible available to all who could read & they could interpret the bible for themselves

What role did the printing press play in the spread of the Reformation and the spread of democracy?

The Council of Trent

- Catholics were concerned about Protestants leaving the Church and about the worldliness of priests. In 1545, Pope Paul II called the meeting at Trent. The following decisions were made:
 - Ended the sale of indulgences
 - Clarified church rules, practices and beliefs
 - Set up more education for priests and clergy

