

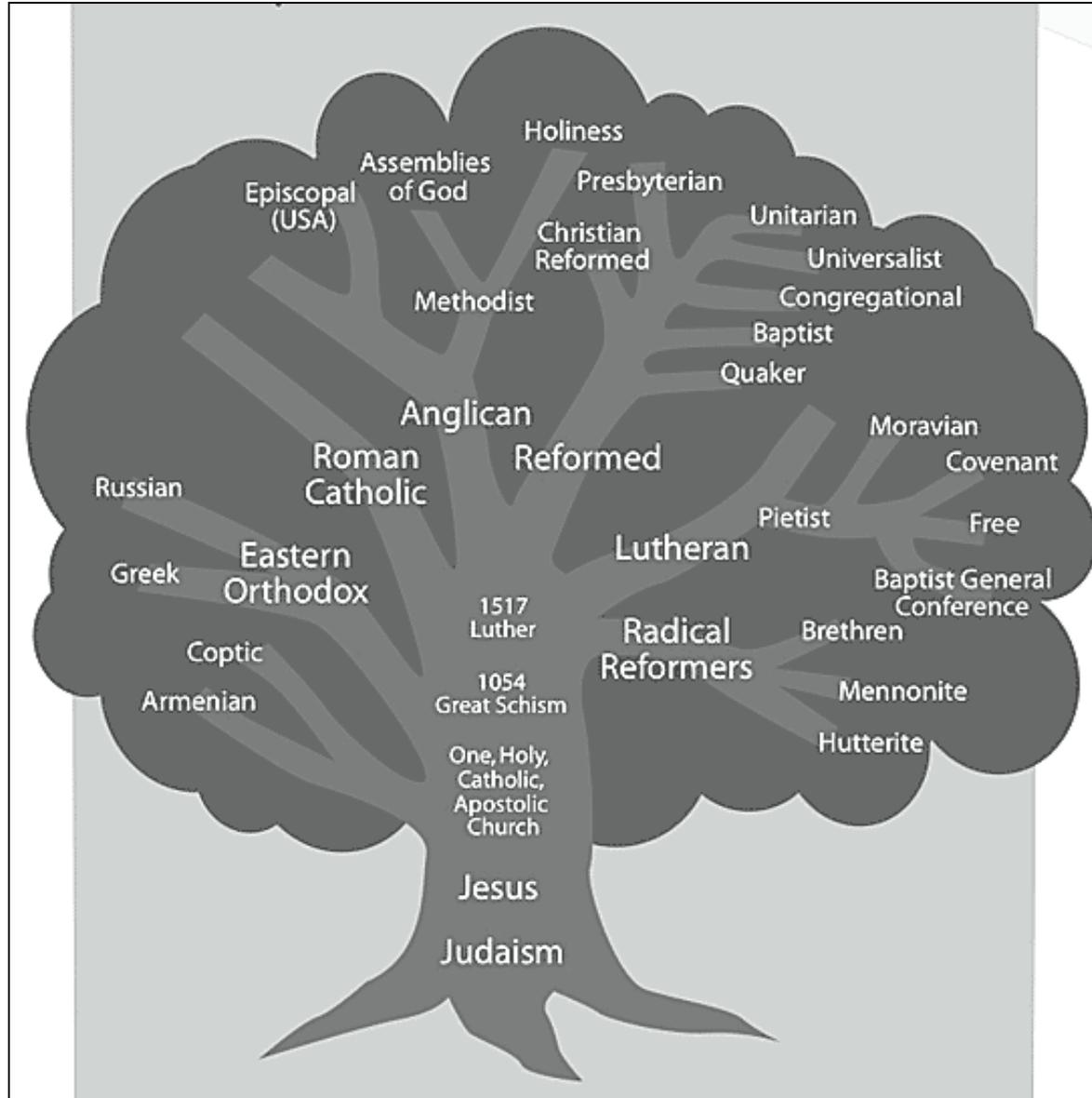


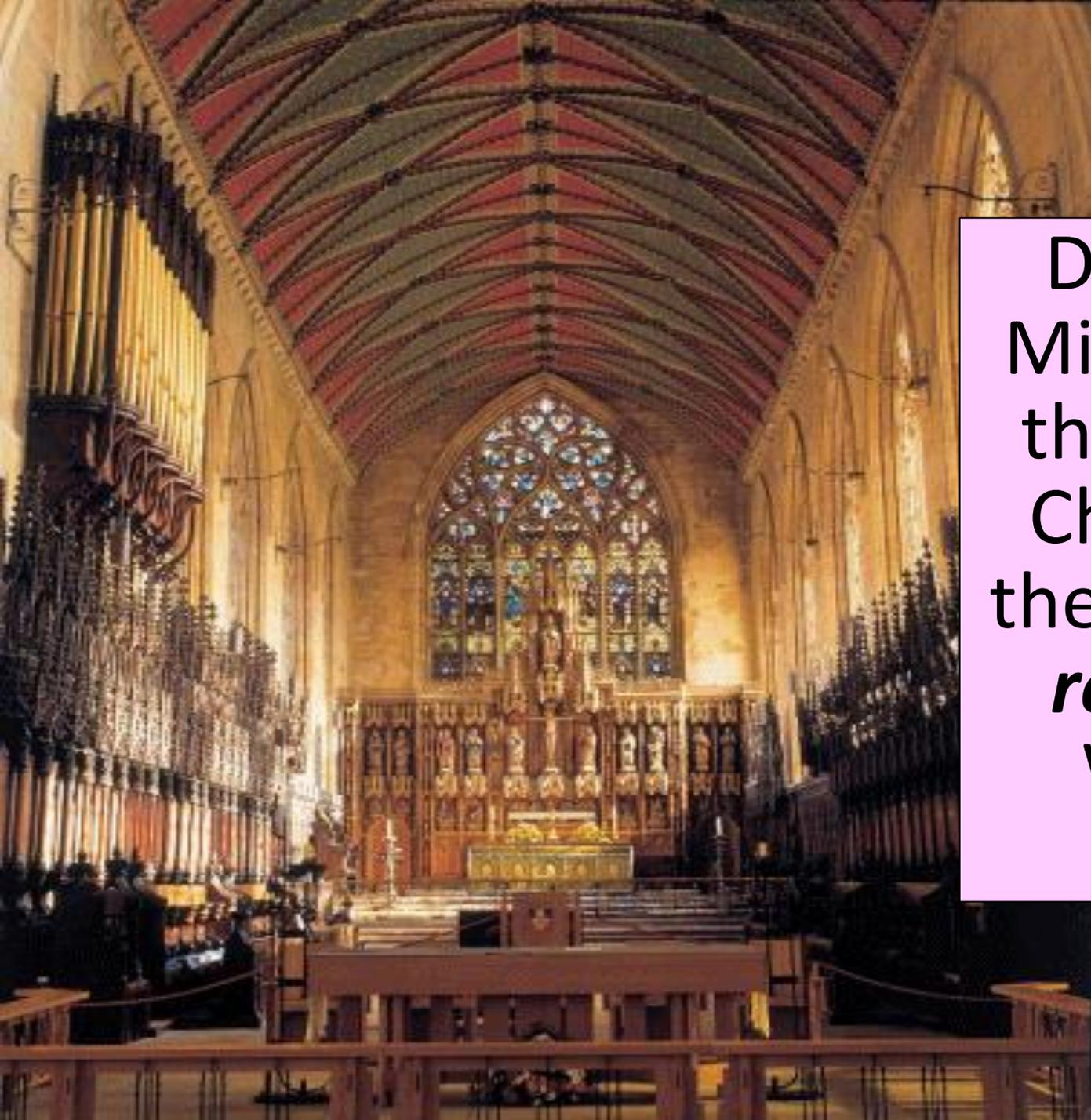
THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

Essential Question: p. 58

What caused the Protestant Reformation?

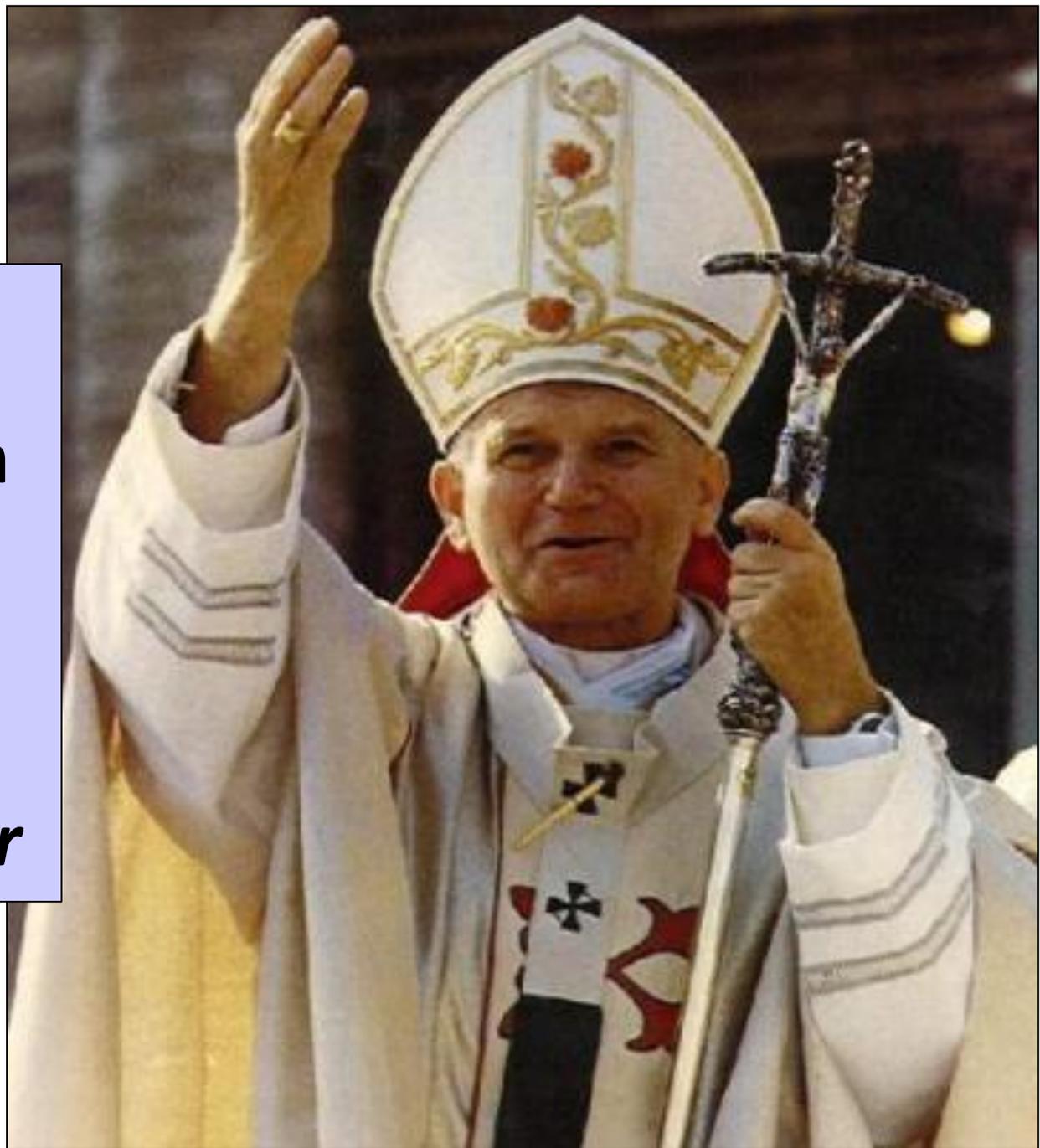
Warm-Up:
Look at this image: What is the main idea of the Protestant Reformation?

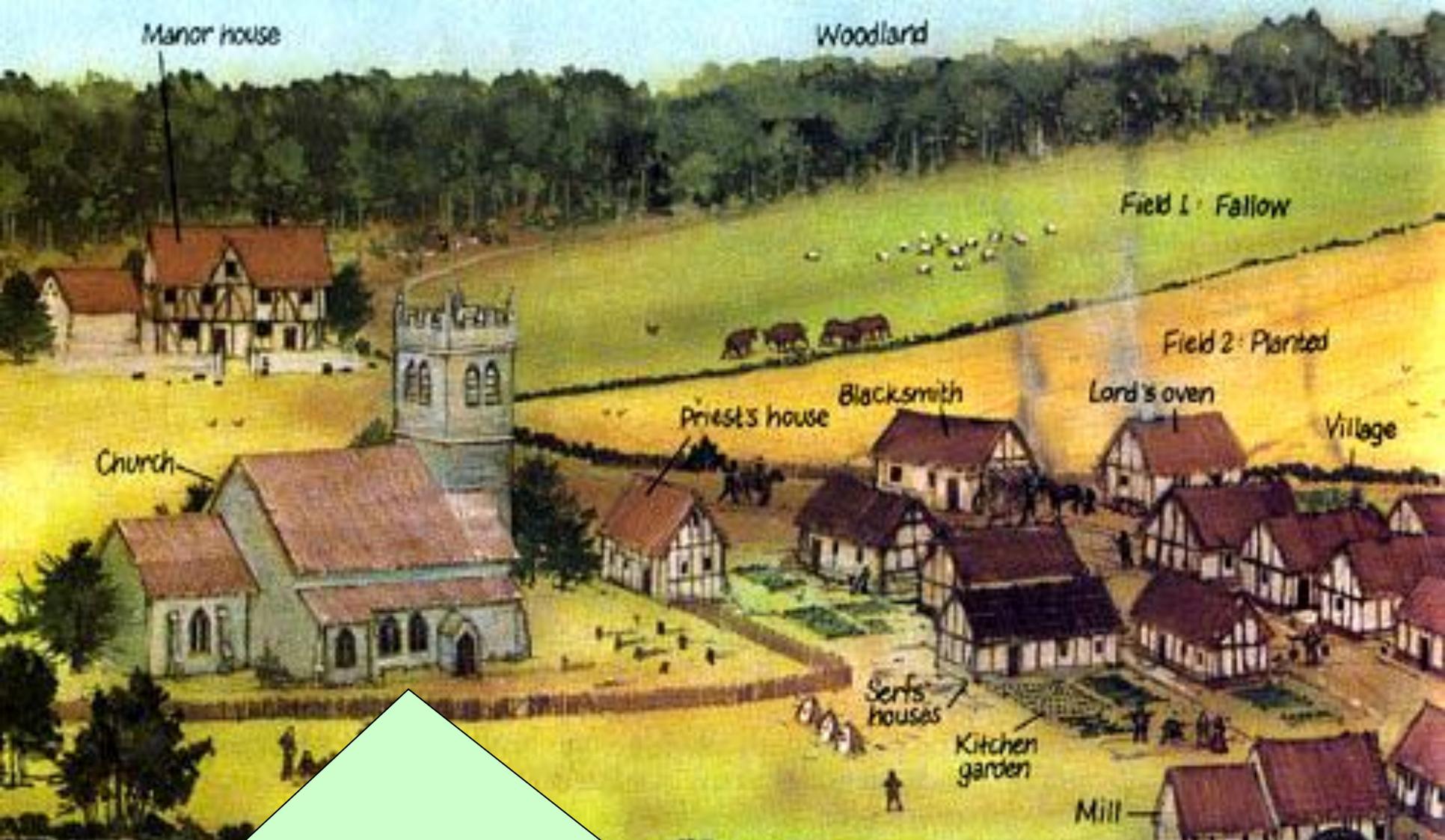




During the Middle Ages, the Catholic Church was the ***dominant religion*** in Western Europe

Without a common government in Europe, the Catholic ***Pope*** became an important ***political leader***





On the manor, priests were **powerful** because they controlled people's access to Heaven by delivering the sacraments and **absolving** sins

The Catholic Church taught that people could gain access to Heaven (called *salvation*) by having *faith* in God and doing *good works* for others



Practices of the Catholic Church

The Church taught that Christians could gain more of *God's grace* through a series of *spiritual rituals* called the Holy Sacraments

The *Sacraments* included Baptism, Confirmation, Communion, Confession, Marriage, Ordaining of Priests, and Last Rites for the Dying



Corruption of the Catholic Church



During the Middle Ages, the Roman Catholic Church was also growing ***corrupt***

Definition of **CORRUPTION**: dishonest and ***self-serving behavior*** by those in power

For example, clergy members took vows of ***chastity*** to abstain from sex...yet some Church leaders had ***mistresses*** and fathered children

Corruption of the Catholic Church



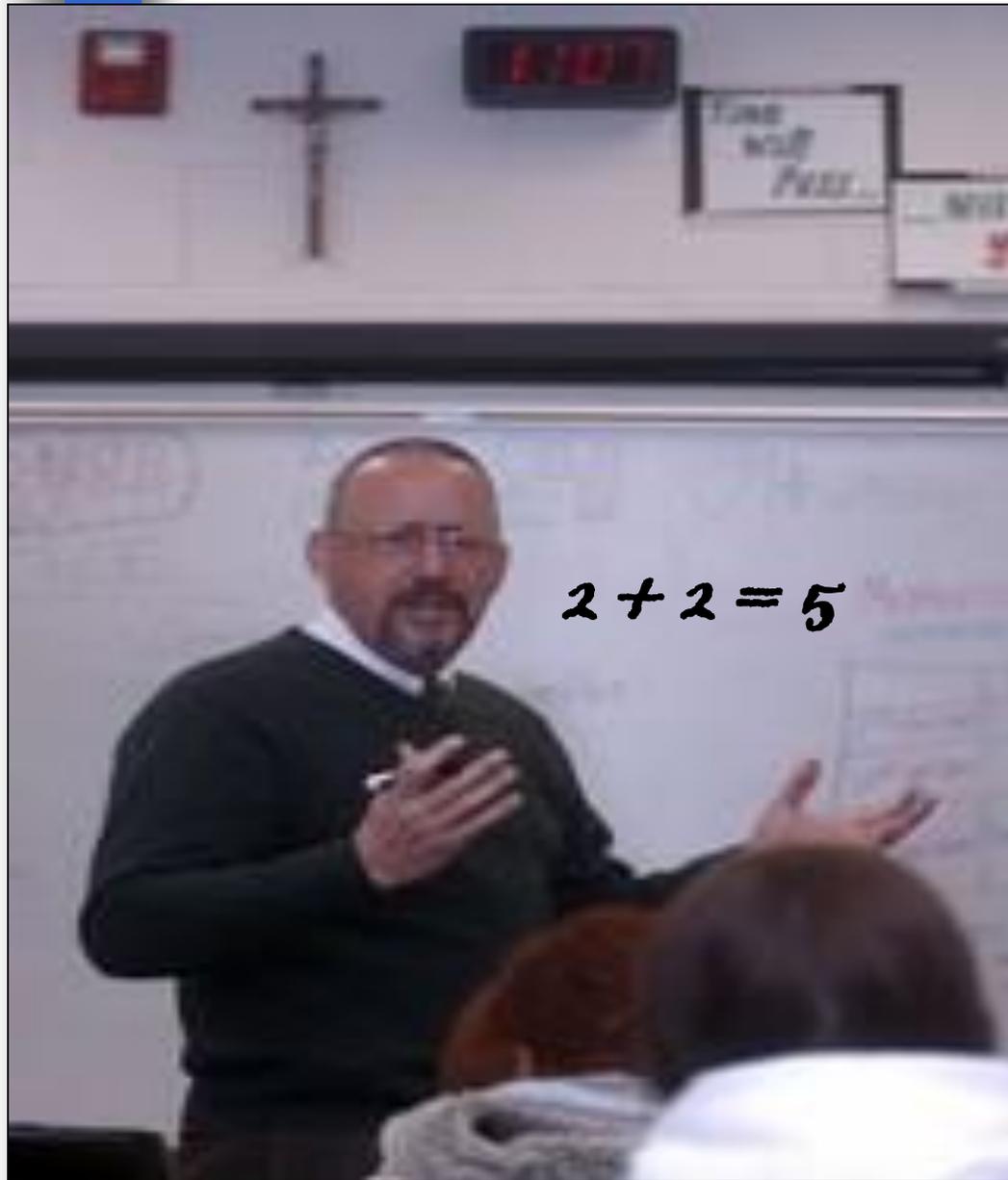
Priests were required to go through rigorous **training** in a monastery...but some Church positions were **sold** to the highest bidder; this corrupt practice is called **simony**

Corruption of the Catholic Church



Sometimes, feudal lords would use their *influence* to have friends or children named as priests, a practice called *lay investiture*

Corruption of the Catholic Church



As a result,
some clergy
members
were *poorly*
educated

Corruption of the Catholic Church



One of the most corrupt Church practices was the ***selling of indulgences*** (“indulgence” is reducing the penalty for a sin)

At first, indulgences were given out by the Church when people did ***good works***

A person did a good work, then penalties for his or her ***sins*** were ***reduced***

Corruption of the Catholic Church



Indulgences



"Popes published lists of every sort of crime with a price for each sin - for which the Church would give absolution."

But rather than requiring the performing of good deeds, Church leaders began selling indulgence certificates as a way of *raising money*

This practice by the Church of *selling forgiveness* went unquestioned during the Middle Ages

By the time of the Renaissance, some Christians began *criticizing* Church corruptions and *questioned* Catholic teachings



Some Christians felt that *Popes* were too concerned with *money*, power, and *worldly matters*; they were no longer spiritual leaders they were supposed to be

Christian *humanists* believed that they could help *reform* the Catholic Church



In the 1300s, reformers like English professor John Wycliffe and Czech priest Jan Hus ***attacked corruptions*** like the selling of indulgences; they also pushed for other reforms



Hus and Wycliffe said that the **Bible** (not the Pope) was the ultimate authority on Christianity; they also pushed for Church services in the **vernacular** (local language), not Latin



Catholic leaders *responded* to these criticisms by declaring Wycliffe and Hus *heretics*

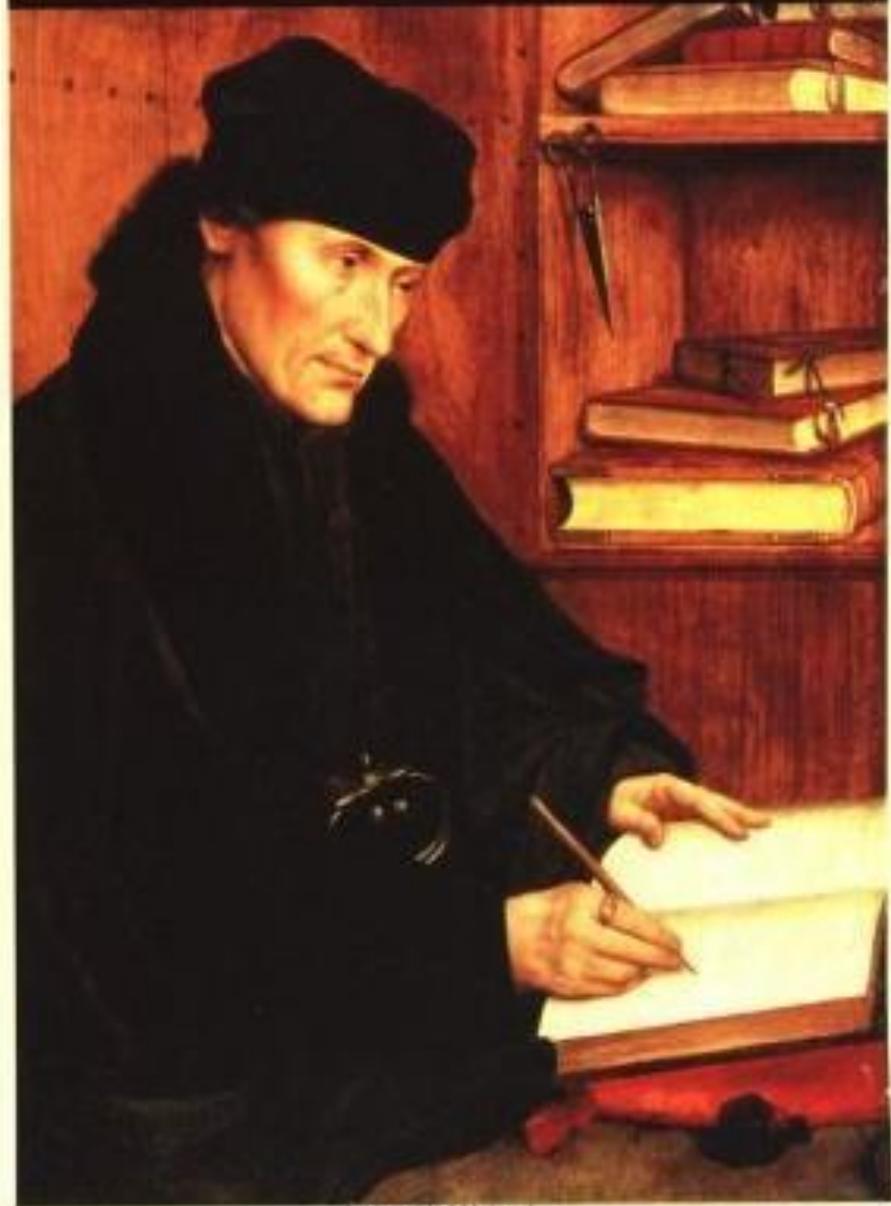


A heretic is one who goes against Church teachings; Wycliffe (who had some powerful supporters in England) was allowed to retire, but Hus was *burned* at the *stake*



In 1509, Dutch priest and humanist Desiderius Erasmus published "*Praise of Folly*", which called for an end of corruptions

ERASMUS
PRAISE OF FOLLY



As a result of Johann Gutenberg's invention of the moveable-type **printing press** in 1453, Erasmus' book **spread** throughout Europe and increased calls for Church **reform**

A copyist took five months to produce a single book.



5 months



1 book

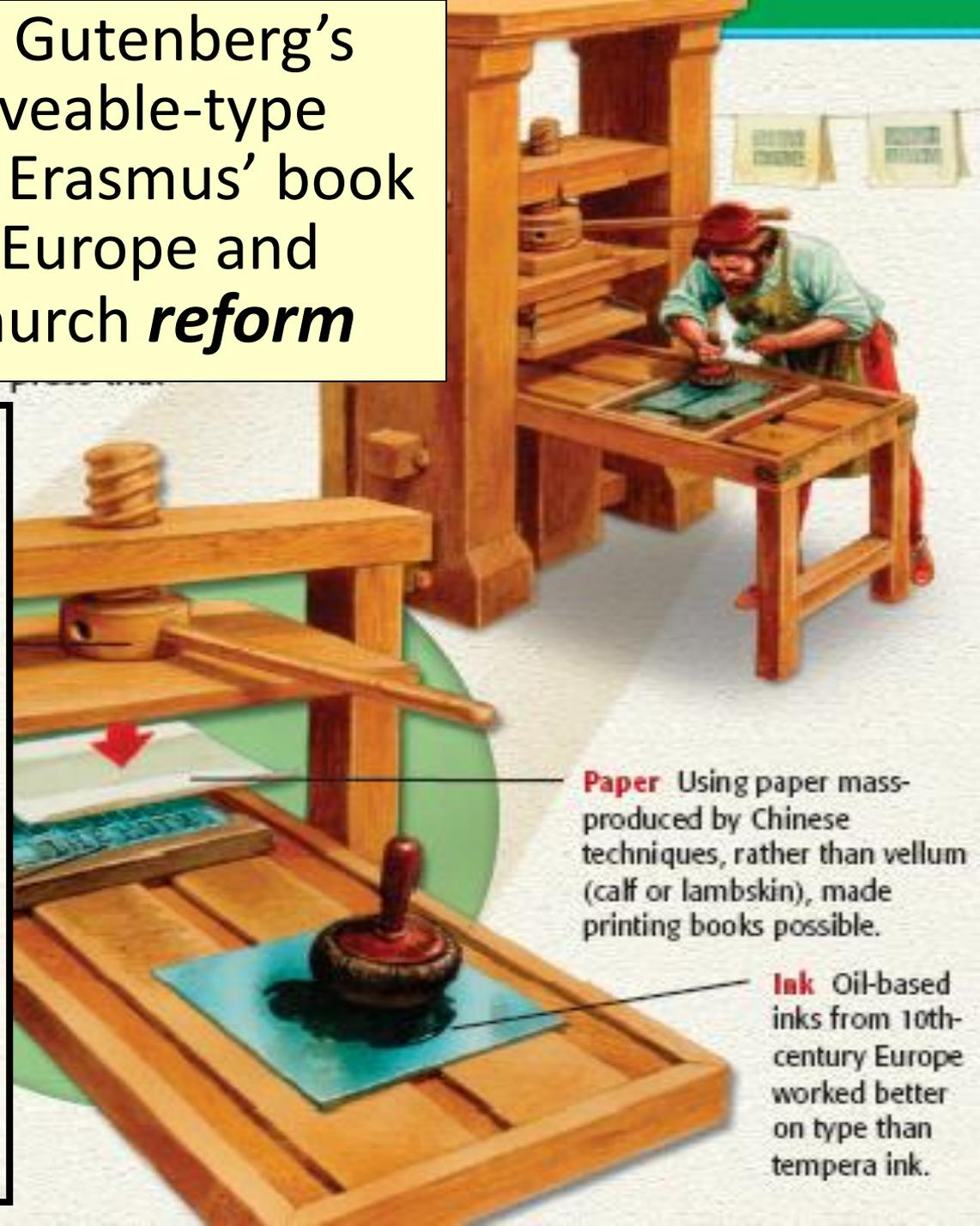
One man and a printing press could produce 500 books in the same amount of time.



5 months



500 books



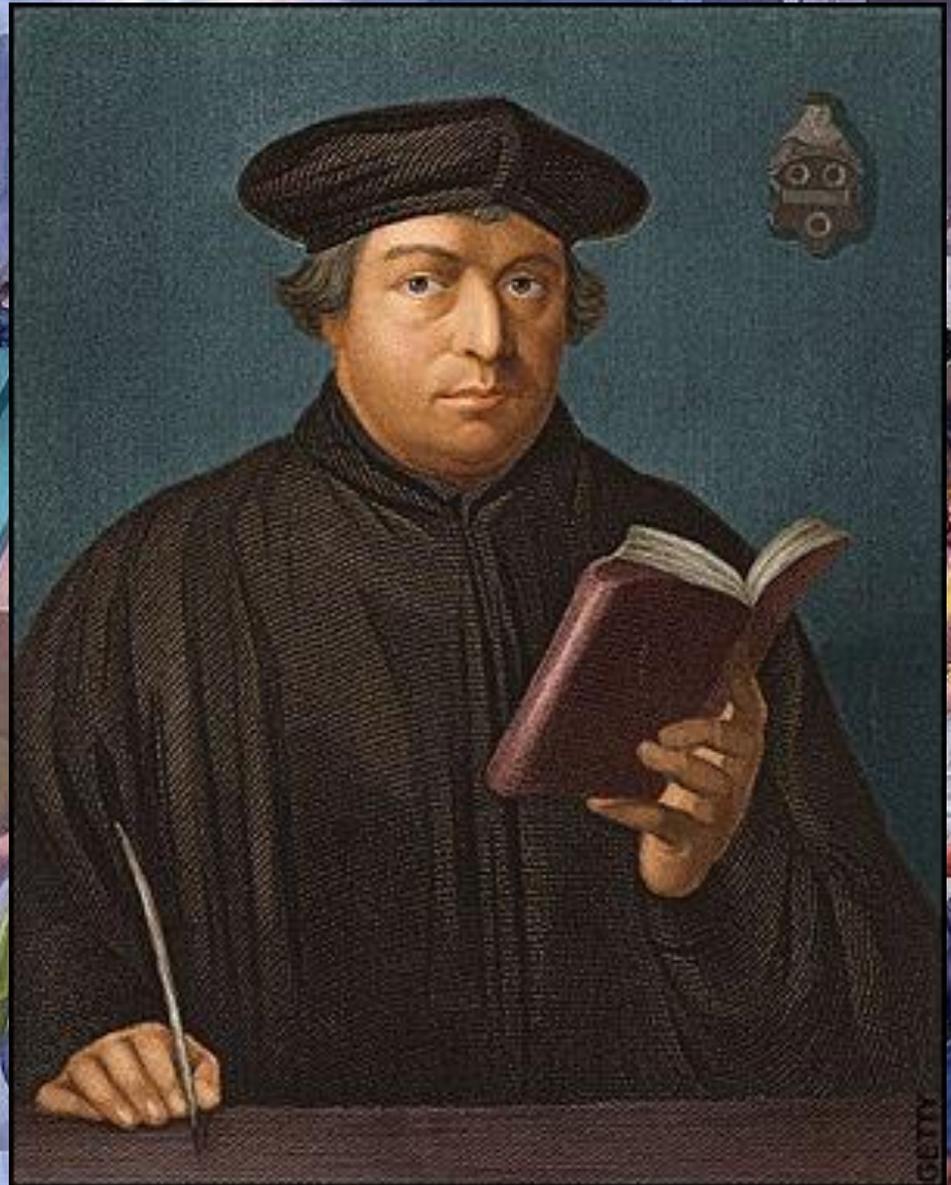
Paper Using paper mass-produced by Chinese techniques, rather than vellum (calf or lambskin), made printing books possible.

Ink Oil-based inks from 10th-century Europe worked better on type than tempera ink.

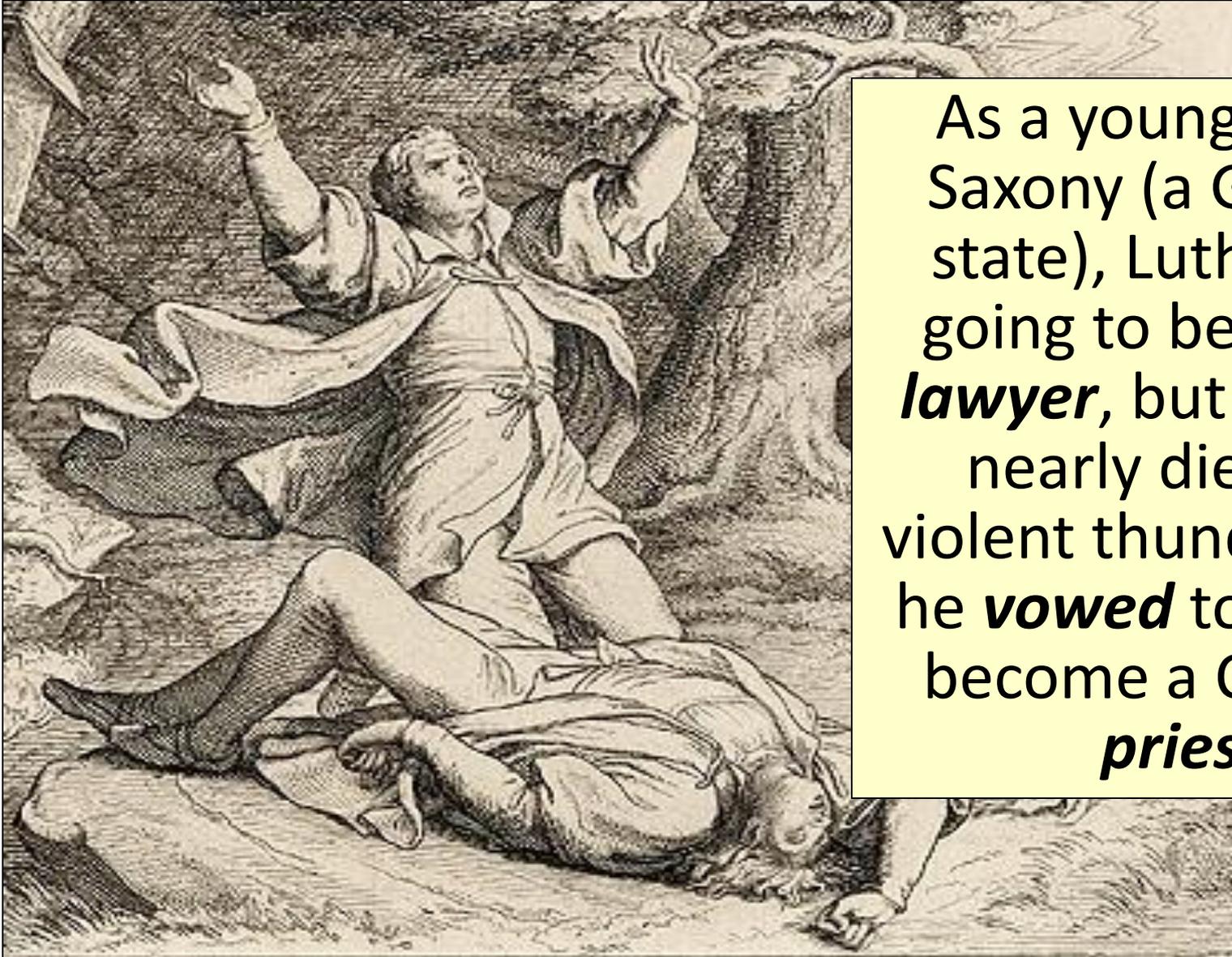
The Protestant Reformation

By the early 1500s, the Catholic Church was in ***turmoil*** over the controversies, its corruption and its ***unwillingness*** to adopt reforms

The biggest controversy was yet to come: in Germany, a Catholic monk named ***Martin Luther*** became involved in a serious ***dispute*** with the Catholic Church



Martin Luther



As a young boy in Saxony (a German state), Luther was going to become a *lawyer*, but after he nearly died in a violent thunderstorm he *vowed* to instead become a Catholic *priest*

Martin Luther



After studying the Bible as a *monk*, Luther became a priest and taught at a *university*

During his studies of the Bible, Luther became convinced that *salvation* could *not* be achieved by good works and sacraments; to Luther, salvation came only through *God's mercy*

Luther was inspired by St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans:
“A person can be made good by having faith in God's mercy”

Martin Luther

Martin Luther's belief that salvation was gained only through having faith in God was called "***Justification by Faith***"

Martin Luther was also deeply ***troubled*** by the Church's selling of indulgences, which he saw as ***false salvation***

He would grow even more troubled by the actions of a man named ***Johann Tetzel***





Tetzel was a German **priest** who worked for the **Pope**; his job was **overseeing** the selling of indulgences in all German states of the Holy Roman Empire

Tetzel was given another job: raise **money** for the **rebuilding** of St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome

He would take the **corruption** of the selling of indulgences to new **lows**

Tetzel, in an effort to raise money, claimed that anyone who ***donated*** to the Cathedral would gain entrance into ***Heaven***

He claimed to people that their ***loved ones*** who died and were in ***Purgatory*** would have their time in Purgatory reduced if they donated



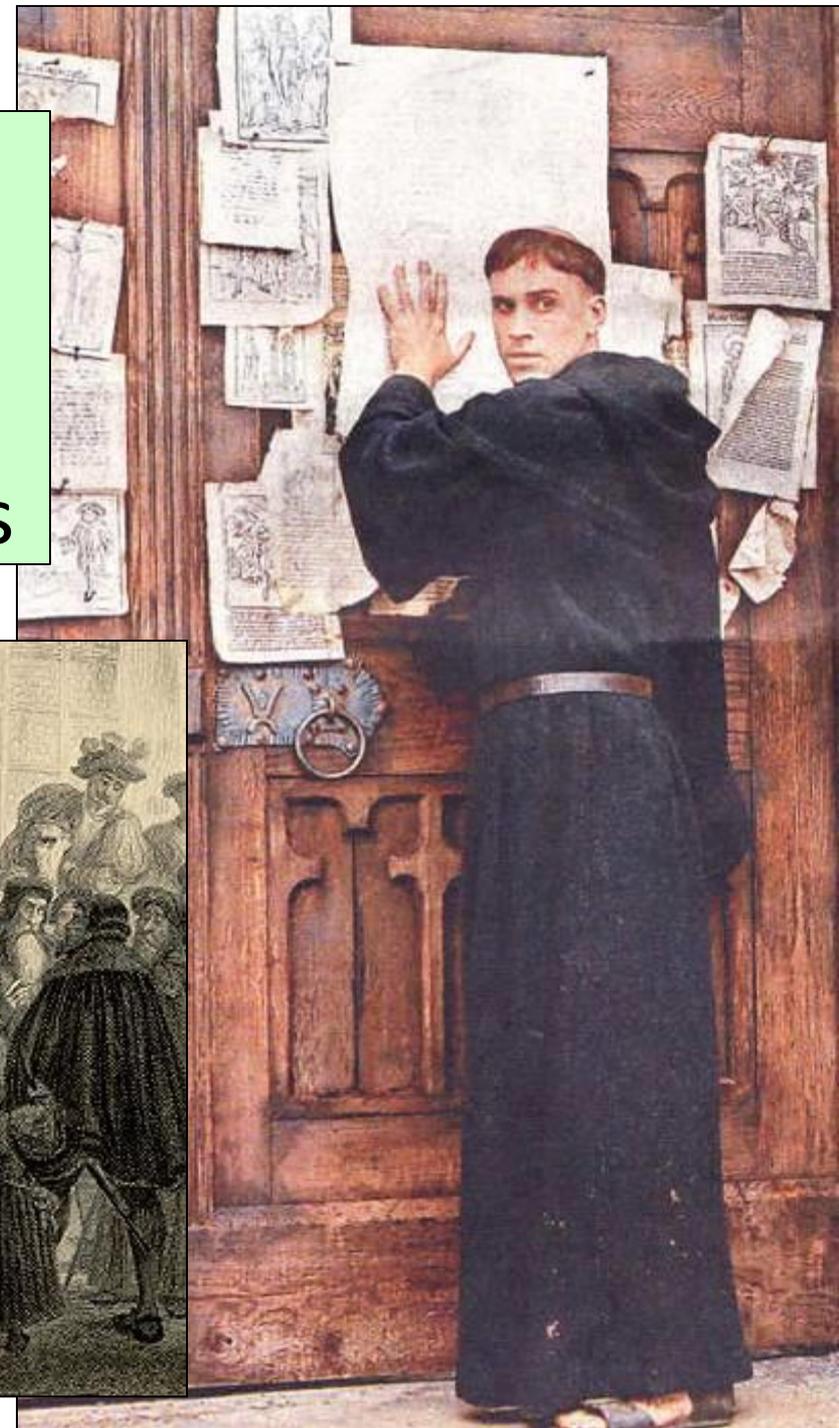
A quote attributed to Tetzel: “As soon as a coin in the coffer rings / the soul from Purgatory springs”



Martin Luther was ***appalled*** by Tetzels corruption as well as by other practices of the Church he served

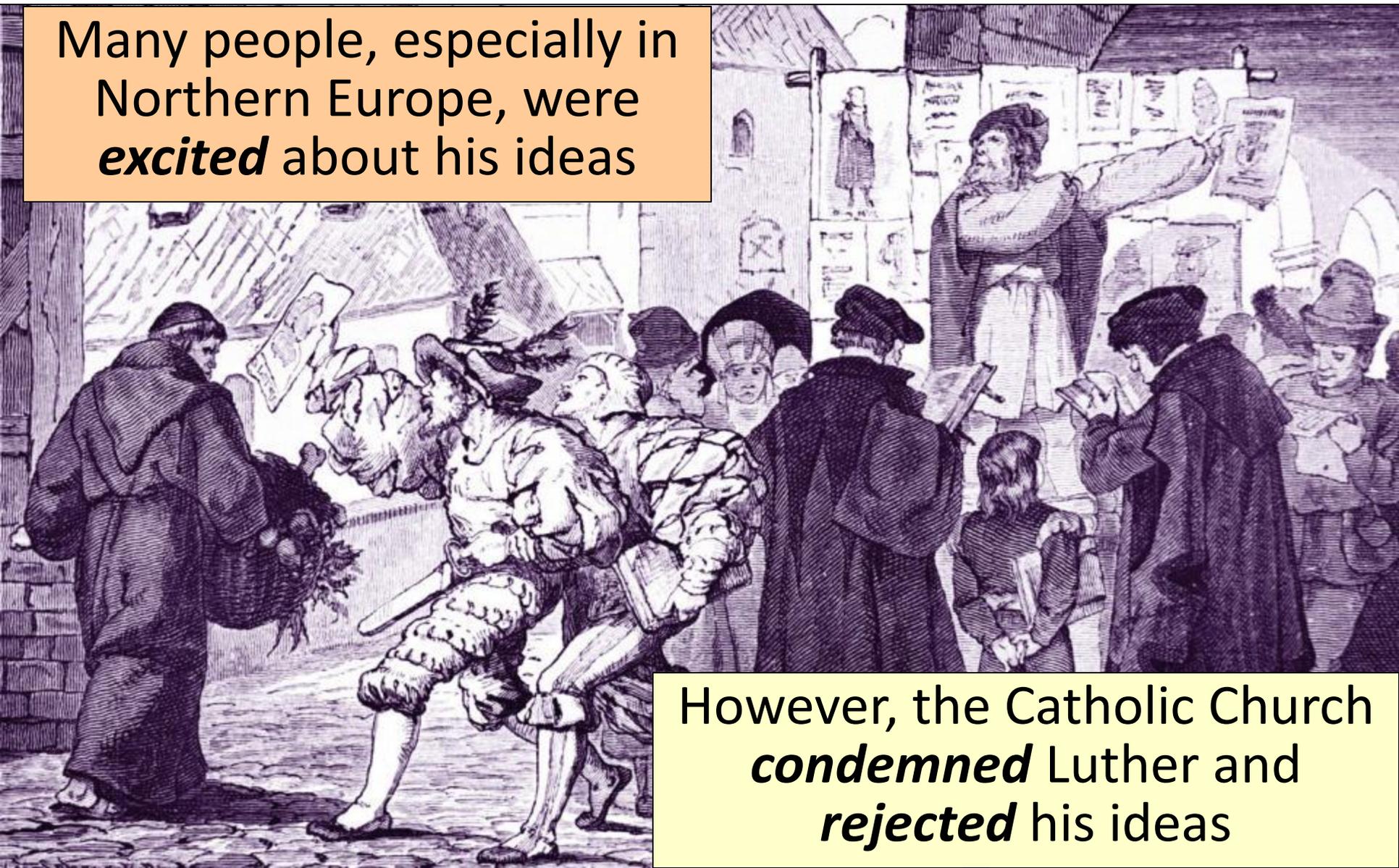
In 1517, Martin Luther wrote a list of ***arguments*** against Church practices called the “***Ninety-Five Theses***”

He posted the Ninety-Five Theses on the **door** of the local church in the town of Wittenberg; he then welcomed **debate** of his ideas



Thanks to the *printing press*, the “Ninety-Five Theses” spread through Europe, causing an incredible *controversy*

Many people, especially in Northern Europe, were *excited* about his ideas



However, the Catholic Church *condemned* Luther and *rejected* his ideas



Pope Leo X realized that Martin Luther's ideas were a ***threat*** to Church ***authority***

The ***Pope*** made a ruling: Luther would have to take back his statements, or face ***excommunication***

Excommunication is being formally ***kicked out*** of the Catholic Church

This was a serious penalty in the 1500s: being excommunicated meant you were ***unwelcome*** in most of Europe, and survival would be difficult

Charles V, the *emperor* of the Holy Roman Empire, was Catholic

In 1521, Charles summoned Luther to the German town of **Worms** (pronounced “vohrmz”) to stand *trial* for his offenses against the Catholic Church



Luther stood before an assembly of Church and political leaders to **defend** his beliefs; this meeting would be known as the **Diet (assembly) of Worms**



Church officials **demand**ed that Luther take back his teachings

Luther **refused** and was excommunicated by the Catholic Church



At the Diet of Worms, Luther argued that the ***Bible*** was the only source of religious authority (not the interpretations of priests); he encouraged Christians to ***study*** the Bible for themselves

“I am bound by the Scriptures I have quoted and my conscience is captive to the Word of God. I cannot and will not retract anything, since it is neither safe nor right to go against my conscience. I cannot do otherwise. Here I stand, may God help me. Amen.” **Martin Luther, 1521**



Emperor Charles V declared the excommunicated Luther an **outlaw**, guilty of the crime of **heresy** (going against Church teachings)

It became a **crime** for anyone to give Luther food, **shelter**, money, or employment



Fortunately for Luther, he had some ***powerful supporters***; Prince Frederick of Saxony disobeyed the emperor and allowed Luther to live in his ***castle***

Luther lived there for over a year, spending his time ***translating*** the Latin Bible into ***German***

Luther eventually returned to Wittenberg, where he discovered many people *using his ideas* from the 95 Theses



Instead of trying to reform the Catholic Church, these people called themselves ***Protestants*** (since they ***protested*** against the Church)

These Protestants formed a ***new version*** of Christianity that later would be known as ***Lutheranism***

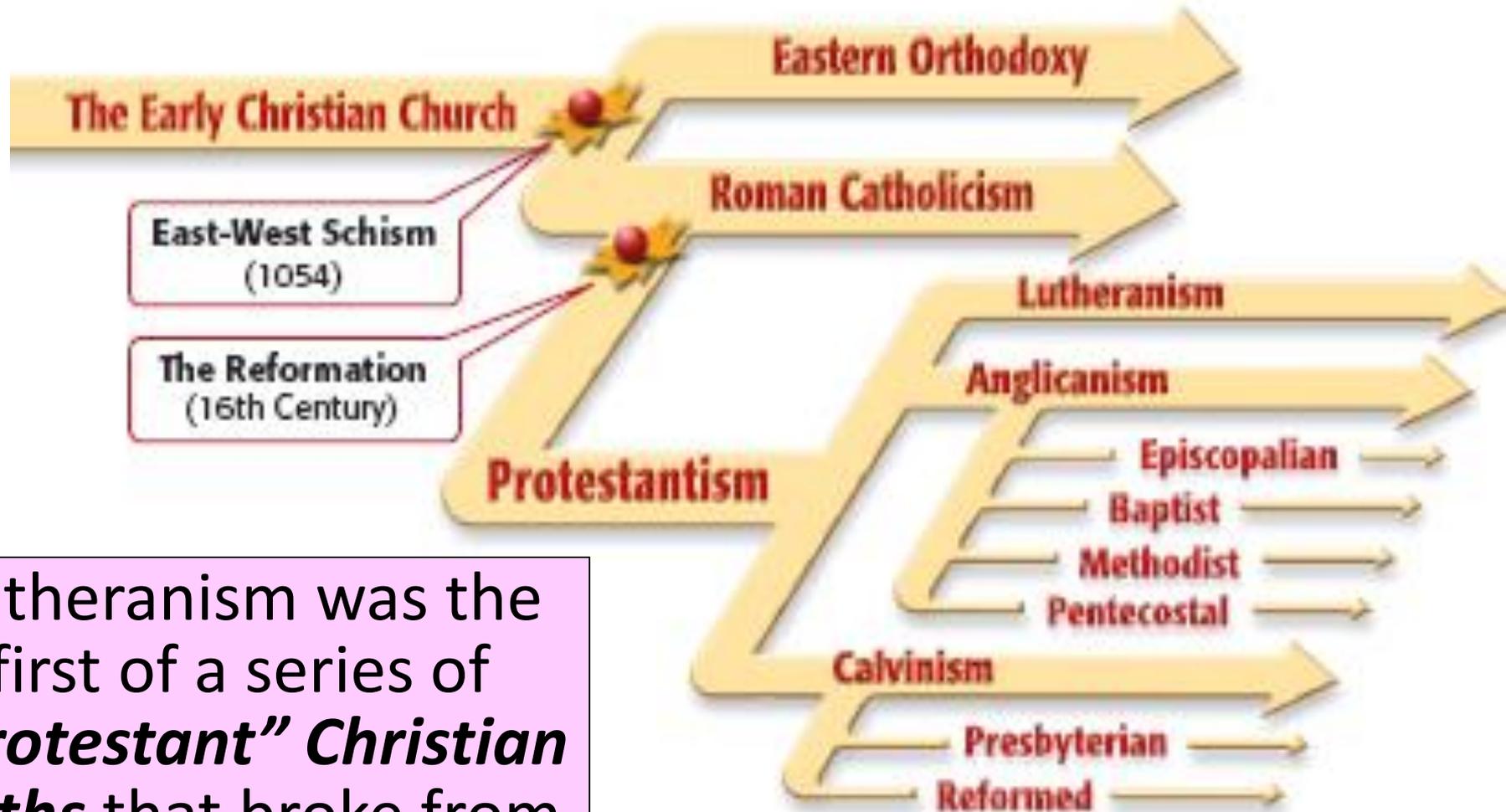
Martin Luther's break from the Catholic Church began inspired a *movement* in Europe called the *Protestant Reformation*

During the Protestant Reformation, reformers *protested* Church corruptions and practices in hopes of *reforming* Christianity



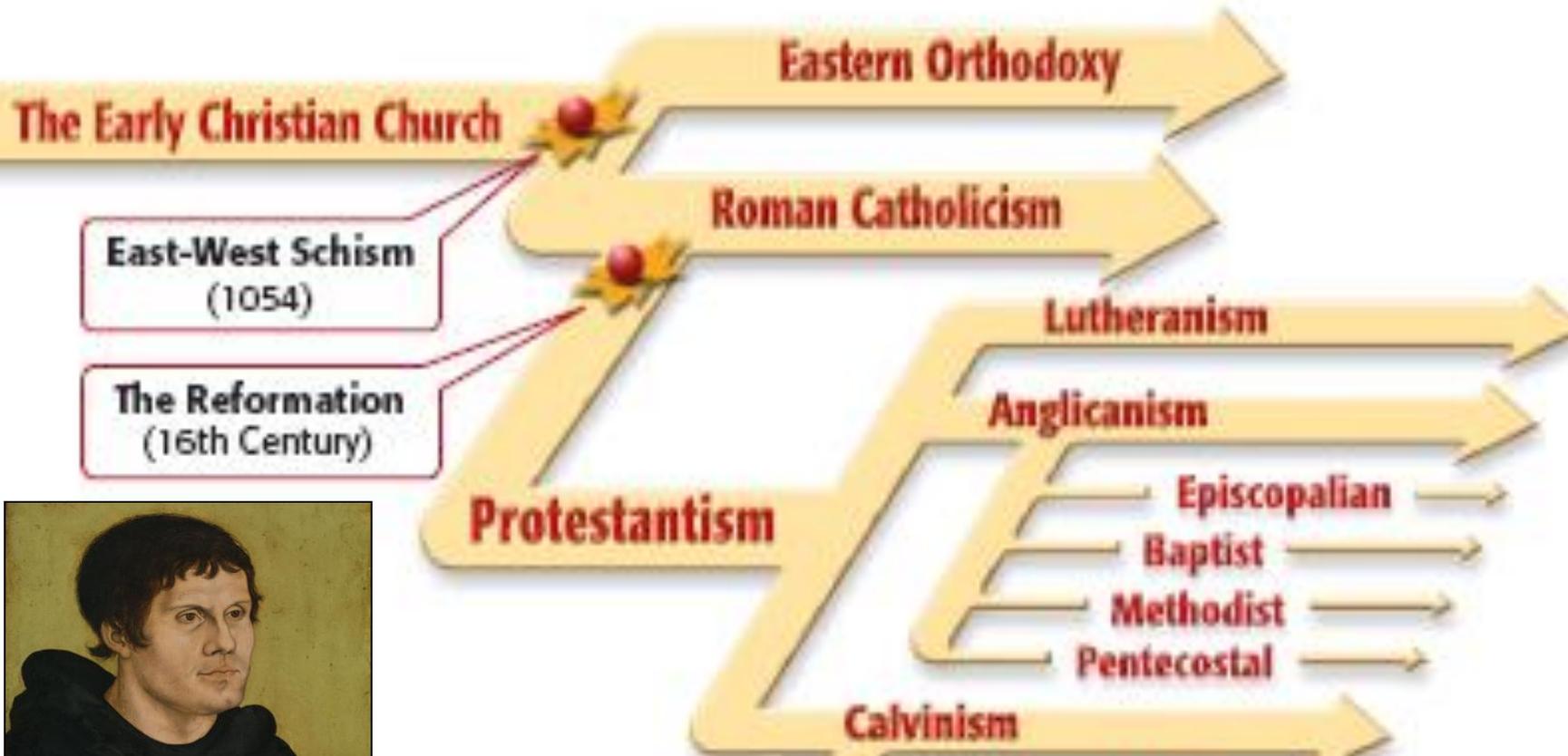
The Protestant Reformation led to the forming of a new ***Christian denomination*** known as ***Lutheranism***

The Division of Christianity



Lutheranism was the first of a series of ***“Protestant” Christian faiths*** that broke from the Catholic Church

It is because of Martin Luther's strong ***ethics*** and ***courage*** that the Catholic Church would eventually do away with much corruption



It is also because of Luther that there are numerous ***versions*** of Christianity in the world today



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