The Reformations

Reformation Assignment 1

middle of 374 to the top of 381

Luther

*Conditions for Change*

- Happened in HRE - people were pious

 -Princes controlled small areas

 -Often the Bishop was the prince

 -Few strong secular princes to protect people from demands for money from the church

 - Popes use HRE for money

 -Princes worked to expand authority

*Martin Luther*

 - German

 - Received a good education – lawyer

 - Near death experience caused him to appeal to St. Anne and join a monastery

*Luther in the Monastery*

 - Massive sense of guilt

 - Became on Augustinian friar

 - 1508 – Joined the faculty at University of Wittenberg

*Justification by Faith*

- Luther decided he believed that Justification (gift of grace/removes sin) comes from faith alone

*The Break with Rome*

 - 1517 – A friar, John Tetzel, began to sell indulgences near Wittenberg

 - Trying to pay for St. Peters

 - Indulgences started for anyone who went on crusade, then anyone willing to pay for a crusader to go

 - Indulgences made it so a sinner was released from purgatory for money

 - The theory behind it was not defined

 - Tetzel was offering complete release from purgatory without mentioning repentance which the church said was necessary

*95 Theses*

 - Luther was enraged

 - October 31, 1517 – published 95 theses – statements he wished to debate with church scholars

 - In Latin

- Story spread that monk challenged sale of indulgences – Tetzel’s sales slowed down

 - The Dominicans (Tetzel’s order) began to attack Luther

*Luther Elaborates*

 - Leo X thought of it was a monk’s fight

 - In time Luther’s attacks started to be difficult than church doctrine

 - By 1520 Luther attacked the papacy itself

 - Asked Emperor Charles V to call a council to end abuses in the church

 - Attacked belief of 7 sacraments-accepted only 2 – Eucharist and Baptism

- Justification by faith alone

- Religious Germans who wanted more of a relationship with God and more freedom

*Diet of Worms*

 - 1520 – Leo X excommunicated Luther with a bull

 - Luther threw it in a fire and called the pope the Antichrist

 - 1521 – Emperor Charles V summoned Luther to a Diet of Worms

 - A diet is a meeting of prince city leaders + church men

 - Luther refused to recant anything – Charles V turned on money him

*Luther Protected*

- Charles V called more Luther’s arrest + burning of his work-independent power of princes got in the way

- The elector, Frederick III, faked a kidnapping + brought Luther to Wartburg Castle

*Lutheran Doctrine and Practice*

- Luther and his friend Philip Melanchthan developed beliefs which influenced most other Protestant denominations

 - 1530 – Became known as Augsburg Confession

 - Basis of Lutheranism

*Faith and The Bible*

 1.) Faith alone, not good works or sacraments win redemption from God

 - People cannot do anything to win salvation

 - God saves those he chooses to

 2.) The Bible is the only source of religious authority

- All others (Church tradition, writings about the Bible, papal pronouncements, and church councils) had to be rejected

- All people can read and understand the Bible-no need for priests with special status

*Sacraments and the Mass*

 - Only 2 sacraments – Eucharist and Baptism-they are the only ones in the Bible

 - Called Eucharist Communion- used both bread and wine

 - Priests could marry

 - Rejected transubstantiation--presence of God everywhere all the time

 - Got rid of Latin, incense, possessions, and candles

 - Ordinary people had more of a role in worship

*Translation of the Bible*

 - Need for male Gods word more available to people

 - Translated the Bible – Finished in 1534

 - Families encouraged to read the Bible--raised literacy

 - Major contribution to German language

*Spread of Lutheranism*

 - Spread quickly – by princes and regular people

*Radical Preaches*

- 1522 – 3 men claimed they were prophets who communicated directly with God

-Luther disagreed but could no longer control movement

*Social and Religious Protests*

 - Imperial knights – independent but weak

 - Answered only to Charles V

 - Resented power of cities and princes who owned large territories

 - Attacked the Archbishop of Trier-failed

 - Opponents of Lutheranism could now claim that Lutheran teachings undermined law and order

*Peasant Revolt*

 - 1524 – Took over Southern and Middle of empire

 - Published 12 demands in 1525

 - 10 more social, not religious

 - Wanted to choose their own pastors

 - Refuse to accept authority other than scripture

- Luther aggress with last 2 demands, but soon it became clear they were rejecting all authority

- Wrote Against the Rapacious and Murdering Peasants -Encouraged nobility to crush revolt

- Peasants defeated – Luther supported law and order princes

- Luther increased attacks on Catholics and Jews

*Lutheranism Established*

 - When Luther sides with princes, he assured his movements success - WHY

 - Princes had no reason to crush him

 - He accepted their authority- not an enemy

*Luther’s Conservatism*

- No huge changes necessary-Anyone who accepted just by faith and the Bible could call themselves Lutheran-they could keep old practices too

 - Structured church still provided authority and order

*Lutheran Princes*

- Princes who became Lutheran could take the land of the church in their kingdoms

 - Anti-Charles V – A Catholic

 - Charles could strip a prince of his title

 - Bribes from the Church could result in as much money as the taking of land

 - Diet at Speyer 1529 – Princes signed a declaration “protesting” to Diets deceive that no religious innovations be introduced

 - All those who accepted religious reform known as Protestants

- 1531 – Protestants organized armies against Charles V’s attempts to crush the heresy

*War Over Religion*

 - 1546 – Luther died – War over religion began

 - Charles V won a crushing defeat in 1547- movement had come too far to be crushed by 1 defeat

- By 1550’s – ½ of HRE Lutheran

- Princes (Catholic) did not support Charles V- he had to use Spanish troops – alienated his subjects

- 1555 – Imperial Diet at Augsburg drew up Compromise Settlement – showed decline in Emperor’s power – each prince would determine religion of his territory

 - Subjects could leave if they were of another faith- Major concession

*The Heritage of Lutheranism*

-idea that all believers were equal to God inspired huge changes in thought and society

 -Luther encouraged followers to act on their own by making people responsible for their own salvation

The Reformation

Read top of 382 to mid-384

Assignment #3

*Calvinism*

 - Much in common w/Luther

 - Emphasized people’s sinfulness

 - Rejected good works as a way to salvation

 - 2 sacraments-Communion and baptism

 - All occupations equal in eyes of God

 - Supported established political and social authority

 - Emphasis was different

*Predestination*

- Calvin focus on predestination

- Felt if people were damned they should still praise God’s justice

- If people are saved, they should praise God’s mercy--salvation was not a result of what they did

 - Those who are saved are saints or the elect

 - Behavior on Earth is no indication of whether or not a person is saved

*Morality and Discipline*

 - Strict code for true believers-- No drinking, dancing

 - Austerity, self-examination, and study of the Bible

 - Reestablished publics confessions

 - Service very simple – no ordination

- Focus on communion-- Body and blood of Jesus present in spirit and consumed spiritually

 - Church has strict hierarchical structure

 - Controlled by church officials – deacons + lay elders

 - Body of lay elders called consistory saved as chief ecclesiastical

Authority-- enforced discipline and had power to excommunicate

 - Local officials would inflict actual punishments

*Church Organization*

 - Calvin’s churches were more organized than any other Protestant Church

 - The institutes spelled out every point of faith + practice in detail

 - Believed they were setting an example for the world

 - Geneva – Center for Calvinism

 - Established university to train preaches

 - Won support of nobility especially women

 - 1564 – Calvin died – Church finally established

 - Called Huguenots in France

*The Appeal of Calvinism*

 - Townspeople--more independent, more likely to challenge religious authority

 - More literate – liked reading Bible

- Merchants and artisans likes emphasis on sobriety, communal responsibility, and discipline

*Women and Reform*

 - Women saw Protestantism as a way to express themselves and work for others

 - Took lead in Bible reading

 - Education for girls

- Catholic Inquisition--Tribunal charged with getting rid of heresy – records state that people learned heresies from women

- Catholic Church-- Authority of priests

- Major reformers (Luther and Calvin) did not think women should play a role- silent during service

Reformation Homework #5

mid -384 to the top of 386 and mid- 407 to the top of 410

Henry VIII and Anglicanism

*The Anglican Church*

 - Role of prince critical

 - Henry VIII (Pre-divorce) wrote an attack on Luther and was granted title “Defender of the Faith” by the Pope Leo X – British monarchs still use it

*The King’s Divorce*

 - Catherine of Aragon had not produced a male heir--getting old and ugly

 - Henry wanted Pope Leo X to grant him an annulment his case:

- He married his brother Arthur’s widow Catherine of Aragon with a special dispensation from Biblical law (Catherine and Arthur’s marriage not consummated)

- Argued the lack of an heir proved the marriage was sinful and should be annulled

 - Henry had become attracted to Ann Boleyn

 - Normally, the Pope would have complied, but Emperor Charles V of Spain had invaded Italy and controlled the Pope

 - Charles V was Catherine’s nephew and refused to allow it

- Henry allowed Parliament to speak against the Church, sought opinions from European Universities in favor of divorce, and was recognized by England’s clergy as “Supreme Lord” of the church\

- Thomas Cromwell, one of Henry’s ministers suggested he break with the Church and divorce Catherine under his own authority

- 1534 – Parliament declared him head of the newly independent Church of England

- Increased patriotic pride in England

*The English Church*

 - Huge financial boost for the monarchy

 - Henry got ecclesiastical fees that the pope had collected

 - Confiscated all church property

 - Revolt against reformation – 1536 – crushed easily

 - Doctrine and structure of church – conservative and few changes

 - Tried to restrain Reformation ideas brought to England from the continent

 - English people were drawn to new ideas

 - Demanded service and scripture in English

 - Bible translated in 1530s

*Tudor England*

 - For centuries, order in England kept by the *gentry*- upper class people who were not nobles

 - Nobles--only very few in England (War of the Roses)

*Parliament and Common Law*

 - By the 16th century, Parliament seen as the body that expressed the wishes of the people

 - Kings could not raise taxes high without Parliament’s approval

 - *Common Law* – System of justice based on precedent and tradition

*Henry VII and Revival of Royal Power*

 - Came to the throne after the war of the Roses

 - Established Tudor Dynasty

 - Extended authority of the crown, got royal finances stabilized, tamed England’s nobles and increased authority of the royal council

 - Powerful new court--Star Chamber (stars decorated ceiling of room where they met)

 - Son Henry VII

 - Shattered Scottish resistance in 1513

 - Consolidated royal power further

*Transformation of Parliament*

 - Reformation Parliament – Summoned in 1529 acted on matters Parliament never considered before

 - New responsibility

 - Longer sessions

 - House of Commons – seen as guardians of Parliament’s traditions and privileges

 - Became the dominant part of Parliament

*Royal Power*

 - Thomas Cromwell became Henry’s chief minister

 - Reorganized the administration of England

 - New – Privy Council – Kings most important advisors

 - Coordinated royal government

 - Royal income rose with church fees and the sale of Church land

 - Henry had a larger, wealthier, more capable administration

 - Did not need a standing army – Could crush opposition without one

*Edward VI and Mary I*

 - During Edward VI’s reign, nobility tried to regain control of government

 - Died when he was in his teens

 - Reformation advanced as royal authority declined

 - Mary I (Reign: 1553 – 1558) Edward’s half sister

 - Daughter of Catherine of Aragon – Catholic

 - Reestablished Catholicism – forced subjects into exile

 - 2 major revolts – Royal power was strong enough to survive

 - Elizabeth I showed that royal power survived

Reformation Homework #6

Read top of 386 to 392

Catholic Response

*The Catholic Revival*

- Also known as the Counter Reformation (by Protestants) – implies the Church only acted in reaction to criticism

- Catholic historians call in the Catholic Reformation to empty the movement accused within the Church

*Strengths and Weaknesses*

 - Many more Europeans remained Catholic instead of turning into Protestantism

 - Took comfort in families

*Losses and Difficulties*

 - First ½ of 16th Century worst for Catholic Church

 - Many areas lost to Protestants

 - Papacy had little control over areas that were still Catholic- France,

Spain, HRE

- No comprehensive doctrine on beliefs of the Catholic church- justification, salvation, sacraments

- Popes lacked spiritual/moral authority

*Paul III*

 - Elected in 1534- genius at making the right decisions for the church

 - By the end of his reign (1549) the Catholic revival had started

 - Strategy--to assert Papal responsibility in the church

 - Called a church council to reexamine traditional theology

 - Concerned about reawakening the counciliar movement- took 10 years

 - Paul attacked abuses in the Church-- in all levels of the hierarchy

 - Founded a Roman Inquisition – to destroy dissent used persecution

 - Wanted to make sure his success followed his example—appointed good men to the College of Cardinals

- One of the most educated, honest, and pious College of Cardinals ever

- The popes that followed Paul restored spiritually and morally to the church

*The Council of Trent*

 - Northern Italy 1545 – 1563 (met irregularly)

 - National factors:

 - Non-Italians wanted religious authority decentralized

 - Italians wanted power consolidated

 - Political as well as economical/ecclesiastical- issue was independence of

bishops as well as princes and kings

- Majority were Italian who followed power of the pope- conciliarism was never revived

*Defining Doctrine*

 - Paul instructed council to focus on doctrine, not so much on reform

 - Wanted clear definitions of practice and belief

 - Thomas Aquinas 🡪 became the central theologian of the church

 - Decrees affirmed the teachings that the Protestants rejected

 - Sacraments

 - Bible and church tradition, not Bible alone

 - Good works and faith are means of salvation

 - Christ’s sacrifice is present at Mass

 - Priests are special

 - Elaborate ceremonies are correct

 - Other additions:

 - Priests presence essential at sacrament of marriage

 - Latin version of the Bible (the Vulgate) was the holy text

 - Glorious ritual stressed- attempts to beautify church buildings

*Restoring the Church*

 - Church wanted to recover lost ground

 - Published “Index of Forbidden Books” -books that Catholics were not allowed to read (heresy)

*The Aftermath of Trent*

- New atmosphere of dedication-many thinkers, writers, artists, etc. Joined orders for women

*Women in the Church*

 - 16th to 17th Century – New religious orders for women

 - Many identified with charitable works

 - Hospitals, schools, care for elderly, orphans and poor

 - Spain – most fiercely Catholic country

 - Converting (mostly by force) native populations in colonies

 - Spanish Inquisition

 - Jesuits

 - St. Teresa and Mysticism

*St. Teresa*

 - A mystic – seeks god directly without a priest – often in a trance

 - Church suspicious of mystics

 - Sent to convent to learn discipline – intense religious instruction

 - Saw visions

 - Became a nun and attracted a following

 - Investigated by Spanish authorities and found to be legitimate

 - Established strict order of nuns and travelled to establish convents all over Spain

*The Revitalized Papacy*

- Paul III’s successors used power and resources to continue to renew the church and attack Protestantism

- Popes encouraged princes and kings to get rid of Protestantism

- Personal morality set an example for the faithful

- Popes had the Society of Jesus working for them

*Ignatius Loyola*

 - 1491 - 1556

 - Reform church from within

 - A leg wound forced him to leave the army; became interested in religion

 - 1522 – Vowed to go on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem

- Spent months in a monastery and had a vision – outline of the book *Spiritual Exercises* and a new religious order – the Society of Jesus

*The Spiritual Exercises*

 - Deals with discipline and training necessary a God-fearing life

 - Believers must submit completely to God and pursue Church’s commands without question

- His organization – the Society of Jesus- followers (Jesuits) seen as Church’s answer to Calvinists

- Believers can act for themselves- do not have to depend on faith alone

 - People have free will

*Loyola’s Followers*

 - Attracted 1st followers in 1526 after a trip to Jerusalem - barefoot

 - 1537 – Ordained priests

 - Decided to seek the Pope’s blessing – 1538 saw Paul III

 - 1540 – Loyola’s followers had an order that could answer directly to the pope

The Jesuits

*Jesuit Activities*

- 4 Principle functions – preaching, hearing, confessions, teaching, missionary work

- Preaching and confessions- attempts to strengthen beliefs of Catholics and convert Protestants

- Organized the best schools in Europe- Even Protestants attended

 - Up to date – Advances in science

*Jesuit Campaigns*

 - Successful at winning converts and turning Catholics into activists:

- Demanded smart people –rejected many applicants and educated the ones they accepted

 - Could out argue opponents, good teachers and preachers

 - Knowledge of Scripture and church today

- Acted like medieval army at court and in campaigns to get rid of Protestants

- Opposed execution for heresy-would rather win a convert

*Religion and Politics*

- More people became more passionate about their faith than ever before-resulted in religious warfare

- Would not have happened without kings and monarchy to support it- struggle over religion a means of establishing authority

Reformation Homework #8

mid-pg. 472 to mid-pg. 477

Baroque Art

The Return of Assurance into Arts

*The Baroque*

 - Arouse, uplift the audience – included every art form

 - Painting, literature, music, architecture, etc.

 - Counter Reformation--Grand ritual in Church

 -Baroque Art - Gorgeous display of art

 - Rome was center due to patronage of church

 - Major Catholic courts also-- Spain, Hapsburg, Prague, and Brussels

*Caravaggio*

- Painted ordinary people and used them as models for Biblical scenes – Shocking to many

- Killed someone in a brawl and had to flee Rome

- Did not idealize people – ordinary and humble

- Hugh drama in paintings

*Rubens*

­- Glorification of great rulers and the ceremony in Catholicism-became theme of all Baroque Art

*Velazquez*

 - Greatest portrait painter of the era

 - Exhausted royal power – something hinted at weakness of a monarch by the way

he painted his face

*Bernihi*

 - Sculpture – closely related to Counter Reformation

 - 1692 – Commissioned to design inside and out of St. Peters--statues not architecture

*Music*

 - New instruments – keyboard and strings allowed different and rider effects

 - Italy--Developed the opera

 - Suited to Baroque art – overwhelm the audience

 - Claudio Monteverdi – most innovative composer