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