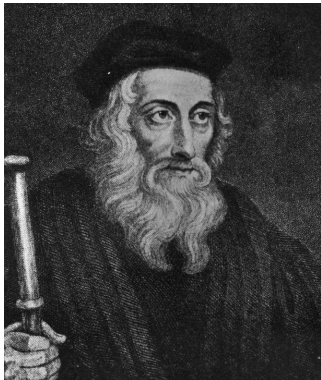


The Protestant Reformation

Early Reformers



John Wycliffe (1324-1384)

- Interested in authority of clergy.
- People should be able to interpret and read the Bible on their own.
- Lived during Western Schism (more than one pope).
- This caused questioning about Papal Authority.

Early Reformers Cont...

Jan Hus (1369-1415)

- He wanted Bishops elected and not appointed by Pope.
- At the Council of Constance, he made his case but he was burned at the stake for his beliefs.
- Spiritual leader of the Moravian Church.



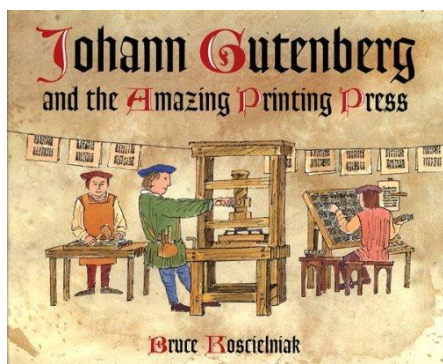
Early Reformers Cont...

Erasmus (1466-1536)

- “Erasmus laid the egg that Luther hatched.”
- Erasmus remained committed to reforming the Church from within.
- He also held to Catholic doctrines such as that of free will.
- Some Protestant Reformers reject in favor of the doctrine of predestination.



Important Developments that aid the process to Reformation- *The Printing Press!*



- Books are now available to the masses not just the rich! (Faster production=cheaper books)
- People have access to books whenever they want them.

Printing Press = 3,600 pages per workday

Hand Printing = 40 pages per workday

What is the Protestant Reformation?

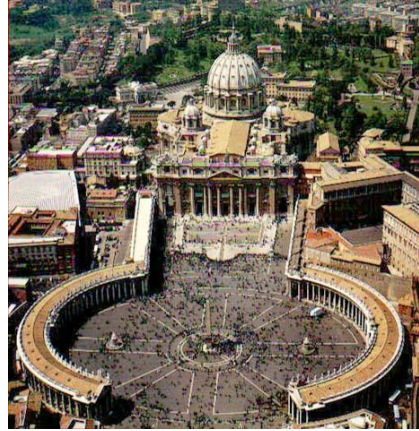
Protestant Reformation- a religious movement in the 1500's that split the Christian church in western Europe and led to the establishment of a number of new churches.

- People grew displeased with the churches...
 - Financial Corruption
 - Abuse of Power
 - Immorality

The Sparks

Pope Leo X needs money to build St. Peter's Basilica...so he sells indulgences!

- Indulgences- were pardons issued by the pope that people could buy to reduce a soul's time in purgatory = (People could buy forgiveness)
- Martin Luther's 95 Theses



Language Barriers

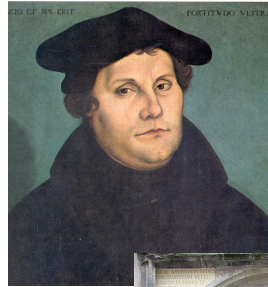
Most uneducated people didn't understand Latin, but knew the local common language or "vernacular".

Almost all Bibles were written in LATIN before the Reformation.

It was the job of the church clergy to tell people what the Bible said.

Martin Luther

Luther was a German monk and professor of theology (religion) at the University of Wittenberg.



One of the many leaders of the Protestant Reformation.

- Luther objected to a saying attributed to Johann Tetzel that "As soon as the coin in the coffer rings, the soul from purgatory springs."



Luther's 95 Theses

In 1517, the 95 Theses were nailed to a church door. They were written in Latin.

- Luther's intention: NOT TO BREAK WITH CHURCH, BUT REFORM IT!
- Criticized:
 - Indulgences
 - Power of Pope
 - Wealth of Church
- God's Grace won by FAITH ALONE!
- Catholic View: Good Works

Luther's 95 Theses

Luther stated that the Bible was the sole authority – not the Pope or the Church



Excommunication

In 1521 Pope Leo X excommunicates Luther.

- Excommunication- expelled him from the church.
- Holy Roman Emperor Charles V passed measures to suppress Luther's writings.
- Lutheran princes in Germany issued a protestatio or protest.
- Hence the term Protestant!



Diet of Worms

Luther is summoned to renounce claims in 1521

Pope Leo X declared Luther a heretic, or a person with an opinion profoundly at odds with what is generally accepted.

Luther refused to recant (take back) his teachings & the 95 Theses



After the Diet of Worms

Luther escapes to Northern German states where he is protected by several German princes.

The followers of Luther's teachings called themselves Lutherans.

The Lutheran Church is still active today.

After the Diet of Worms

Charles V (The Holy Roman Emperor) tried to stop the spread of Protestantism

In 1544 he sent armies against the Protestant princes

By 1545 he had failed to defeat the Protestants, so they compromised:

Each German ruler can choose the religion of their state

All people in that states must follow that religion or move away.

In England, the Reformation began with
the *King!*

King Henry VIII

- The king who had six wives...
- He wants a SON!

Lines provided in notes to write down
story of King Henry VIII.



Reformation Parliament

Was a gathering that led to the decision that England was no longer under the authority of the pope.

Act of Supremacy

- Subjects were required to take an oath declaring Henry VIII to be "Supreme Head of the Church of England"

Longstanding Effects

His legitimate children: Mary, Elizabeth, and Edward.

- Queen Mary I or “Bloody Mary”
 - Raised Catholic like her mother Catherine of Aragon; she reestablished the Catholic Church in England. She killed many protestants and had approximately 300 heretics burned at the stake.
- Queen Elizabeth I (Ends the House of Tudor)
 - Raised Protestant and ruled England for 44 years. Ruled during the Spanish Armada, and never married...known as the Virgin Queen.