

Reformation and Religious Wars

I. Prelude to Reformation

- A. Christian or Northern Renaissance Humanism
 - 1. Christian Humanists
 - 2. Desiderius Erasmus (1466 – 1536)
 - a. *Handbook of the Christian Knight* (1503)
 - b. “The Philosophy of Christ”
 - c. *The Praise of Folly* (1511)
 - d. Wanted reform from within the church
 - 3. Thomas More (1478 -1535)
 - a. *Utopia* (1516)
 - b. Conflict with Henry VIII

II.

Church and Religion on the Eve of the Reformation

- A. Corruption
- B. Widespread desire for meaningful religious expression
- C. “Modern Devotion”
 - 1. Thomas à Kempis, *The Imitation of Christ*
- D. Catholic calls for reform

III.

The Early Luther

- A. Early Life
 - 1. Education in law
 - 2. Joins Augustinian Hermits
 - 3. Struggle to achieve spiritual certainty
- B. The Indulgence Controversy
 - 1. Jubilee indulgence (1517)
 - 2. Ninety-Five Theses
 - 3. Hus and the Council of Constance
- C. The Quickening Rebellion
 - 1. 1519: Leipzig Debate
 - 2. 1520: Luther moves toward break with Rome
 - 3. 1521: Luther excommunicated, summoned to Diet of Worms, and declared an outlaw

IV. The Rise of Lutheranism

- A. Spread through Germany
- B. Dissent from the Humanists
- C. The Peasants’ War (1524)
 - 1. Thomas Müntzer
 - 2. *Against the Robbing and Murdering Hordes of Peasants*

V.

Organizing the Church

- A. Doctrinal Issues
 1. Justification by faith
 2. Transubstantiation
 3. Authority of Scripture
 4. “Priesthood of all believers”
- B. State Churches
- C. New Religious Services

VI. Germany and the Reformation: Religion and Politics

- A. Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (1519 – 1556)
- B. Francis I of France (1515 – 1547)
- C. Habsburg – Valois Wars (1521 – 1544)
 1. Pope Clement VII (1523 – 1534) sides with Francis I
- D. The Ottoman Empire
 1. Suleiman the Magnificent (1520 – 1566)
- E. Germany’s fragmented political power
- F. Peace of Augsburg (1555)
 1. Division of Christianity acknowledged

VII.

The Spread of the Protestant Reformation

- A. Lutheranism in Scandinavia
 1. Disintegration of Denmark, Norway, Sweden union
 2. Development of Lutheran national churches
- B. The Zwinglian Reformation
 1. Swiss Confederation
 2. Ulrich Zwingli (1484 – 1531)
 - a. Unrest in Zurich
 - b. Seeks alliance with German reformers
 3. Swiss Civil War

VIII.

The Radical Reformation: The Anabaptists

- A. Church was a voluntary association of believers
- B. Adult baptism
- C. Practices
- D. Separation of Church and State
- E. Swiss Brethren
- F. Anabaptists persecuted
- G. Menno Simons (1496 – 1561)
 1. Separation from the World
 2. Mennonites

IX.

The Reformation in England

- A. Henry VIII (1509 – 1547)

- B. Catherine of Aragón (First Wife)
- C. Henry seeks to dissolve marriage
- D. Anne Boleyn (Second Wife)
 - 1. Elizabeth I
- E. Act of Supremacy (1534)
- F. Thomas Cramner, Archbishop of Canterbury
- G. Edward VI (1547 – 1553)
- H. Mary I, “Bloody Mary” (1553 – 1558)
 - 1. Intends to restore Catholicism to England
 - 2. Alliance with Spain

X. John Calvin and the Development of Calvinism

- A. John Calvin (1509 – 1564)
- B. *Institutes of Christian Religion* (1536)
- C. Predestination
- D. Calvinism: militant form of Protestantism
- E. Two Sacraments
 - 1. Baptism
 - 2. The Lord’s Supper
- F. Geneva
 - 1. Consistory

XI.

The Social Impact of the Protestant Reformation

- A. The Family
 - 1. Marriage and sex
 - 2. Positive family relationships
 - 3. Women’s roles
 - a. Women left with few alternatives in Protestantism
- B. Education in the Reformation
 - 1. Protestant schools
 - 2. State education
 - 3. The gymnasium
- C. Religions Practices and Popular Culture
 - 1. Changes in religious practices
 - 2. Changes in forms of entertainment

XII.

The Catholic Reformation

- A. Old and New
 - 1. Emergence of new female mysticism
 - 2. Regeneration of religious orders
 - 3. Creation of new religious orders
- B. The Society of Jesus
 - 1. Ignatius of Loyola (1491 – 1556)
 - a. The Spiritual Exercises

2. Jesuits recognized as a religious order (1540)
 - a. Absolute obedience to the papacy
3. Three major objectives of Jesuits
 - a. Education crucial to combating Protestantism
 - b. Propagation of Catholic faith among non-Catholics
 - c. Fight Protestantism

XIII.

A Revived Papacy

- A. Pope Paul III (1534 – 1549)
 1. Reform Commission (1535 – 1537)
 2. Recognized Jesuits
 3. Roman Inquisition (1542)
- B. Pope Paul IV (1555 – 1559)
 1. Index of Forbidden Books

XIV.

The Council of Trent

- A. Met intermittently from 1545 – 1563
- B. Divisions between moderates and conservatives
- C. Reaffirmed traditional Catholic teachings
 1. Scripture and Tradition
 2. Faith and Good Works
 3. Sacraments

XV.

Politics and the Wars of Religion in the Sixteenth Century

- A. The French Wars of Religion (1562 – 1598)
 1. Huguenots
 - a. Conversion of the 40 – 50 percent of French nobility
 2. The ultra-Catholics
 3. Revolts against the monarchy
 4. The Politiques
 5. Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre (August 24, 1572)
 6. Henry IV of Navarre (1589 – 1610)
 - a. Converts to Catholicism
 - b. Edict of Nantes (1598)

XVI. Philip II and the Cause of Militant Catholicism

- A. Philip II of Spain (1556 – 1598)
- B. Importance of Catholicism in Spain
- C. The Holy League
 1. Battle of Lepanto (1571)

XVII. The Revolt of the Netherlands

- A. Philip tries to strengthen his control
- B. Resentment against Philip
- C. Calvinists
- D. William of Nassau, Prince of Orange
- E. United Provinces of the Netherlands (1581)

XVIII. The England of Elizabeth

- A. Queen Elizabeth I (1558 – 1603)
- B. Act of Supremacy (1559)
- C. Puritans
- D. Foreign Policy
- E. Conflict with Spain
- F. The Spanish Armada (1588)