

# THE REFORMATION



# What was the reformation and how did it change things in Europe?



- Essential Question

# VOCABULARY

- Indulgences- *payment* to the church in exchange *for forgiveness* of sins.
- Annul- To officially *cancel* something.
- Excommunicate- to *banish* from the religion
- Reformation – the idea of *changing* or reforming the religion.
- 95 Thesis – Martin Luther ‘s *complaints* against the Catholic Church
- Protestant – one who *protests* something.

# WHAT EVENTS LED TO THE REFORMATION?

As the Renaissance gained momentum, people started to focus more on humanism

They began to focus more on life around them

They studied more and even started schools again

Some Christians thought that the artists had become too worldly and not focusing on God as much

Others thought that the Roman Church had become too worldly, they started to question the authority of the Pope



- In the 1500s the Roman Catholic Church was the most powerful organization in Europe
- The Pope had power over all the leaders in Europe
- He taxed the people of Europe and used some of the money to create works of art



- Some humanists started to question the Roman Church
- Erasmus questioned the policy about indulgences, which is where people would pay the church to receive forgiveness of their sins
- Erasmus believed this practice to be wrong
- He wanted to reform, or change, the Roman Church



- In the early 1500s, a young German law student named Martin Luther was struck by lightning during a terrible storm
- He saw this as a sign from God, Luther devoted the rest of his life to the Church and became a monk
- While he was studying in Wittenberg, especially the sale of indulgences, Luther began to question some of the teachings of the Church
- He wrote up 95 questions about indulgences and posted it to the church's door in Wittenberg, this was called the 95 Theses



- Many people agreed with Luther's protest against the Roman Church
- The Church was angered by Luther's teachings, they excommunicated him and branded him a heretic.
- Luther went into hiding in Wittenberg
- While in hiding, Luther translated the Latin Bible into German so that everyone could read it.





MARTIN LUTHER VIDEO 5 MIN

- People would have quickly forgotten about Martin Luther if it had not been for the invention of the Printing Press
- The Printing Press was invented by Johannes Guttenberg in 1448
- It allowed documents to be printed much faster than before using moveable type
- The Printing Press could print 300 pages a day
- The Printing Press helped spread Martin Luther's ideas throughout Europe
- Luther wrote in German instead of Latin, this helped to unite the German people



# WHAT EVENTS LED TO THE REFORMATION?



# WHAT CAUSED THE ROMAN CHURCH TO DIVIDE?

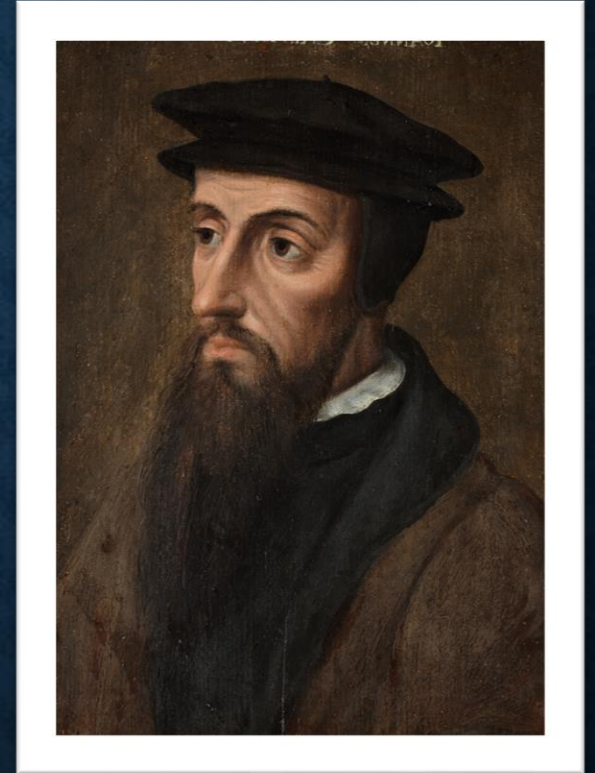
- In 1520 Pope Leo X commanded that Martin Luther's books should be burned
- Luther continued to protest, and the Germans became angry with the Church, they protected him from the Church
- The loyalty of the Germans to their country was stronger than their loyalty to the Church and the Pope
- German leaders also wanted to keep the taxes that the Church was collecting and use them to help Germany instead of build up the Roman Church





- In 1529, religious leaders in Germany split with the Roman Church
- Luther's followers were called Protestants, because they were protesting the Roman Church
- Christianity in the west was now divided into two churches, Roman Catholicism and Protestantism

- **Protestants** didn't only **protest** the sale of **indulgences**, they also disagreed with having **convents** and **monasteries**
- They thought Church services should be simpler and taught in the language of the people, not just Latin
- They worked to **translate the Bible into other languages**
- Other Protestant leaders began to emerge, such as John Calvin, he founded the Calvinists
- Although the Protestants all agreed they did not want to follow the Pope, they did have disagreements amongst themselves, creating additional divisions



- While the Protestant reformation was occurring, The Roman Catholic Church was trying to make some reforms of its own
- Between 1545 and 1563, several religious leaders met in Italy to try to make some changes
- They attempted to make sure the Church's money was spent more wisely
- They also proposed that sections of the Church services should be taught in the language of the people of the country, not exclusively Latin
- Although these changes helped to strengthen the Catholic Church, tensions between the Protestants and Roman Catholics remained.
- The changes were not enough.



# WHAT CAUSED THE ROMAN CHURCH TO DIVIDE?





# WHAT WAS THE ANGLICAN CHURCH?



- During this time of reformation, the King of England was King Henry VIII
- In 1509 King Henry supported the Roman Church, but in 1527 his opinion changed
- Henry wanted a son to reign after him, he only had one daughter and his wife, Catherine, could not have any more children.
- Henry wanted a divorce, he asked the Pope for permission to divorce, the Pope refused, as it was against the teachings of the Church
- Henry declared that the Pope no longer had control over English lands, he also cut off payments to Rome



- Henry started his own church, the Church of England, also called the Anglican Church
- Henry became more powerful now that he had control of all English lands.
- Still desperate for a son, King Henry went on to divorce (and even behead!) some of his wives
- He had six wives in total!

[FURTHER INFORMATION ON HENRY'S WIVES-ARTICLE](#)

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- Henry DID end up having one son, Edward VI, he became King when his father died, he was only 9 years old
- Edward ruled for a short period of time, when he died, King Henry VIII's first daughter, **Mary**, became **queen**
- Mary tried to bring back the connection with the Catholic church, she **executed over 300 protestants** in an attempt to end the protestant reformation
- She **became known as "Bloody Mary"**
- When Mary died, another daughter of King Henry VIII rose to power



- In 1558 Queen Elizabeth I became queen of England
- Elizabeth restored the Anglican Church
- She became very powerful and popular.
- During Elizabeth's time, the Renaissance reached England
- Elizabeth enjoyed music, poetry, and plays by Shakespeare



- Elizabeth was highly opposed to war, and tried to keep England at peace
- In 1588, however, the country of **Spain** was **threatening England**
- The Spanish **wanted** to gain control of the Atlantic **trade routes**, they also wanted to return England to the **Catholic religion**
- The **King of Spain** was **King Philip II**
- He had gathered a huge armada, or fleet, of 130 warships
- He began his attack on England
- Elizabeth only had 90 ships



- Elizabeth gave a rousing speech, and the attack began
- The English ships were faster and had better guns
- The battle occurred in the English Channel
- The battle lasted nine days, and, after a heavy storm, the Spanish Armada retreated
- Only half of the Spanish Armada made it back to Spain
- Not a single English ship was sunk
- England continued to build its fleet
- England soon became the most powerful navy in the world

# WHAT WAS THE ANGLICAN CHURCH?





What was the reformation and how did it change things in Europe?



# THE END





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SPANISH ARMADA 5 MIN