The Reformation Begins
The Weakening of the Church

• By the 1300s, many Christians felt that the church had become far too worldly and corrupt.
• Many church leaders acted immorally.
• Church leaders lived in palaces and wore jeweled robes.
Corruption in the Church

- Indulgences made it seem that people could buy forgiveness of sins.
- The practice of simony allowed people to buy church positions.
- Some clergy charged pilgrims to see holy relics.
- The church tithed (taxed) all Christians 10%.
The Great Schism

Popes and monarchs fought for political and economic power. From 1309 to 1377, the French control the papacy, or office of the pope (Avignon Captivity). In 1377, the Great Schism occurs: Romans name one Pope, the French another. Eventually, another Pope was named. So there were 3 popes!
Calls for Church Reform

- **Reformation** – many wanted to “reform” the Christian church
- Many believed the church taxed people too heavily and spent lavishly
John Wycliffe (c.1330-1384)

- Challenged the church’s tithe.
- Questioned the pope’s authority.
- Attacked indulgences and the clergy’s immoral behavior.
- Bible (not pope) was the supreme authority.
- Translated the Bible into English.
William Tyndale (c.1491-1536)

- An English priest scholar and writer
- Put to death for heresy.
Jan Hus (1370-1415)

- Criticized church’s wealth.
- Spoke out against pope’s authority.
- Called for end of corruption.
- Bible and mass in common vernacular, not Latin.
- Burned at the stake for heresy.
Council of Constance (1414-1418)

- Ended **Great Schism**.
- Had Jan Hus burned for **heresy**.
- Had John Wycliff’s body **removed from cemetery and burned**.
Martin Luther

- 1517 – challenged the Christian Church and led a movement known as *Protestantism (to Protest)*
- Believed that only faith = salvation
- **Ninety Five Theses** – arguments against indulgences
- Excommunicated by Pope
- Created his own denomination (branch) of Christianity
AMORE ET STUDIO EVGICIDANDE

Omnin & Magnificus noster Iesus Christus, dicendo potentiæ agit et cœ., omnis uirtus fi delitum, potentiæm esse utulit.

Quod ueste potentiæ de potentiæ sacramento (l. confessioque fiant ficationis quæ faceret in ministerio celebrat) non posset intelligi.

Non namque sibi intect interior, icto interior nulla est, nisi foris operatur utras carnis mortificationes.

Manet etsi præma noncets est odium uini (l. potentiæ uera intus) sed hic uiris ad uirim regni uini Hìnhon.

Papa non uult nec potest, illius pias remittere; prater eam, quas arbitrium uel suo uel canonum imponitur.

Papa non potest remittere ullam culpam, nisi declarato & approbando remissam ad deo, Aut certe remisito calis referendas sibi, quibus continentis culpa probatis remanetris.

Nulli proferetur deus culpam quam simul cum subjiciat humanitatem in omnibus faecerit suo uicario.

Canones potentiales soli ueniuntibus sunt impediti; nihilp maiores, sectandis ex eodem debet uincio.

Inde bene nobis factis spirituans in Papæ; excipiendo in se decretis temer araticum mortis & necessitatis.

Inde et maxime facit auctoritates in purgatorii referent.

Zizania illa de mundi poena Canonica in poena purgationis, uidentur certe dormientibus Episcopis feminatis.

Omnis poena canonico non, sed aeneae absolutio nem imponabatur, tanti remanens uere contritionis.

DISPUTATIO DE VIRTUTE INDULGEN.

xiiij Moristri, per mortem omnis solutum, & legibus canonicis mortem tantum, habentemetur earum relaxacionem.

xiiij Imperfecta sancta de causa mortis, necessario seccum tert magnum timorem, căro, quod maior, quod minor fuerint ipsa.

xv Hic timor & horror, si est, de folio, aut alia facilem facere poenam purgationis, cum sit proximus despirationis horribilis.

xvii Videantur, internus, purgatorium, calum diuere, sicut desparatio, prope desperatio, secuntes differentes.

xvii Necesse est ut eger animabus in purgatorio seccum minus horrom, tam ageri charitatem.

xviii Nec probabili, undeus ut illius aut rationibus, aut scripturis, quanta extra seccum meriti feceris augendae charitatis.

xix Necesse probasti esse uidentem, quae de tua beatitudine certa & secuta, faltom eis, licet nos certissimis situs.

xx Igici Papa per remissionem plenarii omnii poenare, non simpliter omnium intelligit, sed suspensio tenuum impostrit.

xxi Erant igitur indulgentias praedicatoris, qui dicuntur per Papam, indugenitias, hominibus, omnii poenae foliis & falsari.

xxii Quia nullam remitisse animabus in purgatorio, quia in hac ueritatem debuisset fecundum Canones foliari.

xxiiij Siste remissio uell omnii omnium praxem potestatibus, certa eam non certissimis, si, paucissimis, eis.

xxiiiij Falli ob id necesse est, maiorem partem populi, per indifferentem illam & magnificentem poena foliaria promissionem.

xxv Quaest potestate habet Papa, si purgatorii gratiae clement habet quod Eriugens & curat in sua diocesis, & parochia spalier.

i Optime facit Papa, quod potestate elastis (quos nullam habet) sed per modum fulgrii, dat animabus remissionem.

j Horum praeclarium, qui illi, ut facit unus in egestテン, etulor dicatur animam.

i Certa est omnibus in egestem timente, ageri quae est & una crucem, etulor potest, fulgrii aut ecclesiis eis in arbitrio deli.

i Quia est omnium animas in purgatorio solutum, sic ut deus curor folium et pulchrum factum narraret.

v Nullus secus est de ueritate facta conditionis; multo minus a
What is Lutheranism?

1. Faith in Jesus, not good works brings salvation
2. The Bible is the final source of truth about god, not priests.
3. Church is for all believers, not just the clergy
John Calvin

- **Calvinism** – agreed with Luther but added some new ideas
- God decides everything in advance, including who will go to heaven and hell: **Predestination**
- To prove they were “chosen” people lived good lives and worked hard
- Kings couldn’t run the church
- Became the **Puritans**
- Believed in **theocracy** - church led government
Catholics & Protestants
Counter Reformation

- 1500s & 1600s Catholic Church set out to defeat Protestantism = Counter-Reformation
- Bloody wars were fought until 1648
- Pope Paul III formed the Council of Trent to fix the Catholic Church
- Jesuits – Society of Jesus, pope’s agents to spread Catholicism
- Catholic kings sent missionaries to convert
Pope Paul III
More Counter Reformation

- **The Thirty Years’ War** - worst religious war of the Reformation
  - Protestants to the North of Europe, Catholics to the South of Europe
- **The Spanish Inquisition** – Catholic Court used to combat heresy
  - Executed 2,000 Spaniards
- **King Henry IV of France**, a Catholic king, allowed French Protestants (*Huguenots*) to worship
Inquisition
Henry IV
Of France
Henry VIII King of England

- Ruled 1509 – 1547
- 6 wives (2 divorces, 2 beheaded) because he wanted a son
- Pope refused his request for annulment, decides to start his own church so that marriage “never happened”
- 1534 The Act of Supremacy declared the king head of the Church of England not the Pope
- Established The Anglican Church
The Six Wives of Henry VIII
Video Summary

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8TH65WnwSFs
Back and Forth in England

• Henry’s daughter Mary becomes queen in 1553 and restores Catholicism

• Arrested Protestants and had 300 burned at the stake, “Bloody Mary”

• After 5 years Mary died, her half-sister takes the throne--Elizabeth

• Queen Elizabeth I – restored the Anglican Church and became a great leader for over 40 years “The Elizabethan Era”
Bloody Mary
Elizabeth I

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ddB20U1hQt0
The Spread of the Reformation

- People were attracted to new forms of Christian faith.
- Rulers learned from Martin Luther’s experience that they could win independence from the Catholic Church.