

6.5: The Protestant Reformation

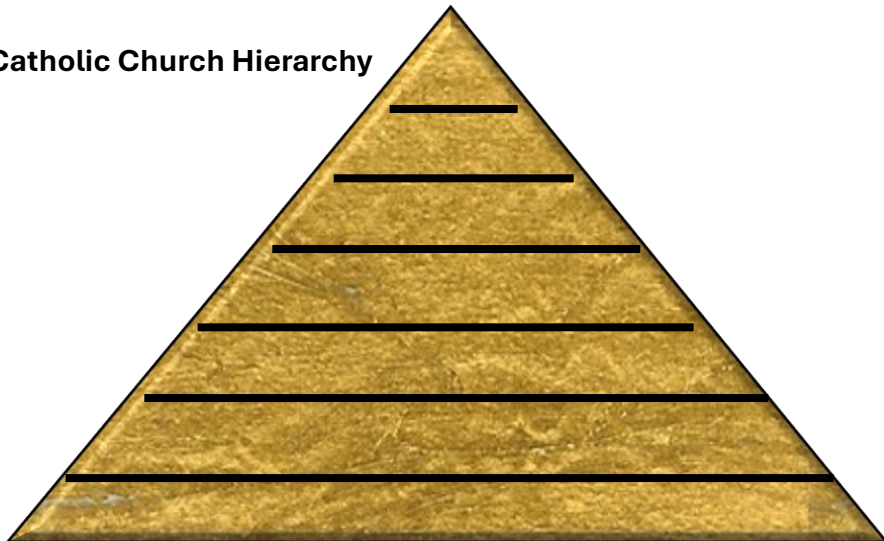
Learning Target & Success Criteria:

I can identify problems Europeans had with the _____ Church and describe key _____ found in Martin Luther’s 95 Theses and their _____ on Europe by scoring an 80% or higher on my mastery check.

Causes of the Reformation

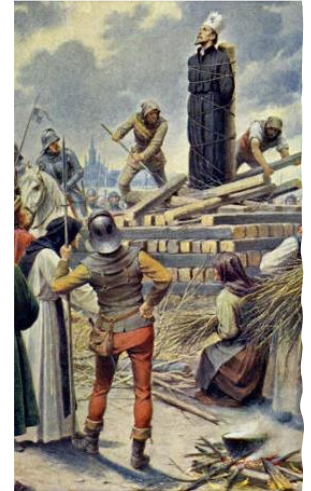
- Hundred Years War and Black Death – millions of _____ in Europe
- Clergy (_____) were uneducated – less faith in the Church with mass death
- People living on _____ not worried about spiritual work, focused on _____
- _____ advances during the Renaissance challenge the Church
- _____ – paying money for pardon of sins or reward for good behavior (particularly irritating to Martin Luther)

Catholic Church Hierarchy



Early Calls for Church Reform

- John Wycliffe of England: translated the Bible into _____ (he wanted the _____ people to be able to read it)
 - He died of a stroke but was dug up and burned as _____
- Jan Huss of Bohemia: Church services in the _____ (the language that the people speak – not in Latin)
 - _____ at the stake
- Both Wycliffe and Huss taught that the _____ had more authority than any _____



Renaissance Ideas Lead to Change

- _____ & Humanism – not everything is about the Church (enjoying art, culture, the human form)
- Han Gutenberg's _____ spread ideas quickly as people across Europe learned how to read
- Grumblings against the Church lead to a major change
- Protestant Reformation = people who _____ against the Catholic Church to make changes, some small, some larger
 - Protestant = someone who *protested* against the _____ Church
 - Reformation = when people demand _____
- Christianity will split between the *Catholic* and the *Protestants*

Major Reformers: Martin Luther

- German Monk who was dissatisfied with the church and believed:
 - _____ in God saves people, not good works
 - Bible is the ultimate _____ for Christians, not the Pope
 - No one is more important in God's eyes, all people are _____ before God
- Martin Luther is upset that friars are selling _____, the Catholic Church is lending money and charging interest, the absolute power and wealth of the Church, and the domination of Pope's by Italians
- He writes the "95 Theses" (95 _____ he has with the Church) and posts it on the door of the Catholic Church door in Germany in 1517
 - Focused on the Pope's power, the church's _____, selling indulgences



Martin Luther's Main Teachings

- The printing press spread his message quickly and encouraged average citizens to _____ the Church
- He promoted that salvation was possible by faith in God alone, that the _____ should be the basis of all religious learning, and that all people were equal in God's eyes
- Pope Leo Medici, a _____ church leader, ordered Luther to give up his beliefs
- Luther burned the order and was _____ from the church

Edict of Worms

- Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor, summoned Luther to trial in the town of Worms
- He created the Edict of Worms which declared Luther an outlaw and a _____ (not a Catholic)
- Luther and his followers created a new religious group called the _____
- Peasants in Europe want an end to serfdom and start a _____ in 1524
- Martin Luther did not support the revolt and the German Princes that supported Luther led a _____ of more than 100,000 people in Germany

Catholics and Lutherans Go To War

- Northern _____ Princes support Luther and the Lutherans
- Charles V and the Catholics declared _____ on the Protestants (those that disagreed with the Catholic Church)
- In 1555, the Peace of _____ was created which meant that whatever religion the leader of the area was decided what the religion of the area would be

King Henry VIII

- In England, King Henry VIII was raised as a _____ and had a daughter with his wife Catherine, but he needed a _____ to pass on the crown and wanted a divorce
- The Christian church did not allow for _____ and the Pope refused to annul (allow for a divorce) the marriage
- King Henry asked Parliament to pass laws that would end the Pope's power and allow him to _____ divorce
- In 1534, he broke away from the Catholic Church and began the Church of _____ which he allowed himself to marry his younger mistress Anne Boleyn hoping to have a son

The 6 Wives of Henry VIII



Wife	Children	Death
Catherine of Aragon	Mary I	Divorced
Anne Boleyn	Elizabeth I	_____
Jane Seymour	_____	Died
Anne of Cleves	None	Divorced
Catherine Howard	None	Beheaded
Catherine Parr	None	_____

Queen Elizabeth I

- Daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, powerful ruler for a long time in _____
- Combined Catholic styles with Protestant teaching to please _____ religions
- Elizabeth I makes the _____ Church the official church of all of Great Britain

Major Reformer: John Calvin

- His ideas hit the Church with a **POW**
- **Predestination** – God _____ who goes to Heaven, you don't get there by good works (all of life is already arranged by God)
- **Our moral lives will reveal if we're _____ by God to go to Heaven or Hell**
- **Work ethic, righteous life that _____ God**

- Calvinism was all about salvation through _____, at birth it is decided if you will go to Heaven or Hell

Protestants Split Off

- _____ (those that disagree with the Catholic Church) split off into separate religious groups
- Queen Elizabeth I began the _____ Church in England
- John Calvin began _____ in Switzerland
- John Knox met with Calvin and began a spin-off religion in Scotland call _____
- _____ (means baptize again) believed only people who were old enough to decide to be a Christian should be baptized

