

At a Glance **Chapter 7: The Reformation**

The Catholic Church in 1500/Causes of the Reformation

1. Wealth of the Church.
2. Influence of the Renaissance.
3. Increasing power of the clergy.
4. Printing press and spread of ideas.
5. Abuses of Church: **nepotism/simony/absenteeism/pluralism.**

Martin Luther (1483 – 1546)

Born in Saxony; professor at Wittenberg – **Justification by Faith Alone**; 95 theses; Papal Bull – excommunicated.

Diet of Worms 1521: Charles V – Edict of Worms.

‘Kidnapped’ by Frederick the Wise of Saxony. Martin Luther writes Bible in vernacular.

Confession of Augsburg 1530.

Religious wars end with Peace of Augsburg: each prince to decide which denomination will apply in their local area.

Other Reformers

French reformer **John Calvin** sets up new Church, stricter than Lutheranism.

John Knox brings Calvinism to Scotland.

French Calvinists – Huguenots – granted religious equality with Catholics by the Edict of Nantes 1598.

Calvinists in England known as Puritans.

Henrican Reformation: Henry VIII passes Act of Supremacy, 1534, and Oath of Supremacy. Henry is head of the Church of England.

Elizabeth I establishes Anglican Church.

The Counter-Reformation

New orders – **Jesuits** (Ignatius Loyola)

Courts of Inquisition – Spanish and Italian, torture, auto-da-fé.

Council of Trent – reforms in Discipline and Doctrine, abuses eliminated.

Results of the Reformation

1. New Christian Churches (denominations).
2. Wars of religion
3. Increased power and wealth of kings and reduced power of the Pope.
4. Information/education/printing press.
5. Position of women – increase in literacy as they were expected to be able to read the Bible; closure of convents in Protestant areas meant a reduced direct involvement in the Church.