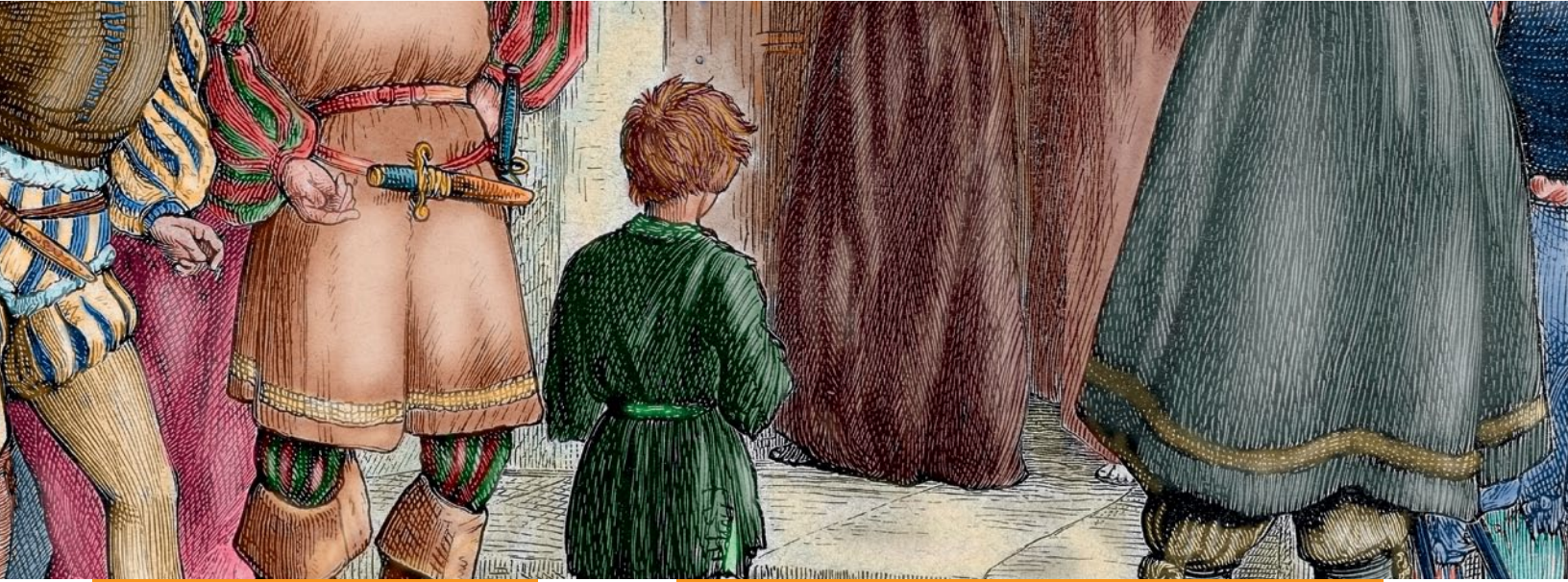


Reformation and Upheaval



Essential Question

What new ideas and values led to the Reformation, and what social and political effects did the Reformation cause?



About the Photo: In 1517 a Catholic monk named Martin Luther posted his “Ninety-Five Theses,” criticizing the Roman Catholic Church.

In this module you will learn how the Protestant Reformation altered European society, how the Catholic Church responded to the Reformation, and how political and social unrest ensued.

Explore ONLINE!



HISTORY

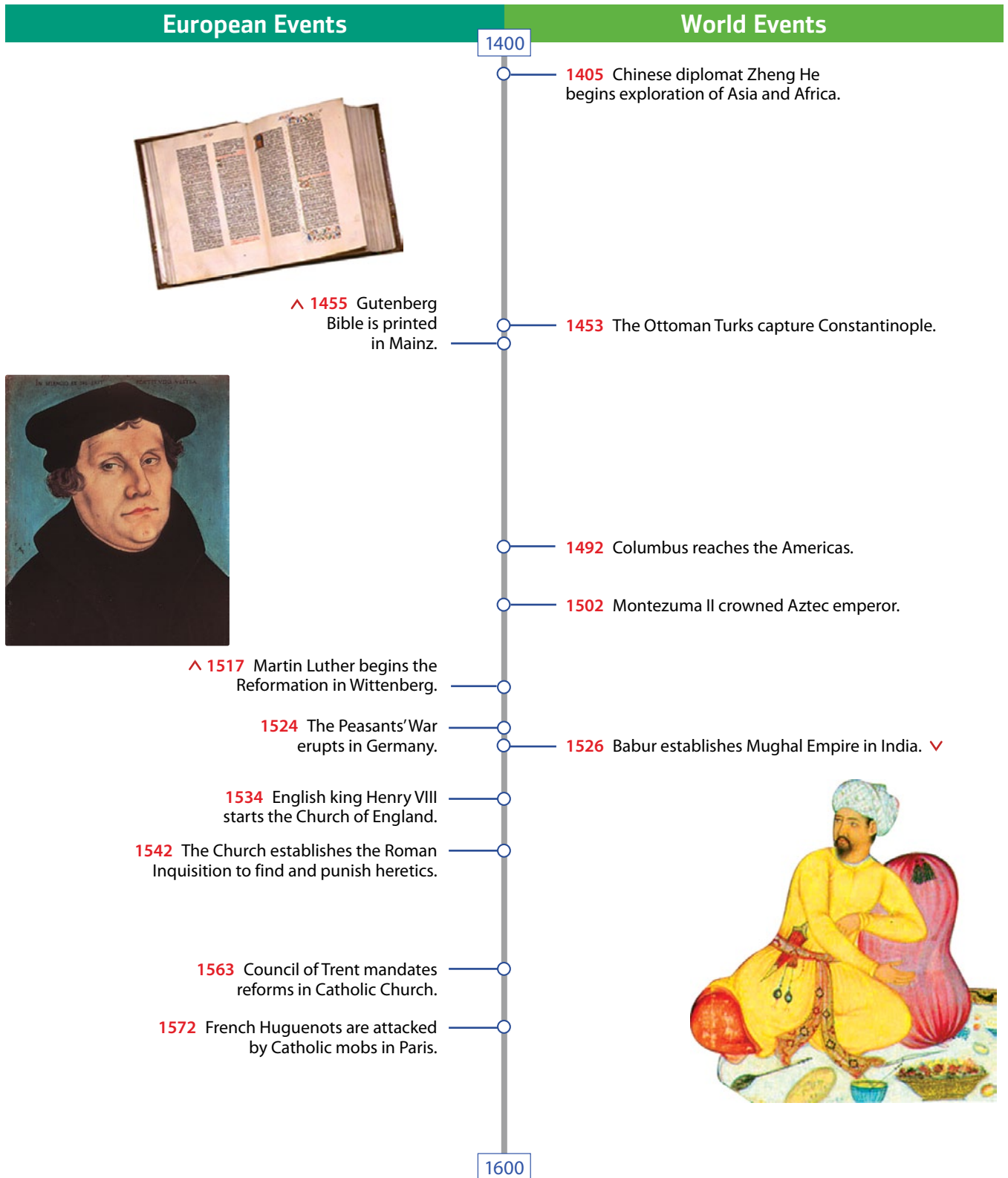
VIDEOS, including...

- Martin Luther Sparks a Revolution

- ✓ Document Based Investigations
- ✓ Graphic Organizers
- ✓ Interactive Games
- ✓ Interactive Map: Religions in Europe, 1560
- ✓ Causes and Effects of the Reformation



SS.912.W.1.1 Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events. **SS.912.W.1.5** Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography). **SS.912.W.1.6** Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character. **SS.912.W.4.7** Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers. **SS.912.W.4.8** Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe. **SS.912.W.4.9** Analyze the Roman Catholic Church’s response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation. **SS.912.G.4.1** Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place. **LAFS.910.RH.1.1** Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information. **LAFS.910.RH.1.2** Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text. **LAFS.910.RH.2.5** Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis. **LAFS.910.RH.3.8** Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author’s claims.





Luther Leads the Reformation

The Big Idea

Martin Luther's protest over abuses in the Catholic Church led to the founding of Protestant churches.

Why It Matters Now

Nearly one-fifth of the Christians in today's world are Protestants.

Key Terms and People

Martin Luther
 indulgence
 Reformation
 excommunicate
 Lutheran
 Protestant
 Peace of Augsburg
 Henry VIII
 annul
 Elizabeth I
 Anglican

Setting the Stage

By the tenth century, the Roman Catholic Church had come to dominate religious life in northern and western Europe. However, the Church had not won universal approval. Over the centuries, many people criticized its practices. They felt that Church leaders were too interested in worldly pursuits, such as gaining wealth and political power. Even though the Church made some reforms during the Middle Ages, people continued to criticize it. Prompted by the actions of one man, that criticism would lead to rebellion.

Causes of the Reformation

By 1500, additional forces weakened the Church. The Renaissance emphasis on the secular and the individual challenged Church authority. The invention of the printing press helped spread these secular ideas. The printing press was a new device that made printed material more widely available. At the same time, more writers and scholars began to write and translate works into the local vernacular, or common language, instead of using Latin. Together, these changes helped increase literacy, spiritual thinking, individual thought, and perspective among individuals. As individuals found commonalities, new groups of like thinkers formed. In addition, some rulers began to challenge the Church's political power. In Germany, which was divided into many competing states, it was difficult for the pope or the emperor to impose central authority. Finally, northern merchants resented paying church taxes to Rome. Spurred by these social, political, and economic forces, a new movement for religious reform began in Germany. It then swept much of Europe.



Causes of the Reformation

Social	Political	Economic	Religious
The Renaissance values of humanism and secularism led people to question the Church.	Powerful monarchs challenged the Church as the supreme power in Europe.	European princes and kings were jealous of the Church's wealth.	Some Church leaders had become worldly and corrupt.
The printing press was an effective tool that helped to spread ideas critical of the Church.	Many leaders viewed the pope as a foreign ruler and challenged his authority.	Merchants and others resented having to pay taxes to the Church.	Many people found Church practices such as the sale of indulgences unacceptable.

Criticisms of the Catholic Church Critics of the Church claimed that its leaders were corrupt. The popes who ruled during the Renaissance patronized the arts, spent extravagantly on personal pleasure, and fought wars. Pope Alexander VI, for example, admitted that he had fathered several children. Many popes were too busy pursuing worldly affairs to have much time for spiritual duties.

The lower clergy had problems as well. Many priests and monks were so poorly educated that they could scarcely read, let alone teach people. Others broke their priestly vows by marrying, and some drank to excess or gambled.

Early Calls for Reform Influenced by reformers, people had come to expect higher standards of conduct from priests and church leaders. In the late 1300s and early 1400s, John Wycliffe of England and Jan Hus of Bohemia had advocated Church reform. They denied that the pope had the right to worldly power. They also taught that the Bible had more authority than Church leaders did. In the 1500s, Christian humanists like Desiderius Erasmus and Thomas More added their voices to the chorus of criticism. In addition, many Europeans were reading religious works and forming their own opinions about the Church. The atmosphere in Europe was ripe for reform by the early 1500s.

Luther Challenges the Church

Martin Luther's parents wanted him to be a lawyer. Instead, he became a monk and a teacher. From 1512 until his death, he taught scripture at the University of Wittenberg in the German state of Saxony. All he wanted was to be a good Christian, not to lead a religious revolution.

The 95 Theses In 1517, Luther decided to take a public stand against the actions of a friar named Johann Tetzel. Tetzel was raising money to rebuild St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome. He did this by selling indulgences. An **indulgence** was a pardon. It released a sinner from performing the

Reading Check

Summarize

What practices of the Catholic Church in the 1500s might have disturbed ordinary churchgoers?

Martin Luther

(1483–1546)

In one way, fear led Luther to become a monk. At the age of 21, Luther was caught in a terrible thunderstorm. Convinced he would die, he cried out, “Saint Anne, help me! I will become a monk.”

Even after entering the monastery, Luther felt fearful, lost, sinful, and rejected by God. He confessed his sins regularly, fasted, and did penance. However, by studying the Bible, Luther came to the conclusion that faith alone was the key to salvation. Only then did he experience peace.



penalty that a priest imposed for sins. Indulgences were not supposed to affect God’s right to judge. Tetzel gave people the impression that by buying indulgences, they could buy their way into heaven.

Luther was troubled by Tetzel’s tactics. In response, he wrote 95 theses, or formal statements, attacking the “pardon-merchants.” On October 31, 1517, he posted these statements on the door of the castle church in Wittenberg and invited other scholars to debate him. Someone copied Luther’s words and took them to a printer. With the support of the printing press, Luther’s name and ideas soon were advertised to people and groups all over Germany. His actions began the **Reformation**, a movement for religious reform. It led to the founding of Christian churches that did not accept the pope’s authority.

Luther’s Teachings Soon Luther went beyond criticizing indulgences. He wanted full reform of the Church. His teachings rested on three main ideas:

- People could win salvation only by faith in God’s gift of forgiveness. The Church taught that faith and “good works” were needed for salvation.
- All Church teachings should be clearly based on the words of the Bible. Both the pope and Church traditions were false authorities.
- All people with faith were equal. Therefore, people did not need priests to interpret the Bible for them.

The Response to Luther

Luther was astonished at how rapidly his ideas spread and attracted followers. Many people had been unhappy with the Church for political and economic reasons. They saw Luther’s protests as a way to challenge Church control.

Reading Check

Summarize What were the main points of Luther’s teachings?

The Pope's Threat Initially, Church officials in Rome viewed Luther simply as a rebellious monk who needed to be punished by his superiors. However, as Luther's ideas became more popular, the pope realized that this monk was a serious threat. In one angry reply to Church criticism, Luther actually suggested that Christians drive the pope from the Church by force.

In 1520, Pope Leo X issued a decree threatening Luther with excommunication unless he took back his statements. Luther did not take back a word. Instead, his students at Wittenberg gathered around a bonfire and cheered as he threw the pope's decree into the flames. Leo **excommunicated** Luther.

The Emperor's Opposition Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, a devout Catholic, also opposed Luther's teaching. Charles controlled a vast empire, including the German states. He summoned Luther to the town of Worms (vawrmz) in 1521 to stand trial. Charles V told Luther to recant, or take back his statements, but Luther refused:

"I am bound by the Scriptures I have quoted and my conscience is captive to the Word of God. I cannot and I will not retract anything, since it is neither safe nor right to go against conscience. I cannot do otherwise, here I stand, may God help me. Amen."

—Martin Luther, quoted in *The Protestant Reformation* by Lewis W. Spitz

A month after Luther made that speech, Charles issued an imperial order, the Edict of Worms. It declared Luther an outlaw and a heretic because what he believed went against the teachings of the Church. According to this edict, no one in the empire was to give Luther food or shelter. All his books were to be burned. However, Prince Frederick the Wise of Saxony disobeyed the emperor. For almost a year after the trial, he sheltered Luther in one of his castles. While there, Luther translated the New Testament into German.

Luther returned to Wittenberg in 1522. There he discovered that many of his ideas were already being put into practice. Instead of continuing to seek reforms in the Catholic Church, Luther and his followers had become a separate religious group, called **Lutherans**.

Many northern German princes supported Lutheranism. While some princes genuinely shared Luther's beliefs, others liked Luther's ideas for selfish reasons. They saw his teachings as a good excuse to seize Church property and to assert their independence from Charles V.

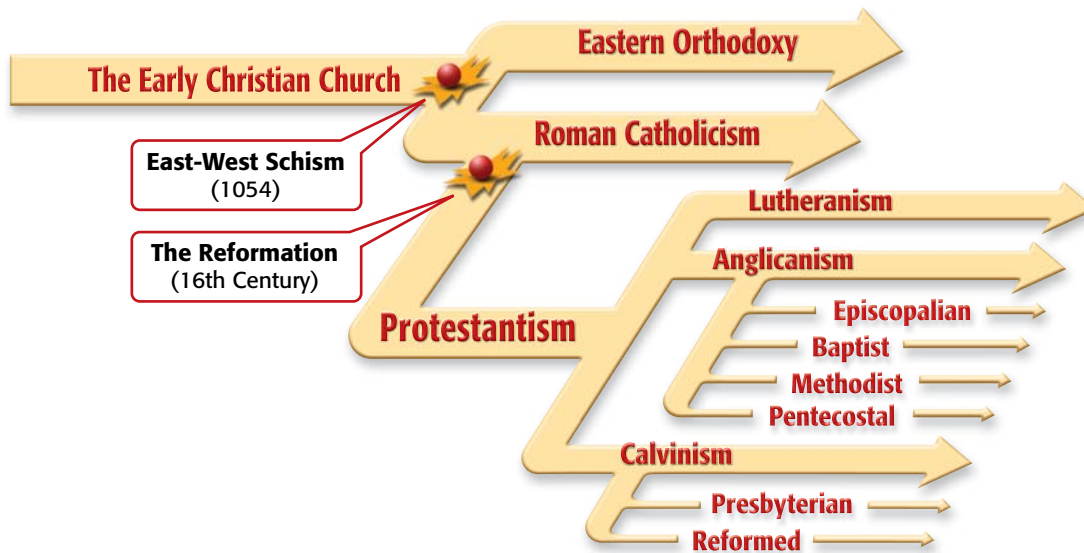
In 1529, German princes who remained loyal to the pope agreed to join forces against Luther's ideas. Those princes who supported Luther signed a protest against that agreement. These protesting princes came to be known as Protestants. Eventually, the term **Protestant** was applied to Christians who were not Roman Catholic or Eastern Orthodox.

Reading Check
Analyze Causes
Why did Luther's ideas appeal to many northern German princes?

Protestantism

Protestantism is a branch of Christianity that developed out of the Reformation. Three distinct branches of Protestantism emerged at first: Lutheranism, based on the teachings of Martin Luther in Germany; Calvinism, based on the teachings of John Calvin in Switzerland; and Anglicanism, established by King Henry VIII in England. Protestantism spread throughout Europe in the 16th century and, later, the world. As differences in beliefs developed, new denominations formed.

THE DIVISION OF CHRISTIANITY



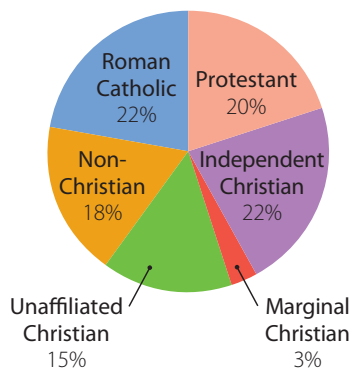
Religious Beliefs and Practices in the 16th Century				
	Roman Catholicism	Lutheranism	Calvinism	Anglicanism
Leadership	Pope is head of the Church	Ministers lead congregations	Council of elders govern each church	English monarch is head of the Church
Salvation	Salvation by faith and good works	Salvation by faith alone	God has predetermined who will be saved	Salvation by faith alone
Bible	Church and Bible tradition are sources of revealed truth	Bible is sole source of revealed truth	Bible is sole source of revealed truth	Bible is sole source of revealed truth
Worship Service	Worship service based on ritual	Worship service focused on preaching and ritual	Worship service focused on preaching	Worship service based on ritual and preaching
Interpretation of Beliefs	Priests interpret Bible and Church teachings for believers	Believers interpret the Bible for themselves	Believers interpret the Bible for themselves	Believers interpret the Bible using tradition and reason

Critical Thinking

1. Compare and Contrast Which of the branches on the chart are most different and which are most similar?

2. Analyze Effects Select a Protestant denomination not shown on this page. Research it and write a paragraph tracing its roots to the Reformation.

Religious Adherents in the United States:



Sources: *Britannica Book of the Year 2010*

MEMBERSHIP:

- Nearly 400 million Protestants worldwide
- About 65 million Protestants in the United States

BRANCHES:

- More than 465 major Protestant denominations worldwide
- Major denominational families worldwide: Anglican, Assemblies of God, Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, and Presbyterian
- More than 250 denominations in the United States
- About 40 denominations with more than 400,000 members each in the United States

Still determined that his subjects should remain Catholic, Charles V went to war against the Protestant princes. Even though he defeated them in 1547, he failed to force them back into the Catholic Church. In 1555, Charles, weary of fighting, ordered all German princes, both Protestant and Catholic, to assemble in the city of Augsburg. There the princes agreed that each ruler would decide the religion of his state. This famous religious settlement was known as the **Peace of Augsburg**.

England Becomes Protestant

The Catholic Church soon faced another great challenge to its authority, this time in England. Unlike Luther, the man who broke England's ties to the Roman Catholic Church did so for political and personal reasons, not religious ones.

Henry VIII Wants a Son When **Henry VIII** became king of England in 1509, he was a devout Catholic. Indeed, in 1521, Henry wrote a stinging attack on Luther's ideas. In recognition of Henry's support, the pope gave him the title "Defender of the Faith." Political needs, however, soon tested his religious loyalty. He needed a male heir. Henry's father had become king after a long civil war. Henry feared that a similar war would start if he died without a son as his heir. He and his wife, Catherine of Aragon, had one living child—a daughter, Mary—but no woman had ever successfully claimed the English throne.

By 1527, Henry was convinced that the 42-year-old Catherine would have no more children. He wanted to divorce her and take a younger queen. Church law did not allow divorce. However, the pope could **annul**, or set aside, Henry's marriage if proof could be found that it had never been legal in the first place. In 1527, Henry asked the pope to annul his marriage, but the pope turned him down. The pope did not want to offend Catherine's powerful nephew, the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V.

The Reformation Parliament Henry took steps to solve his marriage problem himself. In 1529, he called Parliament into session and asked it to pass a set of laws that ended the pope's power in England. This Parliament is known as the Reformation Parliament.

In 1533, Henry secretly married Anne Boleyn (BUL•ihn), who was in her twenties. Shortly after, Parliament legalized Henry's divorce from Catherine. In 1534, Henry's break with the pope was completed when Parliament voted to approve the Act of Supremacy. This called on people to take an oath recognizing the divorce and accepting Henry, not the pope, as the official head of England's Church.

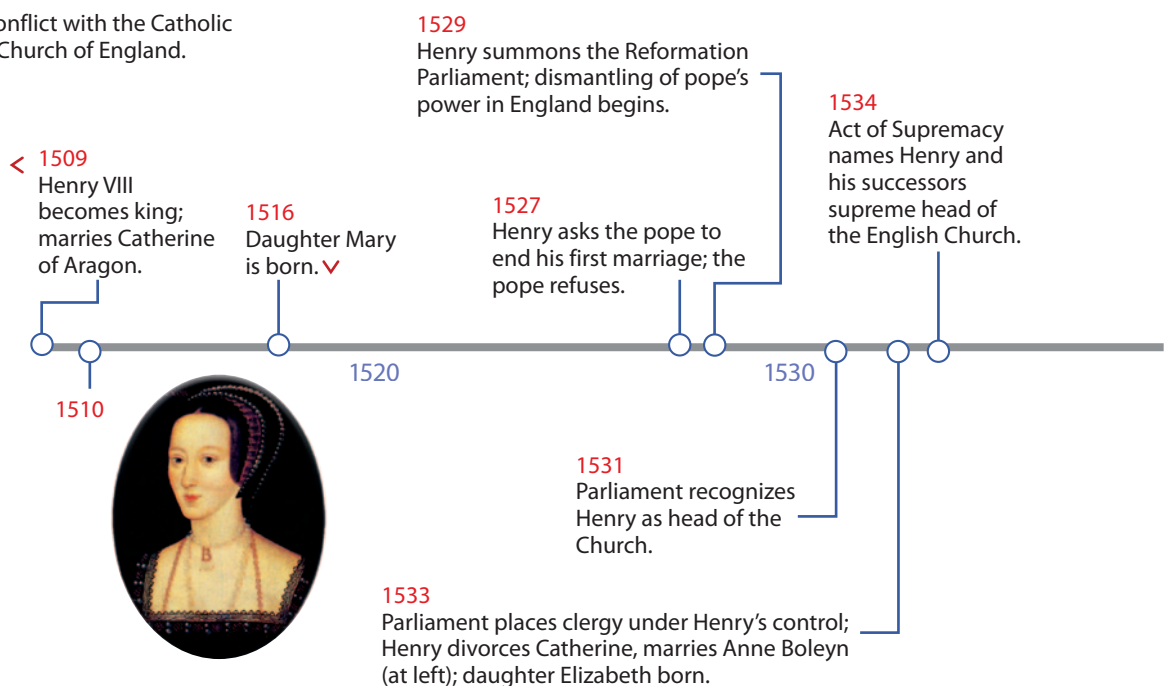
The Act of Supremacy met some opposition. Thomas More, even though he had strongly criticized the Church, remained a devout Catholic. His faith, he said, would not allow him to accept the terms of the act and he refused to take the oath. In response, Henry had him arrested and imprisoned in the Tower of London. In 1535, More was found guilty of high treason and executed.

Consequences of Henry's Changes Henry did not immediately get the male heir he sought. After Anne Boleyn gave birth to a daughter, Elizabeth, she fell out of Henry's favor. Eventually, she was charged with treason. Like Thomas More, she was imprisoned in the Tower of London. She was found guilty and beheaded in 1536. Almost at once, Henry took a third wife, Jane Seymour. In 1537, she gave him a son named Edward. Henry's happiness was tempered by his wife's death just two weeks later. Henry married three more times. None of these marriages, however, produced children.

After Henry's death in 1547, each of his three children ruled England in turn. This created religious turmoil. Henry's son, Edward, became king when he was just nine years old. Too young to rule alone, Edward VI was

Henry VIII Causes Religious Turmoil

Henry's many marriages led to conflict with the Catholic Church and the founding of the Church of England.

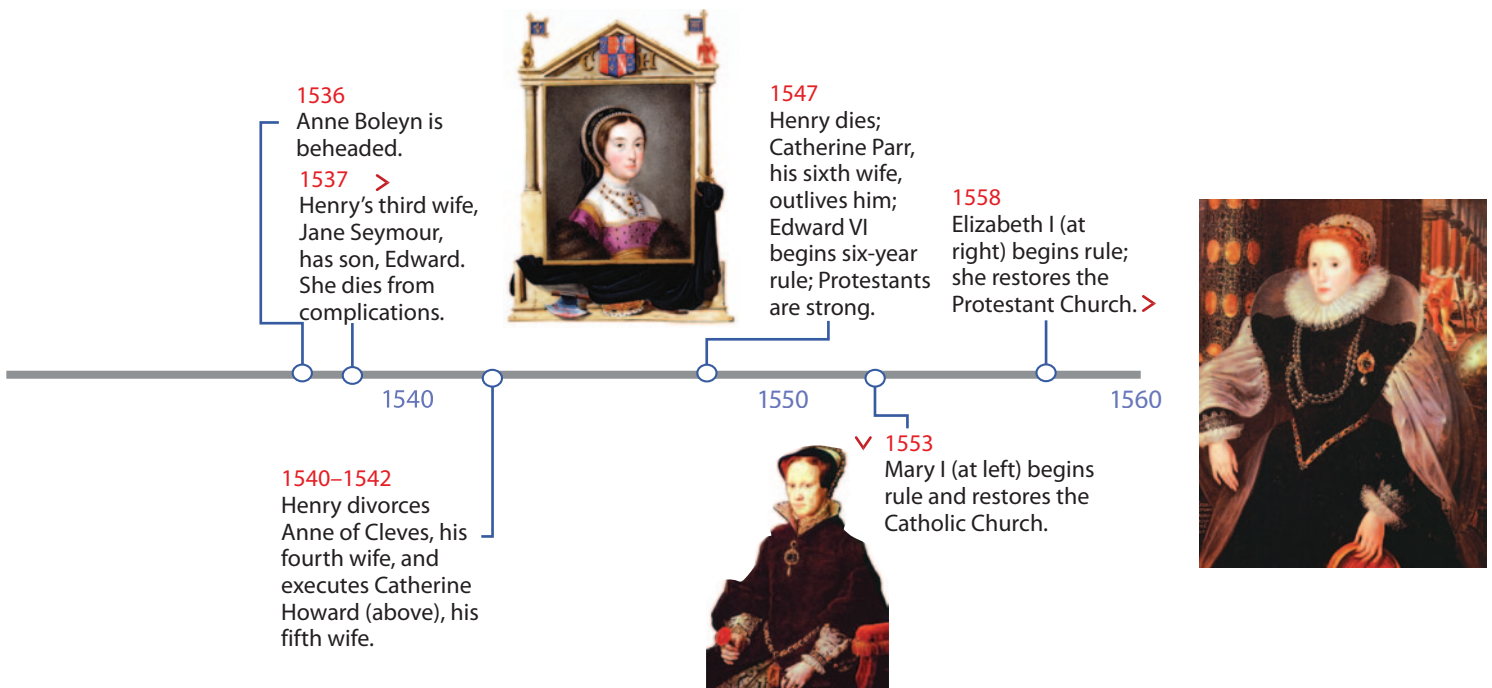


guided by adult advisers. These men were devout Protestants, and they introduced Protestant reforms to the English Church. Almost constantly in ill health, Edward reigned for just six years. Mary, the daughter of Catherine of Aragon, took the throne in 1553. She was a Catholic who returned the English Church to the rule of the pope. Her efforts met with considerable resistance, and she had many Protestants executed. When Mary died in 1558, Elizabeth, Anne Boleyn's daughter, inherited the throne.

Elizabeth Restores Protestantism **Elizabeth I** was determined to return her kingdom to Protestantism. In 1559, Parliament followed Elizabeth's wishes and set up the Church of England, or **Anglican** Church, with Elizabeth as its head. This was to be the only legal church in England.

Elizabeth decided to establish a state church that moderate Catholics and moderate Protestants might both accept. To please Protestants, priests in the Church of England were allowed to marry. They could deliver sermons in English, not Latin. To please Catholics, the Church of England kept some of the trappings of the Catholic service such as rich robes. In addition, church services were revised to be somewhat more acceptable to Catholics.

Elizabeth Faces Other Challenges By taking this moderate approach, Elizabeth brought a level of religious peace to England. Religion, however, remained a problem. Some Protestants pushed for Elizabeth to make more far-reaching church reforms. At the same time, some Catholics tried to overthrow Elizabeth and replace her with her cousin, the Catholic Mary, Queen of Scots. Elizabeth also faced threats from Philip II, the Catholic king of Spain.



Reading Check

Analyze Effects

How did Henry VIII's marriages and divorces cause religious turmoil in England?

Elizabeth faced other difficulties. Money was one problem. In the late 1500s, the English began to think about building an American empire as a new source of income. While colonies strengthened England economically, they did not enrich the queen directly. Elizabeth's constant need for money would carry over into the next reign and lead to bitter conflict between the monarch and Parliament. In the meantime, the Reformation gained ground in other European countries.

BIOGRAPHY

Elizabeth I

(1533–1603)

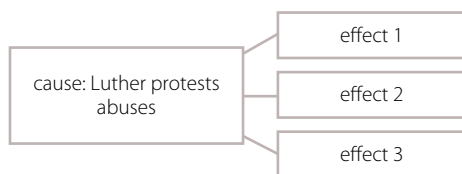
Elizabeth I, like her father, had a robust nature and loved physical activity. She had a particular passion for dancing. Her fondness for exercise diminished little with age, and she showed amazing energy and strength well into her sixties.

Elizabeth resembled her father in character and temperament. She was stubborn, strong-willed, and arrogant, and she expected to be obeyed without question. Elizabeth also had a fierce and unpredictable temper. To her subjects, Elizabeth was an object of both fear and love. She was their "most dread sovereign lady."



Lesson 1 Assessment

1. **Organize Information** Make a chart and record the effects of Martin Luther's protests.



Which effect do you think had the greatest impact? Why?

2. **Key Terms and People** For each key term or person in the lesson, write a sentence explaining its significance.
3. **Summarize** What political, economic, and social factors helped bring about the Reformation?
4. **Find the Main Ideas** From where did the term *Protestantism* originate?
5. **Analyze Effects** What impact did Henry VIII's actions have on England in the second half of the 1500s?
6. **Draw Conclusions** Explain how Elizabeth I was able to bring a level of religious peace to England.
7. **Compare** Do you think Luther or Henry VIII had a better reason to break with the Church? Provide details to support your answer.
8. **Analyze Motives** How did the Catholic Church respond to Luther's teachings? Explain your answer.
9. **Develop Historical Perspective** Imagine Martin Luther and a leader of the Catholic Church are squaring off in a public debate about the Protestant Reformation. Write a brief **dialogue** between the two.



The Reformation Continues

The Big Idea

Protestant reformers were divided over beliefs, and split into several new Protestant groups.

Why It Matters Now

Many Protestant churches began during this period.

Key Terms and People

Huldrych Zwingli
 John Calvin
 predestination
 Calvinism
 theocracy
 John Knox
 Presbyterian
 Anabaptist

Setting the Stage

Under the leadership of Queen Elizabeth I, the Anglican Church, though Protestant, remained similar to the Catholic Church in many of its doctrines and ceremonies. Meanwhile, other forms of Protestantism were developing elsewhere in Europe. Martin Luther had launched the Reformation in northern Germany, but reformers were at work in other countries. In Switzerland, another major branch of Protestantism emerged. Based mainly on the teachings of John Calvin, a French follower of Luther, it promoted unique ideas about the relationship between people and God.

Calvin Continues the Reformation

Religious reform in Switzerland was begun by **Huldrych Zwingli** (HUL·drykh ZWIHNG·lee), a Catholic priest in Zurich. He was influenced both by the Christian humanism of Erasmus and by the reforms of Luther. In 1520, Zwingli openly attacked abuses in the Catholic Church. He called for a return to the more personal faith of early Christianity. He also wanted believers to have more control over the Church.

Zwingli's reforms were adopted in Zurich and other cities. In 1531, a bitter war between Swiss Protestants and Catholics broke out. During the fighting, Zwingli met his death. Meanwhile, **John Calvin**, then a young law student in France with a growing interest in Church doctrine, began to clarify his religious beliefs.



John Calvin (1509–1564)

A quiet boy, Calvin grew up to study law and philosophy at the University of Paris. In the 1530s, he was influenced by French followers of Luther. When King Francis I ordered Protestants arrested, Calvin fled. Eventually, he moved to Geneva.

Because Calvin and his followers rigidly regulated morality in Geneva, Calvinism is often described as strict and grim. But Calvin taught that people should enjoy God's gifts. He wrote that it should not be "forbidden to laugh, or to enjoy food, or to add new possessions to old."



Calvin Formalizes Protestant Ideas When Martin Luther posted his 95 theses in 1517, John Calvin had been only eight years old. But Calvin grew up to have as much influence in the spread of Protestantism as Luther did. He would give order to the faith Luther had begun.

In 1536, Calvin published *Institutes of the Christian Religion*. This book expressed ideas about God, salvation, and human nature. It was a summary of Protestant theology, or religious beliefs. Calvin wrote that men and women are sinful by nature. Taking Luther's idea that humans cannot earn salvation, Calvin went on to say that God chooses a very few people to save. Calvin called these few the "elect." He believed that God has known since the beginning of time who will be saved. This doctrine is called **predestination**. The religion based on Calvin's teachings is called **Calvinism**.

Calvin Leads the Reformation in Switzerland Calvin believed that the ideal government was a **theocracy**, a government controlled by religious leaders. In 1541, Protestants in Geneva, Switzerland, asked Calvin to lead their city.

When Calvin arrived there in the 1540s, Geneva was a self-governing city of about 20,000 people. He and his followers ran the city according to strict rules. Everyone attended religion class. No one wore bright clothing or played card games. Authorities would imprison, excommunicate, or banish those who broke such rules. Anyone who preached different doctrines might be burned at the stake. Yet, to many Protestants, Calvin's Geneva was a model city of highly moral citizens.

Spreading Ideas

In *Reformation Europe*, published in 1963, historian G. R. Elton noted the role of geography and trade in the spread of Reformation ideas.

Analyze Historical Sources

Why was Germany's location important to the spread of Reformation ideas?

“Could the Reformation have spread so far and so fast if it had started anywhere but in Germany? The fact that it had its beginnings in the middle of Europe made possible a very rapid radiation in all directions. . . . Germany’s position at the center of European trade also helped greatly. German merchants carried not only goods but Lutheran ideas and books to Venice and France; the north German Hanse [a trade league] transported the Reformation to the Scandinavian countries.”

—G. R. Elton, from
Reformation Europe

Reading Check

Compare

How did Calvin's ideas about salvation differ from those of Luther?

Calvinism Spreads One admiring visitor to Geneva was a Scottish preacher named **John Knox**. When he returned to Scotland in 1559, Knox put Calvin's ideas to work. Each community church was governed by a group of laymen called elders or presbyters (PREHZ•buh•tuhrs). Followers of Knox became known as **Presbyterians**. In the 1560s, Protestant nobles led by Knox made Calvinism Scotland's official religion. They also deposed their Catholic ruler, Mary, Queen of Scots, in favor of her infant son, James.

Elsewhere, Swiss, Dutch, and French reformers adopted the Calvinist form of church organization. One reason Calvin is considered so influential is that many Protestant churches today trace their roots to Calvin. Over the years, however, many of them have softened Calvin's strict teachings.

Other Protestant Reformers

Protestants taught that the Bible is the source of all religious truth and that people should read it to discover those truths. As Christians interpreted the Bible for themselves, new Protestant groups formed over differences in belief.

The Anabaptists One such group baptized only those persons who were old enough to decide to be Christian. They said that persons who had been baptized as children should be rebaptized as adults. These believers were called **Anabaptists**, from a Greek word meaning “baptize again.” The Anabaptists also taught that church and state should be separate, and they refused to fight in wars. They shared their possessions.

Viewing Anabaptists as radicals who threatened society, both Catholics and Protestants persecuted them. In 1533, some fled and settled in Münster, Westphalia, in Germany. Among them were Jan Mathijs and

Religions in Europe, 1560



Interpret Maps

- 1. Region** Which European countries became mostly Protestant and which remained mostly Roman Catholic?
- 2. Location** Judging from the way the religions were distributed, where would you expect religious conflicts to take place? Explain.

John of Leiden, who led the persecution of all non-Anabaptists there. An army comprised of Catholics and Protestants surrounded and later captured the city in 1535. But the Anabaptists survived and became the forerunners of the Mennonites and the Amish. Later, descendants of these people settled in Pennsylvania. Their teaching influenced the later Quakers and Baptists, groups who split from the Anglican Church.

Women's Role in the Reformation Many women played prominent roles in the Reformation, especially during the early years. For example, the sister of King Francis I, Marguerite of Navarre, protected John Calvin from being executed for his beliefs while he lived in France. Other noblewomen also protected reformers. The wives of some reformers, too, had influence. Katherina Zell, married to Matthew Zell of Strasbourg, once scolded a minister for speaking harshly of another reformer. The minister responded by saying that she had “disturbed the peace.” Katherina Zell answered the minister’s criticism toward the reformer sharply:

“Do you call this disturbing the peace that instead of spending my time in frivolous amusements I have visited the plague-infested and carried out the dead? I have visited those in prison and under sentence of death. Often for three days and three nights I have neither eaten nor slept. I have never mounted the pulpit, but I have done more than any minister in visiting those in misery.”

—Katherina Zell, quoted in *Women of the Reformation*



Although Catholic, Marguerite of Navarre supported the call for reform in the Church.

Katherina von Bora played a more typical, behind-the-scenes role as Luther's wife. Katherina had been sent to a convent at about age ten and became a nun. Inspired by Luther's teaching, she fled the convent. After marrying Luther, Katherina had six children. She also managed the family finances, fed all who visited their house, and supported her husband's work. She respected Luther's position but argued with him about woman's equal role in marriage.

Reading Check

Make Inferences

Why was it easier for women to take part in the earlier stages of the Reformation than in the later stages?

As Protestant religions became more firmly established, their organization became more formal. Male religious leaders narrowly limited women's activities to the home and discouraged them from being leaders in the church. In fact, it was Luther who said, "God's highest gift on earth is a pious, cheerful, God-fearing, home-keeping wife."

Now and Then

Martin Luther's criticisms of the Catholic Church grew sharper over time. In recent times, historians have focused more on analyzing the political, social, and economic conditions that contributed to the Reformation. Read the primary source from Martin Luther in Lesson 1 and this secondary source. Discuss them with a partner to evaluate their credibility and perspective based on when they were written.

"Beginning as a protest against arbitrary, self-aggrandizing, hierarchical authority in the person of the pope, the Reformation came to be closely identified in the minds of contemporaries with what we today might call states' rights or local control. To many townspeople and villagers, Luther seemed a godsend for their struggle to remain politically free and independent; they embraced his Reformation as a conserving political force, even though they knew it threatened to undo traditional religious beliefs and practices."

—Steven Ozment in *Protestants: The Birth of a Revolution* (1992)

Lesson 2 Assessment

- Organize Information** How did ideas of reformers who came after Luther help shape beliefs during the Protestant Reformation?

Zwingli	
Calvin	
Knox	
Anabaptists	
- Key Terms and People** For each key term or person in the lesson, write a sentence explaining its significance.
- Draw Conclusions** How did the Reformation set the stage for the modern world? Give examples.
- Find Main Ideas** What was Calvin's idea of the "elect" and their place in society?
- Contrast** How were the Anabaptists different from other Protestant groups in their political views?
- Summarize** What role did noblewomen play in the Reformation?



The Catholic Reformation

The Big Idea

The Catholic Church made reforms in response to the Protestant Reformation.

Why It Matters Now

Many Catholic schools are the result of reforms in the Church.

Key Terms and People

Catholic Reformation
 Ignatius of Loyola
 Jesuits
 Council of Trent
 heretic
 nation-state

Setting the Stage

Protestant reformers were not the only ones who were dissatisfied with the state of the Catholic Church. Even before Martin Luther posted his 95 Theses, some Catholics had been working toward reform of the Church itself.

Early Reformers

While Protestant churches won many followers, millions remained true to Catholicism. Helping Catholics to remain loyal was a movement within the Catholic Church to reform itself. This movement is now known as the **Catholic Reformation**. Historians once referred to it as the Counter-Reformation. Important leaders in this movement included reformers such as Girolamo Savonarola (sahv•oh•nuh•ROH•luh) and **Ignatius of Loyola** (ihg•NAY•shuhs), who founded new religious orders. Two popes, Paul III and Paul IV, took actions to reform and renew the Church from within.

Girolamo Savonarola and Ignatius of Loyola A monk named Girolamo Savonarola was one of the first reformers to try to change the church from within. During the late 1400s, he preached fiery sermons against the abuses of the church. He called for churches to melt down their gold and silver ornaments to buy bread for the hungry and poor members of the church. Savonarola convinced people to gather and burn jewelry and trinkets. This enormous fire was known as “the bonfire of the vanities.” Pope Alexander at first allowed Savonarola’s work but eventually excommunicated him for spreading ideas that the pope considered dangerous. In 1498, Savonarola was executed in Florence.





Church leaders consult on reforms at the Council of Trent in this 16th-century painting.

Ignatius grew up in his father's castle in Loyola, Spain. The great turning point in his life came in 1521 when he was injured in a war. While recovering, he thought about his past sins and about the life of Jesus. His daily devotions, he believed, cleansed his soul. In 1522, Ignatius began writing a book called *Spiritual Exercises* that laid out a day-by-day plan of meditation, prayer, and study.

For the next 18 years, Ignatius gathered followers. In 1540, the pope created a religious order for his followers called the Society of Jesus. Members were called **Jesuits** (JEHZH•oo•ihts). The Jesuits focused on three activities. First, they founded schools throughout Europe. Jesuit teachers were well trained in both classical studies and theology. The Jesuits' second mission was to convert non-Christians to Catholicism. So they sent out missionaries around the world. Their third goal was to stop the spread of Protestantism. The zeal of the Jesuits overcame the drift toward Protestantism in Poland and southern Germany.

Reforming Popes Two popes took the lead in reforming the Catholic Church. Paul III, pope from 1534 to 1549, took four important steps. First, he directed a council of cardinals to investigate indulgence selling and other abuses in the Church. Second, he approved the Jesuit order. Third, he used the Inquisition to seek out heresy in papal territory. The Inquisition was a Roman Catholic tribunal for investigating and prosecuting charges of heresy. This sometimes extended to targeting specific groups such as Jews. Fourth, and most important, he called a council of Church leaders to meet in Trent, in northern Italy.

From 1545 to 1563, at the **Council of Trent**, Catholic bishops and cardinals agreed on several doctrines:

- The Church's interpretation of the Bible was final. Any Christian who substituted his or her own interpretation was a **heretic** (a person accused of having a religious belief that was contrary to the official teachings of the Church).
- Christians needed faith and good works for salvation. They were not saved by faith alone, as Luther argued.
- The Bible and Church tradition were equally powerful authorities for guiding Christian life.
- Indulgences were valid expressions of faith, but the selling of indulgences was banned.

The next pope, Paul IV, vigorously carried out the council's decrees. In 1559, he had officials draw up a list of books considered dangerous to the Catholic faith. This list was known as the Index of Forbidden Books. Catholic bishops throughout Europe were ordered to gather up the offensive books (including Protestant Bibles) and burn them in bonfires. In Venice alone, followers burned 10,000 books in one day.

Reading Check
Summarize What reforms were passed by the Council of Trent?

Global Patterns

Jesuit Missionaries

The work of Jesuit missionaries has had a lasting impact around the globe. By the time Ignatius died in 1556, about a thousand Jesuits had brought his ministry to Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas. Two of the most famous Jesuit missionaries of the 1500s were Francis Xavier, who worked in India and Japan, and Matteo Ricci, who worked in China.

One reason the Jesuits had such an impact is that they founded schools throughout the world. For example, the Jesuits today run about 45 high schools and 28 colleges and universities in the United States. Four of these are Georgetown University, Boston College, Marquette University, and Loyola University of Chicago.



Women Reformers

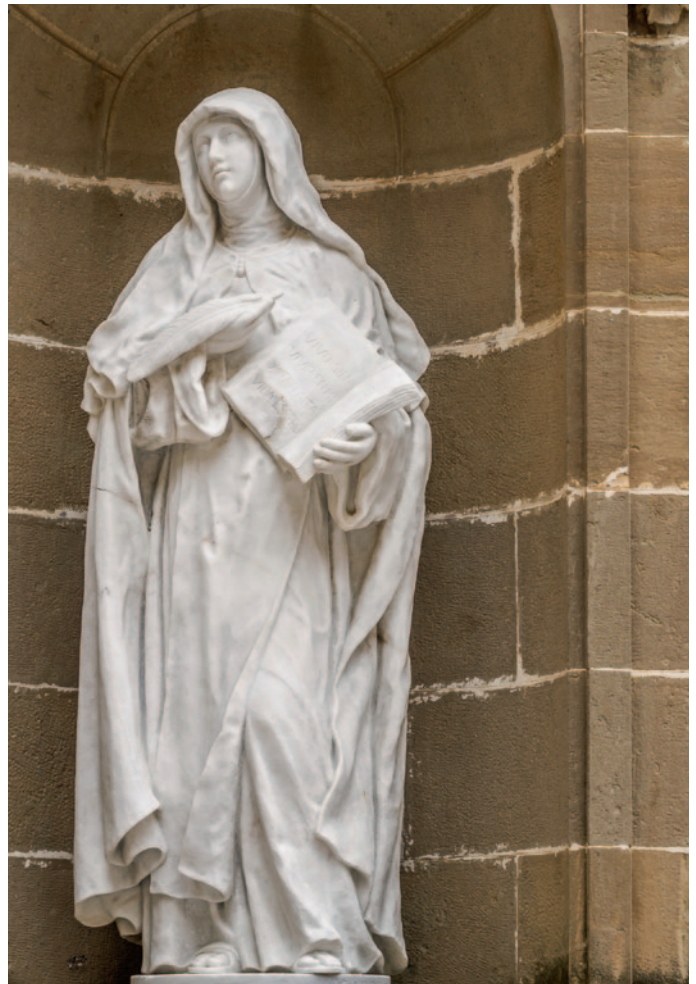
During the Renaissance, many women in religious orders began to take on more active roles in the Church. Most of them lived together in convents that were secluded, but by the late Middle Ages it was acceptable for nuns to help and work among the poor, orphaned, or sick.

Teresa of Avila Perhaps the most famous female spiritual leader was Teresa of Avila. Born in Spain in 1515, Teresa decided to become a nun around the age of 20. Her father opposed her plan, but Teresa ran away to a convent around 1536. At the convent, after deciding that the practices were too lax, she followed her own strict rules regarding fasting, prayer, and sleep. Eventually the church gave her permission to reform the Carmelite order. Teresa's deep spirituality, reported visions of Jesus, and fervor for the Catholic faith inspired many would-be Protestants to remain in the church.

Other Women Leaders Many other women had a profound and important influence during the Catholic Reformation through their work with the Church. In 1535 Italian nun Angela Merici began the Company of Saint Ursula, an order of women dedicated to teaching girls. Jane of Chantal and Francis of Sales cofounded the Visitation of Holy Mary order, which trained women to be teachers. Mary Ward of England began a network of schools for girls throughout Europe. At first her work was denounced by anti-Jesuits and the church because Ward's ideas about women were considered dangerously new. Later, however, her missionary influence was formally recognized by the Church.

Reading Check

Compare and Contrast How did the influence of women and men differ during the Catholic Reformation?



Teresa of Avila

The Legacy of the Reformation

The Reformation had an enduring impact. Through its religious, social, and political effects, the Reformation set the stage for the modern world. It also ended the Christian unity of Europe and left it culturally divided.

Religious and Social Effects of the Reformation Despite religious wars and persecutions, Protestant churches flourished and new denominations developed. The Roman Catholic Church itself became more unified as a result of the reforms started at the Council of Trent. Both Catholics and Protestants realized the role that education served as a way to promote their beliefs. This led to the founding of parish schools and new colleges and universities throughout Europe.

Some women reformers had hoped to see the status of women in the Church and society improve as a result of the Reformation. But their status remained the same under both Protestantism and Roman Catholicism. Women were still mainly limited to the concerns of home and family.

Political Effects of the Reformation As the Catholic Church’s moral and political authority declined, individual monarchs and states gained power. This led to the development of modern **nation-states**. In the 1600s, rulers of nation-states would seek more power for themselves and their countries through warfare, exploration, and expansion.

Questioning of beliefs and authority during the Reformation also laid the groundwork for the Enlightenment. This intellectual movement would sweep Europe in the late 18th century. It led some to reject all religions and others to call for the overthrow of existing governments.

Reading Check

Analyze Effects

What were the effects of the Reformation, and which one had the most lasting impact?

Lesson 3 Assessment

1. **Organize Information** Make a chart similar to the one below. Show key Catholic reforms that were made during the Catholic Reformation and their effects.

Catholic Reform	Effect

2. **Key Terms and People** For each key term or person in the lesson, write a sentence explaining its significance.

3. **Analyze Effects** How did the Council of Trent help to reform the Catholic Church?

4. **Summarize** What were the goals of the Jesuits?

5. **Compare** How did the steps taken by Paul III and Paul IV to reform the Catholic Church differ from Protestant reforms? Support your answer with details from the text.

6. **Analyze Causes** What caused women’s roles to change in the Catholic Church during and after the Counter-Reformation?

7. **Evaluate** Were the effects of the Protestant and Catholic reformations mostly positive or negative with regard to their social, religious, and political impact? Explain your answer.



Social Unrest

The Big Idea

The Protestant and Catholic reformations caused tremendous political and social unrest throughout Europe.

Why It Matters Now

Nation-states that rose as a result of the Protestant Reformation became many of the leading countries in Europe today.

Key Terms and People

Inquisition
heresy
Huguenots

Setting the Stage

Religious turmoil increased after the Protestant and Catholic Reformations. Catholics persecuted non-Catholics and non-Catholics persecuted both Catholics and non-Catholics of denominations other than their own. Catholics and Protestants persecuted Jews, Muslims, and other non-Christian religious groups. Those who did not convert were forced out of parts of Europe.

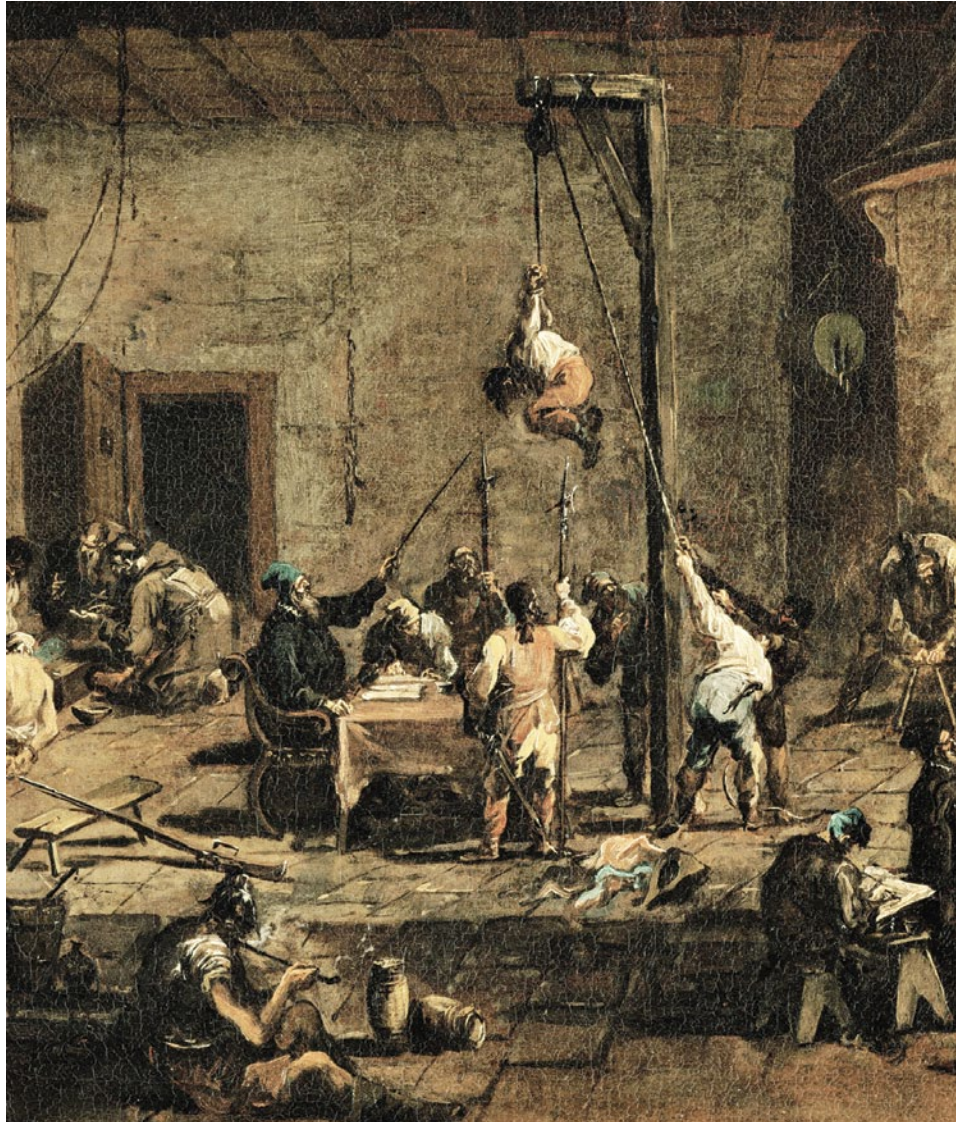
Social and Political Impact

The Catholic Reformation affected the whole world. Although the Roman Catholic Church continued to take measures to stop the spread of Protestantism, it was no longer the only religious authority in Europe. Still, its policies influenced governments and societies wherever the Church existed.

The Inquisition To fight Protestantism, the Catholic Church established a Church court called the Roman **Inquisition** in 1542. The main purpose of the Inquisition was to impose religious uniformity, especially on converted Jews and Muslims, and later, on Protestants. The Roman Inquisition used harsh methods, including torture, to force confessions and punish **heresy**, or a denial of Church teachings. The Inquisition tried people who were accused of being Protestants, of practicing witchcraft, or of breaking Church law.

In Spain, Muslims (called Moors) controlled most of the country until 1100. In 1492, the Christian army conquered the last Muslim kingdom in Spain at Granada. Then, Spanish monarchs Ferdinand and Isabella used an Inquisition to increase their power. Jews were forced to convert to Catholic Christianity or leave Spain. In 1500, Muslims faced the same choice. Many Jews resettled in eastern and southern Europe. The majority of the Jews who had earlier converted to Christianity and were members of the educated elite stayed in Spain. In many areas of Europe where Jews were allowed





This scene depicts torture used in the Inquisition.

to stay, they were not as restricted as they had been during the Middle Ages. However, some places forced them to live in a particular part of the city, called a ghetto. The ghettos were walled and their gates closed at a certain time each evening.

In time, accounts of torture and executions by the courts damaged the church's image. The Inquisition's actions during the Catholic Reformation are still seen as an abuse of the Church's power.

Witch Trials Across Europe, many people feared that witches roamed the land, killing children and cattle and working with the devil. Their fears increased in times of poor harvests or other hardships. The fears inspired hysteria in which accused witches were rounded up and tried for their alleged wrongdoing.

The penalty for practicing witchcraft at this time was often death, and many innocent victims were executed for alleged witchcraft. The majority of executions for witchcraft occurred between 1580 and 1660. Thousands of people, most of them women or poor, were killed.

Reading Check
Evaluate How did religious turmoil affect European society during the late 1500s and early 1600s?

Political Effects A rising sense of national identity was interwoven with a decline in the power of the Catholic Church. The Protestant Reformation indirectly encouraged the formation of independent states and nations. Both rulers and merchants wanted the Church to be less involved in state and business affairs, which they sought to control on their own. Political power became separated from churches, although nations and churches often aligned themselves with one another to increase their own influence in a region. As a result, modern nation-states began to emerge, with their own independent governments and populations united by a shared culture, language, and national pride. Nation-states, such as Spain and Portugal, would extend their power in the 1600s.

THE REFORMATION	
CAUSES	EFFECTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Humanist values led people to question Church authority.• Some clergy were corrupt, worldly, or poorly educated.• Martin Luther posted his 95 Theses.• The printing press helped spread Reformation ideas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Many Protestant sects developed.• Church leaders reformed the Catholic Church.• Religious intolerance and anti-Semitism increased.• Religious conflicts spread across Europe.

Religious Wars and Unrest

Trade, which had begun to flourish during the Renaissance, better connected regions of Europe through extensive trade routes and trading partners in the East. Italy, England, France, and Germany specialized in making certain products and traded for the products they could not produce. Through trade, ideas spread and daily life improved.

In the years after Luther published the 95 Theses, religious wars erupted within and between countries in Europe. These wars changed historic alliances, pitting against each other countries that had fought together in the Crusades.

Italy In 1494 King Charles VII of France invaded Italy. This began a series of wars in which France and Spain vied for control of the Italian Peninsula. During the Italian Wars, control of Italy bounced between these two powers. England also eventually became involved, as did several popes. The fighting finally culminated in the sack of Rome by the Spaniards and Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, who was a devout Catholic, in 1527. The Italian Wars officially ended in 1559. The most significant impact of the Italian Wars was that they helped expose the rest of Europe to the ideas of the Italian Renaissance. Troops returned home filled with ideas they had encountered in Italy. In addition, artists from Italy fled to the north, bringing new techniques and styles with them.

Germany With new ideas circulating among a growing population, peasants were becoming more disgruntled by high taxes and a lack of power. At the same time, Reformation preachers supported the idea of freedom. Stirred by these factors, tens of thousands of German peasants stormed castles and monasteries in 1524, a rebellion known as the Peasants' War. The nobles harshly suppressed the uprising. Martin Luther, accused of beginning the unrest, denounced it. The peasants, he wrote, "rob and rage and act like mad dogs." Luther's refusal to side with the peasants prevented the Reformation from spilling over into a social revolution that encouraged social equality.

France In France, Calvin's followers were called **Huguenots**. Hatred between Catholics and Huguenots frequently led to violence. The most violent clash occurred in Paris on August 24, 1572—the Catholic feast of St. Bartholomew's Day. At dawn, Catholic mobs began hunting for Protestants and murdering them. The massacres spread to other cities and lasted six months. Scholars believe that as many as 12,000 Huguenots were killed.

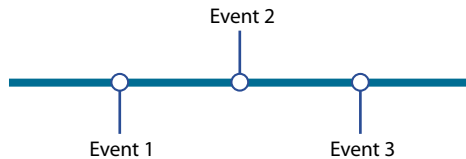
Huguenots fought for years against the Catholics. The fighting ended when their leader, Henry of Navarre, became Catholic. His conversion led to political stability by encouraging Catholics to accept him as king. In 1598 Henry's Edict of Nantes granted religious freedom to Protestants.

Reading Check

Analyze Causes
What factors led to the Peasants' War?

Lesson 4 Assessment

- Organize Information** Create a timeline of the major events that caused social and political unrest in Europe in the 1500s and early 1600s. Write a paragraph indicating how any two of these events are related.



- Key Terms and People** For each key term or person in the lesson, write a sentence explaining its significance.
- Analyze Causes** What led to the persecution of witches across Europe in the 1500s?

- Find Main Ideas** What were the Italian Wars, and how did they end?
- Analyze Effects** How did Luther's reaction to the Peasants' War affect the Catholic Reformation?
- Summarize** Who were the Huguenots, and how did France achieve political stability after years of fighting between the Huguenots and Catholics?
- Evaluate** How did the Protestant and Catholic reformations affect politics and government?
- Analyze Causes** What cause most influenced the spread of ideas and the improvement in daily life?

Module 9 Assessment

Key Terms and People

For each term or name below, briefly explain its connection to European history from 1400 to 1600.

1. indulgence
2. Reformation
3. Protestant
4. predestination
5. theocracy
6. Catholic Reformation
7. Elizabeth I
8. Henry VIII
9. Council of Trent
10. Inquisition

Main Ideas

Use your notes and the information in the module to answer the following questions.

Luther Leads the Reformation

1. On what three teachings did Martin Luther rest his Reformation movement?
2. Why did the Holy Roman Emperor go to war against Protestant German princes?
3. Why did Henry VIII create his own church?

The Reformation Continues

4. In what ways was John Calvin's church different from the Lutheran Church?
5. How did Protestant teaching lead to the forming of new groups?
6. Why did Catholics and Protestants persecute Anabaptists?

The Catholic Reformation

7. What was the goal of the Catholic Reformation?
8. What was the Council of Trent?
9. What are three legacies of the Reformation?

Social Unrest

10. Why did the Catholic Church convict Protestants of heresy?
11. What were the political effects of the Reformation on Europe?
12. After studying the religious wars in Europe during this time, what do you think might happen next on this continent?

Module 9 Assessment, continued

Critical Thinking

1. **Analyze Effects** How did the Reformation lead to great changes in European ideas and institutions?
2. **Draw Conclusions** How did the printing press help spread the Reformation and democracy to individuals and groups?
3. **Analyze Effects** How did the Reformation expand cultural interaction within Europe?
4. **Make Inferences** How were the Jesuits effective in areas where people were not Christians?
5. **Analyze Motives** Why did the Catholic Church create a list of forbidden books?
6. **Develop Historical Perspective** Why did the Catholic Church want to punish Protestants as heretics?
7. **Synthesize** How did views of women and the role of women change as a result of the Reformation?

Engage with History

In the module, you reviewed several primary and secondary sources that criticized the Catholic Church from different points of view. Now, consider the context of each criticism and answer the following questions:

- How does the time period in which the source was written affect its criticism?
- Which criticism was best supported with evidence?
- Which criticism had the greatest impact?

Discuss these questions with a small group.

Focus on Writing

Review the information about Protestantism in the Analyze Key Concepts and other features in this module. Write a three-page essay that analyzes the effects of Protestantism on the Christian Church.

- Examine its impact on the number of denominations.
- Explain the different beliefs and practices it promoted.

Multimedia Activity

Work with a partner to use the Internet to research major religious reforms of the 20th century. You might search for information on changes in the Catholic Church as a result of Vatican II or major shifts in the practices or doctrines of a branch of Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, or Protestantism.

Compare the 20th-century reforms with those of the Protestant Reformation. Present the results of your research in a well-organized paper. Be sure to

- apply a search strategy when using directories and search engines to locate Internet resources
- judge the usefulness and reliability of each website
- correctly cite your Internet sources
- peer-edit for organization and correct use of language