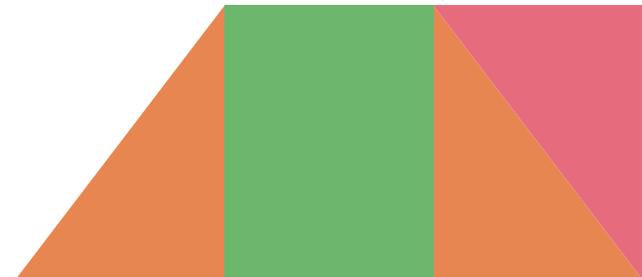


# The Spring Semester... 2018!

- In the Fall, we made it from approximately 10,000 BC to the 1500s. Next up: 1500s-today
1. Finishing Unit 6- Changing Ideas: Renaissance, Reformation, and innovations in Europe
  2. Revolutions! People revolt around the world
  3. Industrialization & Imperialism
  4. 20<sup>th</sup> Century Conflicts: World War I, Great Depression, WWII, the Cold War, Terrorism



# Reminders

- Bring a **new notebook or binder** for Spring semester
  - **By next Mon (A) or Tue (B)**
- Bathroom passes will be in use starting Monday/Tuesday
  - each will be worth **1** bonus point on your final exam in May
  - you will receive 2 more after Spring Break
- Phones away
- School photos
- Upcoming dates- **vocab due next class (& quiz)**

# Join our Remind

- To receive text reminders about important dates, join your class remind!

**A Day: Text @kedb84c to the number  
81010**

# Join our Remind

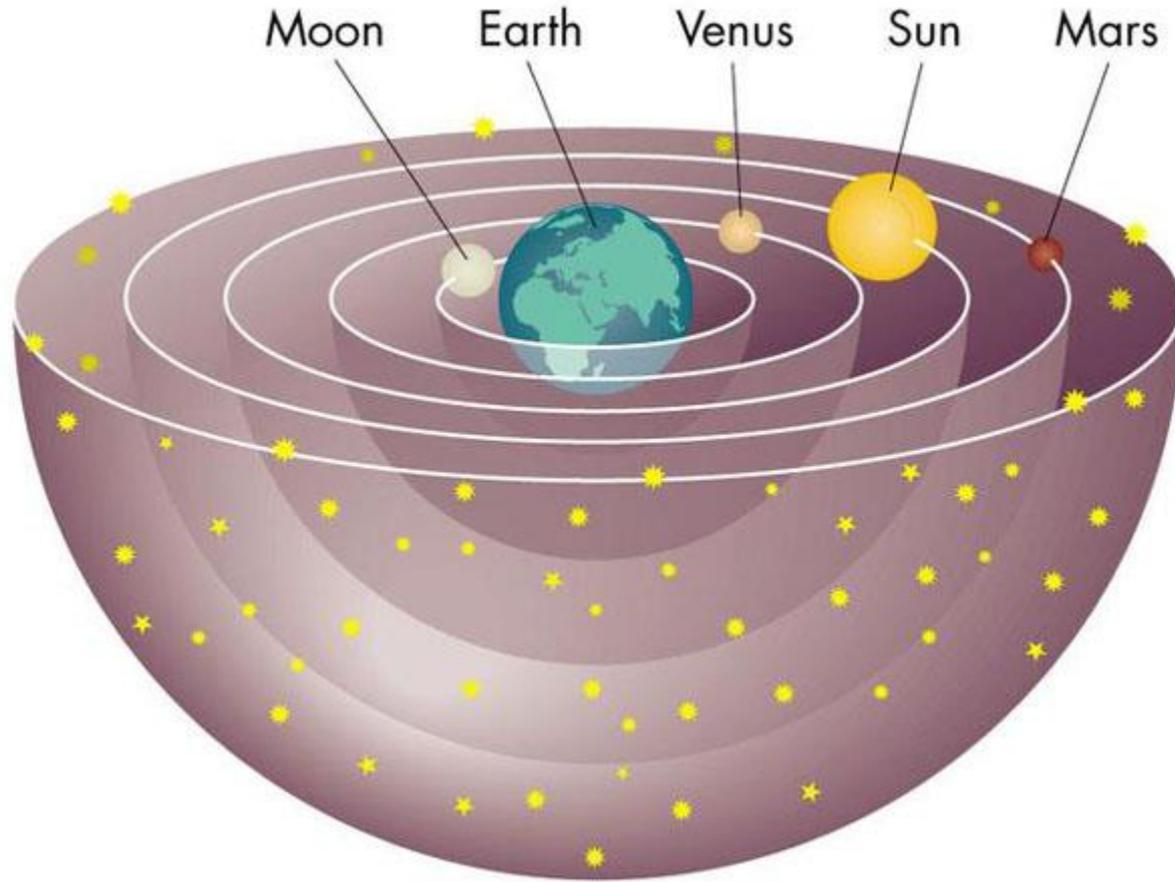
- To receive text reminders about important dates, join your class remind!

**B Day: Text @fea7af9 to the number 81010**

## 4th 6 Weeks Table of Contents

#	Title
1	The Protestant Reformation (pink)
2	Summing it all up (blue)
3	
4	

# What's this?



# The School of Athens

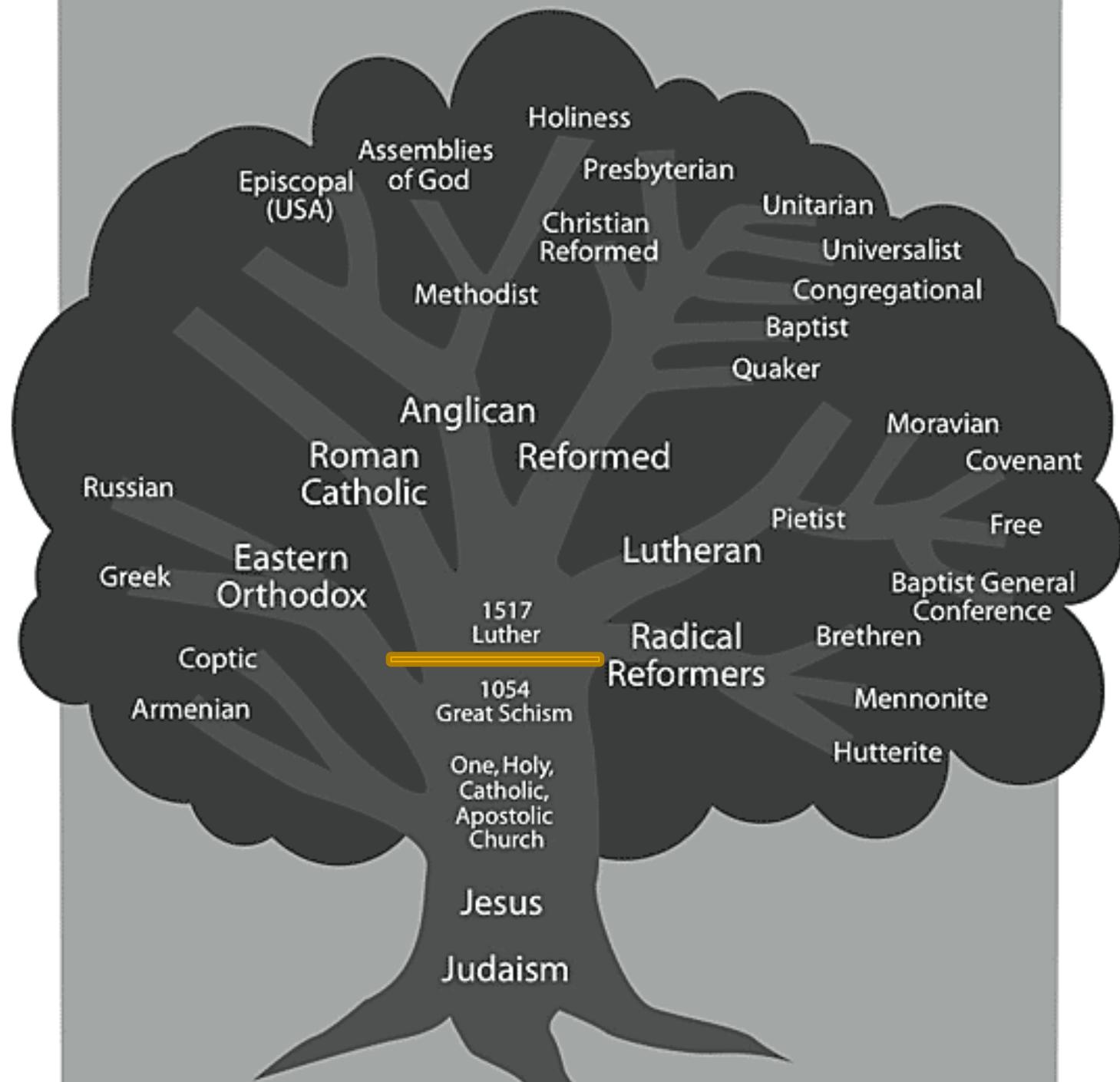


# Caravaggio's "Medusa"



**Think back: What was the 1<sup>st</sup>  
major monotheistic religion that is  
still actively practiced in many  
parts of the world?**

*You do not need to write it down*





# The Protestant Reformation: New Ideas About Christianity

Learning Goal 3: Describe the major causes of the Reformation and the political, intellectual, artistic, economic and religious effects of the Reformation. (TEKS/SE's 1D,5B)

# Setting the stage...

- New Ideas of the Renaissance
- Corruption of the Church
  - Money & Power
  - Great Schism



# What was the Reformation?

- A 16<sup>th</sup> century movement to reform the Catholic church, leading to the start of Christian churches that rejected the authority of the Pope (Protestant)



# There were 2 major causes of the Reformation

- Corruption in the Catholic church
  - The sale of indulgences
- The Scientific Revolution
  - And changes in how people thought
    - Humanism!



# Corruption in the Church



- The Church was viewed as increasingly corrupt.
- Catholic leadership collected \$\$ from peasants
  - Built elaborate cathedrals
  - Focused on maintaining power & increasing wealth
  - Church leaders lived lavish lives in comparison to most Europeans
  - Pope had extraordinary power & wealth
- Monarchs and other rulers resented the power & wealth of the church

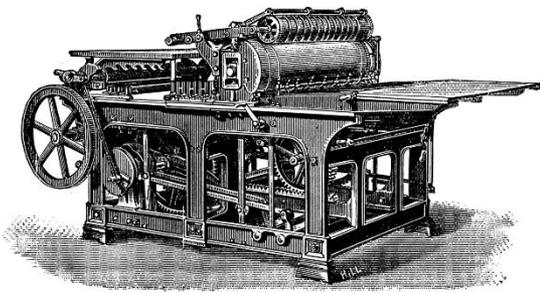
# Corruption in the Church: Sale of Indulgences



- Indulgences: offers of forgiveness sold by the Catholic Church to reduce a soul's time in purgatory.
  - Essentially a way to pay your way to Heaven
- This was the most immediate cause of the Reformation!!

# The Scientific Revolution

- Increase in science, logic, and research
- A growing emphasis on secular (non-religious) ideas and humanism
- People became more likely to question what they were told
- Increased literacy due to the printing press
- Ideas of humanism & individualism



# It all started when... (Martin Luther)



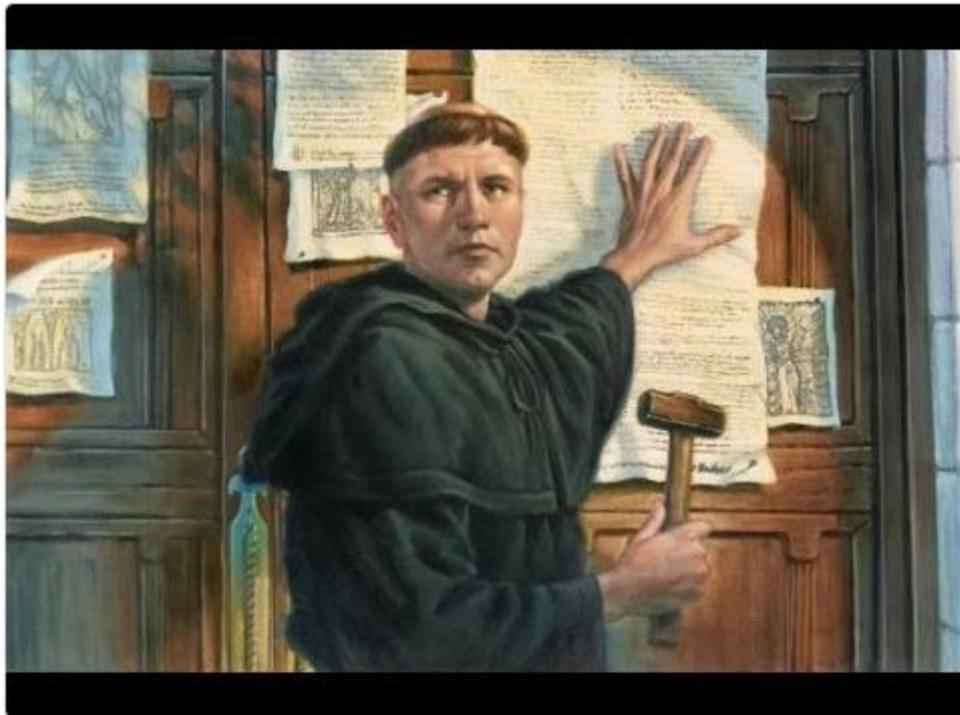
- On October 31, 1517 a German monk named Martin Luther posted his 95 Theses on the Wittenberg Church door.
- Luther's 95 Theses criticized church abuses but, he was most upset about the sale of indulgences.
- **Luther's Ideas:**
  - salvation is gained through faith alone - not good works, rituals, or the power of the Pope
  - the Bible should be the basis for church teachings and not the Pope's ideas
  - individuals can interpret the Bible for themselves

[Pope Problems](#)

[Martin Luther](#)

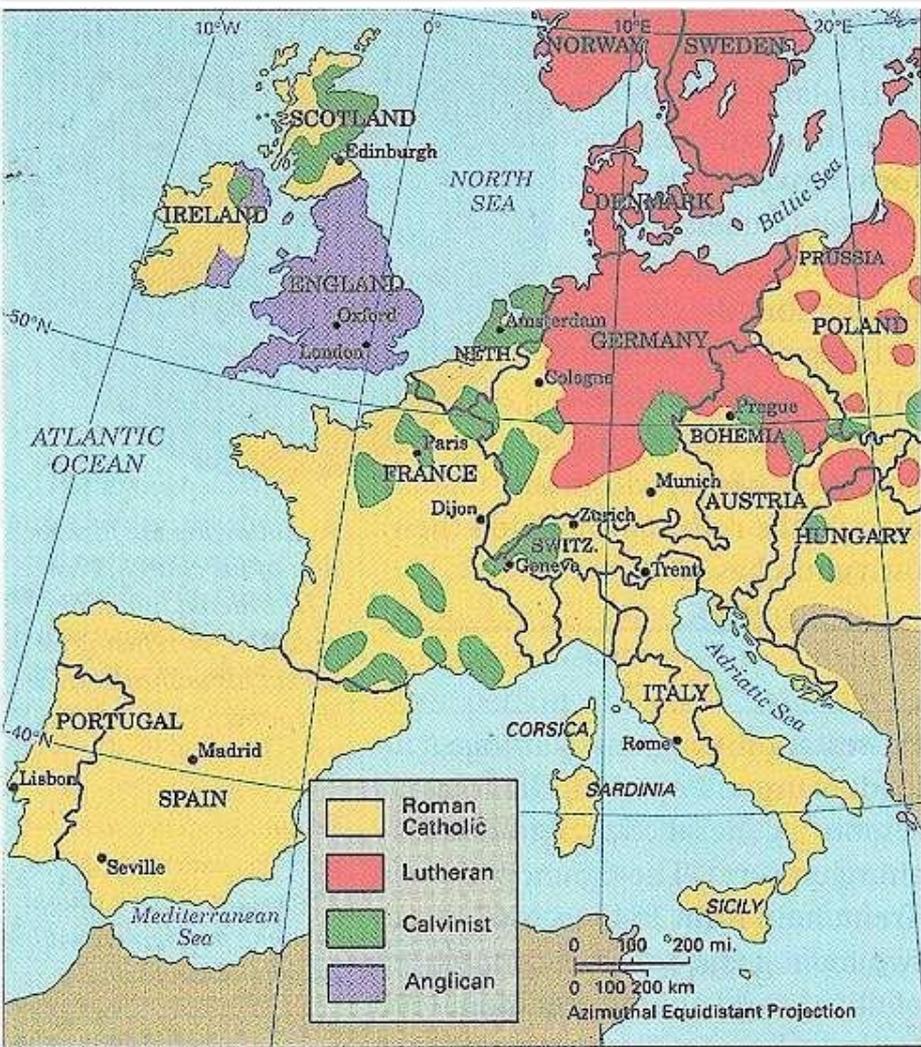
# Martin Luther video trailer

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Oe84Aolmmcg>  
500 years ago tomorrow -- the Original Pinned Tweet.



9:33 AM - 30 Oct 2017

# Luther's movement sparked a religious revolution



- Many German states became key allies for Luther as he broke with the Catholic Church and established a new religion.
- From 1520-1640 religious wars were common in Western Europe, culminating in the Thirty Years War (1618-1648) which ended with territorial division between Catholic and Protestant Europe.

# Just slightly later...



- What's King Henry VIII known for?

# Just slightly later...



Henry VIII wanted to divorce wife Katherine of Aragon because she didn't give birth to living sons & he wanted a male heir

Divorce = not allowed in Catholicism

Pope refused to annul his marriage

Henry called on Parliament to pass a law.

The new law-The Act of Supremacy made the king the head of the Church in England (Protestant).

- Eventually Henry seized all the wealth & land of the Catholic church in England
- Beginning of the Anglican Church or Church of England

# Protestant ideas spread...



John Calvin was a Frenchman who also criticized both Luther and the Catholic Church. Calvin fled France and set up a theocracy in Geneva, Switzerland.

## Calvin's Ideas:

- Predestination
  - The idea that God had already determined from the beginning of time who would receive salvation
- Rejected ceremony and rituals of the Catholic and Lutheran churches
- Emphasized hard work
  - Protestant Work Ethic

# Impact of the Reformation

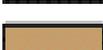


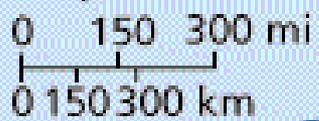
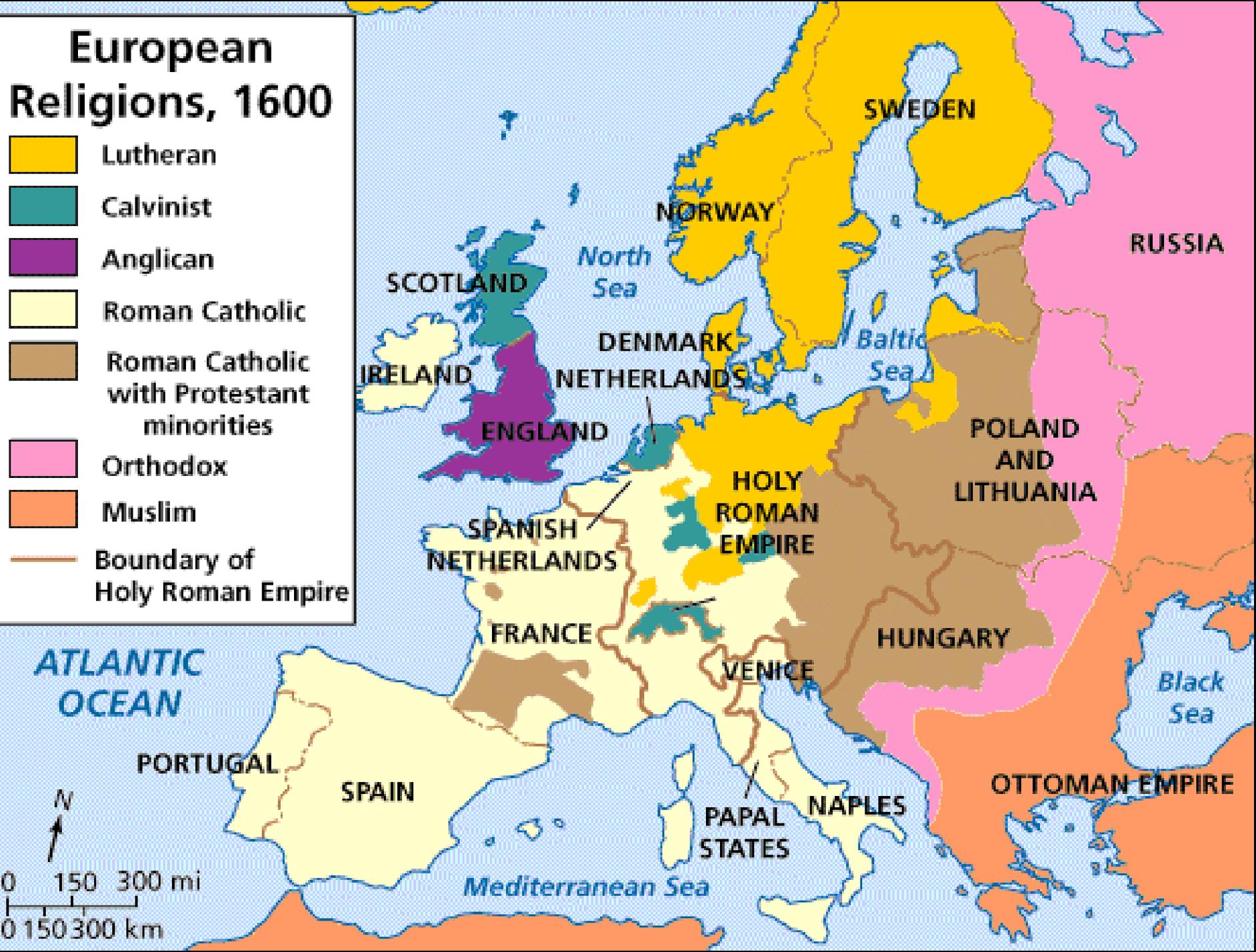
# Political Impact of Reformation

- Political power of the Catholic Church diminished across Europe.
- Monarchs who wanted the Catholic's church support supported the Catholic church
- Monarchs who resented the power of the Catholic Church supported Protestant Reformers
- Henry VIII established the king of England as the head of the Church of England
- Religious conflicts caused wars in Europe



# European Religions, 1600

-  Lutheran
-  Calvinist
-  Anglican
-  Roman Catholic
-  Roman Catholic with Protestant minorities
-  Orthodox
-  Muslim
-  Boundary of Holy Roman Empire



# Intellectual Impact of Reformation

- Increased literacy as Protestant faiths focused on individual pursuit of scriptural truth.
- Individuals could interpret scripture for themselves.
- Bible was printed in common language (vernacular).
- Questioning of Papal supremacy and church doctrine
- Jesuit missionaries brought back Chinese knowledge to Europe and idea of civil-service exams influenced European rulers.

Table 4. Adult literacy, 1500 and 1800. Percentage of the adult population that could sign its name

	<b>1500</b>	<b>1800</b>
England	6	53
Netherlands	10	68
Belgium	10	49
Germany	6	35
France	7	37
Austria/Hungary	6	21
Poland	6	21
Italy	9	22
Spain	9	20

Source: Allen, 2011, Global Economic History: A Short Introduction

# Artistic Impact of Reformation

- Protestant reformers emphasized that churches should be stark (bare) and should not be adorned with symbols of riches.



# Catholic Church

# Protestant Church



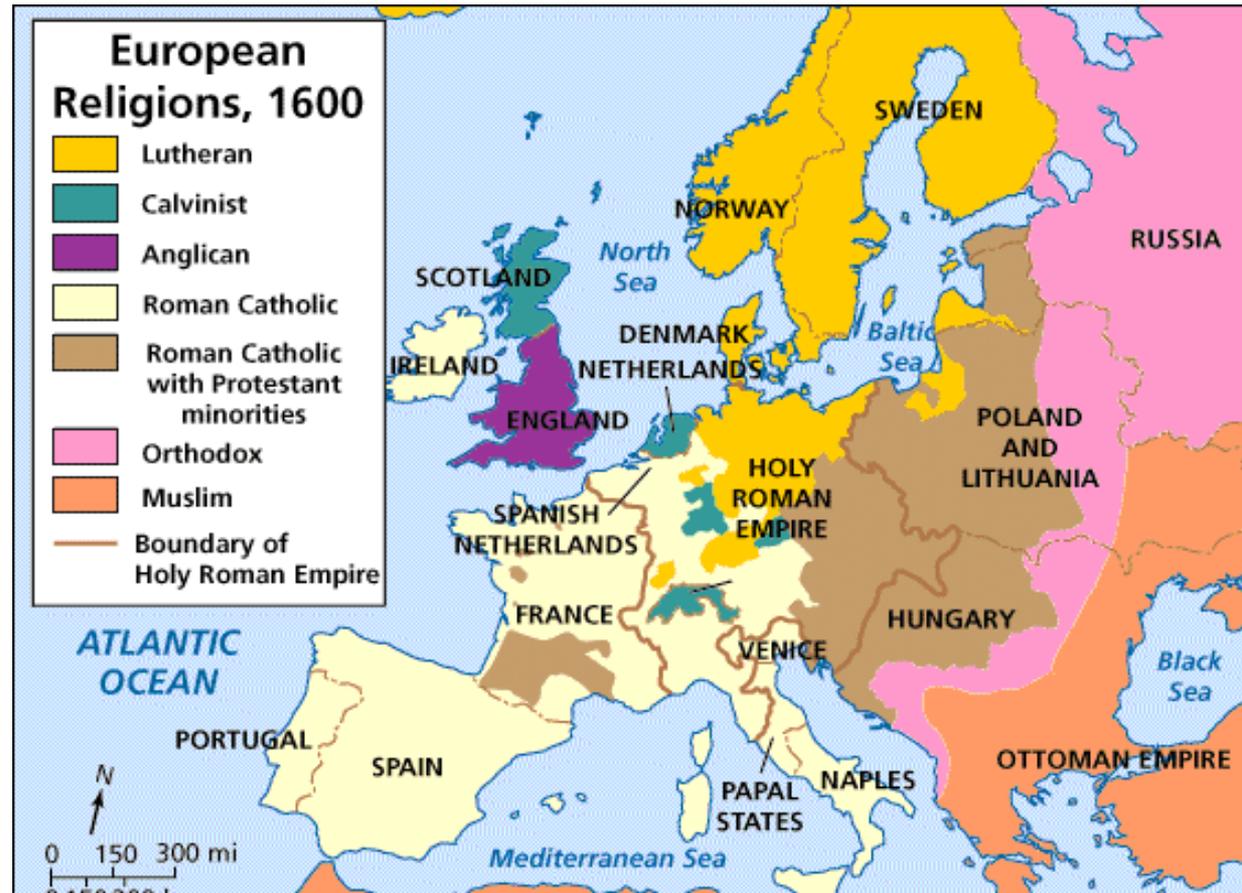
# Economic Impact of Reformation

- Less money was sent to the Pope in Rome, wealth left for investment in business and/or for royal households.



# Religious Impact of Reformation

- Martin Luther introduced the ideas of salvation by faith alone granted by God's grace.
- New protestant faiths developed
  - Church of England
  - Calvinism
  - Lutheranism





# Christianity



Catholicism — Protestantism — Eastern Orthodoxy — Etc.

Eastern Catholic



Latin Church



Lutheran



Baptist



Presbyterian



Methodist



Anabaptist



Pentecostal



Adventist

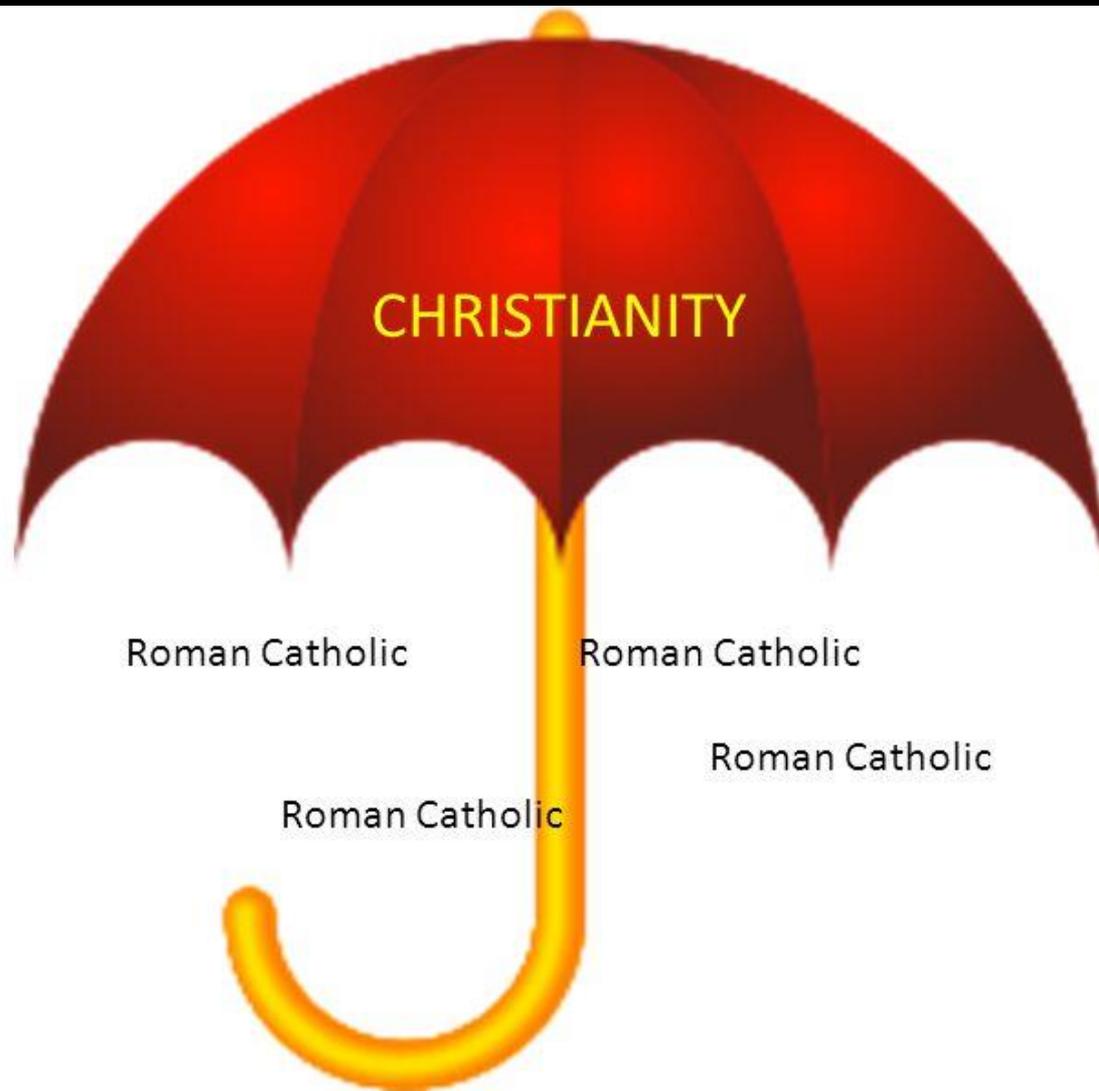


etc.

# The Counter-Reformation



- The Catholic Church began to lose many followers as they converted to Protestantism
  - Pope & leadership recognized the crisis
- \*Counter-Reformation: Catholic Church's attempt to stop the corruption & reform the church
  - Hoped to stop the spread of Protestantism
  - Founded Jesuit Missionaries
  - Reaffirmed the Pope's authority
  - Stopped the southern spread of Protestant religions
    - Northern Europe mostly had already become Protestant
  - Revived the Inquisition



**Before the Reformation**

# Next Up

- Creative Reformation Assignment
  - Pick ONE option
    - Writing a 3<sup>rd</sup> person basic summary is NOT an option
  - Be sure you are showing what the words mean as you write or illustrate!
    - Take your time & think it through
  - For additional information, use your textbook pages 488-495
  - When you're done: turn it in & finish your vocab (due next class) or study!

# Exit Ticket

**Directions:** Answer one of the two prompts below in a paragraph. Be sure to underline your position and highlight your two pieces of evidence.

- How did the Protestant Reformation impact Europe?
- How would the United States possibly be different if the Protestant Reformation had not occurred?