The Protestant Reformation
The Reformation

Causes

- Martin Luther
- Anabaptists
- John Calvin

Reformation in England

- Henry VIII:
- Edward VI:
- Mary I:
- Elizabeth I:

Catholic Reformation

Effects
Causes of the Reformation?

- Church corruption; simony; Italian “monopoly”
- Babylonian Captivity & Great Schism
- Renaissance
  - People encouraged to think for themselves
- Development of personal devotions → suspicion of clergy
- Greed of secular leaders → 1/3 of Europe → church land
- Papal need for money → indulgences
- Printing Press
  - Literacy increases/education rises
  - Ideas spread much faster
The Spread of the Printing Press
The Holy Roman Empire in the 16th century
The Spread of Lutheranism
Martin Luther

- Struggled with own salvation → almost struck by lightning → became monk
- Became Doctor of Theology → assigned to Wittenberg → debated Tetzel
- Felt RCC was corrupt → sale of indulgences

- Nailed *Ninety-Five Theses* to church door at Wittenberg (1/31/1517) → condemned sale of indulgences and other Church abuses → printing press: ideas spread like wildfire
- Called before the Diet of Worms (imperial court) to recant teachings → refused → excommunicated

- Given sanctuary by German nobility in Wartburg → married → children
- Condemned peasant revolt in his name
- Anti-Semitic
- Translated the New Testament into German
## RCC vs. Luther

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Salvation</th>
<th>Bible</th>
<th>Authority of the Pope</th>
<th>Clergy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faith &amp; good works</td>
<td>Faith &amp; good works (sacraments)</td>
<td>Latin, only interpreted by Church officials</td>
<td>Infallible, final authority</td>
<td>Answerable to Pope only, no marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sacraments)</td>
<td>Faith alone</td>
<td>Vernacular, anyone read and interpret for themselves</td>
<td>Ordinary human, no more important than others</td>
<td>Answerable to congregation, may marry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Authority of the Pope</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Clerkys</td>
<td>Answerable to Pope only, no marriage</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Revere Mary, Saints, incense, light candles, genuflect, crossing...</td>
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<td>Other</td>
<td>Personal, direct relationship with God...no intermediaries</td>
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Reverend Mother...
The Peasant Revolt - 1525

- Condemned by Luther as a misinterpretation of his ideas
- Grew into civil war in HRE that would last until 1555
- Peace of Augsburg
  - Each German ruler could decide for his state what faith would be followed
  - North predominately Protestant, South predominately Catholic
Calvin’s World in the 16c
John Calvin

- Agreed with Luther on many issues
- Created a theocracy in Geneva, Switzerland
- Disagreed on salvation
  - Predestination
  - Led to strict lifestyle
  - Protestant Work Ethic
- Followers:
  - Presbyterians in Scotland, John Knox
  - Dutch Reformers
  - Huguenots in France
Protestant Churches in France (Late 16th Century)

- Huguenots
- Civil War
- St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre
- Henri IV
- Edict of Nantes
  - Religious freedom except in Paris
Anabaptists

- These are NOT Baptists → Mennonites, Amish descend from them
- Persecuted by Catholics and Protestants alike
- Believed that church and state should be separate
- Believed in adult baptism
- USA borrowed ideas from Anabaptists
The Anabaptists

Dutch persecution of Anabaptists (Mennonites)
Henry VIII: wanted male heir → wanted to divorce Cath. Aragon →
Pope refused → Parl. grants divorce → Act of Supremacy → split
political not religious → closes monasteries → keeps $ or grants to
those who helped him → marries five more times

Edward VI: (Jane Seymore) ruled 9-18 → regency → turns England
PROTESTANT → Lady Jane Grey becomes heir → rules 9 days

Mary I: (Cath. Aragon) CATHOLIC → returns to “one true faith” →
persecution of Protestants (300) → “Bloody Mary” → marries Philip
II, Sp. → dies of cancer

Elizabeth I: (Ann Boleyn) PROTESTANT → forms Anglican Church →
moderate Protestantism → defends Netherlands against Sp. → beheads
Mary, Queen of Scots for conspiracy → defeats Spanish Armada
{Renaissance reaches height, 1st attempted colony, Eng. becomes most
powerful navy → Elizabethan Age}
Catholic Reformation

• Council of Trent (1545-1563)
  - Addressed criticisms of Protestants
  - Abolished indulgences and agreed to educate priests
  - Everything else reaffirmed

• Index
  - List of forbidden books
  - Excommunication

• Society of Jesus → Ignatius of Loyola
  - Jesuits
  - Missionaries spreading Christianity, especially Catholicism
Effects

• Century of religious wars
  - Civil wars in HRE and France
  - Thirty Years War (1618-1648)
• Widespread persecution, growth of intolerance
  - Witch-hunts
• Many sects/denominations of Christianity
• “Christendom” lost in Europe
  - Religious unity gone
  - Protestant north/Catholic south
The Thirty Years War (1618-1648)

**LONG RANGE CAUSES**
- Luther introduces Protestantism → Protestant Reformation
- Civil war in HRE → Peace of Augsburg

**IMMEDIATE CAUSES**
- Disputes between Catholic & Protestant princes in HRE (some want Calvinism or other Protestant faith)
- Ferdinand requires Bohemia to be Catholic → rebellion

**IMMEDIATE EFFECTS**
- Germany devastated → pop. declines, ag./trade disrupted
- Au & Sp (Hapsburg) weakened → Fr emerges as strongest country

**LONG RANGE EFFECTS**
- German states fail to unity until 1871
- Peace of Westphalia introduces new method to end war: negotiation
- Modern states develop *Attempt to establish balance of power
Thirty Years War
The percentages represent estimated losses to Germany between 1618 and 1648.
Reformation Europe (Late 16th Century)
Religion in the United States

Evidence of a continued “Reformation”
Map: Methodists as a Percentage of all Residents, 2000


County percentages based on the total number of adherents reported by six Methodist church bodies, including the United Methodist Church, divided by the total population in 2000 reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.
Lutherans as a Percentage of all Residents, 2000


County percentages based on the total number of adherents reported by the leading Lutheran church bodies, including the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, the Lutheran Church – Missouri Synod, the Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod, and the Association of Free Lutheran Congregations, divided by the total population in 2000.
# Major Religious Groups in the USA

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>46,004,000</td>
<td>50,873,000</td>
<td>71,796,719</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
<td>+11%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>33,964,000</td>
<td>33,830,000</td>
<td>47,744,049</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methodist/Wesleyan</td>
<td>14,174,000</td>
<td>14,150,000</td>
<td>19,969,799</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>9,110,000</td>
<td>9,580,000</td>
<td>13,520,189</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>+5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>4,985,000</td>
<td>5,596,000</td>
<td>7,897,597</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>+12%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pentecostal/Charismatic</td>
<td>3,191,000</td>
<td>4,407,000</td>
<td>6,219,569</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>+38%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Episcopalian/Anglican</td>
<td>3,042,000</td>
<td>3,451,000</td>
<td>4,870,373</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>+13%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Judaism</td>
<td>3,137,000</td>
<td>2,831,000</td>
<td>3,995,371</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>-10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latter-day Saints/Mormon</td>
<td>2,487,000</td>
<td>2,697,000</td>
<td>3,806,258</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>+8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Churches of Christ</td>
<td>1,769,000</td>
<td>2,593,000</td>
<td>3,659,483</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>+47%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congregational/United Church of Christ</td>
<td>599,000</td>
<td>1,378,000</td>
<td>1,944,762</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jehovah's Witnesses</td>
<td>1,381,000</td>
<td>1,331,000</td>
<td>1,878,431</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>-4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assemblies of God</td>
<td>660,000</td>
<td>1,106,000</td>
<td>1,560,890</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>+68%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>