

THE REFORMATION



- Do events from 500 years ago still affect you?
- Can one person change a powerful institution?
- Is it possible to raise one's social status?



CAUSES OF THE REFORMATION

- Directions: Your teacher will give you a list of 8 causes of the Reformation. On a separate sheet of paper organize the causes into the following categories:
 - Social
 - Political
 - Economic
 - Religious



SOCIAL

- The Renaissance values of humanism and secularism led people to question the Church
- The printing press helped spread ideas critical of the Church



POLITICAL

- Powerful monarchs challenged the Church as the supreme power in Europe
- Many leaders viewed the Pope as a foreign ruler and challenged his authority



ECONOMIC

- European princes and kings were jealous of the church's wealth
- Merchants and others resented having to pay taxes to the Church

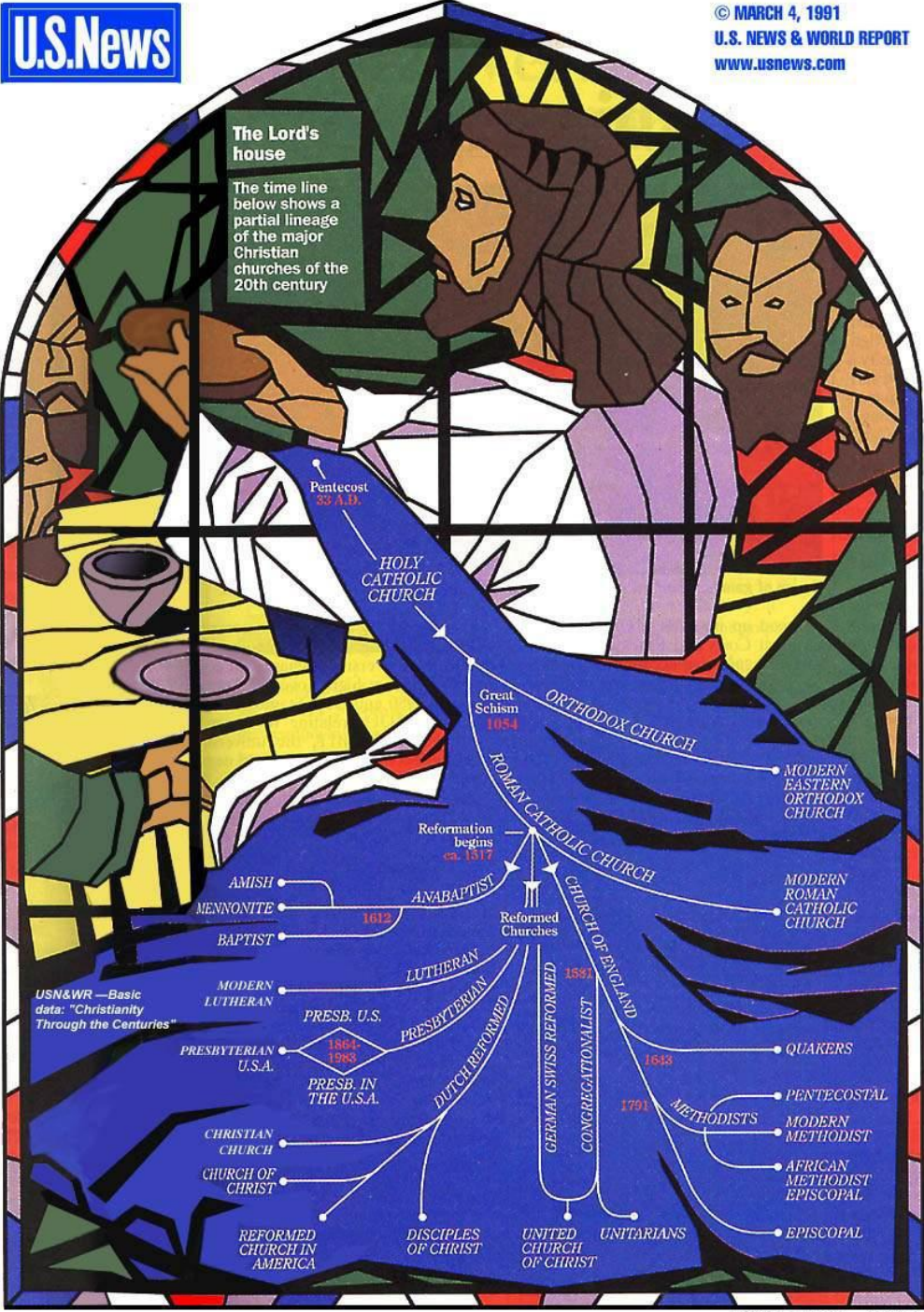


RELIGIOUS

- Some church leaders had become worldly and corrupt
- Many people found church practices such as the sale of indulgences unacceptable



The Lord's house
The time line below shows a partial lineage of the major Christian churches of the 20th century



USN&WR — Basic data: "Christianity Through the Centuries"



MARTIN LUTHER

- Born in Saxony
- November 10th, 1483
- Peasant parents
- Father worked as miner, then was able to buy several small mines
- 8 other siblings
- Parents practiced “tough love” and abused Luther and Siblings growing up



MARTIN LUTHER

- Father wanted Luther to be a lawyer
- Father disliked the priesthood
- Luther studied law
- Wanted to become a priest



LUTHER'S LIFE CHANGING EXPERIENCES

- Good friend dies in 1503
- Caught in a Severe thunderstorm in 1505
 - Vowed to become a monk if he survived
- 1506 Luther takes his vows
- 1507 he is ordained a priest
- 1508 is sent to Wittenberg, Germany for advanced theological study





CRITICISMS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

- Corrupt Leaders
- Spent \$\$ on personal pleasures
- Pope Alexander VI fathered several children
- Priests and monks poorly educated, married, drank, gambled



LUTHER CHALLENGES THE CHURCH

- Wanted to be a good Christian, not lead revolution
- Took public stand against Friar Tetzl
- Raising money by selling indulgences
 - Pardon for sins, buy your way into heaven



CATHOLIC TEACHINGS

- Faith and good works = salvation
- Church teachings and bible are sources of truth
- Priests interpret Bible for believers

LUTHER'S TEACHINGS

- Faith only = salvation
- Bible is the sole source of truth
- Believers interpret bible for themselves (all people of faith are equal)



LUTHER'S 95 THESES

- Formal attacks on the pardon merchants - posted on church doors
- Theses sent to printing press
 - What do you think happened then??
- Led to founding of Christian churches that did not accept the pope's authority



WHY?

- Why did Lutheranism cut across class lines and appeal to so many people?
- What was so passionate about Luther's message that made people turn their back on the Roman Church?



RESPONSE TO LUTHER

- Pope's Threat
 - 1520, excommunication threatened unless words taken back
 - Pope Leo X excommunicated Luther
- The Emperor's opposition
 - Luther summoned to trial in Worms



TRIAL AT WORMS

- Luther ordered to recant his statements
 - Luther refuses
- Edict of Worms: declared Luther an outlaw and heretic
- No one was to give Luther shelter or food, all his books burned
- Went into hiding and translated New Testament into German
- Luther and followers became the *Lutherans*



GERMANY AT WAR

- Protestant
 - Many German princes shared Luther's beliefs
 - Applied to Christians who belonged to non-Catholic churches
 - Charles V, a Catholic, went to war against Protestant princes
- Peace of Augsburg
 - An agreement that each ruler would decide the religion of his state



LUTHER'S 95 THESES

AMORE ET STUDIO ELUCIDANDAE
 ueritatis hae subscripta dispersabunt Vuitenbergae, Praeside
 R. P. Martino Luther, Artium & S. Theologiae Magistro, eius-
 demq; ibidem lectore Ordinario. Quare petit ut qui non possunt
 fieri uerbis praesentes nobiscum disceptare, agant id literis absentes.
 In nomine domini nostri Iesu Christi. Amen.

- i **O**mnibus & Magister noster Iesus Christus, dicendo poenitentiam agite &c. omnem uitam si delictum, poenitentiam esse uoluit.
- ii Quod uerbum poenitentia de poenitentia sacramentali, i. confessionis & satisfactionis quae sacerdotum ministerio celebratur non potest intelligi.
- iii Non tamen solum incedit interior: immo interior nulla est, nisi foris operetur uarias carnis mortificationes.
- iiii Manet itaq; poena donec manet odium sui, i. poenitentia uera intus scilicet usq; ad introitum regni caelorum.
- v Papa non uult nec potest, ullas poenas remittere; praeter eas, quas arbitrio uel suo uel canonum imposuit.
- vi Papa non potest remittere ullam culpam, nisi declarando & approbando remissam a deo. Aut certe remittendo casus referuatos sibi, quibus contemptis culpa profusa remaneret.
- vii Nulli profusa remittit deus culpam, quia simul eum subijciat humilitatum in omnibus sacerdoti suo uicario.
- viii Canones poenitentiales solum uiuentibus sunt impositi: nihilq; morituris, secundum eisdem debet imponi.
- ix Inde bene nobis facit spiritus sanctus in Papa: excipiendo in suis decretis semper articulum mortis & necessitatis.
- x Indocte & male faciunt sacerdotes ij, qui morituris poenitentias canonicas in purgatorium referuant.
- xi Zizania illa de mutanda poena Canonica in poenam purgatorij, uidentur certe dormientibus Episcopis seminata.
- xii Ollam poenae canonice non possit, sed ante absolutionem imponerentur, tantum tentamenta uerae contritionis.

DISPUTATIO DE VIRTUTE INDULGEN.

- xiii Morituri, per mortem omnia soluunt, & legibus canonum mortui tam sunt, habentes iure earum relaxationem.
- xiiii Imperfecta sanitas seu charitas morituri, necessario secum fert magnam timorem, tantoq; maiorem, quanto minor fuerit ipsa.
- xv Hic timor & horror, satis est, se solo (ut alia taceam) facere poenam purgatorij, cum sit proximus desperationis horror.
- xvi Videntur, infernus, purgatorium, caelum disserere; sicut desperatio, prope desperatio, securitas disserunt.
- xvii Necessarium uidetur animabus in purgatorio sicut in uiu horrorem, ita augeri charitatem.
- xviii Nec probatum uidetur ullis, aut rationibus, aut scripturis, quod sint extra statum meriti seu augendae charitatis.
- xix Nec hoc probatum esse uidetur, quod sint de sua beatitudine certae & securae, saltem omnes, licet nos certissimum simus.
- xx Igitur Papa per remissionem plenariam omnium poenarum, non simpliciter omnium intelligit, sed a seipso timido impositarum.
- xxi Errant itaq; indulgentiarum praedicatores ij, qui dicunt per Papam indulgentias, hominem ab omni poena solui & saluari.
- xxii Quia nullam remittit animabus in purgatorio, quam in hac uita debuissent secundum Canones soluere.
- xxiii Si remissio ulla omnium omnino poenarum potest alicui dari; certum est eam non nisi perfectissimis, i. paucissimis dari.
- xxiiii Falli ob id necesse est, maiorem partem populi; per indifferentem illam & magnificam poenae soluae promissionem.
- xxv Qualem potestatem habet Papa in purgatorio generaliter talis habet quilibet Episcopus & curatus in sua dioecesi, & parochia spalter.
- i Optime facit Papa, quod non potestatem clauis (quam nullam habet) sed per modum suffragij, dat animabus remissionem.
- ii Homines praedicant, qui statim, ut iactus numerus in cistam tinnierit, euolare dicunt animam.
- iii Certum est numero in cistam tinniente, augeri questum & auariciam posse; suffragium autem ecclesiae est in arbitrio dei solius.
- iiii Quis scit si omnes animae in purgatorio uelint redire, sicut de sancto Severino & paschali factum narratur.
- v Nullus securus est de ueritate suae contritionis; multo minus