

THE REFORMATION
CONTINUES



ENGLAND BECOMES PROTESTANT

- Henry VIII, a devout Catholic, wants a male heir
- Decided to *annul* marriage with wife Catherine
 - Pope refuses annulment
- Asks Parliament to pass a set of laws ending pope's power in England (Reformation Parliament)
- Henry becomes head of **Church of England**
 - Does not change rituals much
 - Closed monasteries, convents – gave land to nobles
- Act of Supremacy
 - People to take oath recognizing Henry as “**Supreme Head of Church of England**”



HENRY'S HEIRS

- After annulment, Henry marries Anne Boleyn
 - Gives birth to daughter Elizabeth - no son
- Third wife - Jane Seymour
 - Gave England a male heir - Edward VI
- Edward takes throne at age 6, Protestantism grows under guidance of his advisors
- Edward died young; sister Mary (daughter of Catherine) becomes Queen of England
 - Returns England to authority of pope
 - Protestants burned at the stake, becomes known as "Bloody Mary"
 - Dies and Elizabeth becomes queen
- Elizabeth I
 - Restores Protestantism



ANGLICAN CHURCH

- Who - Queen Elizabeth
- Where - England
- Main Ideas
 - restores Protestantism
 - Church of England = Anglican Church
 - Queen is leader
 - sermons in English
 - priests can marry
 - Catholic rituals and fancy clothes maintained



THE REFORMATION

CONTINUES



SPREAD OF PROTESTANTISM

- Luther's stand against the church opened the door for others
- Differing ideas on religious matters were put forth
- As Lutheranism arose in Germany, new religious movements began in Switzerland and other places in Europe



CALVIN CONTINUES THE REFORMATION



- Influenced by Luther
- Believed ideal government was theocracy (government run by religious leaders)
- Believed in *predestination*
 - Idea that God knows since the beginning of time who will be saved, he guides the lives of those destined for salvation
 - Nothing can be done to change predestined end
- Other Calvinist beliefs:
 - Purified approach to life
 - No drinking, swearing, gambling, etc.
 - People are sinful by nature



CALVINISM



✚ started in Switzerland – Calvinists

✚ England = Puritans

✚ Scotland = Presbyterians

✚ Holland = Dutch Reform

✚ France = Huguenots

✚ Germany = Reform Church



Christianity

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graph TD; Christianity --> Catholic; Christianity --> Protestant; Protestant --> Lutheran; Protestant --> Calvinism; Calvinism --> Puritan; Calvinism --> Huguenots; Calvinism --> Presbyterian;
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Catholic

Protestant

Lutheran

Calvinism

Puritan

Huguenots

Presbyterian

OTHER PROTESTANT REFORMERS

- Anabaptists
 - People should only be baptized as adults
 - Church and state should be separate
 - Persecuted by Catholics and Protestants for their radical views



CATHOLIC REFORMATION



- Also known as Counter Reformation
- Roman Catholic Church sought to reform itself in response to Protestant Reformation
- Pope created a religious order for his followers called the Society of Jesus
- Jesuit's Focus:
 - Founded superb schools throughout Europe
 - Convert non-Christians to Catholicism
 - Stop the spread of Protestantism





REFORMING POPES

- ***Council of Trent*** – meeting held to rule on doctrines criticized by Protestant Reformers
 - Church’s interpretation of the Bible was final
 - Need good works AND faith to win salvation
 - Church and Bible were equal in setting out guidelines
 - Indulgences were valid expressions of faith



LEGACY OF THE REFORMATION

Religious and Social Effects

- Protestant churches flourished, new dominations developed
- Emphasis on education
- Women still limited to concerns of family and home

Political Effects

- Overall decline in authority of Church
- Individual monarchs and states gained power
- Development of modern nation-states
- Laid groundwork for Enlightenment

