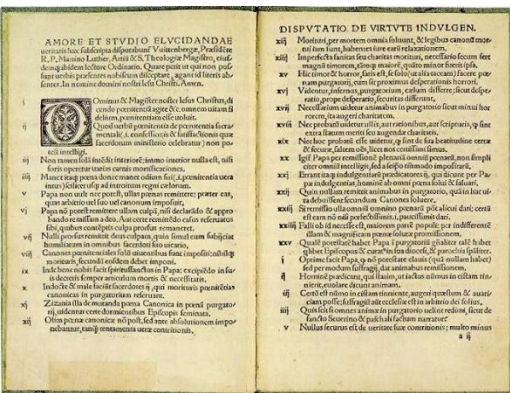




# Chapter 11

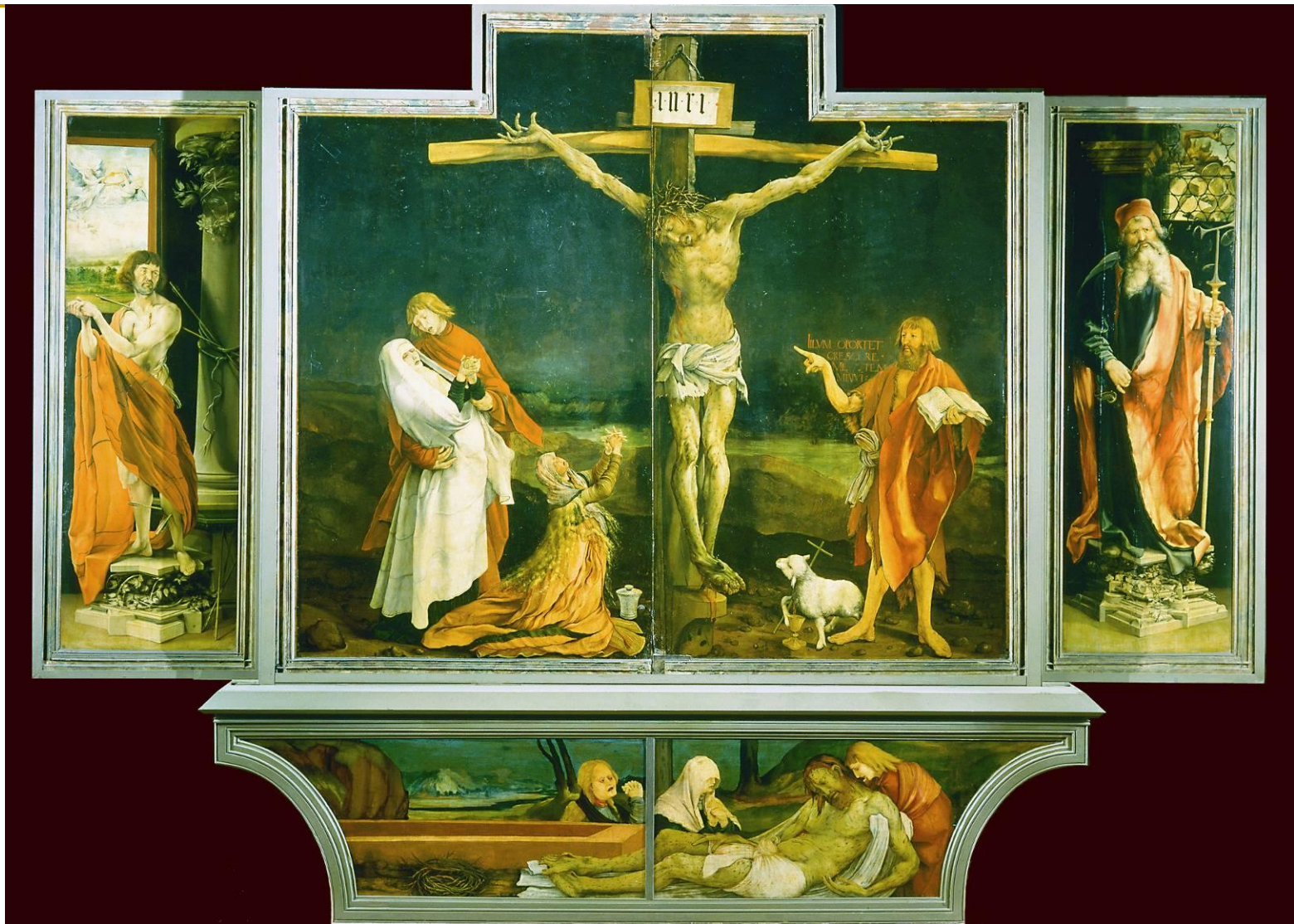
## The Age of Reformation



# What was the Holy Roman Empire?

- *Heiliges Römisches Reich* (German)  
*Imperium Romanum Sacrum* (Latin)  
Attempted revival of the old western Roman Empire, but based mainly in German central-Europe. Lasted from 800-1806 AD
- Elective (federal) monarchy-the Emperor (Kaiser in German-Imperator in Latin) was selected by the Imperial Electors. Imperial court usually at Vienna.
- Composed of smaller German speaking kingdoms, dukedoms, electorships, & free cities.

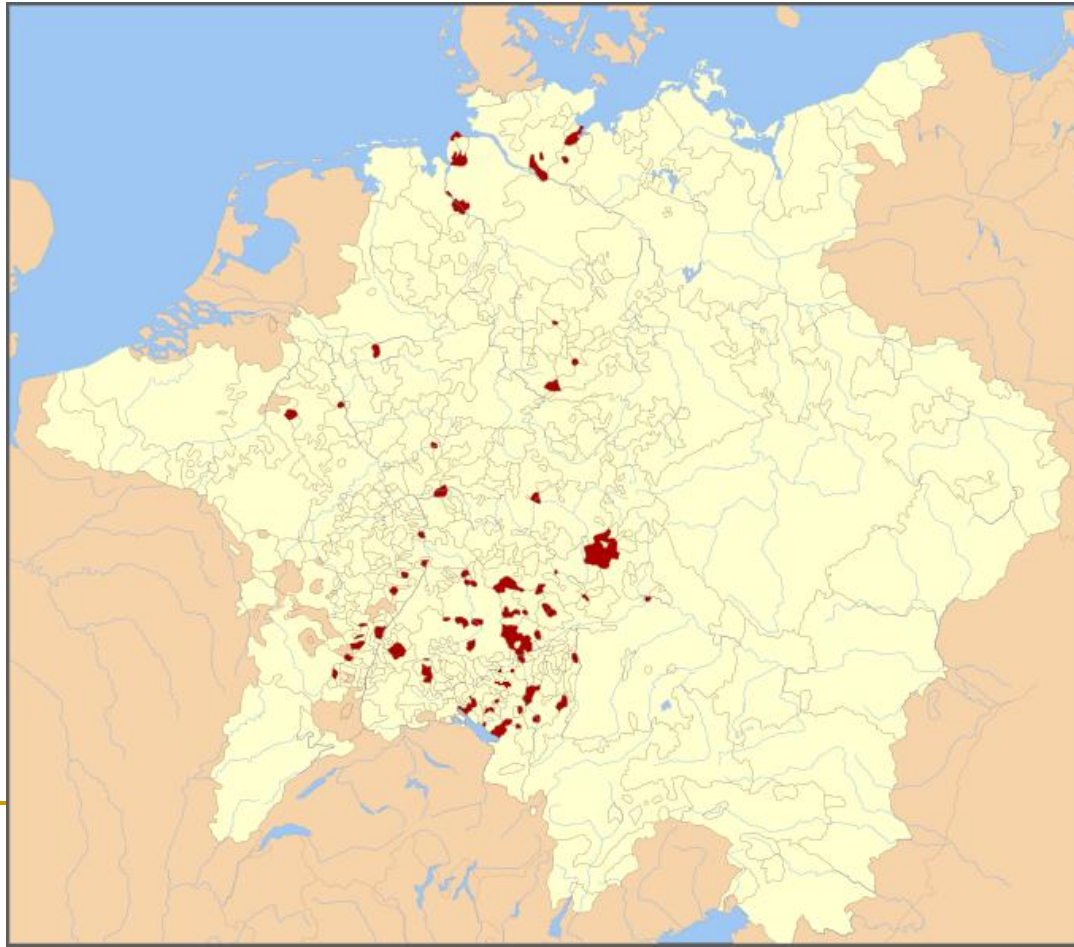




Painted on the eve of the Reformation, Matthias Grunewald's (ca. 1480–1528) Crucifixion shows a Christ who takes all the sins of the world into his own body, as his mother, Mary Magdalene, and John the Baptist share the pain of his afflictions.

# Society and Religion

- Social and political conflict
  - The Reformation first broke out in the Free Imperial cities in Germany and Switzerland.
  - Guilds were often on the forefront of Reformation.



---

# Popular Religious Movements and Criticism of the Church

- Reformation could not have happened without the earlier challenges to the Church's authority
    - Avignon papacy
    - The Great Schism
    - The Conciliar Period
    - The Renaissance papacy
  - Lay criticism of the church was growing
    - Many sought a more egalitarian church
-

---

# Lay control over religious life

- The *benefice* system, the sale of religious office to the highest bidder, was collapsing.
  - Communities were loudly protesting financial and spiritual abuses, such as the sale of indulgences.
  - City governments were endowing preacherships.
  - Magistrates were restricting the growth of ecclesiastical properties and clerical privileges.
-

---

# Martin Luther & the German Reformation

- Late Medieval German lacked the political unity to enforce large scale religious reforms.
  - By 1517 discontent with the church was ripe enough for Martin Luther's critiques to take hold.
    - 1507, Luther was ordained
    - 1510, On his visit to Rome, he found the German complaints about the Church to be accurate
    - 1512, He earned his doctorate in Theology at the Augustinian Monastery in Wittenberg
-

---

# Justification by faith

- Luther was plagued by his sense of a disconnect between his own sinfulness and the perfect righteousness God required for salvation
  - He concluded that God does not demand charitable acts and religious ceremonies, but just faith in Jesus Christ as perfect righteousness. Good works were expected, but did not earn one salvation.
-



**Johannes Tetzelus Dominicaner Mönch/ mit sei-  
nen Römischen Ablassram/welchen er im Jahr Christi 1517. in Deutschen  
landen zu markt gebracht/wie er in der Kirchen zu Pirn in seinem  
Waterland abgemahlet ist.**

Ihr Deutschen mercket mich recht/  
Des heiligen Vaters Papstes Knecht/  
Bin ich/vnd br ingeuch ist allein/  
Zehn tausent vnd neun hundert carein/  
Gnad vnd Ablass von einer Sünd/  
Vor euch/ewer Elter n/Weib vnd Kind/  
Sol ein jeder gewehret sein  
So viel ihr legt ins Kästlein/  
So bald der Sälden im Becken klinge/  
Im huy die Seel im Himel springt/



A contemporary caricature depicts John Tetzel, the famous indulgence preacher. The last lines of the jingle read, “As soon as gold in the basin rings, right then the soul to Heaven springs.” It was Tetzel’s preaching that spurred Luther to publish his ninety-five theses.

---

# Indulgences

- Though a priest could absolve a penitent of guilt, he still had an eternal penalty to pay. Absolution could turn that into a temporal punishment. The remission of that temporal penalty was an indulgence.
  - Starting in 1343 the church started selling “letters of indulgence.”
  - By Luther’s time, they were often sold for small cash payments.
    - Luther’s protest in his ninety-five theses (October 31, 1517) was against the impression that indulgences remitted sin, which made it seem as if salvation could be bought and sold.
-





Map 11–1 **THE EMPIRE OF CHARLES I** Dynastic marriages and simple chance concentrated into Charles's hands rule over the lands shown here, plus Spain's overseas possessions. Crowns and titles rained down on him; his election in 1519 as emperor gave him new distractions and responsibilities.

# Charles V



- The Ninety-five theses were embraced by Nuremberg humanists, which made Luther a central figure in an already organized national German cultural movement.
  - As sanctions were being prepared against him, Emperor Maximilian I died (1519), which turned attention away from Luther.
- **Charles I of Spain succeeded his Grandfather and became Emperor Charles V**



---

# Luther's Excommunication and the Diet of Worms

- June 27, 1519, Luther debated John Eck in Leipzig,.
    - Questioned the infallibility of the pope and the inerrancy of church councils.
    - Appealed to the authority of scripture alone.
    - These views were published in 1520.
  - Luther was excommunicated on June 15, 1520
  - The Diet of Worms
    - Presided over by Charles V
    - Luther presented his views and was placed under the Imperial ban as well.
  - Luther was forced into hiding, protected by the Elector Frederick of Saxony
-

*Luther Before the Diet of Worms* by  
Anton von Werner





In 1520, Luther's first portrait, shown here, depicted him as a tough, steely-eyed monk. Afraid that this portrayal might convey defiance rather than reform to Emperor Charles V, Elector Frederick the Wise of Saxony, Luther's protector, ordered court painter Lucas Cranach to soften the image. The result was a Luther placed within a traditional monk's niche reading an open Bible, a reformer, unlike the one depicted here, who was prepared to listen as well as to instruct.

Martin Luther as a monk, 1521. © Foto Marburg/Art Resource, NY



---

# Spread of the Reformation

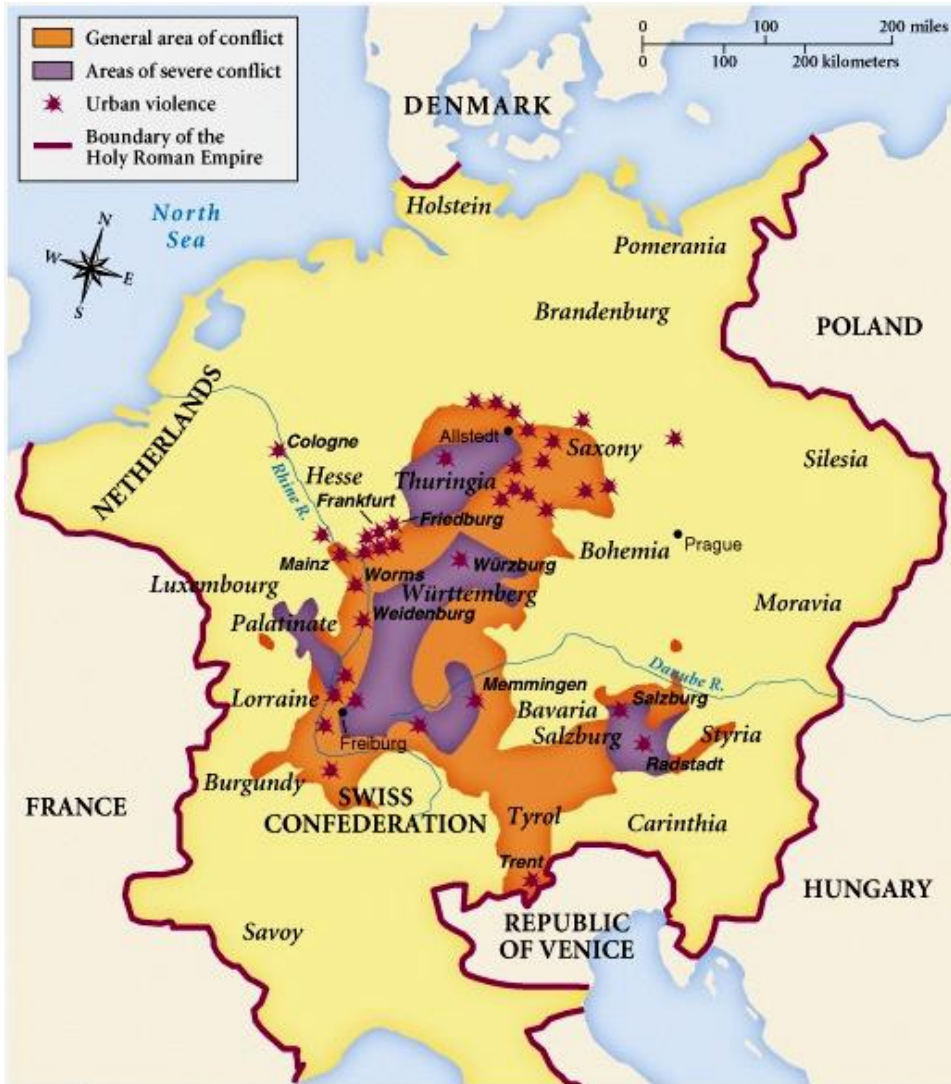
- The Emperor was distracted by war with the French and the Turks
    - Permitted each local prince to enforce the ban as he saw fit, essentially giving them each religious authority in his own domain
  - In many cities, princes began to enact religious reforms, and they welcomed Lutheran preachers.
    - The Elector of Saxony and the prince of Hesse both instated Protestantism in their lands.
    - By the 1530s German Protestant lands formed the Schmalkaldic League and prepared for war with the emperor
-



A Catholic Portrayal of Martin Luther Tempting Christ (1547). Reformation propaganda often portrayed the pope as the Antichrist or the devil. Here Catholic propaganda turns the tables on the Protestant reformers by portraying a figure of Martin Luther as the devil (note the monstrous feet and tail under his academic robes). Recreating the biblical scene of Christ being tempted by the devil in the wilderness, the figure of Luther asks Christ to transform stone into bread, to which temptation Christ responds by saying that humans do not live by bread alone.

Versuchung Christi, 1547, Gemälde, Bonn, Rheinisches Landesmuseum, Inv. Nr. 58.3

# Peasants' Revolt-1525



- The peasants initially saw Luther as an ally, asking him for support in their demands to end serfdom and for other economic reforms.
- Luther initially had sympathy for them, but when they invoked his name in their revolt he called them “unChristian.”
  - For Luther, the freedom of Christianity lay in inner spiritual release, not revolutionary politics.
- The revolt was crushed, killing tens of thousands of peasants

Jacob Rorbach hatt außfrucht grawen,  
 Der muß er werden gebraucht  
 Auß Nordengarray an sint walden,  
 muß er der fouds flamm liden  
 Bis er sein leben fude,  
 Sein leib in puluer ward  
 Verbrude,  
 Jacob Rorbach von  
 Bödingen, der  
 außfrucht war.



The punishment of a peasant leader in a village near Heilbronn. After the defeat of rebellious peasants in and around the city of Heilbronn, Jacob Rorbach, a well-to-do peasant leader from a nearby village, was tied to a stake and slowly roasted to death.

# The Swiss Reformation



Huldrych Zwingli  
as depicted by Hans  
Asper-1531

- Ulrich Zwingli
  - ❑ Humanistically educated, he credited Erasmus as setting him on the path to reform.
  - ❑ By 1518 he was known for his opposition to the sale of indulgences and religious superstition.
- In 1519 Zwingli became the people's priest in Zurich
  - ❑ Ended priestly celibacy
  - ❑ March 1522, broke the Lenten fast
  - ❑ Preached the authority of Scripture alone
- Though a Protestant, he had significant theological differences with Luther, which prevented an alliance with the German Protestants
- The Swiss Civil war forced the Swiss Catholics to recognize the Protestants.

---

# The Swiss Reformation

- Phillip of Hesse wanted to unite Swiss and German Protestants-efforts failed – Zwingli and Luther disagreed over nature of Christ’s presence in the Eucharist
  - Zwingli clashed with Luther over the Eucharist.
  - Zwingli attacked the idea of the real presence of Christ in the bread and wine and instead asserted that the Eucharist/Communion was only symbolic of the Last Supper.
  - Luther insisted on the Real Presence of the body and blood of Christ in the consecrated bread and wine, which he called the ‘sacramental union’.
  - Two reformers met in 1529 and could not work out differences. Splintered the Protestant movement
-

---

# Let Write About it!



- With reference to *Zwingli Lists the Errors of the Roman Church* on page 366, what are the major issues Zwingli chooses to address? How are the issues he chooses to address indicative of his reform-based ideology?
-

# Marburg Colloquy



**Marburg Colloquy**





Map 11–2 **THE SWISS CONFEDERATION** Although nominally still a part of the Holy Roman Empire, Switzerland grew from a loose defensive union of the central “forest cantons” in the thirteenth century into a fiercely independent association of regions with different languages, histories, and, finally, religions.

---

# Anabaptists & Radical Protestants

- Conrad Grebel and the Swiss Brotherhood
    - ❑ Refused to baptize children, believing that only a consenting adult can accept Christ.
    - ❑ Physically separated themselves from secular society
  - The Anabaptist reign in Munster
    - ❑ Dutch emigrants led an Anabaptist takeover in 1534-1535
    - ❑ The features of the regime included charismatic leaders and polygamy.
    - ❑ It was crushed by united Protestant and Catholic armies.
-

# Spiritualists and Antitrinitarians

## Other Radical groups

- Spiritualists rejected institutional religion
  - Antitrinitarians rejected the Trinity
- 
- Only religious authority was God's spirit
  - Thomas Muntzer led the Spiritualists before he died in a peasant revolt
  - Exponents of a commonsense, rational, and ethical religion
  - Strongest opponents of Calvinism and predestination and original sin
  - Defenders of religious toleration

---

# Anabaptists and Radical Protestants

- 16<sup>th</sup> century ancestors to modern Mennonites and Amish
  - Rejected infant baptism
  - Only adult baptism
  - Schleithem Confession 1527
    - Refusal to go to war, swear to oaths, participate in the offices of secular governments
  - Physically separated from society
  - Protestants and Catholics joined to persecute the Anabaptists in Munster
  - 1529- rebaptism became a capital offense in the Holy Roman Empire
-

# Anabaptists & Radical Protestants



*Burning of 18 Anabaptists at Salzburg 1528*

---

# John Calvin

- Born in France and educated by the Church in May 1534 he joined the Reformation.
  - Political revolt and religious reform in Geneva
    - In the late 1520s Genevans revolted, and in 1527 the city council took power.
    - May 21, 1536 Geneva officially adopted the Reformation.
  - June 1536 Calvin arrived in Geneva
    - He drew up articles for the governance of the Church, which were approved, after much debate, in 1537
-



---

# A portrait of the young John Calvin.

Bibliothèque Publique et Universitaire, Geneva

---

# Calvin's Geneva

- The Church was organized into four offices
    - Pastors
    - Teachers to instruct the populace
    - Elders, laypeople chosen by the council
    - Deacons to dispense church goods and services to the poor
  - Predestination, the doctrine that only a chosen few are saved by God's grace alone, without regard to acts or faith, was central to Calvin's theology
-



---

# Diet of Augsburg

- In 1530, Charles V presided over this meeting of Protestants and Catholics.
    - The emperor ordered all Protestants to return to Catholicism
  - February 1531, Schmalkaldic League formed to defend Lutheran interests
-

---

# Expansion

- Throughout the 1530s German Lutherans formed regional consistories, judicial bodies which oversaw the new Protestant Churches.
  - The Reformation spread to Denmark and Sweden, and made inroads in Poland.
  - In the 1540s Charles V went after the Protestants
    - 1547, He crushed the League, putting puppet rulers in Hesse and Saxony and forcing Protestants to return to Catholicism.
    - Many Protestants fled to Magdeburg.
-

# Peace of Augsburg

- The Reformation was too entrenched by 1547 to be ended.
    - The puppet ruler of Saxony became a Lutheran.
    - The emperor was forced to relent
  - September 1555, The Peace of Augsburg made the division of Christendom permanent.
    - *Cuius regio, eius religio*, the ruler of a land determines its religion
    - Lutherans were permitted to retain church lands confiscated before 1552
    - It did not extend recognition to Anabaptists and Calvinists.
-

---

# The English Reformation

- England was a likely breeding ground for Protestantism, but its advance was slow.
    - England had a reputation for maintaining the authority of the crown against the pope
    - There were already many secret Protestants.
    - Lollardy and Humanism also were influences.
-

---

# Henry VIII

- Initially supported the Pope against Luther. Was even declared *Fidei defensor* by the Pope
  - Henry's first wife, Catherine of Aragon, did not provide him a son. He wanted an annulment in order to marry Anne Boleyn, which was not granted.
  - It was suggested that he declare himself supreme in English spiritual affairs, which would solve his problem.
-



Hans Holbein the Younger (1497–1543) was the most famous portrait painter of the Reformation. Here he portrays a seemingly almighty Henry VIII.

© Scala / Art Resource

*Henry VIII*

---

# “Reformation Parliament”

- In 1529 Parliament convened for what would be a seven year session.
    - Passed legislation that eventually put the clergy under the authority of the king.
    - January 1531, the king was made officially the head of the church in England. **Act of Supremacy made official in 1534**
    - 1532, published official grievances against the church.
    - 1534, ended all payments to Rome and gave Henry sole jurisdiction over ecclesiastical appointments.
    - The same year the Act of Supremacy declared Henry “The only supreme head of the Church of England.”
  - Despite these changes, Henry did not make many concessions to Protestant sensibilities, retaining most of the ritual and doctrinal trappings of Catholicism.
-

# Edward VI

- When Henry died, his 10 year old son , Edward VI, took over the throne.
  - Ruled under several regencies.
  - Enacted a series of reforms, bringing the Church of England more in line with Protestant England. Enacted the Anglican Book of Common Prayer
- In 1553 Edward died, leaving his Catholic half-sister Mary as queen. She quickly reversed the reforms.



Edward

King Edward VI



# Mary I-'Bloody Mary'

- Mary I resented her father Henry VIII as well as Edward VI and her sister Elizabeth
- Arch-conservative Catholic. After her marriage to Phillip II of Spain she brought the Inquisition to England and persecuted Protestants.
- Catholic clergy supported her but even many of England Catholic nobles and commoners thought her counter-reformation was cruel and resented her for subordinating England to Spain.
- Only reigned from 1553-1558



*Marye the queene*

---

# The Counter-Reformation

- Even before the Reformation, Catholics had begun to make efforts at reforms, but they were squashed.
  - Once the Reformation set in, new religious orders had begun to form.
    - 1524, Theatines to groom church leaders
    - 1528, the monastic Capuchins
  - The Jesuits were the most successful of the reform movements.
    - Founded by Ignatius Loyola in the 1530s, it was recognized in 1540.
    - Based on a military model, he wanted people to be “soldiers of Christ.”
    - Preached self-mastery through discipline, self-sacrifice and obedience
-

---

# Council of Trent (1545–1563)

- The success of the Reformation forced the Church to call general council, in order to reassert doctrine.
    - In preparation the pope appointed liberal theologian Caspar Contarini to head a reform commission.
  - The council was strictly under the pope's control. Its most important reforms concerned internal discipline.
    - Bishops needed to be preach regularly and spend time in their dioceses.
    - Priests were required to be neatly dressed, educated and strictly celibate.
  - No doctrinal concessions were made to the Protestants.
    - They reaffirmed many key doctrines such as:
      - The role of good works
      - The authority of tradition
      - Indulgences
  - Rulers initially resisted the reforms, but eventually the new legislation took hold.
-

---

# Religious life in fifteenth century cities

- The clergy were ubiquitous
  - Daily life was regulated by the calendar, with frequent fasts and festivals.
  - Monasteries and nunneries were influential institutions
  - Even many Catholic clergy had concubines and children, and were often resented by lay people.
-

---

# Religious life in sixteenth century cities

- There were far fewer clergy
  - The number of holidays shrunk by a third
  - Cloisters had nearly disappeared
  - Protestant clergy were still resented
-

---

# Education

- ❑ The Reformation had a profound effect on education, as it implemented humanistic educational reforms
  - ❑ Counter-reformers emphasized the classic Scholastic writes: Lombard, Bonaventure and Aquinas.
  - ❑ Some humanists thought that the Protestant cooption of their curricula narrowed it, however, the Reformation spread humanist ideas farther than they had been before
-

---

# Women

- The Protestant rejection of celibacy accompanied their rejection of the Medieval tendency to degrade women as temptresses or exalt them as virgins. Instead they praised women as mothers and housewives.
  - Marriage was viewed as a partnership between man and wife
    - Women had right to divorce and remarry, just as men did.
    - However, wives remained subject to their husbands.
-



A scene of childbirth, with midwives attending. The infant is being presented to his/her mother, as the nurses tidy up. In this case, the birth was successful, the infant and mother over the trauma of birth and beginning to get know one another for the first time.



---

# Family Life in Early Modern Europe

- Between 1500 and 1800 men and women married later than they had before.
    - Men: mid to late 20s.
    - Women: early to mid 20s.
  - Marriages tended to be arranged, however it was usual for the couple to have known each other, and their feelings were often respected.
  - Families consisted of two parents and two to four children
  - The church and physicians condemned those who hired wet nurses
  - The traditional family had features that seem cold and distant. The pragmatic was often stressed over the romantic.
-

---

# Literature

- The Reformation did not only bring about cultural and changes. There were also major innovations in literature.
    - Miguel De Cervantes Saavedra was a Spanish writer
      - His major work was *Don Quixote*, which was a satire of the chivalric romances popular in Spain. The juxtaposition of idealism and realism in the novel was very innovative.
    - William Shakespeare was an English playwright.
      - He wrote histories, tragedies and comedies.
      - His work struck universal human themes, many of which were rooted in contemporary religious traditions.
-