

Consider the Historical Importance of Religion Martin Luther and the Reformation





What Will I Learn?

- Consider the **historical importance of religion**
- Evaluate the **historical importance of the Reformation**
- Explore the role of **one reformer**, Martin Luther
- Investigate the **job of the historian**





Sources for Martin Luther and the Reformation

Written
Luther's 95 Theses
Other pamphlets written by Luther
(pp. 124–5)

Visual
Cartoons and paintings for and against the Reformation (p. 129)

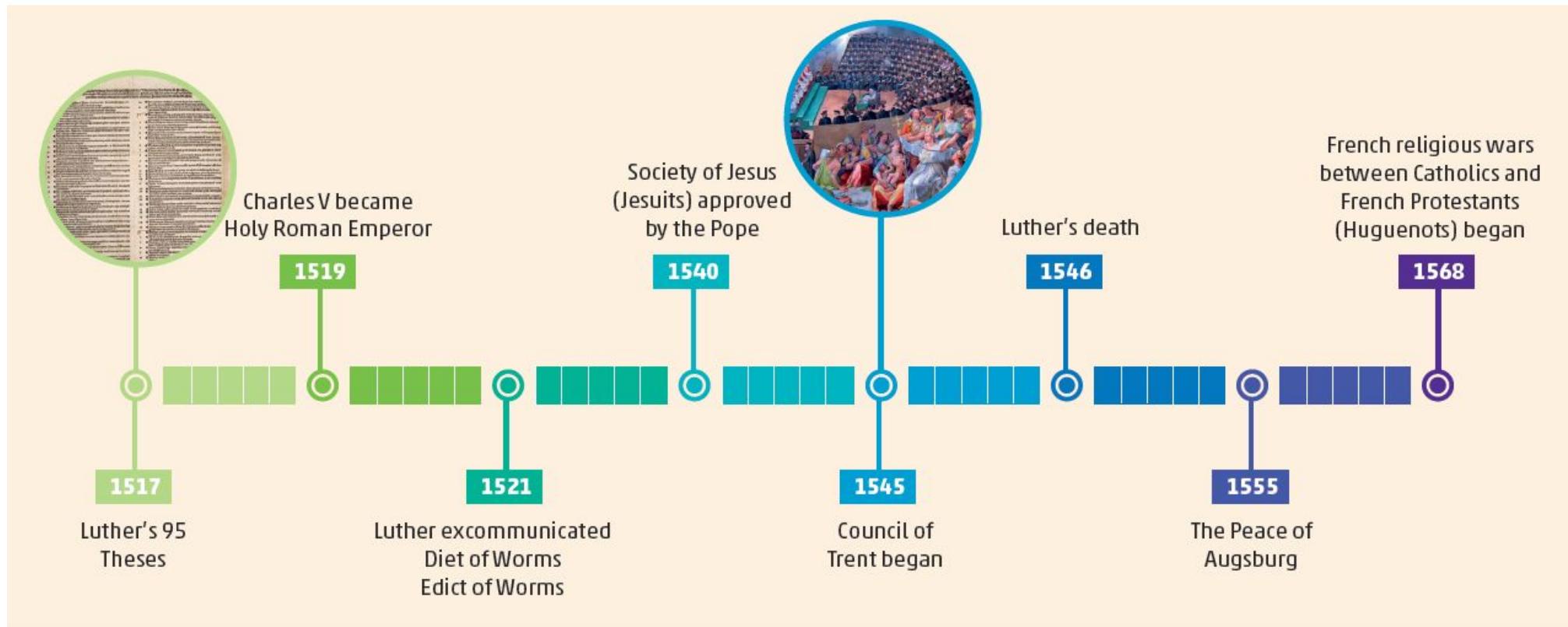
Aural
Performances of Luther's hymn, <i>A Mighty Fortress is Our God</i> (Skills Book, p. 81)

Oral
Interview of a Protestant minister

Tactile
Visit Lutheran or other Protestant Church; Visit Catholic Baroque churches (p. 133)



The Reformation





Key Words

95 Theses	List of arguments against the sale of indulgences which Luther published
Council of Trent	meeting of cardinals, bishops and Pope to reform the Catholic Church after the Reformation, held in northern Italy
Counter-Reformation	efforts by the Catholic Church to reform itself and stop the spread of Protestantism
Excommunication	Banned from receiving sacraments in the Catholic Church
Indulgences	a reduction of the temporal punishment due to sin
Inquisition	Catholic Church court in Italy and Spain used to try Protestants and Jews
Justification by faith	Martin Luther's belief in the Reformation that only faith in God would allow a person to go to heaven
Nepotism	providing church positions for relations
Pluralism	where bishops and parish priests are in control of more than one diocese or parish
Reformation	religious movement in 16th century which led to the formation of the Protestant churches
Simony	the buying and selling of church positions



Importance of Religion



How does this painting show the importance of religion before the Reformation began?

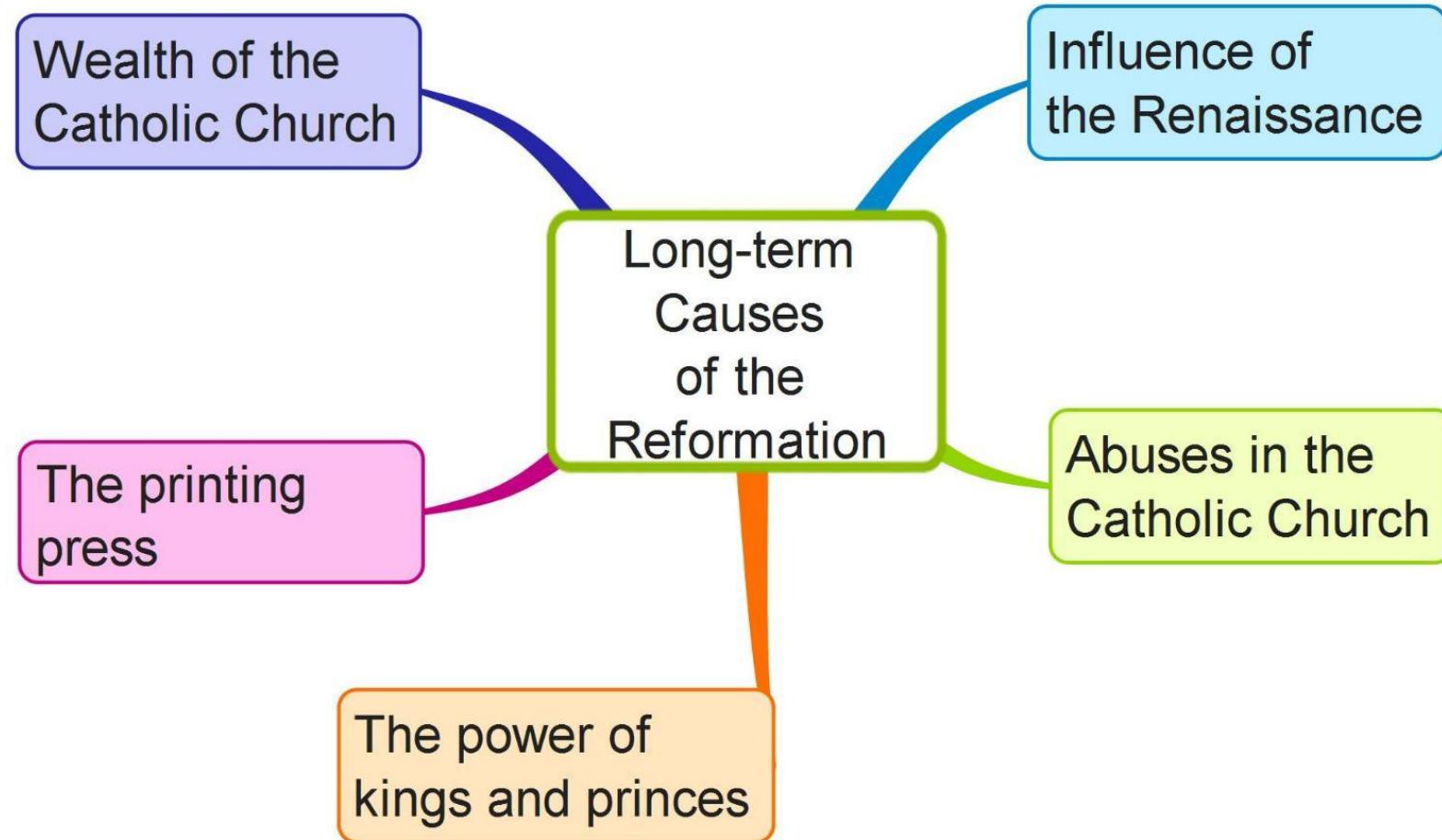


What was the Reformation?

- A protest against **abuses** in the Catholic Church
- Began in **Germany** in **16th century**
- Started by **Martin Luther's protest** against indulgences



Martin Luther



Create your own mind maps for each of the above features

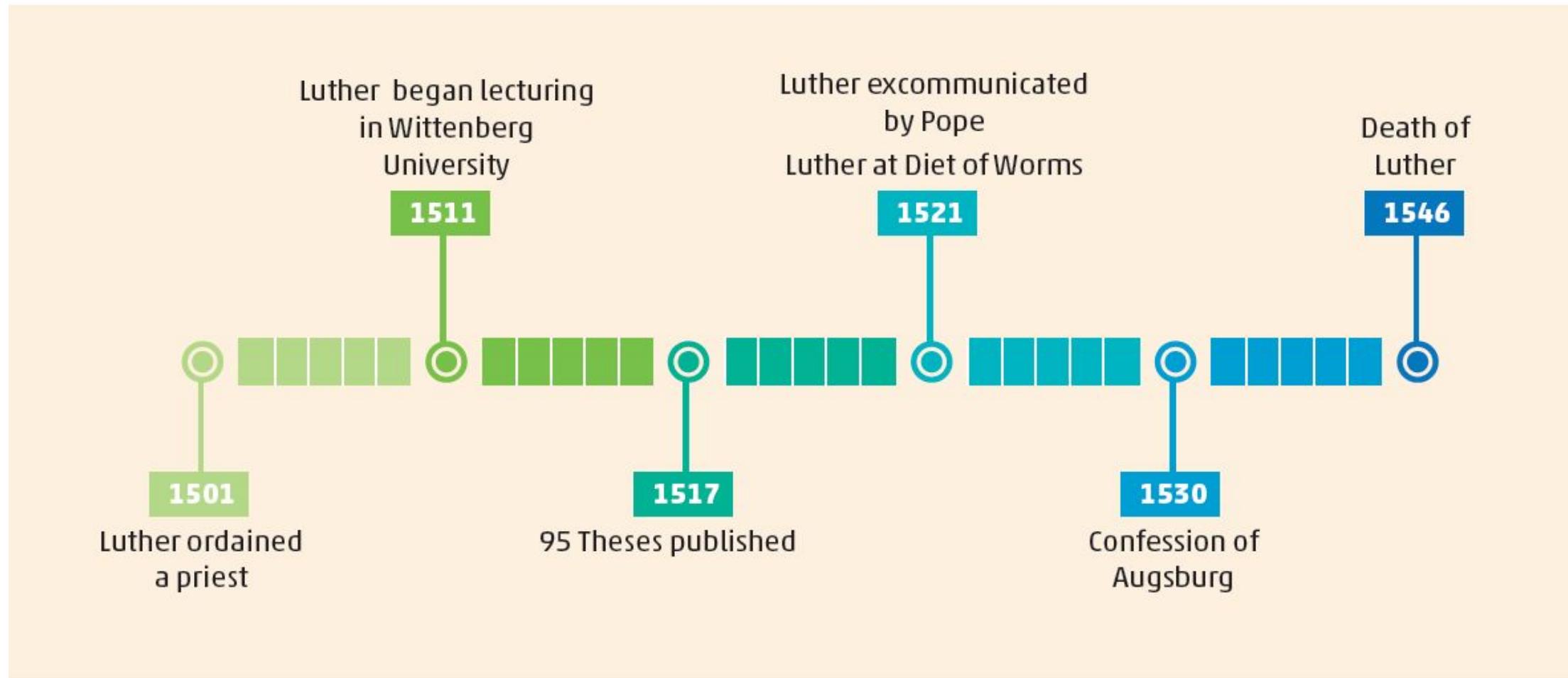


Assessing Your Learning

1. How did religion play an important part in people's lives?
2. Where did the Reformation begin?
3. When relations of nobles, cardinals and bishops were appointed to church offices or positions, this was called
 - (i) Pluralism
 - (ii) Nepotism.
4. When Pope Alexander VI bought his election as pope, this was called
 - (i) Simony
 - (ii) Absenteeism
5. Who supported the kings in trying to control the Catholic Church?
6. How did the printing press influence the causes of the Reformation?



Who was Martin Luther?





Who was Martin Luther?

- Augustinian friar
- **Salvation** – going to heaven
- **Faith in God – justification by faith**
- **Tetzel** – selling indulgences
- Building **St Peter's Basilica** in Rome
- **Luther's 95 Theses**
 - Objected to sale of indulgences



Buying indulgences



The 95 Theses



5. The pope has no power to forgive penalties due to sin.
21. Indulgences do not save people from all punishment.
43. It is better to give to the poor than to buy pardon.
86. Some may go against the pope saying, ‘Why doesn’t the pope, whose riches are enormous, build the Basilica of St Peter with his own money instead of taking it from poor believers?’



Did Luther pin 95 Theses on the church door in Wittenberg?



Analysing Sources – Guidelines for Answering

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A



C

Extract from the 95
Theses, written by Martin
Luther in 1517, and
translated from Latin.

B

A copy of 95 Theses in
Latin, printed in Germany
in 1517.

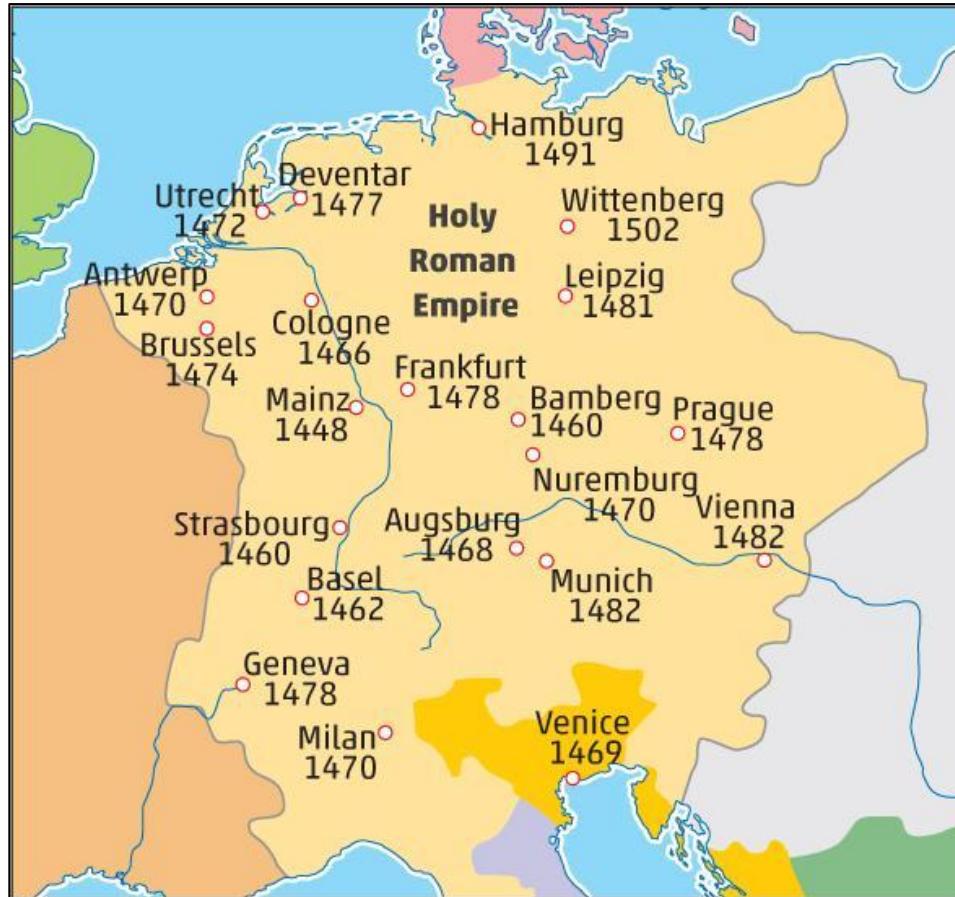


Assessing Your Learning

1. Where did Luther teach?
2. Where did he find his answer to his worry about going to heaven?
3. What is meant by ‘justification by faith’?
4. Which of the following preached indulgences?
 - (i) Luther
 - (ii) Tetzel
 - (iii) Alexander VI
5. Why were the indulgences preached?
6. What did Luther publish in opposition to the sale of indulgences?



Why Did People Support Luther?



The spread of the printing press in Germany

We see there is no gold or silver in our German land. What little there is left is taken by the Church in Rome. Would you know, dear Germans, what they do with our money? It does not lie idle! (Pope) Leo X gives part to his relatives, cardinals and officials. They build marble homes. They are clothed in purple and fine linen. They live in luxury.

(A follower of Luther)

The **bishops** have no belief in God, and jeer at the mysteries of our faith!

(Girolamo Savonarola, an Italian critic of the Catholic Church)

It was widely recognised that Alexander owed his position as pope to the widespread **bribery** of the College of Cardinals.

(Robert Scribner, *The German Reformation*, 1986)



Why Did People Support Luther? – Assessing Sources

One fact?

One opinion?

Primary or secondary source?

Why?

Luther, relying on [Frederick] the Duke of Saxony's protection, wrote and published new attacks on the Catholic faith. The people launched a most severe bull against Luther and his supporters. Then Luther publicly burned all books on Church law he could find in Wittenberg. The report of these events, spread throughout all Germany, stirred up the Germans against Rome. I fear that this evil will spread so widely as to be incurable.

(Alfonso de Valdés, an official of the Emperor, Charles V, who attended the Diet of Worms)

Objective?

Is it fair?

Is it biased?

Reliable?

Can you trust the source?

Useful?

On what does it give information?



Why Did People Support Luther?

What was the
'most severe bull
against Luther'?

Luther, relying on [Frederick] the Duke of Saxony's protection, wrote and published new attacks on the Catholic faith. The people launched a most severe bull against Luther and his supporters. Then Luther publicly burned all books on Church law he could find in Wittenberg. The report of these events, spread throughout all Germany, stirred up the Germans against Rome. I fear that this evil will spread so widely as to be incurable.

**(Alfonso de Valdés, an official of the Emperor,
Charles V, who attended the Diet of Worms)**

Why would the
reports of the
events stir up
the Germans
against Rome?

Why does the writer say 'this evil'?
What does this tell you about the
writer?

Why does the writer 'fear that
this evil will spread' so easily?



Assessing Your Learning

1. How did the printing press help Luther?
2. What did Germans object to?
3. When Luther was refused the sacraments of the Catholic Church this was called
 - (i) Excommunication
 - (ii) Heresy
 - (iii) Simony.
4. Name one action that the Pope took against Luther.
5. How successful was that action?



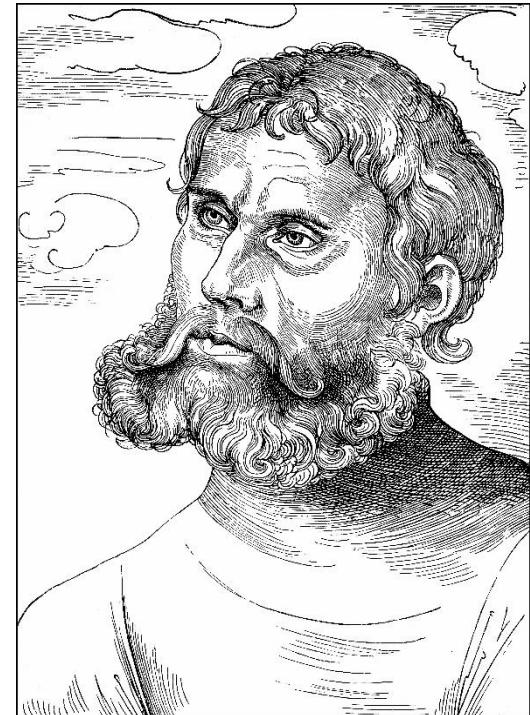
The Diet of Worms

At Worms, the emperor said this man's foolishness should be put down by the Empire at once, to stop others from becoming his followers. In reply Luther said he would withdraw nothing written in his books, unless it were proved by the Bible that he was mistaken.

(Alfonso de Valdés, official of the Emperor, Charles V, who attended the Diet of Worms [1521])



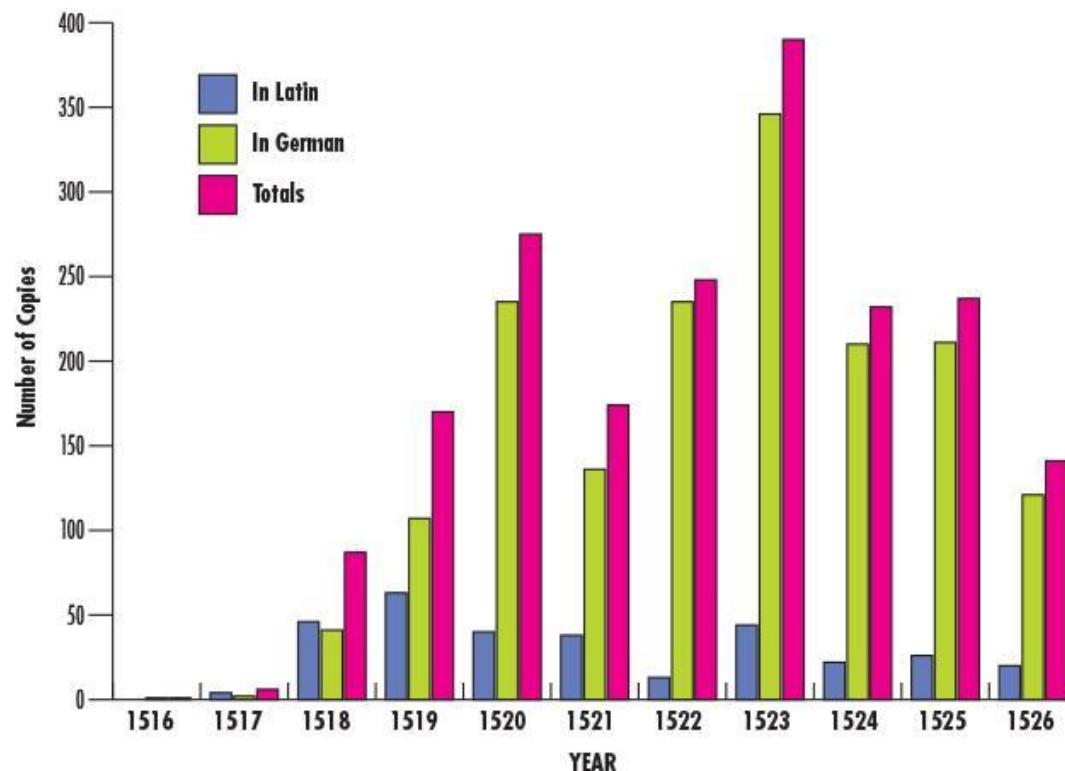
1520



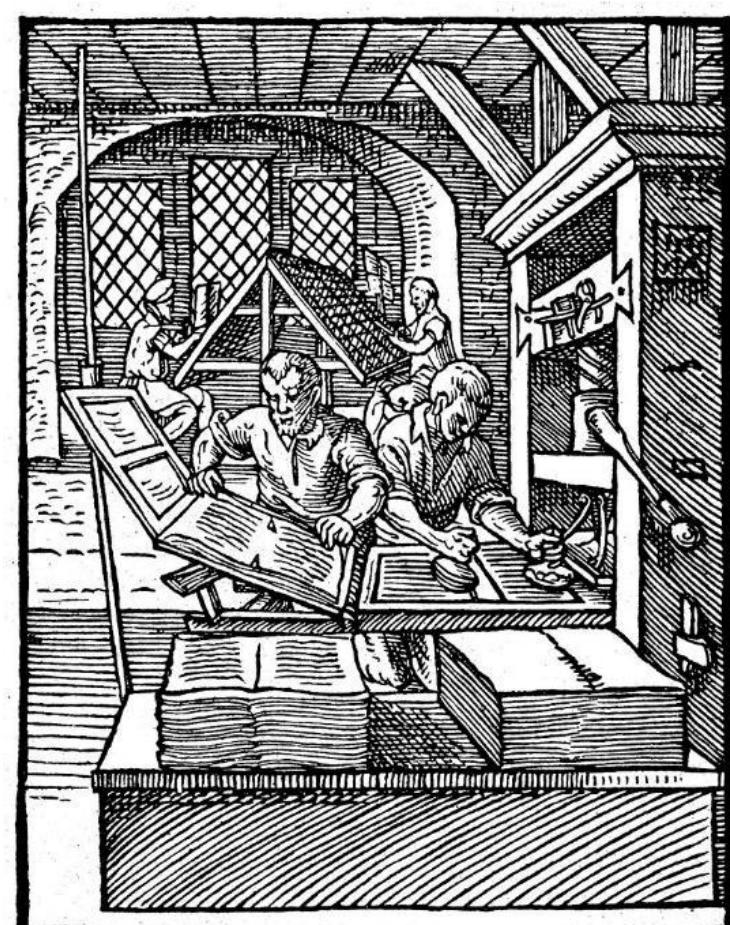
1522



The Importance of Propaganda During the Reformation

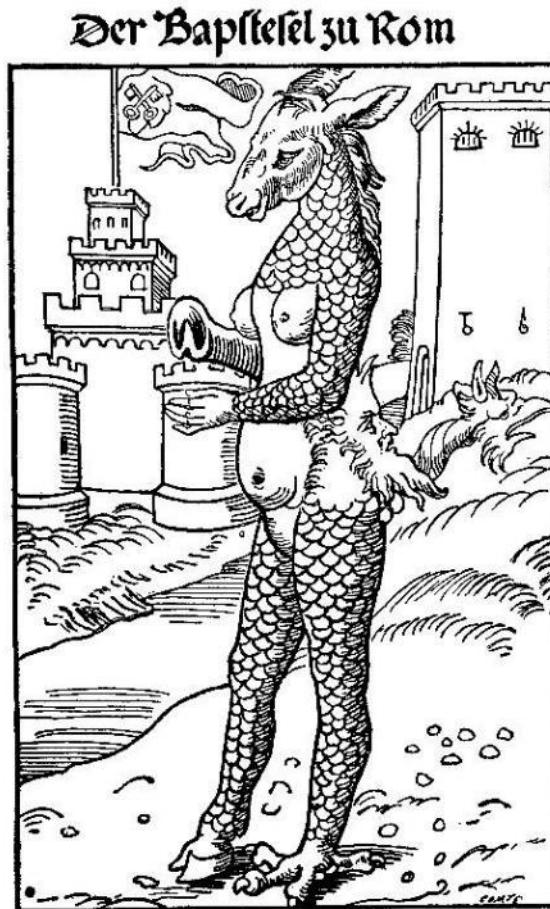


Printings and re-printings of Luther's Works, excluding editions of the Bible, 1516–26





The Importance of Propaganda During the Reformation



A caricature of the Pope



Luther as the German Hercules



Why are these illustrations considered propaganda?



What is the message of each illustration?



How effective is the propaganda?



Religious Differences

	Catholic Church	Lutheran
Finding out about God	The Bible and the teachings of the Church	The Bible
Salvation (going to heaven)	Faith and good works	By faith alone
Sacraments	Seven sacraments	Two sacraments – Baptism and Eucharist
Clergy	Clergy were specially educated and cannot marry	Any Christian can be a clergyman. Clergy can marry.
Head of Church	The Pope	Princes and kings
Church services	Mass in Latin	Services in the vernacular (language of the people)



Assessing Your Learning

1. Why did the Pope ask Charles V to intervene?
2. What happened at the Diet of Worms?
3. According to Alfonso de Valdes, how do we know Luther was popular?
4. Is Alfonso de Valdes a primary or a secondary source?
5. Is his account of what happened at the Diet of Worms
 - (i) reliable
 - (ii) useful?
6. Who protected Luther at Wartburg Castle?
7. What did Luther do when he was in Wartburg Castle?
8. How did Luther and the Catholic Church differ over
 - (i) finding out about God
 - (ii) sacraments?



Why Was the Reformation Historically Important? – The Consequences of the Reformation

1 Other
Reformers

2 The Catholic
Counter-Reformation
• The Council of Trent
• Religious orders – the Jesuits
• The Inquisition

3 Divisions in
Christianity

4 Religious wars

5 Churches and
architecture

6 Education

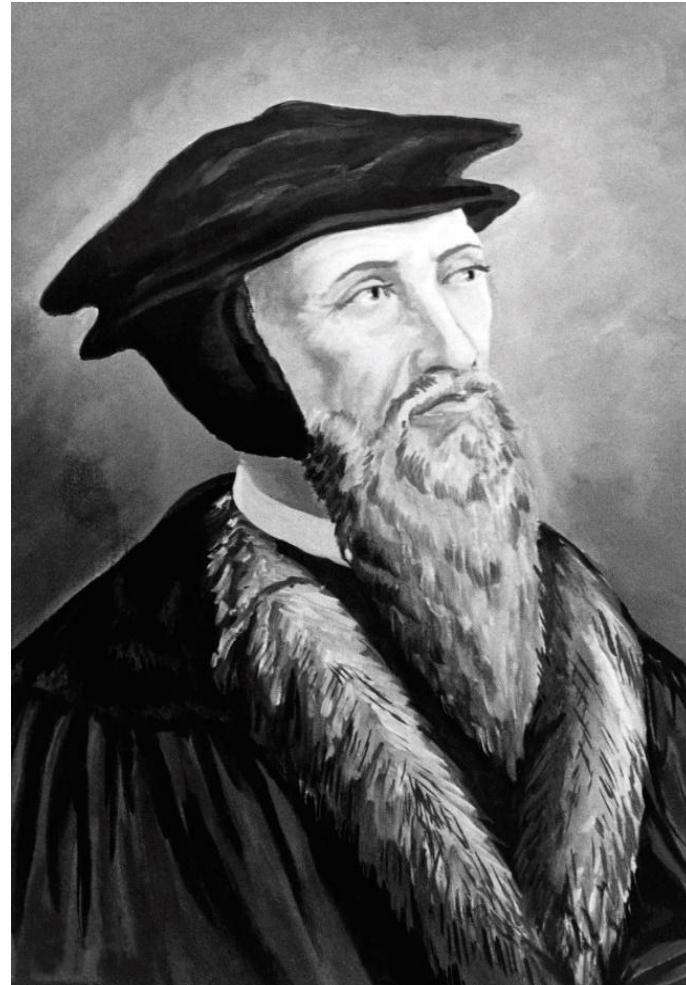
7 Luther today



Other Reformers

Calvinism – Religious changes in Switzerland

- Geneva
- Huguenots in France
- Puritans in England
- Presbyterians in Scotland



Calvin



Other Reformers

Religious changes in England and Ireland

- **Henry VIII Supreme Head of the Church of England**
- Closed the monasteries
- Reformation completed in England by daughter, **Elizabeth I**
- **Failed to convert Ireland to Protestantism**



Henry VIII



Elizabeth I



Assessing Your Learning

1. Give one example of how Luther used propaganda to get across his views.
2. What were Calvinists called in (i) France (ii) England (iii) Scotland?
3. Which ruler began the Reformation in England and Ireland?
 - (i) Henry VII
 - (ii) Henry VIII
 - (iii) Elizabeth I



Assessing Your Learning

1. How did Luther say people would get to heaven?
2. How did he react to the preaching of indulgences?
3. What actions did the Pope take against Luther?
4. What actions did Emperor Charles V take against Luther?
5. Why did people support Luther?
6. What happened at Wartburg Castle?
7. What role did propaganda play in the Reformation?
8. What were Luther's beliefs?
9. What was the Peace of Augsburg?
10. Name one of the Protestant reformers in Switzerland.



The Catholic Counter-Reformation

- The **reform of the Catholic Church** to counter the spread of Protestantism

Council of Trent

- Council of cardinals and bishops
- Ruled on **faith and discipline**
- Strengthened **authority of the Pope**
- **Greater divisions** between Catholics and Protestants





The Catholic Counter-Reformation

The Jesuits

- A **religious order** founded by **Ignatius of Loyola**
- **Spread Catholic religion** through preaching, spiritual exercises, deeds of charity and education
- **Missionaries** to other parts of the world



Ignatius of Loyola, founder of the Jesuits.

The Inquisition

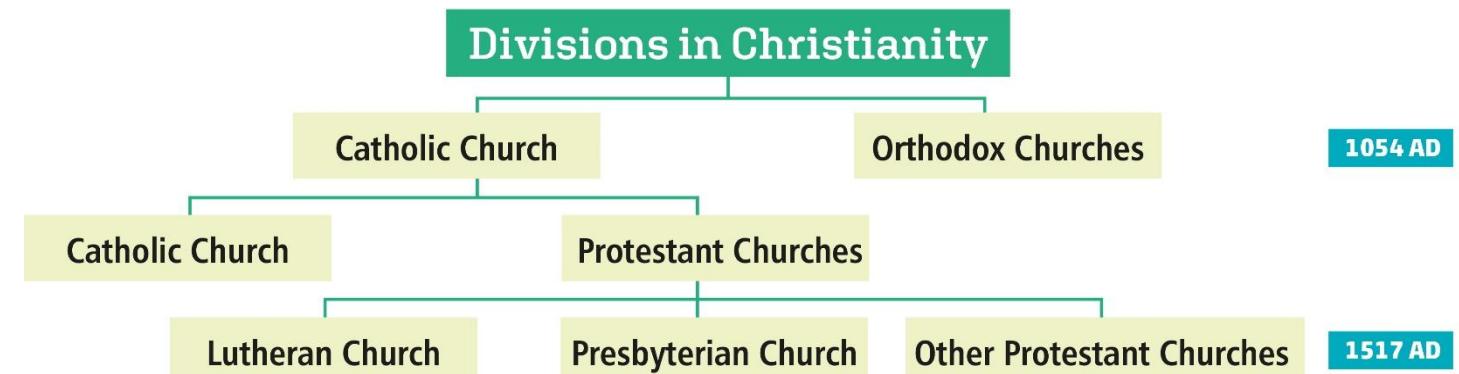
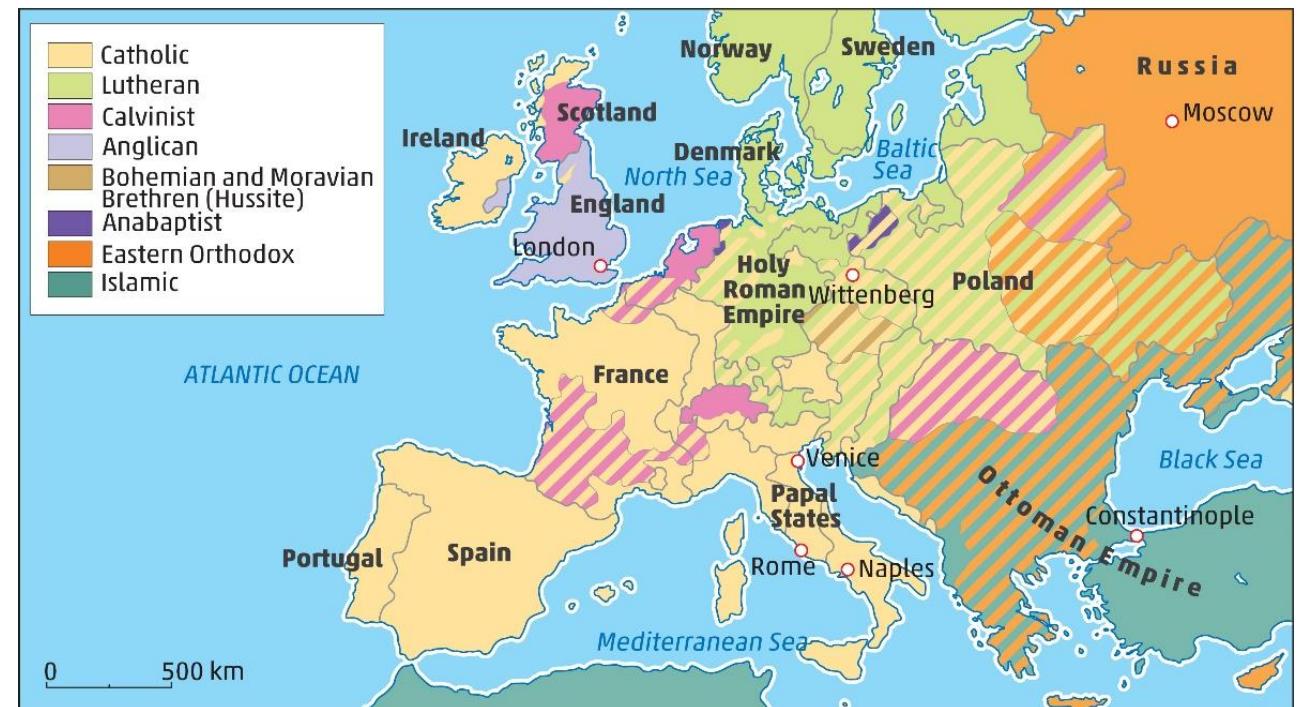
- Court of Catholic Church
- Tried people accused of **heresy**
- **Crushed Protestantism** in Spain and Italy



Divisions in Christianity

Christianity in the world today

Roman Catholic Church	50%
Protestant religions	37%
Orthodox Christians	12%
Other Christians	1%
Total = 2.2 billion	2.2 billion





Tolerance and Intolerance



What is happening in each of these scenes?



Why did each religion persecute people of other religions?



Religious Wars

Some of the wars in which religion played a part in the causes

- The Peasants Revolt in Germany, 1524–25
- The French Wars of Religion or Civil Wars (1562–98)
- The Spanish Armada, 1588
- The English Civil War (1642–51)
- The Thirty Years' War (1618–48)

Education

Every kirk [church] shall have a school-master appointed, such a one at least as is able to teach grammar and Latin. The rich and powerful must be compelled to educate their sons at their own expense. The children of the poor must be supported by the kirk [church].

(John Knox, Scottish Presbyterian leader)



Church Architecture



An example of a Protestant church



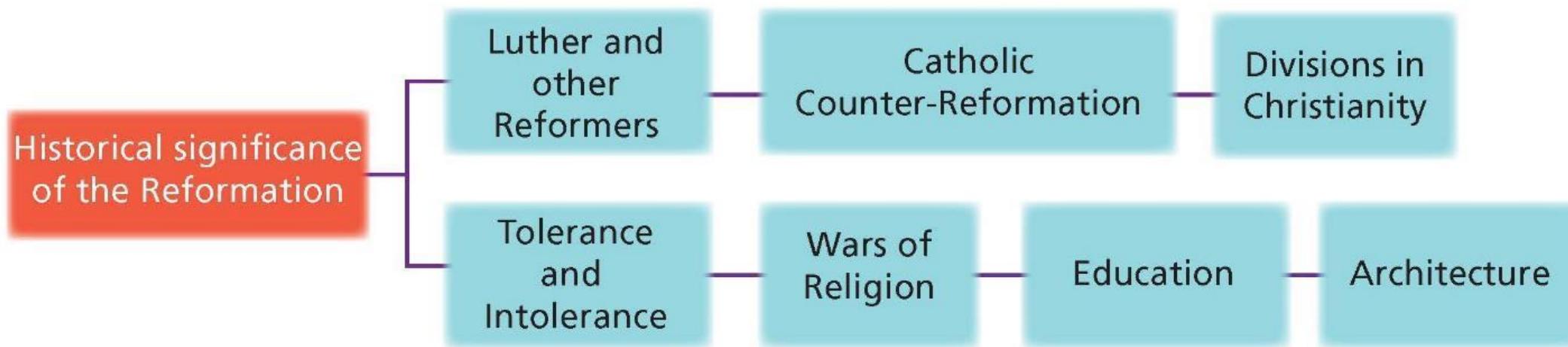
Catholic church in the Baroque-style



What are the differences?



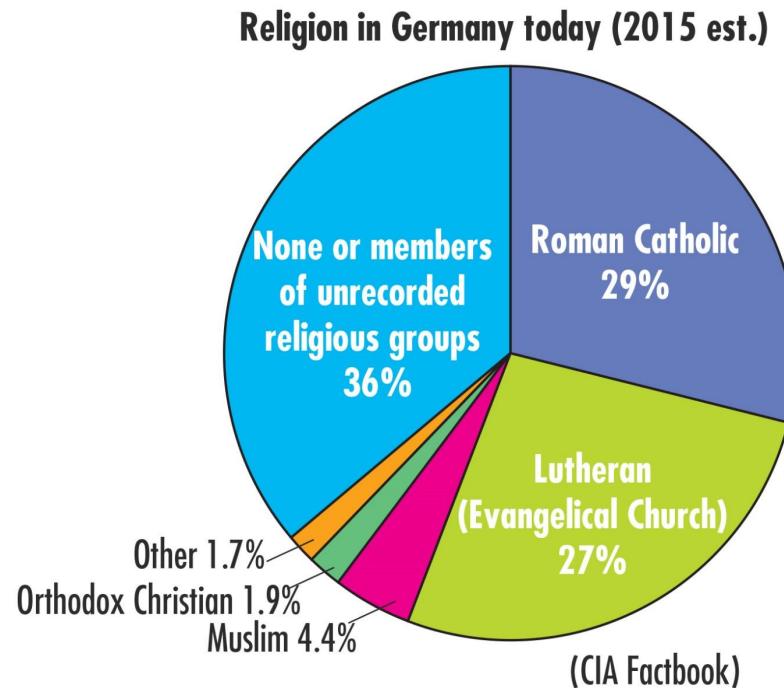
The Historical Significance of the Reformation





The Significance of Luther Today

500th Anniversary of the Reformation in 2017



In the centre, Angela Merkel, Chancellor of Germany, and President Obama, President of the USA, at ceremonies to commemorate 500th Anniversary of the Reformation.



Assessing Your Learning

True or False?

1. The reform of the Catholic Church was an important consequence of the Protestant Reformation.
2. The reform of the Catholic Church was called the Catholic Counter-Reformation.
3. The Franciscans were founded after the Reformation to fight the spread of Protestantism.
4. The Catholic Church was reformed at the Council of Rome.
5. Lutheran churches were much brighter and more colourful than Catholic churches.
6. The Protestant Reformation led to an increase in education.
7. Catholics and Protestants decided that they would live peacefully beside each other.
8. Religious wars included the Thirty Years' War.



Assessing Your Learning

1. What was the Catholic Counter-Reformation?
2. Which of the following were part of the Catholic Counter-Reformation?
 - (i) The Council of Trent
 - (ii) New religious orders
 - (iii) The Vatican Council
 - (iv) The Inquisition
3. Correct the following sentences:
 - (i) The Jesuits were founded by Francis of Assisi.
 - (ii) The Inquisition was a church court of the Protestant churches.
 - (iii) Protestant churches favoured Baroque style architecture and art.



Research and Debate

Focus Task 1

Research

- Research 'A mighty fortress is our God', a hymn written and composed by Martin Luther.
- What role did music play in the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Counter-Reformation?

Focus Task 2

Historical Debate

- 'Martin Luther was right'. Use your textbook and the internet to present the case, for and against, this motion.



Preparing for CBA2



Preparing for CBA 2

Persons of interest from the Reformation

Martin Luther

Pope Paul III

Elizabeth I

John Calvin

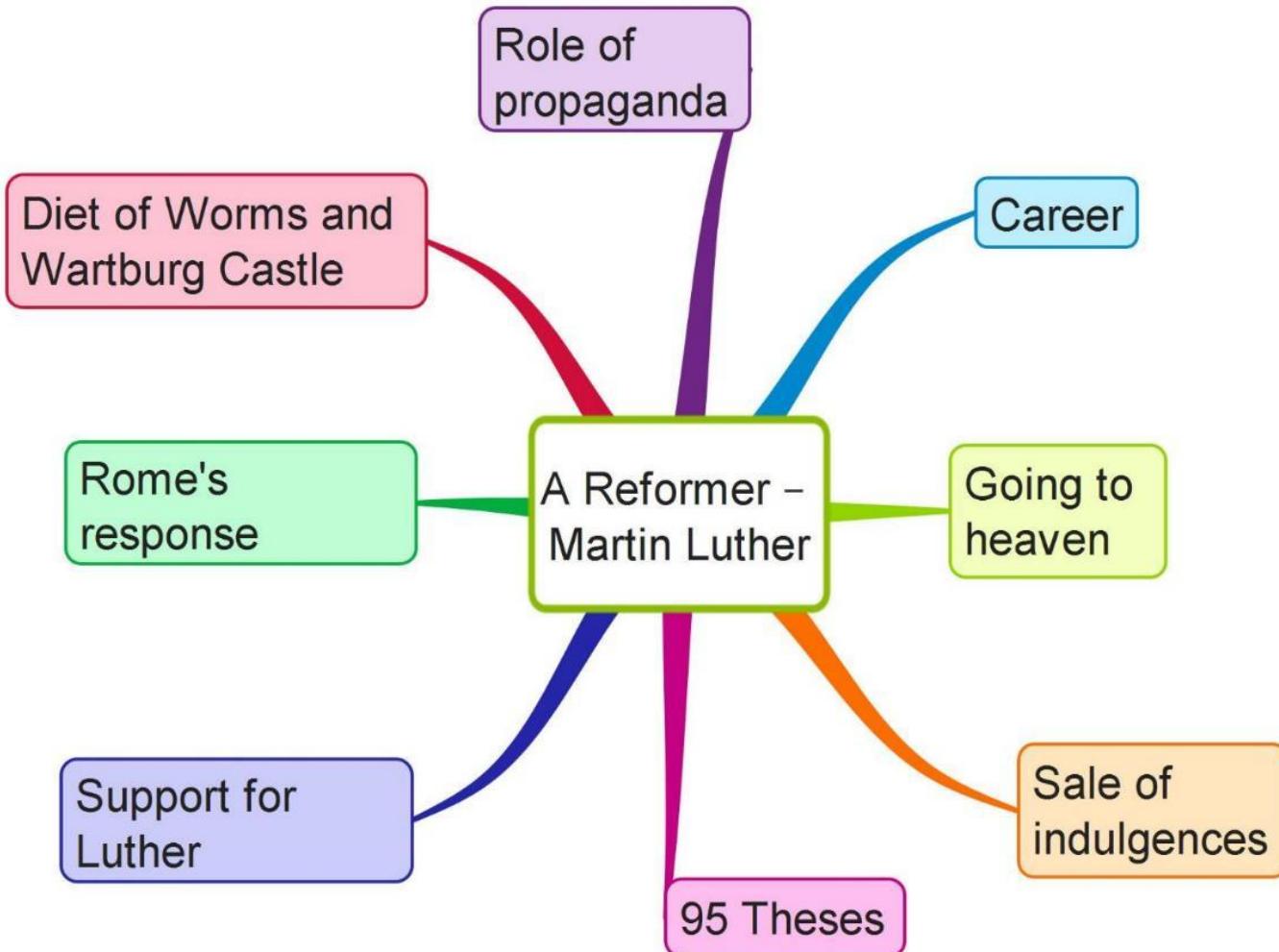
Henry VIII

Ignatius of Loyola

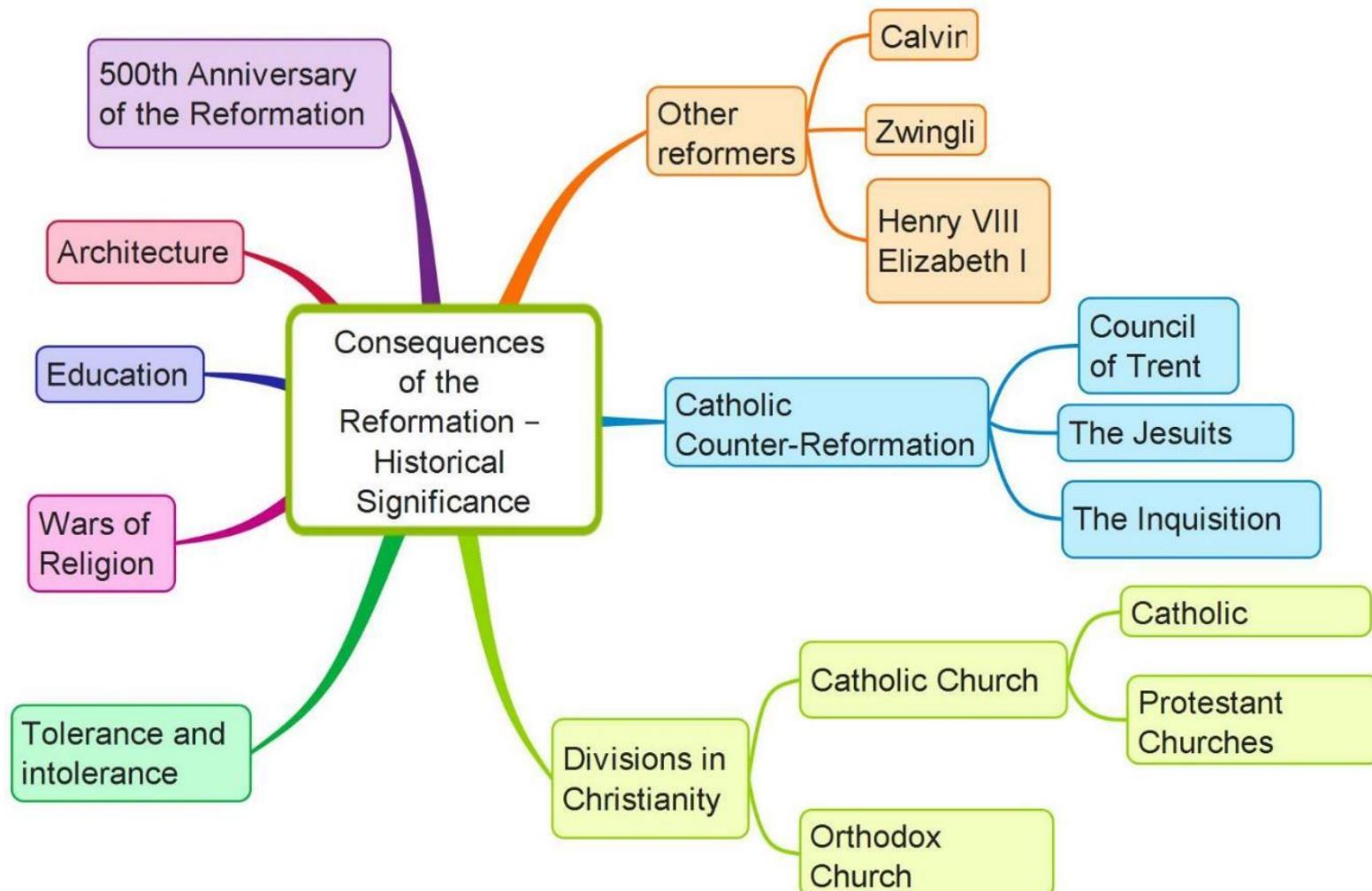
Huldrych Zwingli

Thomas Cromwell

Francis Xavier



Create your own mind maps
for each of the above features



Create your own mind maps for each of the above features