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## Lecture 13: Further Reformation, self-determination, & Growing Confessionalization in a Divided Europe

### The Fragmentation of Protestantism

↳ Jean Calvin (1509-1564)

- ideas carried out in a revolutionary Protestant state

↳ Absolute or double predestination

↳ it's been decided for you before you were born

↳ sanctification

- Xian determination to reflect the glory of God  
in his/her life

### Calvinists/Reformed Protestantism

- French Huguenots (1540s-1685)

- The Dutch (from 1560s)

- Scotland (from 1550s)

- English Puritans (from 1540s)

- Presbyterian's today

### Anabaptism

- "re-baptizer"

- Most militant - Kingdom of Münster (1534-35)

- Today - Mennonites & Amish

### Implications of the Question of Authority

### German Peasant's War (1524-25)

## Confessionalism

- breaking down of Europe into different confessions
- Also denominations / sects

## Charles V - has his hands full

- Ruler of a collection of independent states
- Overspread  $\Rightarrow$  slow response to Reformation
- Created HRE by Fugger influence

## Schmalkedic War (1546-47)

$\hookrightarrow$  Catholic Emperor vs. Lutheran Princes  
(Charles V) (Schmalkalden League)

$\hookrightarrow$  Battle of Muhlberg

$\hookrightarrow$  Augsburg Interim

- All those breaching Protestants have to do all the sacraments
- Alienate everyone
  - Catholics mad for conceding
  - Protestants mad at loss

## The Prince's War (1552)

- $\hookrightarrow$  Catholic princes + Pope abandon Charles V
- $\hookrightarrow$  Forced South of the Alps, princes getting lost

## Religious Peace at Augsburg (1555)

- Peace between emperor + Lutherans
- Cuius regio, eius religio
  - Whose realm whose religion - ruler picks religion

## Implications of Reformation's questioning of authority

- confessionalization
- justification of resistance

## The Reformation & political authority

- Established Church - (all) not necessary
- Emphasis of individual's relationship w/ God
  - Vernacular Bible
- Religious minority - presence & oppression  $\Rightarrow$  revolution
- True for both Protestants & Catholic minorities
  - resistance theory & excommunication
- Plus - Calvinist threat even in Protestant countries

Ultimately - Absolutism vs. Constitutionalism

## The Reformation in England

- All about Henry VIII
- spendthrift, devout Catholic
- ① - Marries Catherine of Aragon - no male heir
  - $\hookrightarrow$  seen as sign - married brother's widow
- ② - Anne Boleyn - second wife, convinces Henry VIII to break from the church
  - isn't accepted by Pope & excommunicated 1527
- 1532 - 1534 - Four acts of Reformation Parliament
  - Act in Restraint of Appeals - "this realm of England is an empire"
- Dissolution of the Monasteries - 1536 - 1541
- Henrician Catholicism - authority vs. theology
- ③ - Jane Seymour - gives son but dies
- ④ - Anne of Cleves
- ⑤ - Catherine Howard - executed for adultery
- ⑥ - Katherine Parr

## Family of Henry VIII

- Elizabeth does not inherit - Edward VI, male
- Reformed Protestantism  $\rightarrow$

## Family of Henry VIII

- Mary I - "Bloody Mary", Catholic
- return England to Rome
- Married Philip II, his uncle is RuffRE
- Mary's mistake - circles down on Protestants
- Died w/o an heir
- Elizabeth I - a middle way
- Elizabethan religious settlement
  - Church still has bishops
  - but doctrine is Calvinist
  - Anglicanism!

## Sequence

Roman Catholicism (1532)  
Henrician Catholicism (1532-47)  
Reformed Protestantism (47-53)  
Roman Catholicism (53-58)  
Moderate Protestantism (58 on)

Presbyterianism vs. Episcopalianism  
bottom up                      top down

Ascending vs. Descending theory of sovereignty

- Ascending - people give their right to rule
- Descending - power was God's & handed down
  - Absolutist view, divine right