

The Reformation of Christianity



California Standards

History–Social Science

7.9 Students analyze the historical developments of the Reformation.

English–Language Arts

Writing 7.1.2b Develop the topic with supporting details and precise verbs, nouns, and adjectives to paint a visual image in the mind of the reader.

Reading 7.2.6 Assess the adequacy, accuracy, and appropriateness of the author's evidence to support claims and assertions.

FOCUS ON WRITING



A Book Jacket You work at a publishing company, and you've been asked to design a book jacket for a book about the Reformation. As you read this chapter, consider which main ideas and important details you should include in the description on the back page, which image you might pick for the front, and what you should call the book.



CHAPTER EVENTS

1492

The Spanish Inquisition begins.

1500

WORLD EVENTS

1501

The Safavid Empire begins in Persia.



History's Impact

▶ video series

Watch the video to understand the impact of the Renaissance and Reformation.



What You Will Learn...

In this chapter you will learn about the Reformation of Christianity in Europe. The Reformation began in the town of Wittenberg, Germany. In this photo, churchgoers there celebrate Reformation Day services.

1517

Martin Luther criticizes the Catholic Church in his Ninety-Five Theses.

**1572**

Thousands of French Protestants die in the Saint Bartholomew's Day massacre.

**1648**

The Thirty Years' War ends the Holy Roman Empire.

1550**1537**

Spanish conquistadors conquer the Inca Empire.

1579

Francis Drake stops in California on his way around the world.

1600**1603**

The Tokugawa shoguns begin ruling Japan.

1609

Galileo uses a telescope to study planets.

1650

Economics

Geography

Politics

Religion

Society and Culture

Science and Technology

Focus on Themes Look at the title of this chapter. Do you see the word *reformation*? That word comes from the word *reform*, which means to reshape or to put into a new form. That is what you will read about in this chapter: how and why the

Christian **religion** was reshaped and put into new forms. As you read, you will meet the leaders of that reformation and will see how the reformation affected different **societies and cultures** throughout the world.

Online Research

Focus on Reading Researching history topics on the World Wide Web can lead to valuable information. However, just because information is on the Web doesn't mean it is valuable!

Evaluating Web Sites As you conduct research on the Web, remember to evaluate the Web sites you use. The checklist below can help you determine if the site is worth your time.

Additional reading support can be found in the



Evaluating Web-Based Resources

Name of site: _____ URL: _____ Date of access: _____

Rate each item below on a scale of 1 to 3

1 = No

2 = Some

3 = Yes

I. Authority

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| a. Authors are clearly identified by name. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| b. Contact information is provided for authors. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| c. Authors' qualifications are clearly stated. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| d. Information on when site was last updated is easy to find. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| e. Copyrighted material is clearly labeled as such. | | | |

II. Content

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| a. Title on home page explains what site is about. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| b. Information is useful to your project. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| c. Information at site could be verified through additional research. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| d. Graphics are helpful, not just decorative. | 1 | 2 | 3 |

III. Design and Technical Elements

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| a. Pages are readable and are easy to navigate. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| b. Links work and lead to more useful information. | 1 | 2 | 3 |

IV. Overall, this site will be useful in my research.	1	2	3
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ELA Reading 7.2.6 Assess the adequacy, accuracy, and appropriateness of the author's evidence to support claims and assertions, noting instances of bias and stereotyping.

Key Terms and People

Chapter 12

Section 1

Reformation (p. 328)
 indulgence (p. 329)
 purgatory (p. 329)
 Martin Luther (p. 330)
 Protestants (p. 331)
 John Calvin (p. 332)
 King Henry VIII (p. 333)

Section 2

Catholic Reformation (p. 334)
 Ignatius of Loyola (p. 336)
 Jesuits (p. 336)
 Francis Xavier (p. 338)

Section 3

Huguenots (p. 342)
 Edict of Nantes (p. 343)
 Thirty Years' War (p. 344)
 congregation (p. 345)
 federalism (p. 345)

Academic Vocabulary

Success in school is related to knowing academic vocabulary—the words that are frequently used in school assignments and discussions. In this chapter, you will learn the following academic words:

method (p. 329)
 agreement (p. 344)

As you read Chapter 12, think about topics that might be interesting to research further online. How could you judge the quality of the sites you found if you did more research?

You Try It!

Imagine that the text below is the home page for a Web site about Martin Luther, one of the figures you will learn about in this chapter. Examine the text and then answer the questions below.

Dr. Smith's Martin Luther Page

by Professor John Smith, Ph. D.

"Here I stand; I can do no other. God help me!"
 —Martin Luther

Welcome to my web site about Martin Luther, one of the most important individuals in the entire history of Christianity. I've been teaching about Luther for nearly 30 years, and in that time I've learned a great deal about the man that I wanted to share with people.

For a biography of Martin Luther, click [here](#).

For information about his teachings, click [here](#).

To read Luther's writings in [Latin](#), [German](#), or [English](#), click the appropriate link.

For photos of important sites in his life, click [here](#).

For links to other professors' sites and to the American Lutheran church, click [here](#).

Page last updated: October 31, 2004

After you read the passage, answer the following questions.

1. Who is the author of the site? Does the author seem qualified to write a Web page about Martin Luther?
2. What information about Luther is contained on the site? Do you think that information could be useful? Why or why not?
3. To what other sites does this page link? What might this tell you about the site?
4. What other information is included on the page?
5. Overall, do you think this site could be useful for history students?

The Protestant Reformation

What You Will Learn...

Main Ideas

1. The Catholic Church faced challengers who were upset with the behavior of Catholic clergy and with church practices.
2. Martin Luther urged reform in the Catholic Church, but he eventually broke away from the church.
3. Other reformers built on the ideas of early reformers to create their own churches.

The Big Idea

Unsatisfied with the Roman Catholic Church, religious reformers broke away to form their own churches.

Key Terms and People

Reformation, p. 328
 indulgence, p. 329
 purgatory, p. 329
 Martin Luther, p. 330
 Protestants, p. 331
 John Calvin, p. 332
 King Henry VIII, p. 333



HSS 7.9.1 List the causes for the internal turmoil in and weakening of the Catholic church (e.g., tax policies, selling of indulgences).

7.9.2 Describe the theological, political, and economic ideas of the major figures during the Reformation (e.g., Desiderius Erasmus, Martin Luther, John Calvin, William Tyndale).

If YOU were there...

You live in a town in Germany in the 1500s. The Catholic Church has a lot of influence there. Often, church officials clash with local nobles over political issues. The church also makes the nobles pay taxes. Lately, a local priest has been criticizing the way many church leaders act. He wants to make changes.

How do you think the nobles will respond to him?

BUILDING BACKGROUND By the early 1500s Renaissance ideas had caused many Europeans to view their lives with a more critical eye. They thought their lives could be changed for the better. One area that some people thought needed improvement was religion.

The Catholic Church Faces Challengers

By the late Renaissance some people had begun to complain about problems in the Catholic Church. They called on church leaders to erase corruption and to focus on religion. Eventually, their calls led to a reform movement of Western Christianity called the **Reformation** (re-fuhr-MAY-shuhn).

Unpopular Church Practices

The reformers who wanted to change and improve the church had many complaints. Their complaints criticized the behavior of priests, bishops, and popes, as well as church practices.

Some reformers thought priests and bishops weren't very religious anymore. They claimed that many priests didn't even know basic church teachings. Others felt that the pope was too involved in politics, neglecting his religious duties. These people found it difficult to see the pope as their spiritual leader.

Other reformers had no problems with the clergy, but they thought the church had grown too rich. During the Middle Ages the Roman Catholic Church had become one of the richest

Primary Source

ART

German Woodcuts

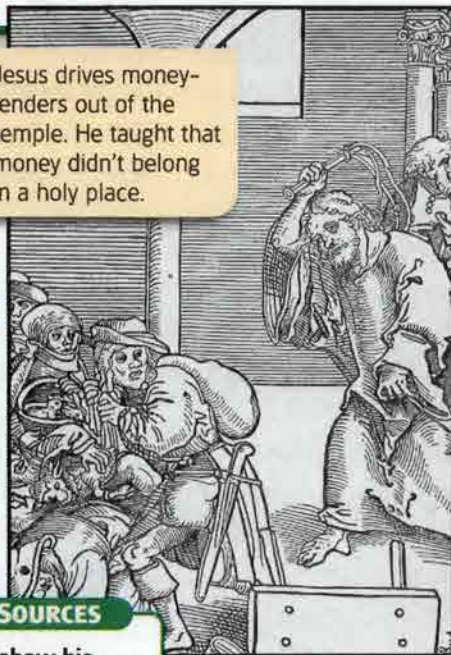
Many German reformers used woodcut illustrations to spread their ideas among people who couldn't read. Woodcuts were cheap and easy to print, which made them an easy way to spread ideas visually. The two woodcuts on this page attacked the pope by comparing him unfavorably to Jesus.

ANALYSIS SKILL

ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES

How does the artist's comparison show his opinion about the pope?

Jesus drives money-lenders out of the temple. He taught that money didn't belong in a holy place.



The pope sells indulgences in a church. He isn't removing money from a holy place but is having it brought in.

institutions in Europe. The church used a number of **methods** to raise money, and it had been able to stay rich because it didn't have to pay any taxes.

For many people the worst problems were the methods the church used to raise money. One common method the church used to raise money was the sale of **indulgences**, a relaxation of penalties for sins people had committed.

According to the church some indulgences reduced the punishment that a person would receive for sins in purgatory. In Catholic teachings, **purgatory** was a place where souls went before they went to heaven. In purgatory the souls were punished for the sins that they had committed in life. Once they had paid for these sins, the souls went to heaven. The idea that people could reduce the time that their souls would spend in purgatory by paying for indulgences enraged many Christians. They thought the church was letting people buy their way into heaven.

The Call for Reform

The unpopular practices of the church weakened its influence in many people's lives. By the early 1500s scholars in northern Europe were calling for reforms.

One of the first people to seek reforms in the church was the Dutch priest and writer Desiderius Erasmus. Erasmus thought that the church's problems were caused by lazy clergy. He complained that church officials ignored their duties to lead easy lives:

"Whatever work may be called for . . . is passed along . . . [but] if there's any splendor or pleasure being given out, that our church leaders are willing to take on. And . . . no class of men live more comfortably or with less trouble."

—Desiderius Erasmus, from *The Praise of Folly*

Erasmus wanted to reform the church from within. His ideas, though, inspired later reformers who chose to break from the church completely.

READING CHECK Analyzing What were some complaints that people had with the church?

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

method a way of doing something

Martin Luther Urges Reform

On October 31, 1517, a priest named **Martin Luther** added his voice to the call for reform. He nailed a list of complaints about the church to the door of a church in Wittenberg (VIT-uhn-berk) in the German state of Saxony. Luther's list is called the Ninety-Five Theses (THEE-seez). Thanks to the newly invented printing press, copies of Luther's complaints spread to neighboring German states.

The Ninety-Five Theses criticized the church and many of its practices, especially the sale of indulgences. The Theses also outlined many of Luther's own beliefs. For example, he didn't think people needed to do charity work or give money to the church. According to Luther, as long as people believed in God and lived by the Bible, their souls would be saved.

A Break from the Church

Luther's complaints angered many German bishops. They sent a copy of the Ninety-Five Theses to Pope Leo X, who also became outraged by Luther's actions. He called Luther a heretic and excommunicated him. In addition, Germany's ruler, the Holy Roman Emperor, ordered Luther to appear before a diet, or council of nobles and church officials, in the German city of Worms (VOHRMS).

Although many of the nobles who attended the council supported Luther, the emperor did not. He declared Luther an outlaw and ordered him to leave the empire. But one noble secretly supported Luther. He got Luther out of Worms and to a castle where he helped Luther hide from the emperor. Luther remained in hiding for more than a year.

Martin Luther's Message



When Martin Luther nailed his Ninety-Five Theses to a church door in Wittenberg, Germany, the Reformation began. Soon, others unhappy with church practices also began to criticize the church.

BIOGRAPHY

Martin Luther

1483–1546

Martin Luther is credited with starting the Reformation, but he never wanted to leave the Catholic Church.

He just wanted to correct what he saw as the church's mistakes. After he was excommunicated, Luther began to depart more and more from church teachings. For example, although the Roman Catholic Church didn't let priests get married, Luther married a former nun in 1525. Still, as an old man Luther regretted that his actions had caused a split in the church.

Luther's ideas eventually led to a split in the Roman Catholic Church. Those who sided with Luther and protested against the church became known as **Protestants** (PRAH-tuhs-tuhnts). Those Protestants who also followed Luther's teachings were known as Lutherans.

Luther's Teachings

Luther thought anyone could have a direct relationship with God. They didn't need priests to talk to God for them. This idea is called the priesthood of all believers.

The priesthood of all believers challenged the traditional structure of the church. To Luther, this was a benefit. People's beliefs shouldn't be based on traditions, he argued, but on the Bible. He thought that people should live as the Bible, not priests or the pope, said.

To help people understand how God wanted them to live, Luther translated the Bible's New Testament into German, his native language. For the first time many Europeans who didn't know Greek or Latin could read the Bible for themselves. In addition to translating the Bible, Luther wrote pamphlets, essays, and songs about his ideas, many of them in German.

Many German nobles liked Luther's ideas. They particularly supported Luther's position that the clergy should not interfere with politics. Because these nobles allowed the people who lived on their lands to become Lutheran, the Lutheran Church soon became the dominant church in most of northern Germany.

THE IMPACT TODAY

Many of the songs Luther wrote are still sung in Protestant churches around the world.

READING CHECK Summarizing What were Martin Luther's main religious teachings?

Primary Source

HISTORIC DOCUMENT

Luther's Ninety-Five Theses

In Wittenberg, nailing documents to the church door was a common way of sharing ideas with the community. The Ninety-Five Theses Martin Luther posted, however, created far more debate than other such documents. The items listed here, selected from Luther's list, argued against the sale of indulgences.

Luther thought that only God—not the Pope—could grant forgiveness.

Luther thought buying indulgences was useless.

(5) The pope will not, and cannot, remit [forgive] other punishments than those which he has imposed by his own decree [ruling] or according to the canons [laws].

(21) Therefore, those preachers of indulgences err [make a mistake] who say that, by the Pope's indulgence, a man may be exempt from all punishments, and be saved.

(30) Nobody is sure of having repented [been sorry] sincerely enough; much less can he be sure of having received perfect remission of sins.

(43) Christians should be taught that he who gives to the poor, or lends to a needy man, does better than buying indulgences.

(52) It is a vain and false thing to hope to be saved through indulgences, though the commissary [seller]—nay, the pope himself—was to pledge his own soul therefore.

—Martin Luther, from the *Ninety-Five Theses*

ANALYSIS SKILL

ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES

Why did Martin Luther argue against the sale of indulgences?

Modern Reformers

During the Reformation the ideas and actions of single individuals had sweeping effects on European society. Since that time many other individuals have risen up and called for social changes.

In the 1960s a man named Cesar Chavez organized a strike of farm workers in California, refusing to return to work until the workers received fair treatment. At about the same time, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. worked to gain equal rights for African Americans. Even today individuals are working to fight injustice and corruption around the world. For example, a woman named Aung San Suu Kyi is fighting to bring democracy to her country, Burma.



ANALYSIS SKILL

ANALYZING INFORMATION

How have people like Cesar Chavez, Martin Luther King Jr., and Aung San Suu Kyi continued the traditions of protest and reform?

Other Reformers

Even before Luther died in 1546, other reformers across Europe had begun to follow his example. Some of them also broke away from the Catholic Church to form churches of their own.

William Tyndale

Another important reformer was William Tyndale (TIN-duhl), an English professor. Like Luther he thought that everyone should be able to read and interpret the Bible. This belief went against the teachings of the Catholic Church, in which only clergy could interpret the Bible.

Tyndale decided to translate the Bible into English. This upset the English clergy, who tried to arrest him. Tyndale fled the country and continued his translation. He sent copies of his Bible back to England. Tyndale's work angered Catholic authorities, who had him executed.

John Calvin

A more influential reformer than Tyndale was **John Calvin**. One of Calvin's main teachings was predestination, the idea that God knew who would be saved even before they were born. Nothing people did during their lives would change God's plan. However, Calvin also taught that it was important to live a good life and obey God's laws.

In 1541 the people of Geneva, Switzerland, made Calvin their religious and political leader. He and his followers, called Calvinists, passed laws to make people live according to Calvin's teachings. Since Calvin's followers believed that people were generally sinful, they banned many forms of entertainment, such as playing cards and dancing. They thought these activities distracted people from religion. Calvin hoped to make Geneva an example of a good Christian city for the rest of the world.

FOCUS ON READING

What kind of a Web site would you go to if you wanted to learn more about reformers?

Henry VIII

In England the major figure of the Reformation was **King Henry VIII**. Because he had no sons and his wife couldn't have any more children, Henry asked the pope to officially end his marriage. Henry wanted to get married again so that he could have a son to whom he could leave his throne.

The pope refused Henry's request. Furious and hurt, Henry decided that he didn't want to obey the pope anymore. In 1534 he declared himself the head of a new church, called the Church of England, or Anglican Church.

Unlike Luther and Calvin, Henry made his break from the Catholic Church for personal reasons rather than religious ones. As a result, he didn't change many church practices. Many rituals and beliefs of the Church of England stayed very much like those of the Catholic Church. Henry's break from the church, however, opened the door for other Protestant beliefs to take hold in England.

READING CHECK **Comparing** How were Tyndale's and Calvin's ideas similar to Luther's?

BIOGRAPHY

John Calvin

1509–1564

Calvin was probably the most influential figure of the Reformation after Luther. Through his writings and preaching, Calvin spread basic Reformation ideas such as the right of the common people to make church policy. Unlike many other religious leaders, Calvin didn't think that the pursuit of profits would keep businesspeople from being saved. This idea would eventually help lead to the growth of capitalism.

Making Inferences Why might Calvin's ideas have been popular with businesspeople?



SUMMARY AND PREVIEW The religious landscape of Europe changed dramatically in the 1500s. The Catholic Church now had many rivals. In Section 2 you will learn how Catholic leaders made some changes in their religion to keep their influence in Europe.

Section 1 Assessment

go.hrw.com
Online Quiz

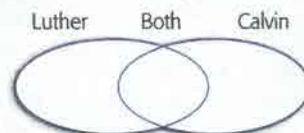
KEYWORD: SQ7 HP12

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People **HSS** 7.9.1, 7.9.2

1. **Recall** What were three complaints people had about the Roman Catholic Church in the early 1500s?
2. **a. Identify** What was **Martin Luther's** list of complaints about the Roman Catholic Church called?
b. Contrast How did Luther's ideas about interpreting the Bible differ from Catholics' ideas?
3. **a. Describe** What did **King Henry VIII** do that makes him a Reformation figure?
b. Summarize How did **John Calvin's** ideas affect life in Geneva?
c. Predict How might William Tyndale's life have been different if he had lived after Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic Church?

Critical Thinking

4. **Comparing and Contrasting** Draw a Venn diagram like the one here. Use it to compare and contrast Luther's and Calvin's ideas about reforming the church.



FOCUS ON WRITING

5. **Finding Key Details** The main idea of this section might be stated, "Unpopular Catholic Church practices led some reformers to start their own churches." Write this main idea in your notebook. What key details in this section support this idea? Write them in your notebook as well.