

Chapter 17.3 Luther Leads the Reformation

1. Setting the Stage

- a. By the 10th c. the Roman Catholic Church had come to dominate life in Northern and Western Europe
- b. Over the centuries people started to criticize them for their worldly possessions, wealth and political power
- c. Actions of one man, that criticism would lead to rebellion

2. Causes of the Reformation

- a. By the 1500s, additional forces weakened the Church
 - i. The Renaissance emphasis on the _____ and the individual challenged _____
 - ii. The printing press spread secular ideas, while some rulers began to challenge the Church's political power

b. Criticism of the Catholic Church

- i. Critics of the Church claimed its leaders were corrupt who spent large amounts of money patronizing the arts, on personal pleasures and fighting wars
 1. Pope Alexander VI for example admitted to fathering several children, while other popes were too worried about pursuing worldly affairs than their spiritual duties

c. Early Calls for Reform

- i. In the late 1300's and early 1400s, John Wycliffe of England and Jan Hus of Bohemia had advocated Church reform
 1. They denied that the pope had the rights to _____ and that the _____ had more authority than Church leaders did
- ii. Many Europeans were now reading religious works and formed their own opinions about the church

What practices of the Catholic Church in the 1500s might have disturbed ordinary churchgoers?

3. Luther Challenges the Church

- a. _____ – a German monk and teacher who taught scripture at the University of Wittenberg – wanted to do was to be a good Christian, but he started a _____ instead

b. The 95 Theses

- i. In 1517, Luther decided to take a public stand against the actions of a friar named _____ who was raising money to rebuild St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome
 1. He was doing this by selling indulgences
 2. _____ – a pardon that released a sinner from performing the penalty that a priest imposed for sins – they were not supposed to affect God's right to judge
 3. Tetzel gave people the impression that by buying indulgences, they could buy their way to _____
- ii. Luther was troubled by this and in response wrote _____ (formal statements) attacking the “_____”
- iii. October 31, 1517, he posted these statements on the door of the castle church in Wittenberg and invited scholars to come debate him
 1. Someone copied his words and took it to a printer and quickly Luther's name became known all over Germany

2. _____ – a movement for religious reform – Luther’s actions began it and it led to the founding of Christian churches that did not accept the pope’s authority

c. Luther’s Teachings

- i. Luther went beyond indulgences and wanted a full reform of the church and his teachings rested on 3 main ideas
 1. People could win _____ only by faith in God’s gift of _____ The Church taught that faith and “good works” were needed for salvation
 2. All Church teachings should be clearly based on the words of the _____. Both the pope and Church traditions were false authorities
 3. All people with faith were _____. Therefore, people did not need priests to interpret the Bible for them

Why was Martin Luther unhappy with the sale of indulgences?

4. The Response to Luther

- a. Luther was astonished at how rapidly his ideas spread and attracted followers because many people had been unhappy with the Church for political and economic reasons

b. The Pope’s Threat

- i. Church officials in Rome viewed Luther simply as a rebellious monk who needed to be punished but as his ideas grew the pope realized he was a serious threat
 1. In an angry reply to Church criticism, he suggested that Christians drive the _____ from the _____ by force
- ii. 520, Pope Leo X issued a decree threatening Luther with excommunication unless he took back his statements
 1. Luther did not and his students at Wittenberg burned the decree in a giant bonfire
 2. Leo _____ Luther

c. The Emperor’s Opposition

- i. Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, a devout Catholic was opposed Luther’s teachings and summoned him to the town of Worms in 1521 to stand trial and recant
 1. Luther refused, so Charles issued an imperial order against Luther
 2. _____ – declared Luther an outlaw and a heretic, that no one empire was to give Luther food or shelter, all his books were to be burned
- ii. _____ disobeyed the emperor and for almost a year he sheltered Luther in one of his castles
- iii. When Luther returned to Wittenberg in 1522 he discovered his practice were already in place
 1. Instead of continuing to reform the Church, Luther and his followers had become a separate religious group – _____

d. The Peasant’s Revolt

- i. 1524 – German peasants, excited by reformers’ talk of _____ demanded an end to serfdom
 1. Bands of angry peasants raided monasteries, pillaging, and burning
 2. Horrified by this Luther urged German princes to show no mercy

3. Princes' armies crushed the revolt, killing as many as 100,000 people
 - a. Feeling betrayed many peasants rejected Luther's religious leadership

e. Germany at War

- i. Many German princes supported Lutheranism – some agreed with his _____ while others supported it for _____
 1. Those princes wanted to seize _____ and assert _____ from Charles V
- ii. In 1529, German princes who remained loyal to the pope agreed to join forces against Luther's idea
 1. Those princes who supported Luther signed a protest against this agreement – they became known as _____
 2. _____ – later this term was applied to Christians who belonged to non-Catholic Churches
- iii. Charles V went to war against the _____ to keep them Catholic and defeated them in 1547 but failed to force them back into the _____
 1. 1555, Charles, weary of fighting, ordered all German princes to assemble in the city of Augsburg
 2. _____ – The princes agreed that each ruler would decide the religion of his state

What in Luther's teachings inspired the peasants to revolt?

5. England becomes Protestant

- a. The Catholic Church faced a new challenge in England – not over religious reasons but for _____ reasons

b. Henry VIII wants a Son

- i. Henry VIII becomes King in 1509 and was a devout Catholic
- ii. 1521 he wrote a stinging attack on Luther and was given the title "_____ " by the pope
- iii. He needed a _____ because his father became king after a long civil war and feared the same thing would happen if he died without a son
 1. Henry and his wife Catherine of Aragon had one living child a girl and no English woman had ever successfully claimed the throne
- iv. By 1527, Catherine was 42 and Henry figured she wasn't going to have any more children so he wanted to divorce her to marry a younger queen
 1. The Church didn't allow divorces so he asked the pope to _____ (set aside) his marriage, but the pope _____
 - a. The pope did not want to _____ powerful nephew, the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V

c. The reformation Parliament

- i. 1529, Henry called Parliament into session and asked it to pass a set of laws that ended the _____ in England – this is known as the _____
- ii. 1533, Henry secretly married Anne Boleyn, who was in her twenties

1. Shortly after Parliament legalized Henry's divorce from Catherine
- iii. 1534, Henry's break from the pope was completed when parliament voted to approve the Act of Supremacy
 1. _____ – called on people to take an oath recognizing the divorce and accepting Henry, not the pope, as the official head of _____

d. Consequences of Henry's Changes

- i. Anne Boleyn gave Henry another girl, _____, and right away she fell out of favor with him
 1. She was charged with treason and imprisoned in the Tower of London and in 1536 she was found guilty and beheaded
- ii. Henry took a 3rd wife, _____ and in 1537 she gave him his son, _____
 1. He married 3 more times but none produced a child
- iii. After Henry's death, all 3 of his children ruled England which created religious turmoil
 1. Edward VI became king at the age of 9 and was too young to rule alone
 - a. His advisors were devout Protestants and they introduced _____ to the English Church
 - b. Edward's reign only lasted 6 years
- iv. _____, the daughter of Catherine of Aragon, took the throne in 1553
 1. She was a devout Catholic who returned the _____ to the rule of the _____
 2. This was met with some resistance and she had many _____ executed
- v. _____, Anne Boleyn's daughter, took the throne after Mary's death

e. Elizabeth Restores Protestantism

- i. Elizabeth I was determined to return her kingdom to Protestantism and in 1559 Parliament followed her wishes and set up the _____, or _____, with Elizabeth as its head – this was the only legal church of England
- ii. She established a state church that moderate Catholics and moderate Protestants might both accept
 1. To please protestants, priests were allowed to marry and could deliver sermons in English
 2. To please Catholics, the Church of England kept some of the trappings of the Catholic service such as rich robes

Why did Henry VIII need either a divorce or an annulment?