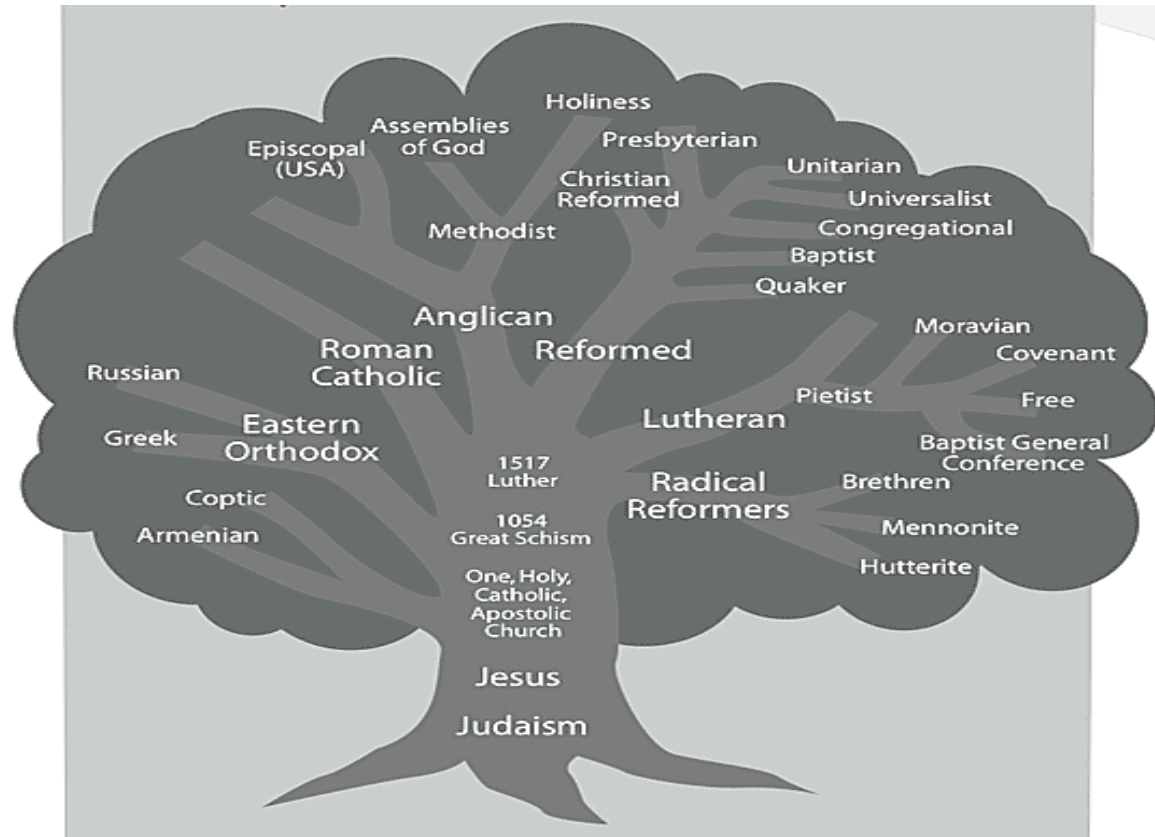


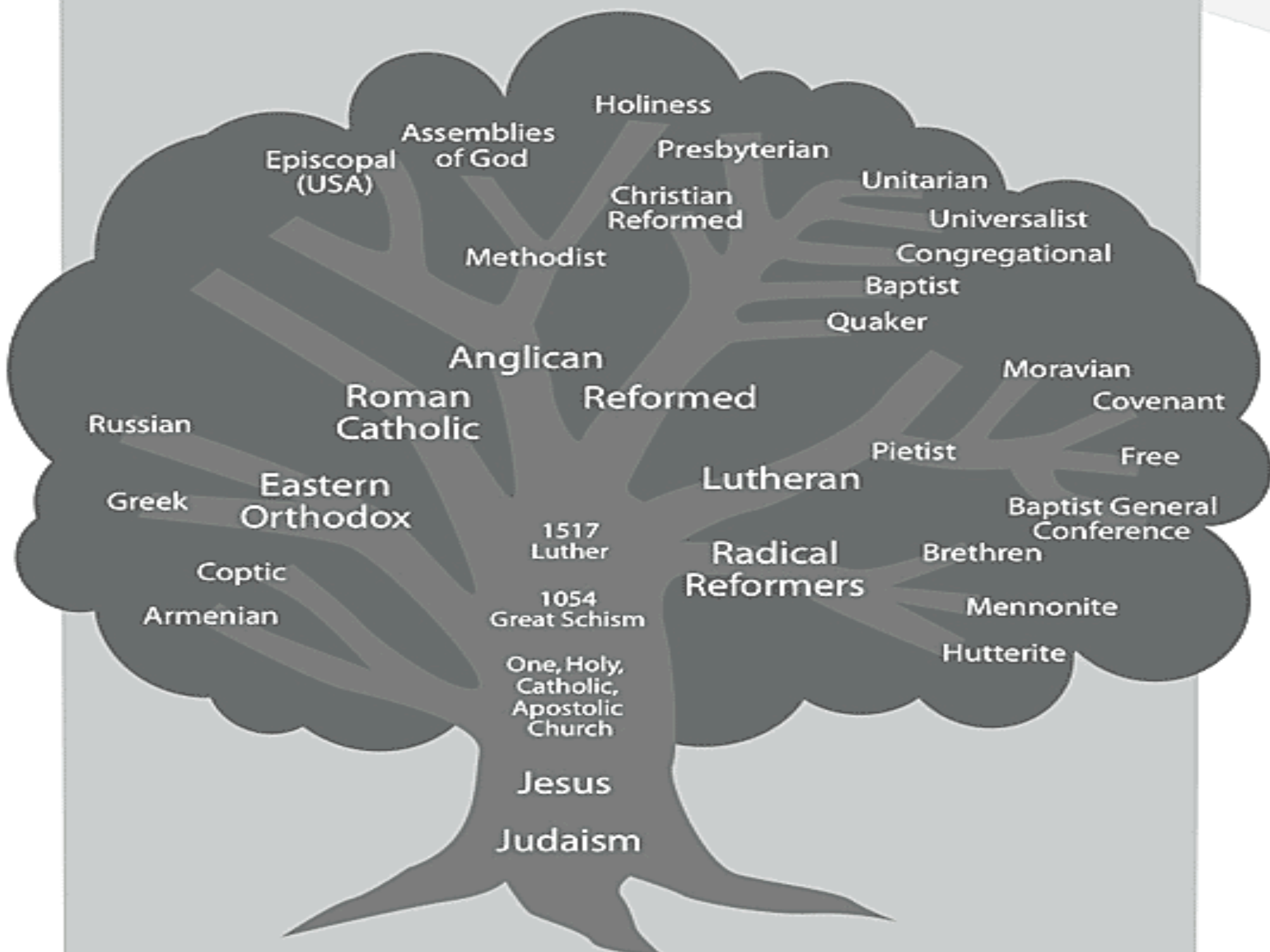
■ Essential Question:

- What caused the Protestant Reformation?
- What were the main beliefs of the Protestant faiths: Lutheranism, Calvinism, & Anglicanism?

■ Warm-Up Q:

- Look at this image: What is the main idea of the Protestant Reformation?





Judaism

Jesus

One, Holy, Catholic, Apostolic Church

1054 Great Schism

1517 Luther

Armenian

Coptic

Greek

Eastern Orthodox

Russian

Roman Catholic

Anglican

Reformed

Methodist

Episcopal (USA)

Assemblies of God

Holiness

Presbyterian

Christian Reformed

Unitarian

Universalist

Congregational

Baptist

Quaker

Moravian

Covenant

Free

Pietist

Lutheran

Baptist General Conference

Radical Reformers

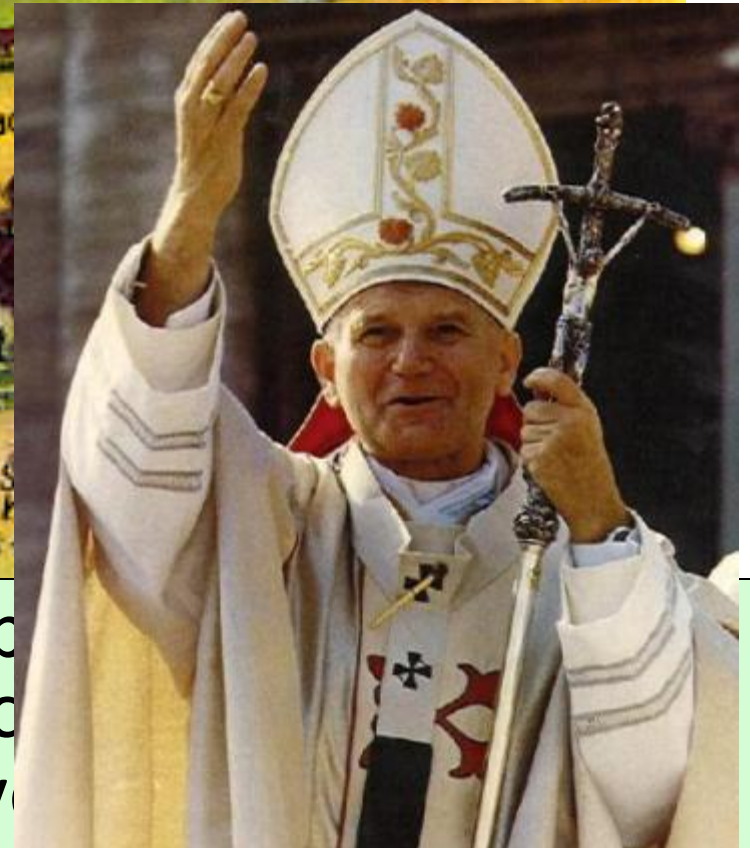
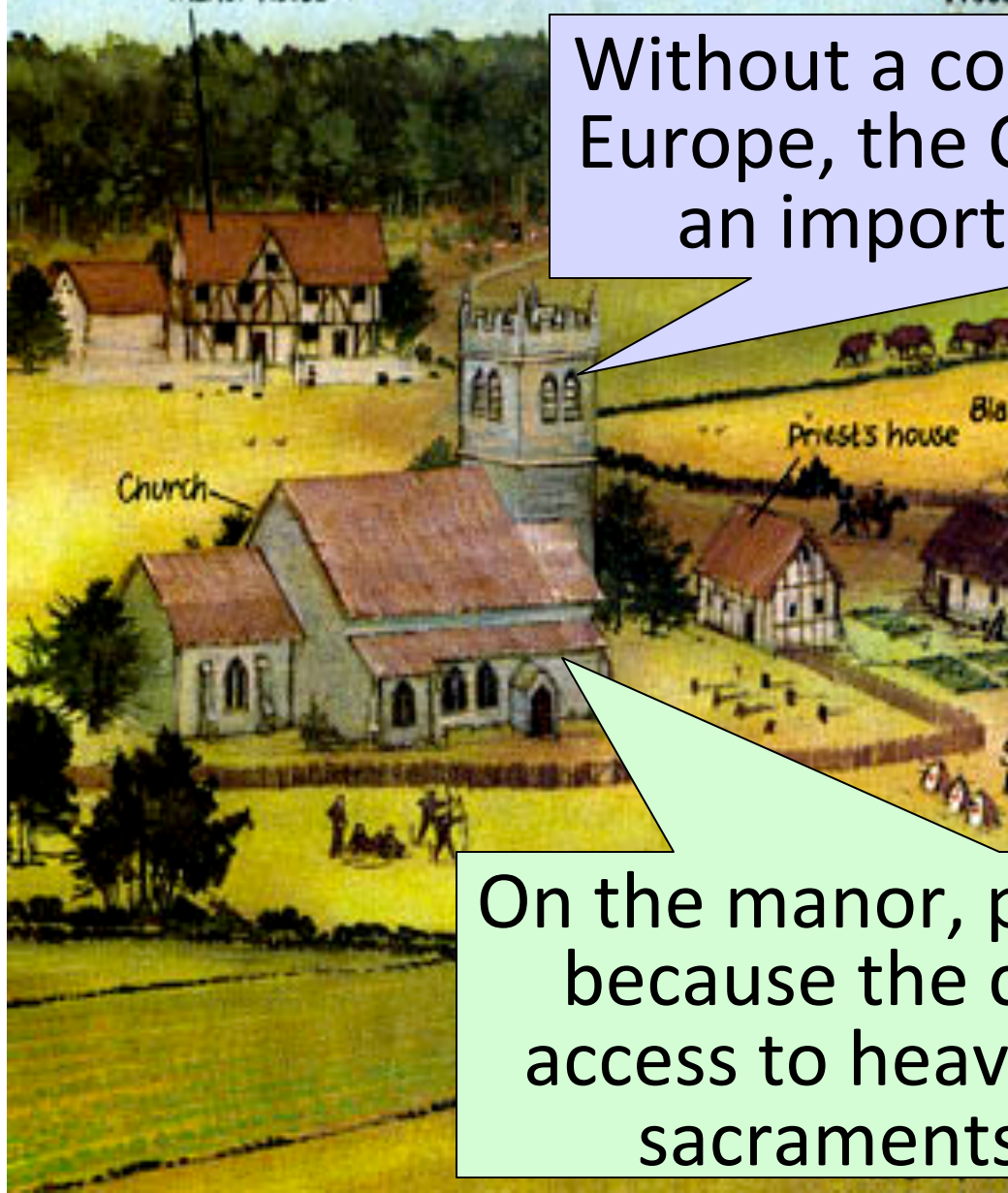
Brethren

Mennonite

Hutterite

During the Middle Ages, the Catholic Church was the dominant religion in Western Europe

Without a common government in Europe, the Catholic Pope became an important political leader



On the manor, people gathered because the church provided access to heavenly sacraments & absolving sins

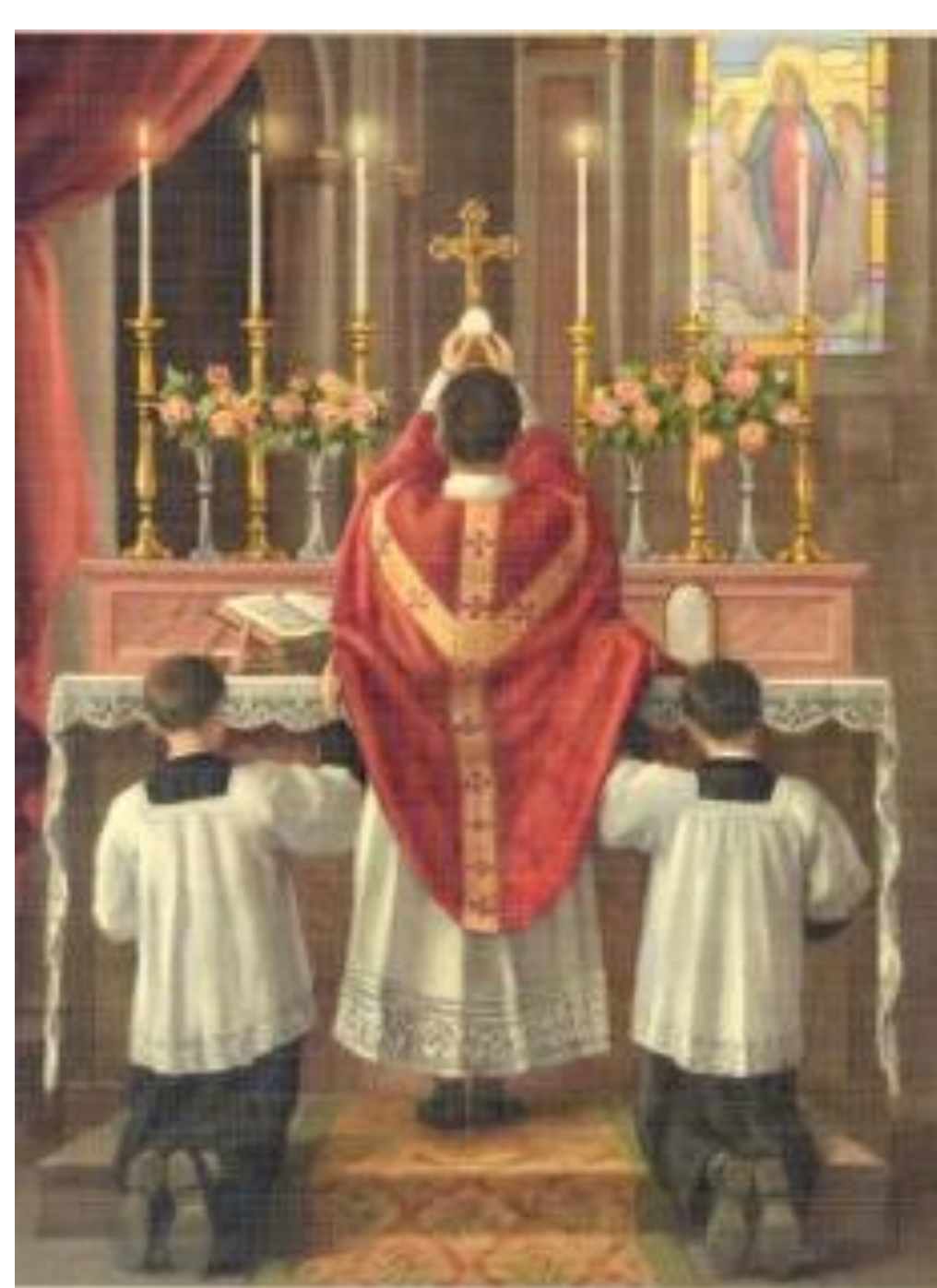
The Catholic Church taught that people could gain access to heaven (called salvation) by having faith in God & doing good works for others



Practices of the Catholic Church

The church taught that Christians could gain more of God's grace through a series of spiritual rituals called the Holy Sacraments

Sacraments included Baptism, Confirmation, Communion, Confession, Marriage, Ordination of Priests, Last Rites for the Dying





But, the church was also growing corrupt

Clergy members took vows of chastity to abstain from sex...but Priests were required to go through

Sometimes, feudal lords would use their influence to have friends or children named as priests

As a result, some clergy members were poorly educated



One of the most corrupt church practices was the selling of indulgences

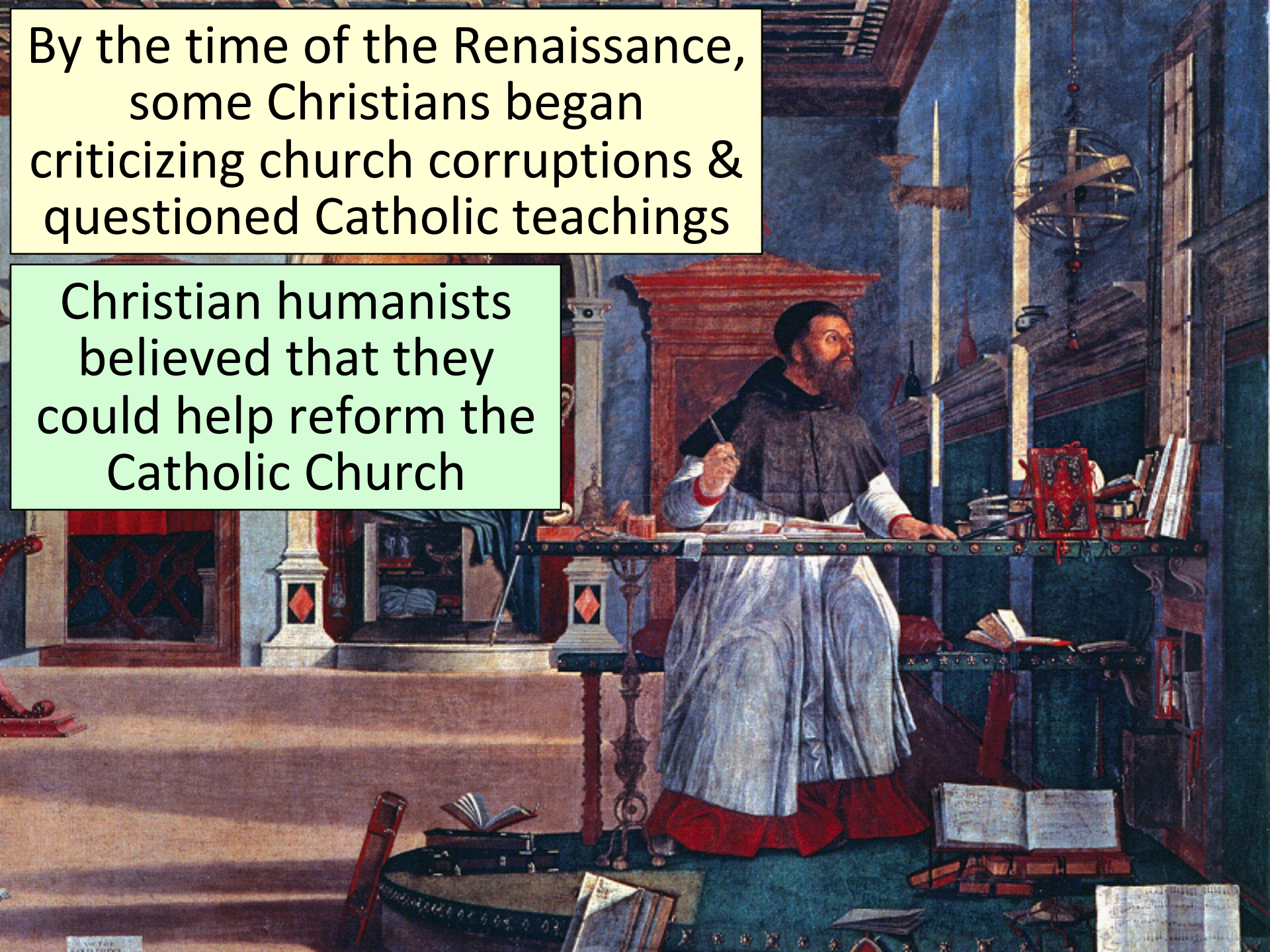
Indulgences began as a way for people to repent for their sins through good works

But rather than requiring good deeds, church leaders began selling indulgence certificates as a way of raising money

These practices went unquestioned during the Middle Ages

By the time of the Renaissance, some Christians began criticizing church corruptions & questioned Catholic teachings

Christian humanists believed that they could help reform the Catholic Church



In the 1300s, Reformers like John Wycliffe & priest Jan Hus attacked corruptions like indulges, said that the Bible (not the Pope) was the ultimate authority on Christianity, & wanted church teachings in the vernacular (local language) not Latin



Catholic leaders responded to these criticisms by executing Wycliffe & Hus



In 1509, Christian humanist Erasmus published *Praise of Folly* which called for an end of corruptions



As a result of Johann Gutenberg's invention of the moveable-type printing press in 1453, Erasmus' book spread throughout Europe & increased calls for church reform

A copyist took five months to produce a single book.



5 months



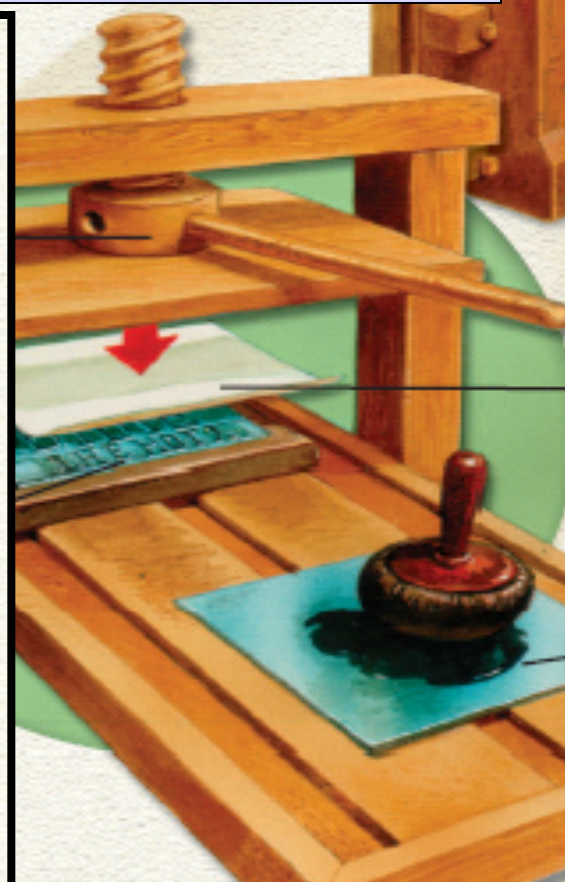
1 book

One man and a printing press could produce 500 books in the same amount of time.

5 months



500 books



Paper Using paper mass-produced by Chinese techniques, rather than vellum (calf or lambskin), made printing books possible.

Ink Oil-based inks from 10th-century Europe worked better on type than tempera ink.



The Protestant Reformation

By the early 1500s, the Catholic Church was in turmoil over the controversy of corruption & its unwillingness to adopt reforms

In Germany, a Catholic monk named Martin Luther became involved in a serious dispute with the Catholic Church

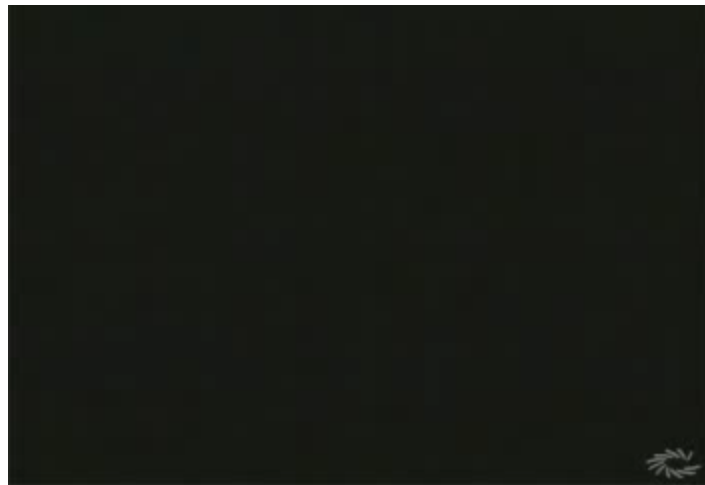


Martin Luther's break from the Catholic Church began the **Protestant Reformation** & inspired a series of new Christian denominations



During the Protestant Reformation, reformers **protested** church corruptions & practices in hopes of **reforming** Christianity

The Protestant Reformation



Martin Luther



As a young boy in Germany, Luther was going to become a lawyer, but after he nearly died in a thunderstorm he vowed to become a Catholic priest

Martin Luther



After studying the Bible as a monk, Martin Luther became a priest & scholar

During his studies of the Bible, Luther became convinced that salvation could not be achieved by good works & sacraments

Instead, Luther was inspired by St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans: "*A person can be made good by having faith in God's mercy*"

Martin Luther



Martin Luther believed that salvation was gained through having faith in God; He called this idea Justification by Faith

Martin Luther was also deeply troubled by the church's selling of indulgences, which he saw as false salvation



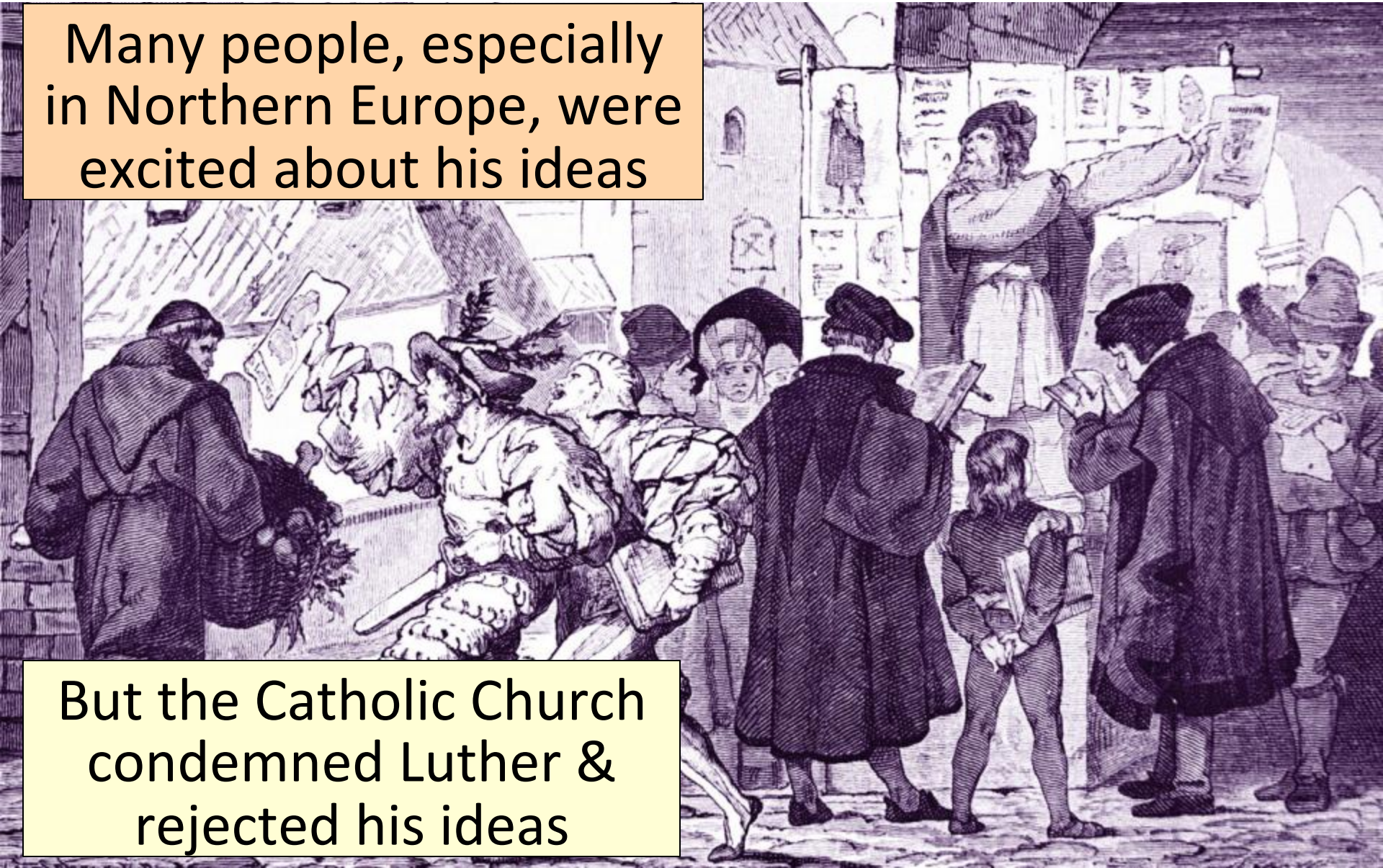
In 1517, Martin Luther wrote a list of arguments against church practices called the “Ninety-Five Theses”

He posted the Ninety-Five Theses on the church door in the town of Wittenberg & welcomed debate of his ideas



The “Ninety-Five Theses” spread quickly through Europe causing an incredible controversy

Many people, especially in Northern Europe, were excited about his ideas

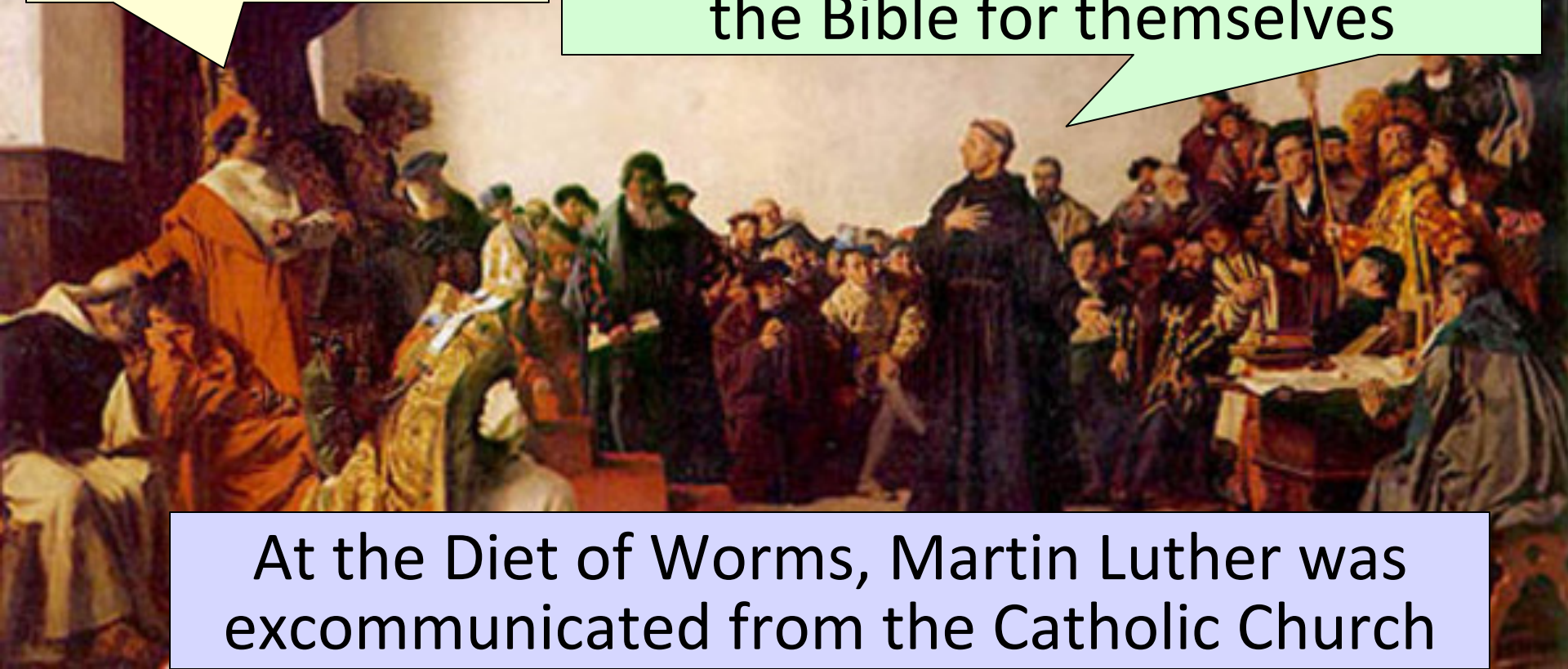


But the Catholic Church condemned Luther & rejected his ideas

In 1521, Luther was called before the Diet of Worms, a meeting of church & political leaders

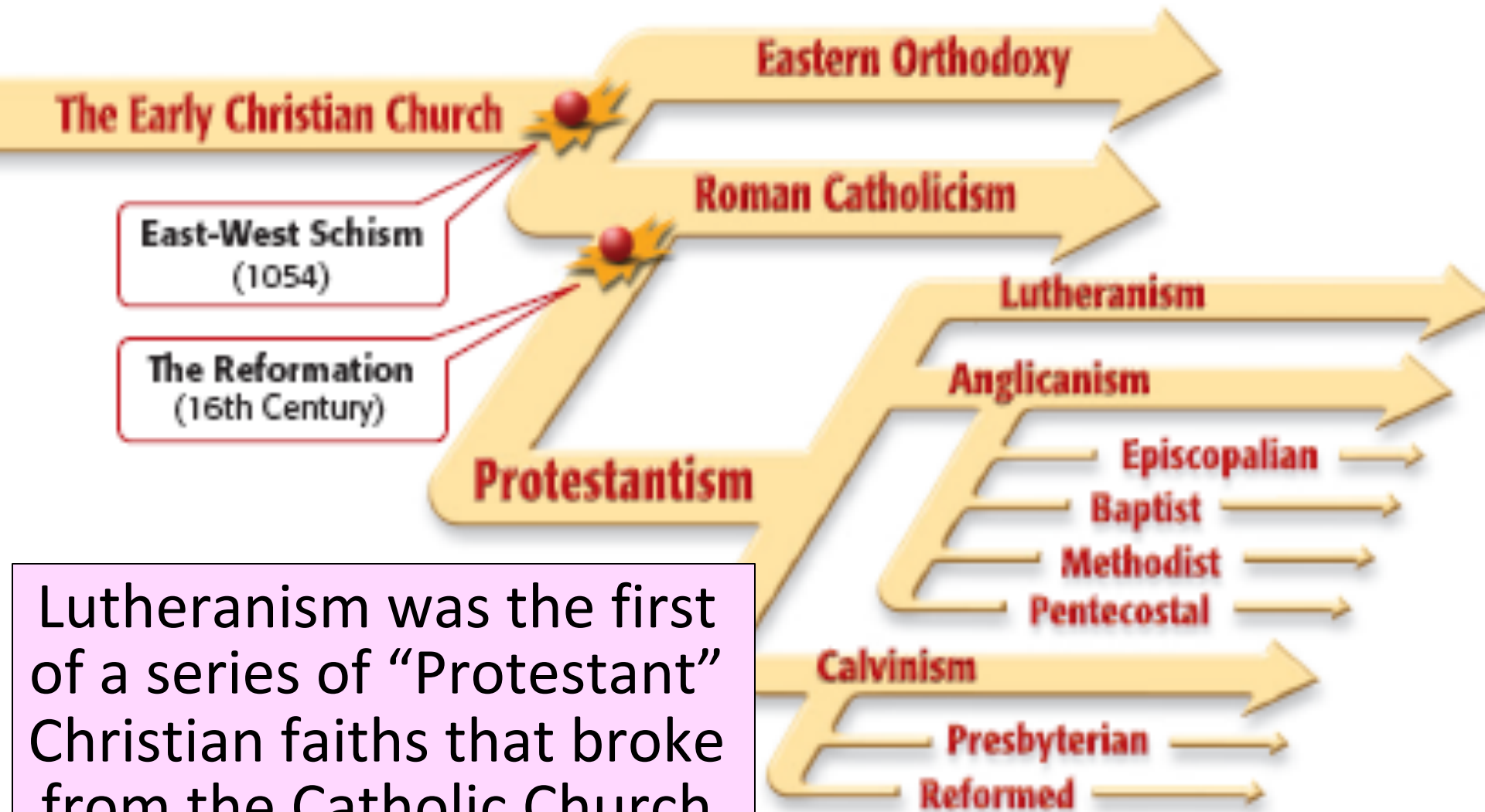
The Church demanded that Luther take back his teachings

Luther refused, argued that the Bible was the only source of religious authority, & encouraged Christians to study the Bible for themselves



At the Diet of Worms, Martin Luther was excommunicated from the Catholic Church

Martin Luther's stand against the Catholic Church led to the formation of a new Christian denomination known as Lutheranism



Lutheranism was the first of a series of "Protestant" Christian faiths that broke from the Catholic Church

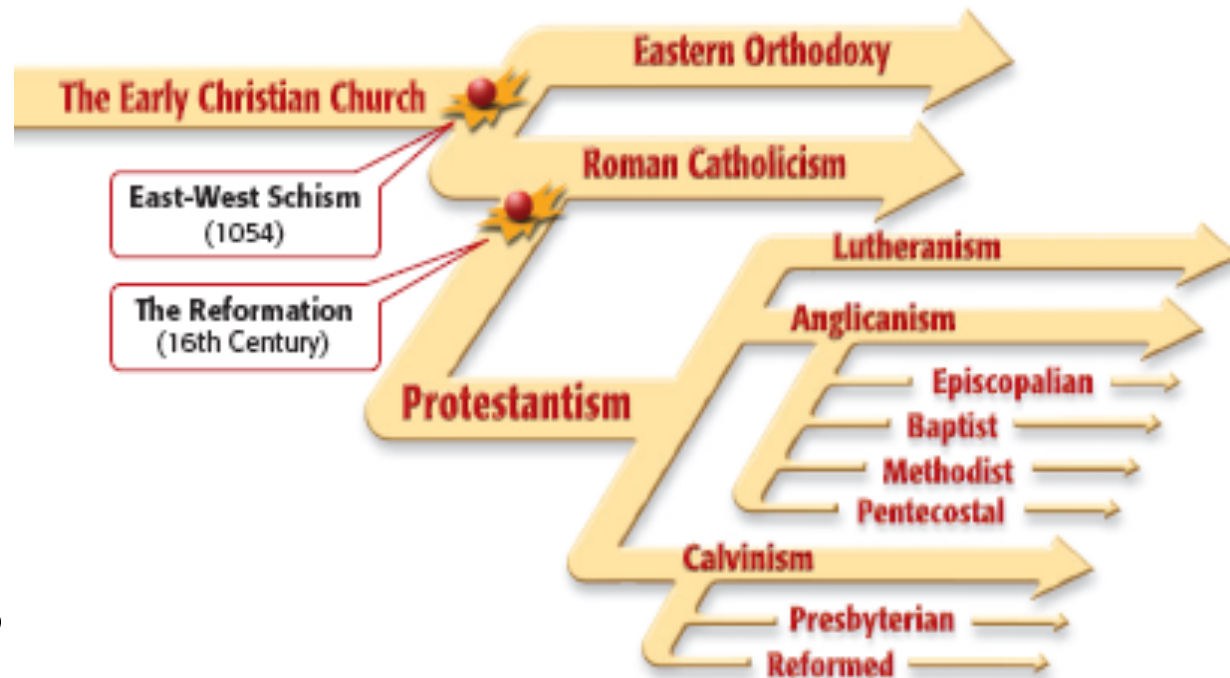
Protestant Faiths

■ What were the main beliefs & practices of the first Protestant faiths: Lutheranism, Calvinism, & Anglicanism?

–As a class, read the chart on Lutheranism, Calvinism, & Anglicanism

–Complete the chart as you read

–Be prepared to discuss your answers



Religious

Leadership

Salvation

Bible

Worship Service

Interpretation of Beliefs



Anglicanism

English monarch
head of the
church

Salvation by faith

Bible is sole
source of
revealed truth

Worship service
based on ritual
and preaching

Interpretation of
Bible varies
and
individuals
interpret the
Bible using
reason and
emotion