**Chapter 15.3-4**

**The Reformation**

1. Problems in the Catholic Church
	1. Church had power over all (including wealth)
	2. Church seen as the only path to get to heaven; need the help of clergy to get there
	3. If you disagree with church- **excommunication** (expelled from church and heaven)
	4. **Indulgences-** pardons issued by the pope that people could buy to reduce a soul’s time in purgatory
	5. Financial corruption and abuse of power leading to the reform movement- **Protestant Reformation**
2. **Martin Luther**
	1. Luther became a monk and professor in Holy Roman Empire (modern Germany)
	2. Saw problems in the church and nailed on church door his **95 Theses** (1517)
		1. Luther spoke out against the selling of indulgences, salvation through church, and power of the pope
		2. Put on trial for his ideas
	3. Luther translated the Bible into German, allowing for ideas to spread quickly without the help of the clergy
	4. Started the Protestant Reformation by creating his own branch of Christianity (Lutheranism)
3. Reformation spreads
	1. Protestants not all united by beliefs
		1. **John Calvin** believed in **predestination**- God chooses who will be saved before birth
		2. Zwingli believed in a Theocracy
	2. Peasant uprisings and wars between Protestants and Catholics in Holy Roman Empire for over 100 years
	3. Pope’s power declined, kings power increased
4. English Reformation
	1. **Henry VIII** wanted a male heir but his wife had a daughter
	2. Asked pope for divorce and pope said no
	3. Split England from the Catholic Church to create his own church in order to grant himself a divorce
	4. **Act of Supremacy** (1534)- required subjects to take oath of loyalty declaring King Henry VIII the supreme head of Church of England
	5. Had six wives, executed two of them
	6. One of his daughters, Catholic Mary, became queen- “bloody Mary”
	7. **Elizabeth I**- Protestant but created religious peace
5. Effects of the Reformation
	1. People followed or fought against Lutheranism
	2. Princes and lords followed Luther so they would not have to follow the pope
	3. **Nationalism**, the devotion to one’s country, became a stronger source of unity that power of the church
	4. 100 years of religious wars between Protestants and Catholics would follow
6. Counter- Reformation
	1. Catholic Church reformed to end corruption
	2. **Council of Trent-** (1545) Addressed the abuses of the church but affirmed major Catholic beliefs
	3. **Jesuits­**- Concentrated on education as a means of combating the Protestant Reformation
	4. **Inquisition**- tried, tortured, and executed those against Catholic beliefs (**heretics**)
		1. First used against Jews and Muslims, later against Protestants
		2. This damaged the image of the Catholic church