

The Reformation

Let's review some Renaissance accomplishments and one that will play a HUGE role in the Reformation...

Changes in the Arts

- **New themes in art like individualism**
- **Writers begin using the vernacular**

Changes in Society

- **Greater availability of books due to printing press**
- **More accurate maps, charts**
- **People began to question authority figures like the king or pope!**

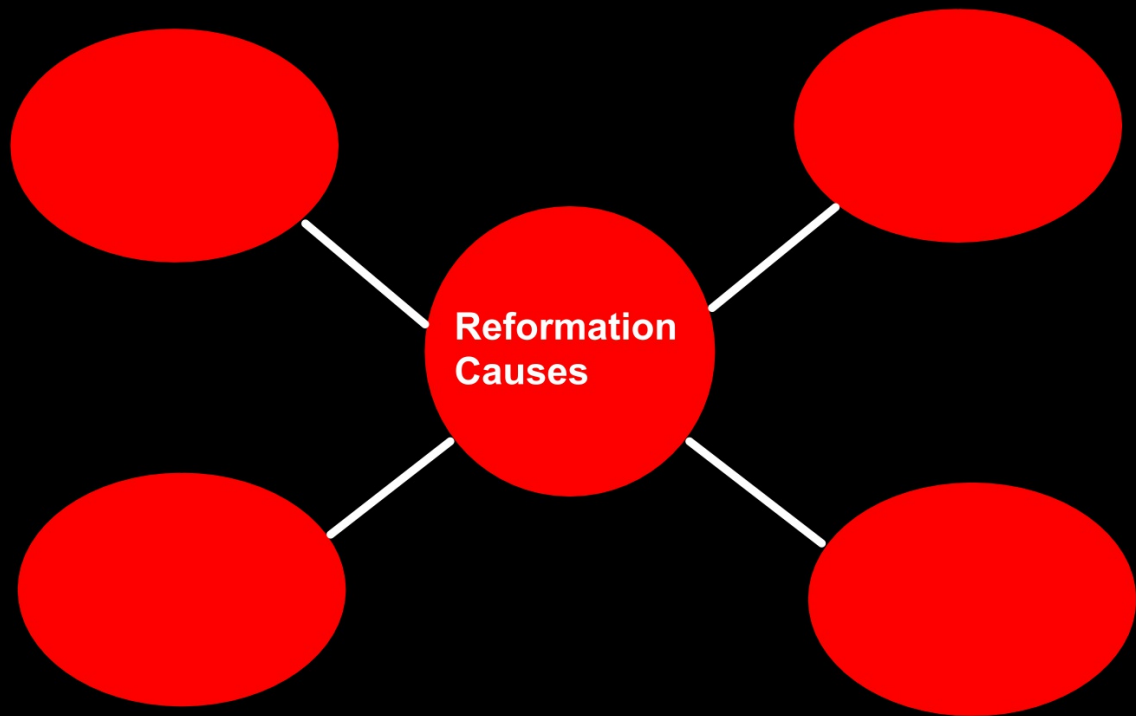
How does Johann Gutenberg's printing press change EVERYTHING???



read p. 484 in the book and brainstorm below...

A large, empty blue rounded rectangle intended for brainstorming.

Bubble Map Organizer for Causes of the Protestant Reformation



Into this changing world comes Martin Luther..

Martin Luther became a monk in 1505, and taught scripture at a German University from 1512 until his death. Luther simply wanted to be a good Christian and help others do the same; **he did NOT want to lead a religious revolution.**

Luther took his first stand against the Church in 1517.

He disapproved of Johann Tetzel who raised money for the church by selling indulgences.

Indulgence = card you could buy that would forgive a particular sin; ppl believed they helped you get to heaven or lessened your time in purgatory.

"As a coin in the coffer rings, a soul from purgatory springs."

I don't remember
Jesus talking about these...



Luther takes action!

Luther wrote the **95 Theses** (or statements) explaining what he thought was wrong with Tetzl, indulgences, and the Catholic Church. He posted them on the door of a church on Oct. 31st, 1517.

Luther wanted to discuss his ideas with ppl; someone took his 95 Theses off the door and to a printing press. Soon his ideas were being read throughout Europe

His ideas included three basic principles (ideas)

- Salvation only through faith in God's ability to forgive**
- Church teachings should only be based on the Bible**
- Christians were equal & didn't need priests to interpret**

The Pope is NOT Pleased!!!

At first the Church just thought Luther was a rebellious monk but then Luther suggested throwing out the pope

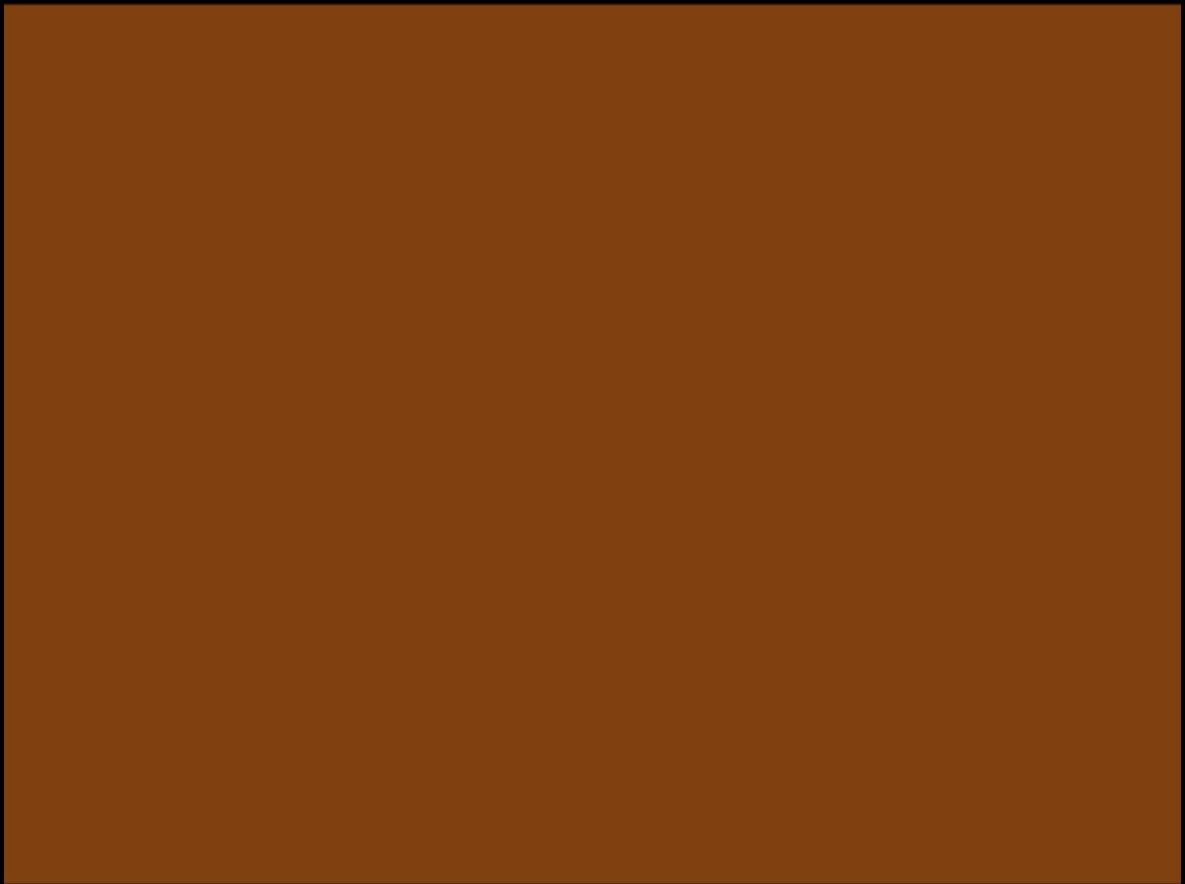
1520-Pope Leo X threatened Luther with excommunication unless Luther was willing to take everything back..

Luther refused, built a bonfire and threw the pope's decree into it...he was later excommunicated..

In order to try and make Luther submit to the church the Holy Roman Emperor (HRE) Charles V put Luther on trial in 1521 in Worms.

Let's see what happened....

Martin Luther at the Diet of Worms



As a result HRE Charles V issued the **Edict of Worms**:

-Declared Luther a heretic & said his books must be burned & no one was allowed to give him shelter

Frederick the Wise, "kidnapped" Luther for his own protection and locked him in his castle. While living there **Luther translated the New Testament into German**

-According to Luther he also received a visit from the devil...

When Luther returned to town he saw his ideas being practiced: priests dressed plainly and now called ministers, services were held in German not Latin, etc.

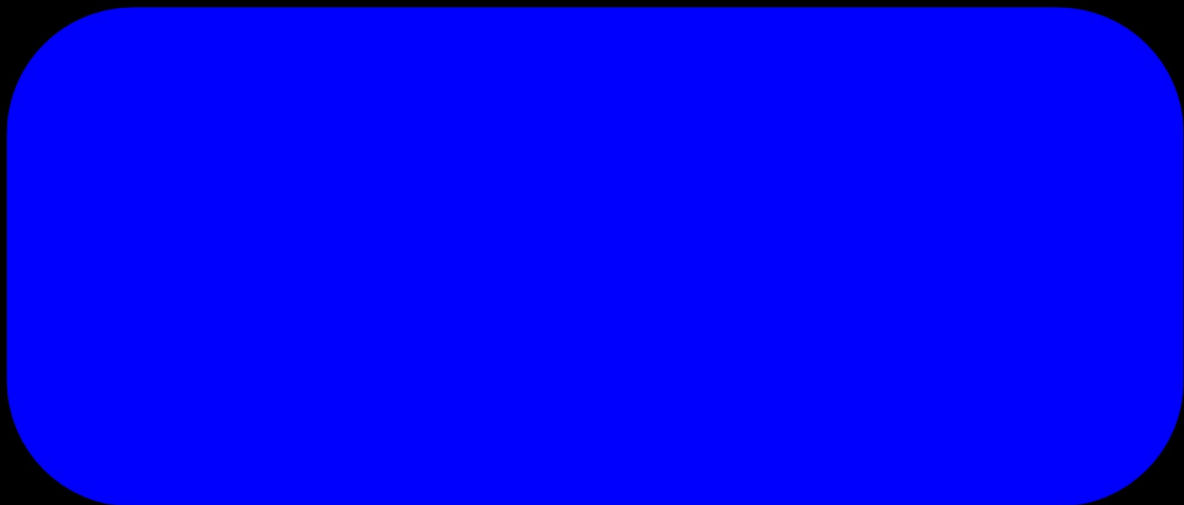
His followers became known as Lutherans



Finally, in 1555 the Peace of Augsburg was issued which declared that your local Prince determined the religion for your region:

- If your Prince is Protestant you must be Protestant**
 - If your Prince is Catholic you must be Catholic**
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How did things change after Luther?



Listen for people, places, and ideas we discussed today