Chapter 13

Reformation and Religious Warfare in the Sixteenth Century
Prelude to Reformation

Christian or Northern Renaissance Humanism

- Christian Humanists
- Desiderius Erasmus
  - Wanted Reform within the Church
The Church in the Renaissance

The Problem of Heresy and Reform

- John Hus
  - Urged the elimination of worldliness and corruption of the clergy
  - Burned at the stake (1415)

The Renaissance Papacy

- Julius II “Warrior Pope” - personally led armies
- Nepotism
- Leo X cardinal at age 13
Church and Religion on the Eve of the Reformation

- Church Corruption
- Meaning of Salvation
- Relics
- Clergy fails to Reform
Martin Luther & the Reformation in Germany

- Law Student
- Becomes a monk
- Doctorate in Theology (1512)
- “Justification by Faith”
- Primacy of the Bible as the sole religious authority
- Johann Tetzel sold Indulgences
Martin Luther

- The Ninety-Five Theses (1517)
- Publications in German
- Standardized German language
- Rejection of church hierarchy, celibacy, confession
The Development of Lutheranism

- Supported by German aristocracy – resentment of Italian hierarchy
- Spread through Germany – particularly north
  - The Elector of Saxony
- Aristocrats determined religion of their region
- The Peasants’ War (1524)
  - Social implications
Germany and the Reformation: Religion and Politics

- Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor
- Distracted by French and Turkish wars
  - Suleiman the Magnificent –1526 Vienna
- Habsburg – Valois Wars over control of Italy
  - Pope Clement VII sides with Francis I
Charles V and Lutheranism

- Diet of Worms – 1521
- Excommunication
- Peace of Augsburg (1555)
  - Division of Christianity acknowledged
The Radical Reformation: The Anabaptists

- Grew out of peasants’ revolt
- Church was a voluntary association of believers
- Adult baptism
- Populist movement
- Separation of Church and State
John Calvin and the Development of Calvinism

- John Calvin
- Spread through Germany, Netherlands, Scotland
- Calvinism: militant form of Protestantism
Tudors and End of War of the Roses

Henry VII
- Battle of Bosworth 1485
- Arthur betrothed to Catherine of Aragon
- Death of Arthur
Quiz

1. Lorenzo the Magnificent
2. Savanarola
3. Bonfire of the Vanities
4. How did art of the Renaissance differ from that of the Middle Ages?
5. Why were the Medici called ‘Godfathers of the Renaissance’?
The Reformation in England

- **Henry VIII**
  - 1521 treatise against Luther
  - bellicose

- Catherine of Aragón (First Wife)
  - Mary

- Henry seeks to dissolve marriage

- Anne Boleyn
  - Elizabeth
Anne Boleyn
The King’s Great Matter

- Leviticus
- Appeal to Papacy for annulment
- Rome occupied and sacked by Charles V
Reformation

- Dissolution of the Monasteries
  - Redistribution of property and wealth
- Act of Supremacy (1534)
- Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury
- Execution of Thomas More
Ann falls from favor

- Execution of Anne Boleyn 1536
  - Elizabeth disinherited
- Jane Seymour 1537
  - Edward VI
Later Wives of Henry

Anne of Cleves 1540
- Holbein
- Cromwell

Catherine Howard
- Beheaded 1542

Catherine Parr 1543
- Act of Succession 1544
Succession after Henry

Edward VI (1553)
Bloody Mary (1558)

- Marriage to Philip II and relations with Spain
- Intended to restore Catholicism to England
- Executions
  - 283 burned at the stake
  - Archbishop Thomas Cranmer
Elizabeth Regina

- Accedes to the throne in 1558 – 1603
- Act of Supremacy
- Act of Uniformity
Scottish Threat

Mary Queen of Scots
- Married to Francis II
- Claim to English throne through father James V who was son of Margaret Tudor

Mary of Guise- French connection
- Wife of James V
- Deposed by Scottish lords

Catholic – Protestant division of country
Mary’s intrigues

- Marriage to Henry, Lord Darnley, grandson of Margaret Tudor
- Plot to kill Darnley
- Mary’s third husband, James, Lord Bothwell
- Mary’s abdication and flight to England in 1567
End of Mary Queen of Scots

- Imprisoned in Fotheringham Castle
- Ridolfi plot
- Babington plot
- Execution in 1587
- Her son James succeeds Elizabeth in 1603
Reign of Elizabeth

- Eighty years war in Netherlands
- Intrigue and suitors
  - Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester
  - Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex
- Armada
- English Renaissance
  - Shakespeare
Tudor England

- Growth of burghers and middle class
  - Social mobility
- Decline of aristocracy and clerics
- Highly centralized government
- Elizabeth wisely kept the country out of expensive wars
English exploration

Sir Francis Drake - Golden Hind
Sir Walter Raleigh - Renaissance man
- Uncovered Babington plot
- Virginia – Roanoke Island
- Beheaded by James I
Succession of James I

- Protestant victory
- End of Tudor dynasty
- Unification of England and Scotland under Stuarts
The Social Impact of the Protestant Reformation

The Family
- Marriage and Sex
- Positive family relationships
- Women’s Roles
  - Women left with few alternatives in Protestantism

Religions Practices and Popular Culture
- Changes in Religious Practices
- Changes in forms of entertainment
The Catholic Reformation

The Society of Jesus

Ignatius of Loyola
- The Spiritual Exercises

Jesuits recognized as a religious order (1540)
- Absolute obedience to the papacy

Three major objectives of Jesuits
- Education crucial to combating Protestantism
- Propagation of Catholic faith among non-Catholics
- Fight Protestantism
Catholics and Protestants in Europe in 1560
A Revived Papacy

- Pope Paul III
  - Reform Commission
  - Recognized Jesuits
  - Council of Trent

- Roman Inquisition (1542)

- Pope Paul IV
  - Index of Forbidden Books
The Council of Trent

- Met intermittently from 1545 – 1563
- Divisions between moderates and conservatives
- Reaffirmed traditional Catholic teachings
  - Scripture and Tradition
  - Faith and Good Works
  - Sacraments
Politics and the Wars of Religion in the Sixteenth Century

The French Wars of Religion

- Huguenots
  - Conversion of the 40 – 50 percent of French nobility

- The Ultra Catholics

- Revolts against the monarchy

- The Politiques

- Henry IV of Navarre
  - Converts to Catholicism
  - Edict of Nantes (1598)
Philip II and the Cause of Militant Catholicism

- Philip II of Spain
- Importance of Catholicism in Spain
- The Holy League
  - Battle of Lepanto (1571)
The Revolt of the Netherlands

- Philip tries to strengthen his control
- Resentment against Philip
- Calvinists
- William of Nassau, Prince of Orange
- United Provinces of the Netherlands (1581)
Malta – A Major Battlefield in the Struggle between Islam and Christianity in the Mediterranean
The England of Elizabeth

- Queen Elizabeth I (1603)
- Act of Supremacy
- Foreign Policy
- Conflict with Spain
- The Spanish Armada (1588)
Discussion Questions

- How did the failings of the Catholic Church lead to the Reformation?
- What were Martin Luther’s complaints against the Church?
- What political reasons lay behind the “Wars of Religion?”
- How and why did Henry VIII break away from Rome?
- What social impact did the Reformation have?
- How did the Catholic Church react to the Reformation? Was it effective?
- What troubles did Philip II of Spain have to confront during his reign and how successful was he in dealing with them?
Web Links

The Reformation
Project Wittenberg – Martin Luther
CCEL – John Calvin
Le Poulet Gauche
Tudor History
BBC – The Spanish Armada
History Learning Site – The Counter Reformation