

# Terms, People, and Places

- Indulgences
- 95 Theses
- Martin Luther
- Peace of Augsburg
- Council of Trent
- Henry VIII
- Act of Supremacy (1534)
- John Calvin
- Predestination
- Theocracy

# Lesson Objectives:

- Summarize the factors that encouraged the Protestant Reformation.
- Analyze Martin Luther's role in shaping the Protestant Reformation.
- Explain the teachings and impact of Martin Luther & John Calvin

# Summary

## “The Protestant Reformation”

During the same era as the Renaissance, the Protestant Reformation reshaped European civilization.

Reformers like Martin Luther and John Calvin challenged church corruption and eventually broke away from the Roman Catholic Church entirely.

The Protestant Reformation was a 16th-century religious, political, intellectual, and cultural **revolution** that sought to **change** or **remake** the Catholic Church. In northern and central Europe, **reformers** like Martin Luther and John Calvin **protested** and **challenged** Church authority.

**CHAPTER**  
**13**  
**SECTION 3**
**Section Summary**
**THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION**
**READING CHECK**

 Who was John Calvin?
   
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 \_\_\_\_\_
   
 \_\_\_\_\_

**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *doctrine* mean in the underlined sentence? The word comes from a Latin word that means “teaching” or “instruction.” Use the word’s origin to help you figure out what *doctrine* means.

**READING SKILL**

**Identify Main Ideas** What was one of the main beliefs at the heart of Luther’s doctrines?

  
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In the 1500s, the Renaissance in northern Europe sparked a religious upheaval that affected Christians at all levels of society. This movement is known as the Protestant Reformation. In the late Middle Ages, the Catholic Church had become caught up in worldly affairs. Popes led lavish lives and hired artists to enhance churches. To finance such projects, the Church increased fees for services. Many Christians protested such acts. They also questioned why the Church in distant Rome should have power over their lives.

In 1517, protests against Church abuses turned into a revolt. A German monk named **Martin Luther** triggered it over an event in **Wittenberg**, Germany. There, a priest sold **indulgences** to Christians to raise money to rebuild St. Peter’s Cathedral in Rome. To Luther, the priest’s actions were the final outrage. He wrote 95 Theses, or arguments, against indulgences. He said that they had no biblical basis, that the pope did not have the authority to release souls from purgatory, and that Christians could be saved only through faith. Throughout Europe, Luther’s 95 Theses stirred furious debate. The new Holy Roman emperor, **Charles V**, summoned Luther to the **diet**, or assembly, at the city of Worms. Luther refused to change his views. Thousands hailed Luther as a hero and renounced the authority of the pope. At the heart of Luther’s doctrines were several beliefs, including the idea that all Christians have equal access to God through faith and the Bible. Printing presses spread Luther’s writings and ideas throughout Germany and Scandinavia. By 1530, Luther’s many followers were using a new name, “Protestants,” for those who “protested” papal authority.

In Switzerland, the reformer **John Calvin** also challenged the Catholic Church. Calvin shared many of Luther’s beliefs, but also preached **predestination**. Protestants in **Geneva** asked Calvin to lead them. In keeping with his teachings, Calvin set up a **theocracy**. Reformers from all over Europe visited Geneva and then returned home to spread Calvin’s ideas. This new challenge to the Roman Catholic Church set off fierce wars of religion across Europe. In the 1600s, English Calvinists sailed to America to escape persecution.

**Review Questions**

1. What factors encouraged the Protestant Reformation?

 \_\_\_\_\_
   
 \_\_\_\_\_

2. What arguments did Martin Luther make against indulgences in the 95 Theses?

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 \_\_\_\_\_

## CHAPTER

## 13

## SECTION 4

## Section Summary

## REFORMATION IDEAS SPREAD

## READING CHECK

What happened at the Council of Trent?

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## VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *rigorous* mean in the underlined sentence? What clues can you find in nearby words? Circle the words in the sentence that could help you figure out what *rigorous* means.

## READING SKILL

**Identify Main Ideas** How did Elizabeth restore unity to England?

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As the Reformation continued, hundreds of new Protestant sects arose, influencing Protestant thinking in many countries. In England, the break with the Catholic Church came from **Henry VIII**. He and his wife, Catherine of Aragon, had one child, **Mary Tudor**. Henry wanted to divorce Catherine and marry another woman whom he hoped would bear him a male heir. However, the pope refused to annul Henry's marriage. Furious, Henry had Parliament pass laws to take the English church from the pope's control. Henry appointed **Thomas Cranmer** archbishop of the new English church. Cranmer annulled the king's marriage. In 1534, Parliament passed the Act of Supremacy, making Henry the head of the Church of England.

Many Catholics, including Sir Thomas More, refused to accept the Act of Supremacy and were executed. The Catholic Church later **canonized** More for his stand against Henry. When Henry died in 1547, his son Edward VI inherited the throne. Under Edward, Parliament passed laws bringing more Protestant reforms to England. When Edward died, his half-sister Mary Tudor, a Catholic, became queen. She wanted to return England to the Catholic faith. Hundreds of English Protestants were burned at the stake.

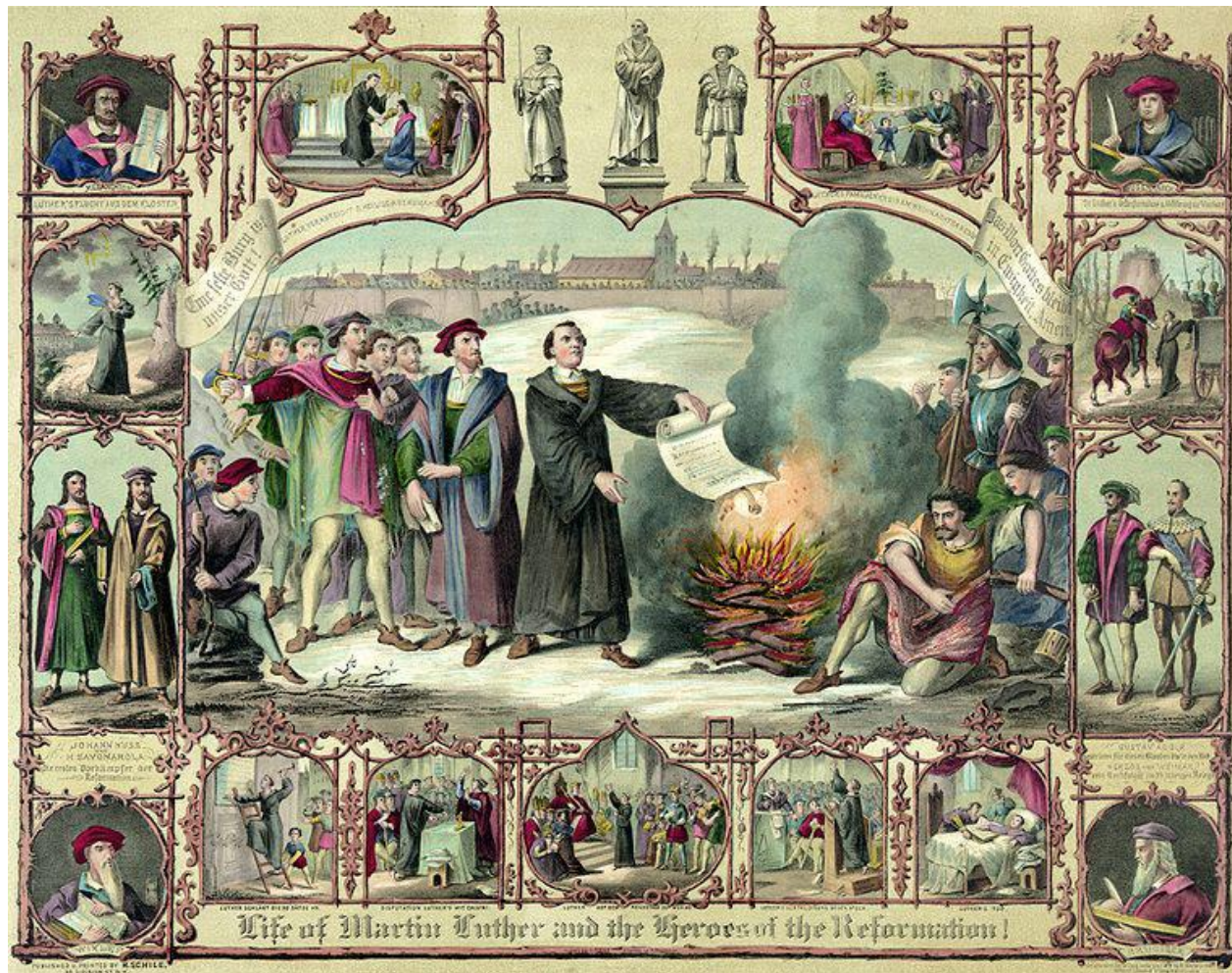
On Mary's death in 1558, the throne passed to her half-sister, **Elizabeth**. She made reforms that became known as the Elizabethan settlement—a **compromise** between Protestant and Catholic practices. Elizabeth restored unity to England; she kept many Catholic traditions, but made England a Protestant nation.

As the Protestant Reformation swept northern Europe, the Catholic Church began a Counter Reformation. The pope's **Council of Trent** reaffirmed Catholic beliefs that Protestants had challenged. **Ignatius of Loyola** founded a new religious order, the Jesuits. They followed a rigorous program of strict discipline, thorough religious training, and absolute obedience to the Church. **Teresa of Avila** established her own order of nuns dedicated to prayer and meditation. Both Catholics and Protestants fostered intolerance, and persecuted radical sects. Innocent people were executed for witchcraft. In Venice, Jews were pressured to convert and forced to live in a separate part of the city called the **ghetto**.

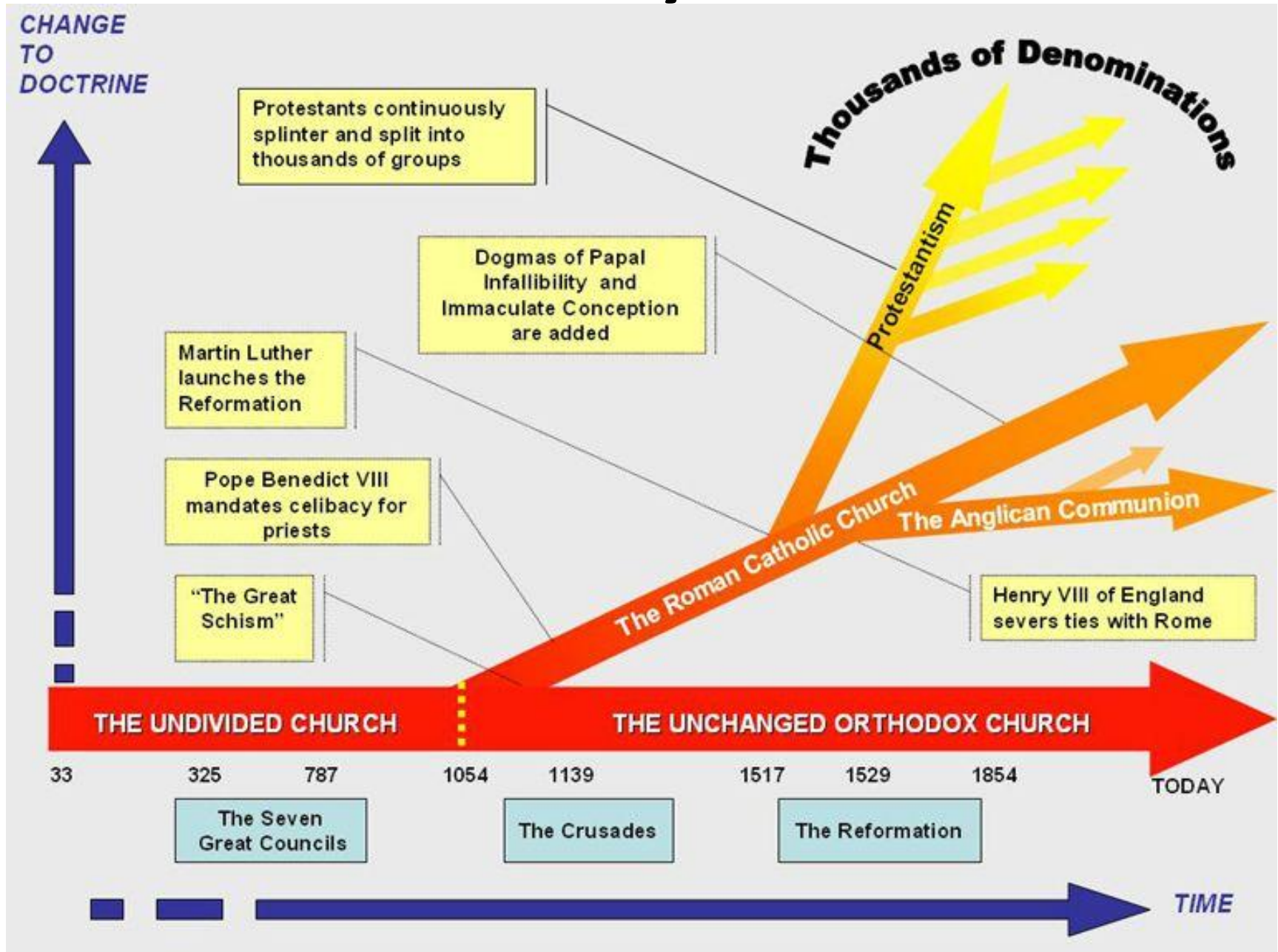
## Review Questions

1. What caused Henry VIII to break with the Catholic Church and establish the Church of England?
- 
- 
2. How did many Catholics in England respond to the Act of Supremacy?
- 
-

# Aim #19: How did the Protestant Reformation change Europe?



# Christianity Timeline



**Directions:** Read the timeline below, then respond to the questions.

## 1st-4th Century

30	<i>Jesus Crucified</i>	Jesus is crucified. <b>Missionaries</b> like Paul begin to spread Christianity throughout Europe.
64	<i>Persecution of Christians</i>	Christianity is not accepted in the Roman Empire. Christians are tortured and killed through crucifixion, stoning, and burning at the stake and become <b>martyrs</b> .
313	<i>Edict of Milan</i>	The <b>persecution</b> of Christians ends when Emperor Constantine grants <b>religious freedom</b> to everyone in the Roman empire.
380	<i>Christianity is the Official Religion</i>	Emperor Theodosius makes Christianity the <b>official religion</b> of the Roman Empire.

**1. In the 1st century, what problems did Christians experience? How did the perception of Christianity change around the 4th century?**

## 11th-15th Century

1054	<i>East-West Schism</i>	The Church split into the <b>Western Catholic Church</b> and the <b>Eastern Orthodox Church</b> .
1096-1290s	<i>The Crusades</i>	The Western Catholic Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church temporarily join forces to fight against the Muslims during the <b>Crusades</b> .
1380s	<i>John Wycliff Challenges the Church</i>	John Wycliff attacks the Church through writings and sermons. He encourages people to read and interpret the Bible for themselves instead of believing whatever the Church told them.
1378-1417	<i>Western Schism</i>	Several men simultaneously claim to be the <b>Pope</b> of the Catholic Church. The schism split the whole Western Christian world into opposing camps.
1400s	<i>Jan Hus Challenges the Church</i>	Hus supports John Wycliffe's ideas. The Church calls him a <b>heretic</b> , or a disbeliever who holds views that go against the Church. The Church burns him at the stake for his views.

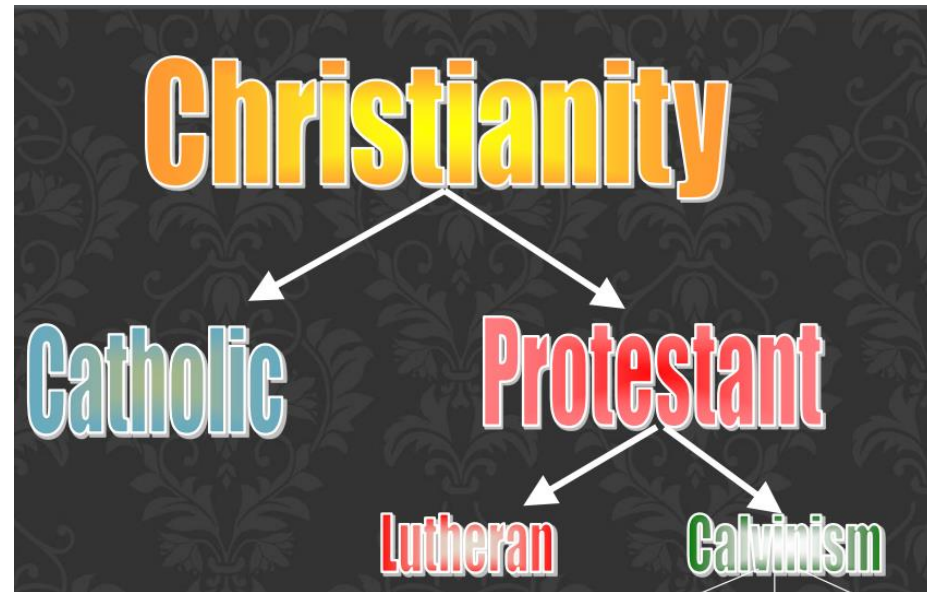
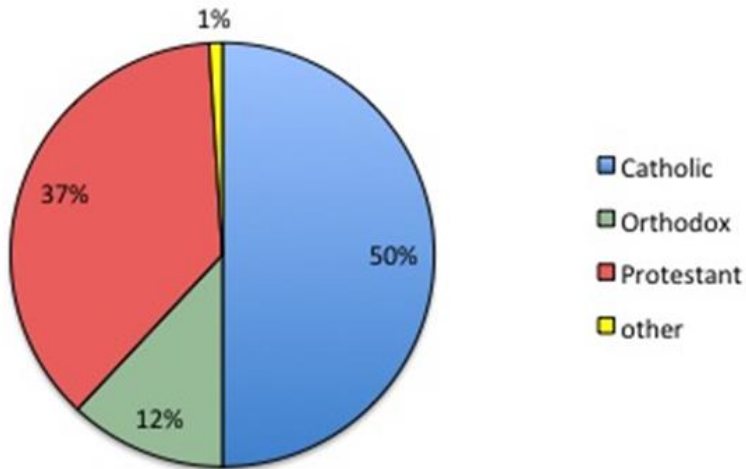
**2. What problems did the Church experience from the 11th century to the 15th century?**

**3. Who are John Wycliff and Jan Hus?**

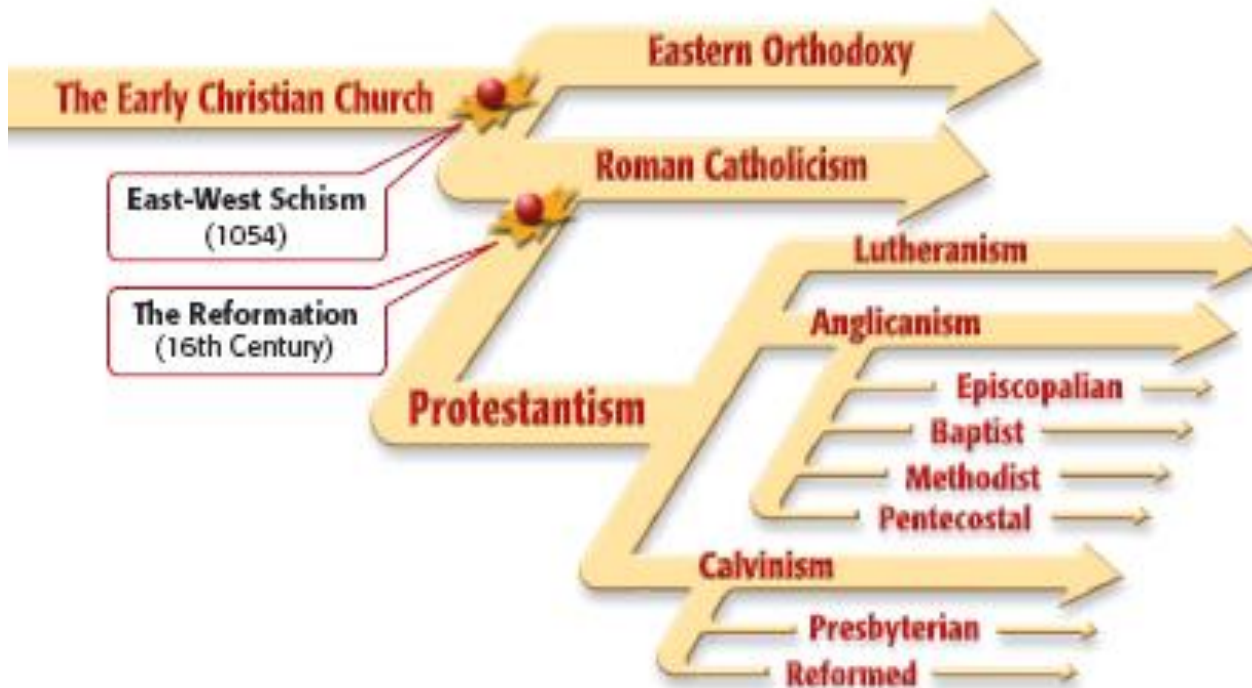
**4. What did the Church do to Jan Hus? Why?**



## Global Christianity



## The Division of Christianity



# Causes

- Church corruption/abuse
  - \$ & power hungry
  - Selling **indulgences**
- Humanists
  - question Church's authority
  - focus on human reason
- Printing press



# What were the causes of the Protestant Reformation?

**Directions:** Read the excerpt below, then respond to the questions.

## Cause and Effect

### Church Abuses

As the Church fought for political power and economic strength, ordinary people believed the Church was becoming too **secular**, or “worldly” and non-religious. At the same time, poor churchgoers noticed that the Church increased fees for marriages and baptisms. Additionally, the Church **sold indulgences**. Indulgences were pieces of paper issued by the Catholic Church that forgave sins. By purchasing indulgences a person could reduce the amount of time their soul had to spend in a place called purgatory before being admitted into heaven. Purgatory, according to Catholics at the time, is a place where souls that are not destined to go to hell have to wait a certain amount of time before they were let into heaven. Buying indulgences decreased the amount of time. This implied that the rich could buy their way into heaven while the poor could not if they were unable to pay for indulgences. Finally, many people did not understand the speeches given by priests or the sections of the Bible that they read at church services because they were in Latin. Latin was a language that was only spoken by the very well educated and the clergy. As a result, ordinary people did not know very much about Christianity or the Bible themselves.



The Pope depicted as the Antichrist, signing and selling indulgences, from Luther's 1521 *Passional Christi und Antichristi*, by Lucas Cranach the Elder. This woodcut print was copied using a printing press and distributed.

1. **Identify four church abuses.**
2. **Make a prediction: How might these abuses have led to the Protestant Reformation, or a revolution to change the Church?**

# What were the causes of the Protestant Reformation?

## Humanism

**Humanism, during the Renaissance, was the study of Greek and Roman language and literature to educate one's self and improve one's reasoning.** Through the examination of ancient texts, Humanists discovered philosophies of the Greeks and Romans that came before the start of Christianity and emphasized the importance of people over gods. They also discovered some errors in Latin versions of the Bible that the Church used based on earlier Greek versions. Humanists disliked the manner in which the Church controlled what people were able to study, repressed what people were able to publish, and limited the ideas people could discuss. **Humanism** led people to question Church authority. Many Europeans decided to place their faith in **human reason**, rather than accepting whatever authorities said was true. In this case, theologians and others challenged the Church and publicly announced their disapproval of the Church's actions. The recent invention of the **printing press** helped spread awareness of their **disapproval** of the Church.

2. What is humanism?

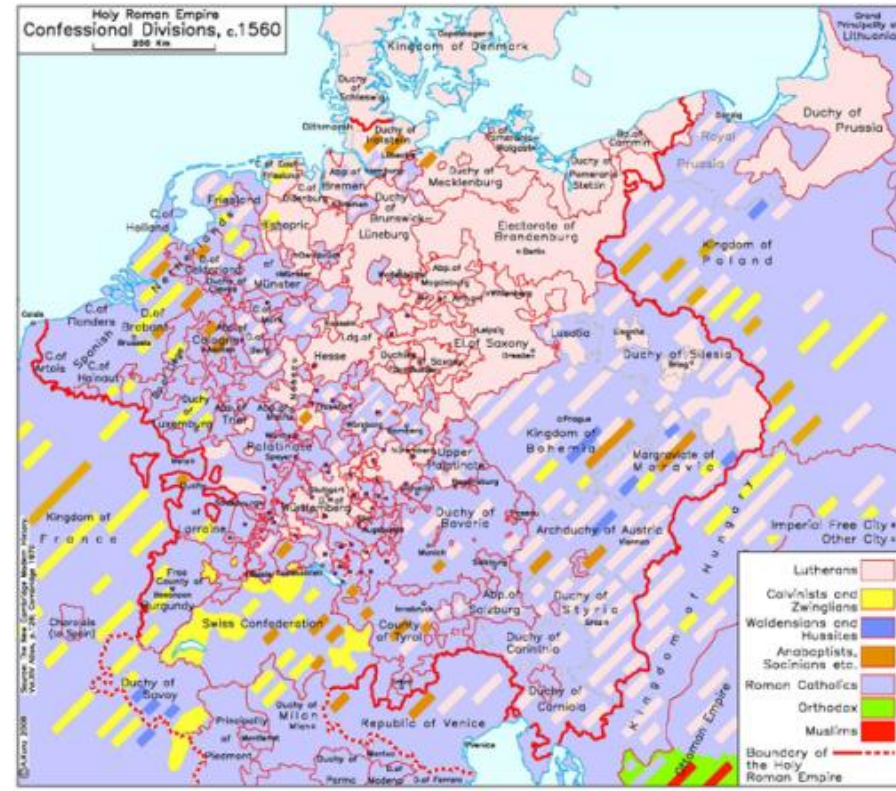
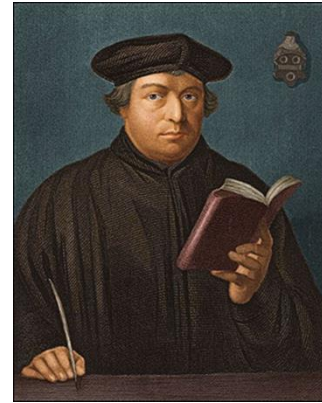
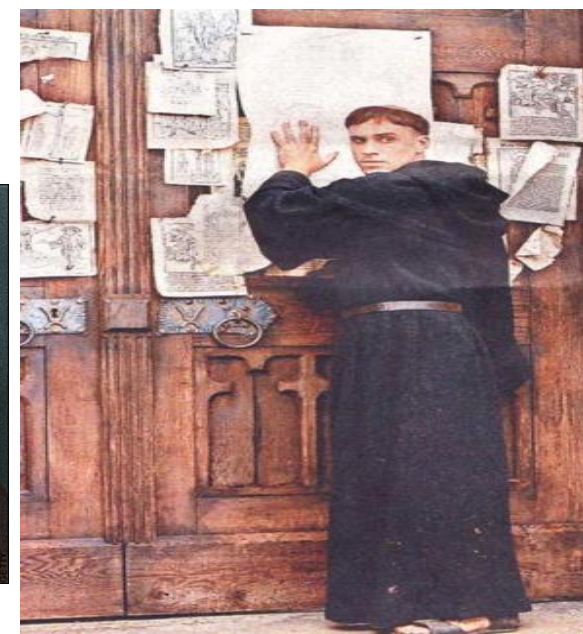
3. **Make a prediction: How might humanism have led to the Protestant Reformation, or a revolution to change the Church?**

4. **What effect did the printing press have on humanist ideas?**

“The Roman Church has become the most licentious [sinful] den of thieves.... They err who ascribe to thee the right of, interpreting Scripture, for under cover of thy name they seek to set up their own wickedness in the Church, and, alas, through them Satan has already made much headway under thy predecessors. In short, believe none who exalt thee, believe those who humble the

-Martin Luther, 1520

# Martin Luther



- 1517, **Ninety-Five Theses**
- beliefs
  - all Christians -equal access to god
  - heaven only through faith
  - Bible is final authority (through each individual's interpretation)
  - Banned indulgences
- 1521, Excommunicated
- Supported by German princes
  - 1555, **Peace of Augsburg**

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



# Who was Martin Luther? What impact did his ideas have on political and religious unity in Europe?

Watch [History 101: The Protestant Reformation](#).

Martin Luther was a German monk and religious **reformer** who is credited for sparking the **Protestant Reformation** in the 16th century.

Martin Luther was born into a world dominated by the Catholic Church, which held spiritual and political authority over all the nations of Europe. Martin Luther vowed to become a monk and devote his life to the Church's promise of **salvation** [saving a soul from hell]. After Martin Luther entered the **monastery**, he started to doubt that the Church could offer him salvation. During a visit to Rome, the center of the Catholic Church, he found corruption and a lack of spirituality. Luther realized that many of the things he believed about the Church were not true. As time progressed, he encountered more examples of his

## 1. Why did Martin Luther begin to doubt the Church?



# Who was Martin Luther? What impact did his ideas have on political and religious unity in Europe?

In 1516, Johann Tetzel, a Dominican friar and papal commissioner for **indulgences**, was sent to Germany by the Roman Catholic Church to sell indulgences to raise money to rebuild St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. Indulgences were pieces of paper issued by the Catholic Church that forgave sins so one's soul could quickly go to heaven when they died. Indulgences implied that the rich could buy their way into heaven while the poor could not if they were unable to pay for indulgences. Upon hearing the news that Tetzel was preaching that people could be forgiven by paying for indulgences, Luther was deeply troubled and irritated. In response to the sale of indulgences, on October 31, 1517, Luther drafted a set of propositions and questions as an academic debate on indulgences at the university in Wittenberg. This document became known as the **95 Theses**. Some historians note that he nailed these 95 Theses to the door of the All Saints' Church in Wittenberg. Luther also sent the 95 Theses to Johann Tetzel's superior, Archbishop Albert of Mainz, and requested that the Archbishop stop Tetzel's preaching and selling of indulgences. Luther circulated these ideas by sending copies to his friends. The spread of his ideas about indulgences benefitted from a revolutionary technology: the printing press. The printing press allowed for quicker production of text, like books and pamphlets, as well as the ability to duplicate in the thousands. A single pamphlet would be carried from one town to another, where it could be further duplicated. Within three months, Luther's 95 Theses had spread through Europe.



Painting by Wilhelm Ferdinand Pauwels depicting Luther posting his 95 Theses in 1517, painted between 1862 and 1872.

- 2. What are indulgences? Why were indulgences collected?**
- 3. How did Martin Luther feel about indulgences? Why?**
- 4. How did Martin Luther respond the selling of indulgences?**
- 5. What were the 95 Theses?**
- 6. What technology allowed the 95 Theses to spread through Europe so quickly?**

# Who was Martin Luther? What impact did his ideas have on political and religious unity in Europe?

The Church was not pleased about the quick circulation of Luther's beliefs and his **defiance** of the Church. In response, by October 1518, at a meeting with Cardinal Thomas Cajetan in Augsburg, Martin Luther was ordered to **recant** his 95 Theses by the authority of the pope. Luther refused to recant his ideas unless **biblical scripture** proved him wrong. He did not stop there. He also stated that he didn't believe the pope had the authority to interpret scripture [holy writing]. Throughout 1519, Luther continued to lecture and write in Wittenberg and spread his ideas. In June and July of that year, he publicly declared that the Bible did not give the pope the exclusive right to interpret scripture. This direct attack on the authority of the **papacy** illustrated that Luther was invested in challenging the authority of the Church and the control it had over how people thought. In January 1521, Martin Luther was officially excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church. Excommunication meant that Luther was not allowed to participate in the sacraments and services of the Catholic Church, which according to the Church, would condemn his soul to hell when he died.

**7. How did the Church respond to Martin Luther's beliefs?**

**8. What were Martin Luther's views about the Bible?**

**9. What did the Church do to Martin Luther in 1521? Why?**

On May 8, 1521, the Catholic Church released the **Edict of Worms**. Worms is a city in Germany. The Edict declared Luther an outlaw and "convicted **heretic**," **censored** Luther by **banning** his literature, and required his arrest. The Edict also made it a crime for anyone in Germany to give Luther food or shelter. Lastly, it permitted anyone to kill Luther without legal punishment. Friends helped him hide out at the Wartburg Castle in Germany. While in seclusion, he translated the New Testament into the German language to give ordinary people the opportunity to read the Bible without having to rely on the Church's interpretation.

**10. What is the Edict of Worms?**

**11. What effect did the Edict of Worms have on the life of Martin Luther?**

**12. What did Martin Luther do when he was in seclusion? Why did he do this?**

Martin Luther returned to Wittenberg Castle Church, in Eisenach, in May 1522. Miraculously, he was able to avoid capture and organized a new church, the **Lutheran Church**. He gained many followers and was supported by German princes. The spread of his ideas and the start of his Lutheran Church **fractured** the Roman Catholic Church into new **sects** of Christianity. These new sects freed themselves from a reliance on the pope and the Catholic Church as the only source of religious knowledge. Politically and religiously, Europe grew less unified as more diverse religious thoughts developed and new Church **denominations** formed.

**13. What impact did the formation of the Lutheran Church have on political and religious unity in Europe?**

# What impact did Calvin's & Elizabeth I's ideas have on political and religious unity in Europe?

## John Calvin



- 1509-1564
- French supporter of Martin Luther
- 1536: published a book with his religious beliefs
- Started the **Calvinist Church** which believed:
  - **predestination**: the belief that God had determined before the beginning of time who would gain salvation and go to heaven
  - **lifestyle**: strict, disciplined, frugal

## Elizabeth I



- Queen of England (1558-1603)
- Tried to create a **compromise** between the Catholic church and new Protestant beliefs
  - She was a Protestant, but allowed Catholic religious symbols
  - Reduced religious conflict

# English Reformation

- Henry VIII
  - wanted divorce
- Anglican Church
  - Act of Supremacy
  - Bible in English
- Religious turmoil



r. 1509-1547

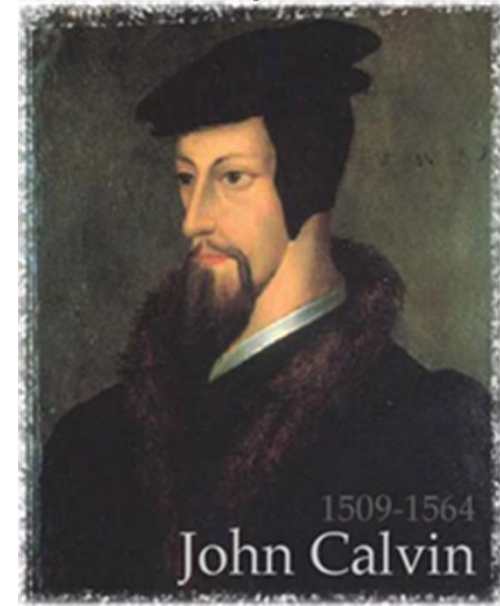


**Henry VIII's marriages**

24 YEARS	3 YEARS	1 YEAR	6 MONTHS	2 YEARS	5 YEARS
KATHERINE of ARAGON (SPANISH)	ANN BOLEYN (ENGLISH)	JANE SEYMOUR (ENGLISH)	ANN of CLEVES (GERMAN)	CATHERINE HOWARD (ENGLISH)	CATHERINE PARR (ENGLISH)
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
TO OBTAIN FRIENDSHIP OF SPAIN	TO GET A SON	A SON - AND HELP FROM PROTESTANTS	TO GET HELP AGAINST THE EMPEROR CHARLES V	TO FAVOUR CATHOLICS	TO NURSE HIM IN OLD AGE
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
ONE DAUGHTER MARY	ONE DAUGHTER ELIZABETH	ONE SON EDWARD	-	-	-
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
DIVORCED	EXECUTED	DIED IN CHILD BIRTH	SEPARATED	EXECUTED	HENRY DIED FIRST

# Switzerland's Reformation (1509-1564)

- Calvinists
- preached **Predestination**
- Stressed hard work, discipline, & morality



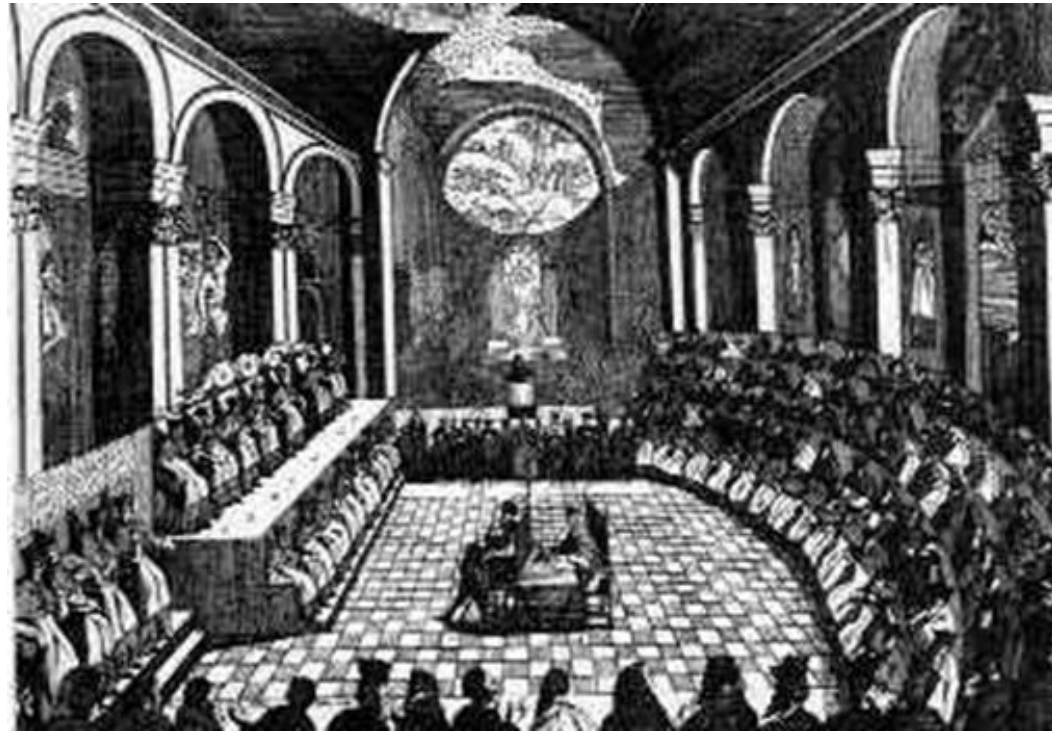


## **Checkpoint**

What were the causes of the Protestant Reformation?

# The Counter-Reformation

- AKA Catholic Reformation
- Goals:
  - reform/strengthen Catholicism
  - slow down Protestant conversions
- **Council of Trent (1545)**
  - Reaffirmed Catholic beliefs
  - End Church abuses
  - Ended Indulgences
  - Created **Index**



# Ignatius Loyola & Jesuits (1540)



## List of American Jesuit Universities

Fordham College	Saint Joseph's University
Saint Louis University	Saint Peter's College
Boston College (world's largest Jesuit campus)	Santa Clara University
Canisius College	Seattle University
College of the Holy Cross	University of Detroit Mercy
John Carroll University	University of San Francisco
Le Moyne College	University of Scranton
Loyola College in Maryland	Wheeling Jesuit University
Gonzaga University	Xavier University
Georgetown University (Clinton's Alma Mater)	Fairfield University
Loyola University New Orleans	Creighton University
<u>Loyola University Chicago (University of Chicago Pre-)</u>	Loyola Marymount University
Regis University	Spring Hill College
Marquette University	Montessori
Rockhurst University	

Source: The Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities' website.

- strong force in Counter-Ref.
- defenders of Catholicism
- missionaries
- Established schools



# What was the Counter-Reformation? How did the Counter-Reformation affect Europe?

Throughout the middle ages the Catholic Church was embroiled in scandal, corruption, and conflict. Among many concerns, was frustration with the sale of **indulgences** and the over reliance on church leaders to interpret the Bible. Opposition to the Church tore Christian Europe apart. **Martin Luther** shared his **95 Theses** which sparked the **Protestant Reformation** in 1517. The opposition became even more public and it triggered greater opposition from others who were also dissatisfied with the Church. In response to this opposition, the Catholic Church started the Counter-Reformation, a movement to force allegiance to the Catholic Church.

The **Counter-Reformation**, which began around 1545, was the Catholic Church's response to the challenge of its authority during the Protestant Reformation. There were two main goals of the Counter Reformation. The first goal was to strengthen the Catholic Church's political and religious authority at a time where they felt threatened by the new ideas of the Protestant Reformation. The second goal was to prevent people from joining non-Catholic churches like the **Lutherans** and **Calvinists**.

In 1545, Pope Paul III called the **Council of Trent**, a meeting of the leaders of the Catholic Church in the Northern Italian city of Trent. The Council of Trent was an emergency conference to fight against the new ideas spread by the Protestant Reformation. They also wanted to regain the political and religious authority of the Catholic Church. Fearful that the Catholic Church could be destroyed by the new Protestant ideas, the Catholic Church was willing to do whatever it needed to survive and spread the Catholic Church. The Council of Trent was a chance for church leaders to coordinate and plan their attack on the anti-Catholic Church ideas.

1. **What caused the Counter-Reformation?**
2. **What were the two goals of the Counter-Reformation?**
3. **What was the purpose of the Council of Trent?**

# What was the Counter-Reformation? How did the Counter-Reformation affect Europe?

Three major actions taken by the Church during the Counter-Reformation were:

Ignatius Loyola created the Society of Jesuits

The Inquisition

Creation of the Index of Forbidden Books

## Ignatius Loyola and the Creation of the Society of Jesuits



Ignatius Loyola was a Spanish priest and theologian, who founded the religious order called the **Society of Jesuits** in 1540. The Society of Jesuits were **missionaries** who traveled to spread Catholicism and convert non-Catholics. During the **Counter-Reformation**, Jesuit missionaries traveled throughout Europe and won back many of the Europeans who had converted to **Protestantism**. Throughout Europe, they created schools, colleges, and seminaries. The Jesuits also ran charitable organizations, such as one for former prostitutes and one for Jewish people who converted to Catholicism. Jesuits were also sent to China, India, Brazil, the Congo region, and Ethiopia to convert non-Catholics.

**4. How did Ignatius Loyola and the Jesuits help the Catholic Church to gain, maintain, and consolidate power?**

**5. How did Ignatius Loyola and the Jesuits prevent people from converting to Protestantism?**

Portrait of Ignatius of Loyola by Peter Paul Rubens, 1600s.

# What was the Counter-Reformation? How did the Counter-Reformation affect Europe?

Three major actions taken by the Church during the Counter-Reformation were:

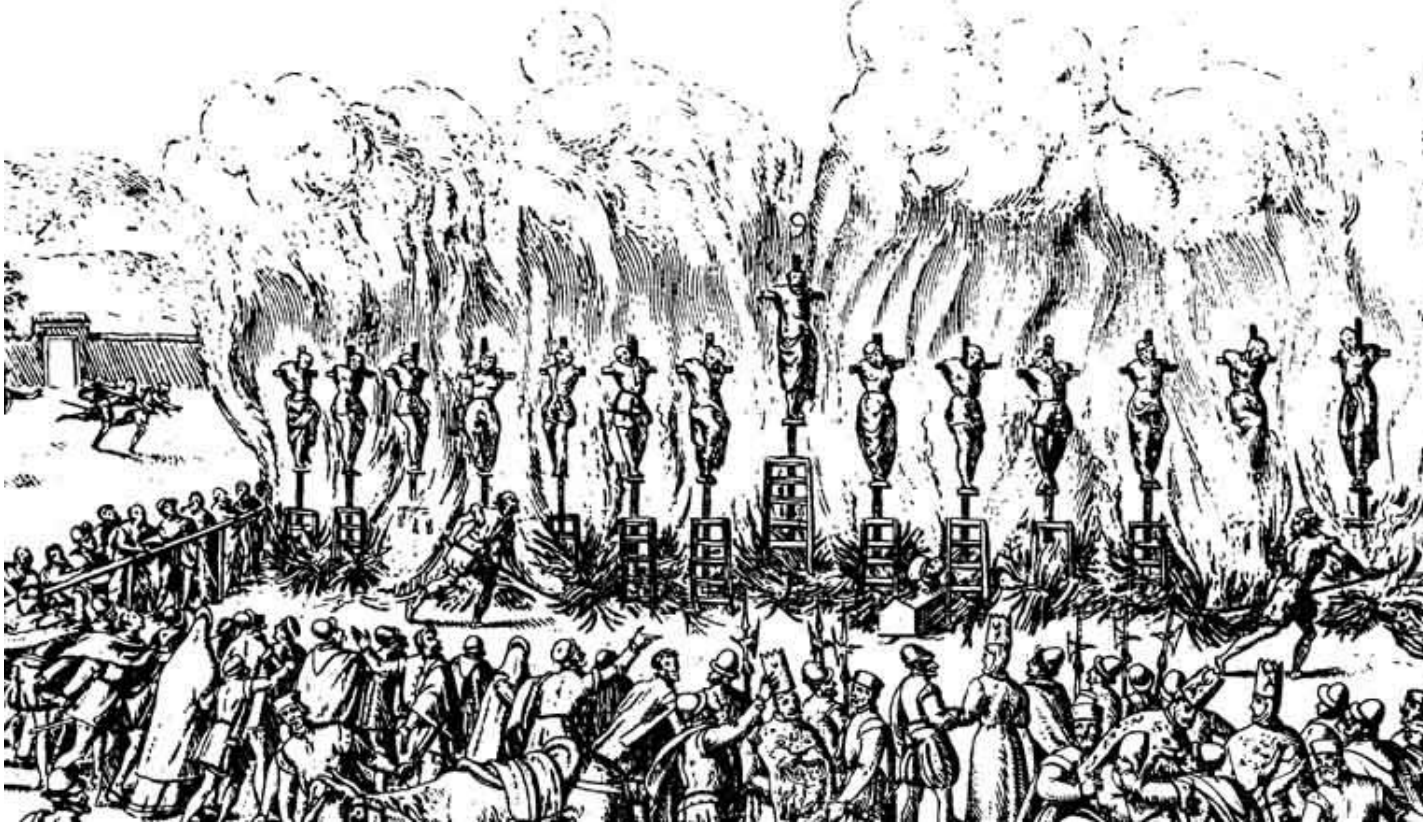
Ignatius Loyola created the Society of Jesuits

The Inquisition

Creation of the Index of Forbidden Books

**The Inquisition** Watch [History Channel's \*The Spanish Inquisition\*](#) (36:00-40:00)

When the **Council of Trent** met in 1545, they established the **Roman Inquisition**. The Roman Inquisition was designed to examine and try people accused of **heresy** or **dissent**. All Catholic countries were required to set up these courts. A local Inquisitor, would torture and kill those who were accused.



Print of an illustration of Fourteen Protestants that were burned at the stake for their faith, on May 21, 1559 by print by Frans Hogenberg.

**6. How did the Inquisition help the Catholic Church to gain, maintain, and consolidate power?**

**7. How did the Inquisition prevent people from converting to Protestantism?**

# What was the Counter-Reformation? How did the Counter-Reformation affect Europe?

Three major actions taken by the Church during the Counter-Reformation were:

Ignatius Loyola created the Society of Jesuits

The Inquisition

Creation of the Index of Forbidden Books

## The Index of Forbidden Books



Title page of the 1564 edition of the Index of Forbidden Books

In 1559, the Catholic Church published “The Index of Forbidden Books.” “The Index of Forbidden Books” named **heretical** texts such as most translations of the Bible, other than Latin ones, and the works of John Calvin and Martin Luther.

The goal of the list was to protect the teachings of the Catholic Church and to ward off Protestant challenges to the teachings of the Catholic Church. The invention of the printing press in the middle ages created increased problems for the Catholic Church. The printing press allowed for more books to be printed, more quickly, and for copies to spread throughout Europe. The Catholic Church faced the challenge of being unable to control the spread of ideas so they turned to censorship and threats of persecution for those who read forbidden text.

**8. How did the Index of Forbidden Books help the Catholic Church to gain, maintain, and consolidate power?**

**9. How did the Index of Forbidden Books prevent people from converting to Protestantism?**



## **Checkpoint**

What were the goals of the Counter-Reformation?

# Effects of Reformation

- Increased Monarchs' power
- New churches
- Religious wars
- No more religious unity
- Anti-Semitism
  - restrictions
  - ghettoization
  - expulsion
  - murder
- Witch hunts



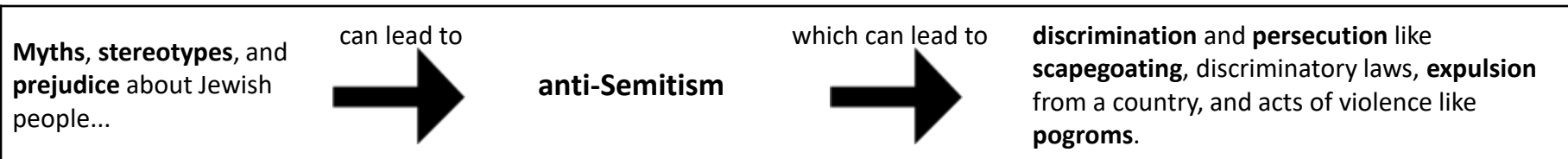
# Why were Jewish people persecuted before the 17th century?

## What effects did persecution have on Jewish people?

<b>prejudice (n.)</b>	an <b>opinion</b> that is not based on reason or actual experience and usually refers a negative idea about a group of people	In many contexts, the terms <b>persecution</b> and <b>discrimination</b> can be used interchangeably
<b>discrimination (n.)</b>	an <b>act</b> taken because of a prejudice; usually the mistreatment of people based on their race, age, religious belief, sex, gender, sexual orientation, or other characteristic	
<b>persecution (n.)</b>	the ill-treatment of a person or group because of their race, age, religious belief, sex, gender, sexual orientation, or other characteristic	

<b>anti-Semitism</b>	hostility to or prejudice against Jewish people	<b>pogrom</b>	organized killing of an ethnic group, usually referring to Jewish people
<b>expel</b>	to throw out, or get rid of	<b>scapegoat</b>	a person who is blamed for the wrongdoings or mistakes of others
<b>myths</b>	well known traditional stories that are meant to explain something but are often based on false ideas and beliefs	<b>stereotype</b>	a widely held image or idea of a particular type of person, which is usually negative

### How are these terms connected?



# Why were Jewish people persecuted before the 17th century?

## What effects did persecution have on Jewish people?

**Directions:** Watch the video [“The Ancient Roots of Anti-Judaism”](#) and read the text entitled [“Anti-Judaism before the Enlightenment”](#) from FacingHistory.org, then complete the prompts below.

1. The reading states that “throughout much of the faith’s history, Jews lived in territories ruled by other groups.” How might this affect the lives of Jewish people?
2. How did Jewish religious beliefs differ from others in ancient history?
3. What religion was Jesus of Nazareth and his followers?
4. Gerard S. Sloyan, a professor of religion at Temple University writes that while persecutions of Jewish people appear to be based on religion, history has show that they are “dependent on other factors such as politics, xenophobia [intense dislike or fear of people from other countries], and scapegoating.”  
Identify *at least two* pieces of evidence in this reading and video that supports Sloyan’s claim.
5. As you watch the video and read the text, fill in the [chart below](#) for each of the events mentioned.



# Why were Jewish people persecuted before the 17th century?

## What effects did persecution have on Jewish people?

In the late 1700s and early 1800s, American and French Jews felt vulnerable as their countries debated their loyalty (see reading, [Religion, Loyalty, and Belonging](#)). In the mid-1800s, Germans argued over whether or not Jews could belong in the German nation (see reading, [Creating the German Nation](#)). All of these debates were influenced by hundreds of years of prejudice, hatred, and violence toward Jews.

Judaism, a religious faith that has existed for more than 3,000 years, is the oldest monotheistic religion. Throughout much of the faith's history, Jews lived in territories ruled by other groups. They were often treated as "the Other" and made scapegoats for calamities and misfortunes suffered by societies in which they lived. Continuous rumors, lies, myths, and misinformation about Jews have existed throughout history, and many of them persist in the contemporary world. Often this hatred has led to violence.

Historians have traced anti-Jewish myths, hatred, and violence back more than 2,000 years to the time of the Roman Empire. Tensions with the Romans led Jews in Palestine to revolt in 66 CE. The Romans responded violently. Historian Doris Bergen explains: Roman authorities worried that Jewish refusal to worship local and imperial gods would jeopardize the security of the state. At times such unease, coupled with political conflicts, turned into open persecution and attacks. In 70 C.E. the Romans destroyed the Jewish temple in Jerusalem, the focal point of Jewish life up to that time; sixty years later they dispersed the Jews of Palestine, scattering them far from the region that had been their home.

During this same period, a new faith was born out of Judaism and began to spread across the Roman Empire. Bergen continues: The rise of Christianity added new fuel to anti-Jewish sentiments. Christianity grew out of Judaism—Jesus himself was a Jew, as were the apostles and important figures such as Paul of Tarsus. Nevertheless, early Christians tried to separate themselves from other Jews, both to win followers from the gentile (non-Jewish) world and to gain favor with Roman imperial authorities. Some early Christians also stressed their loyalty to the state by pointing out that the Kingdom of God was not of this earth and therefore did not compete with Rome. Such efforts paid off; in less than four hundred years, Christianity went from being a persecuted branch of Judaism to being the dominant religion of the Roman Empire. It is significant that some early Christian accounts blamed Jews for Jesus' death even though crucifixion was a specifically Roman form of punishment commonly practiced during Jesus' time. The version of events that had Jewish mobs demanding Jesus' death while the Roman governor Pontius Pilate washed his hands allowed later Christians to emphasize their difference from Judaism and downplay the hostility that Roman authorities had shown toward Christianity in its early stages. All of the false accusations against Jews associated with the Roman imperial period—that Jews were traitors and conspirators, that they killed Christ—remained familiar in Europe into the twentieth century. In many ways the Middle Ages—from around the ninth to the sixteenth centuries—were difficult times for Jews in Europe. Often crusades against Muslims and Christian heretics started off or ended up with violent attacks on Jews. Such attacks, known as pogroms, were also common responses to outbreaks of plague or other disasters. For example, in many parts of Europe, the Black Death of 1348 sparked brutal pogroms, as Christians blamed Jews for somehow causing the epidemic of bubonic plague. Mobilized by such accusations, Christian mobs—sometimes spontaneously, sometimes urged on by state and church leaders—attacked Jewish homes and communities, plundering, destroying, and killing. The scale of the pogroms varied wildly, from brief local incidents to weeklong massacres that swept through entire regions. In their wake they left among Christians a habit of using Jews as scapegoats, and among Jews, a sense of vulnerability and a repertoire of defenses, such as paying protection money, sticking together, and keeping a low profile. In addition to sporadic waves of violence, Jews faced harassment and restrictions of various kinds from governments across Europe. In some cases, regulations forced Jews to live in certain areas or ghettos; sometimes Jews were required to wear identifying badges; elsewhere, state authorities drove Jews out of their territories altogether. In 1492, for example, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain expelled all Jews and Muslims from the Iberian Peninsula except those who agreed to convert to Christianity. Throughout the Middle Ages, Jews everywhere in Europe faced limitations on the occupations in which they could engage as well as the kinds of property and titles they could hold. Some church leaders and secular rulers tried to convince or coerce Jews to abandon their religion and convert to Christianity. But even conversion did not necessarily solve the problems of intolerance. Converts from Judaism to Christianity in sixteenth-century Spain found that they were still viewed with deep suspicion and regarded as somehow tainted by supposed "Jewish blood." . . . The Protestant Reformation did not improve the lot of European Jews. At first its leader, the German monk Martin Luther, hoped that his break with what he considered the corrupted church of Rome would inspire mass conversions of Jews to Christianity. When the anticipated wave of baptisms did not occur, Luther turned against the Jews, whom he derided as stubborn and hard necked. In 1542 he wrote a pamphlet called *Against the Jews and their Lies*. That tract, with its vicious characterization of Jews as parasites and its calls to "set their synagogues and schools on fire," would later be widely quoted in Hitler's Germany. Other medieval images—the association of Jews with the devil; charges that Jews used the blood of Christian children for ritual purposes—also survived into the modern era . . .

# Why were Jewish people persecuted before the 17th century?

## What effects did persecution have on Jewish people?

5. As you watch the video and read the text, fill in the chart below for each of the events mentioned.

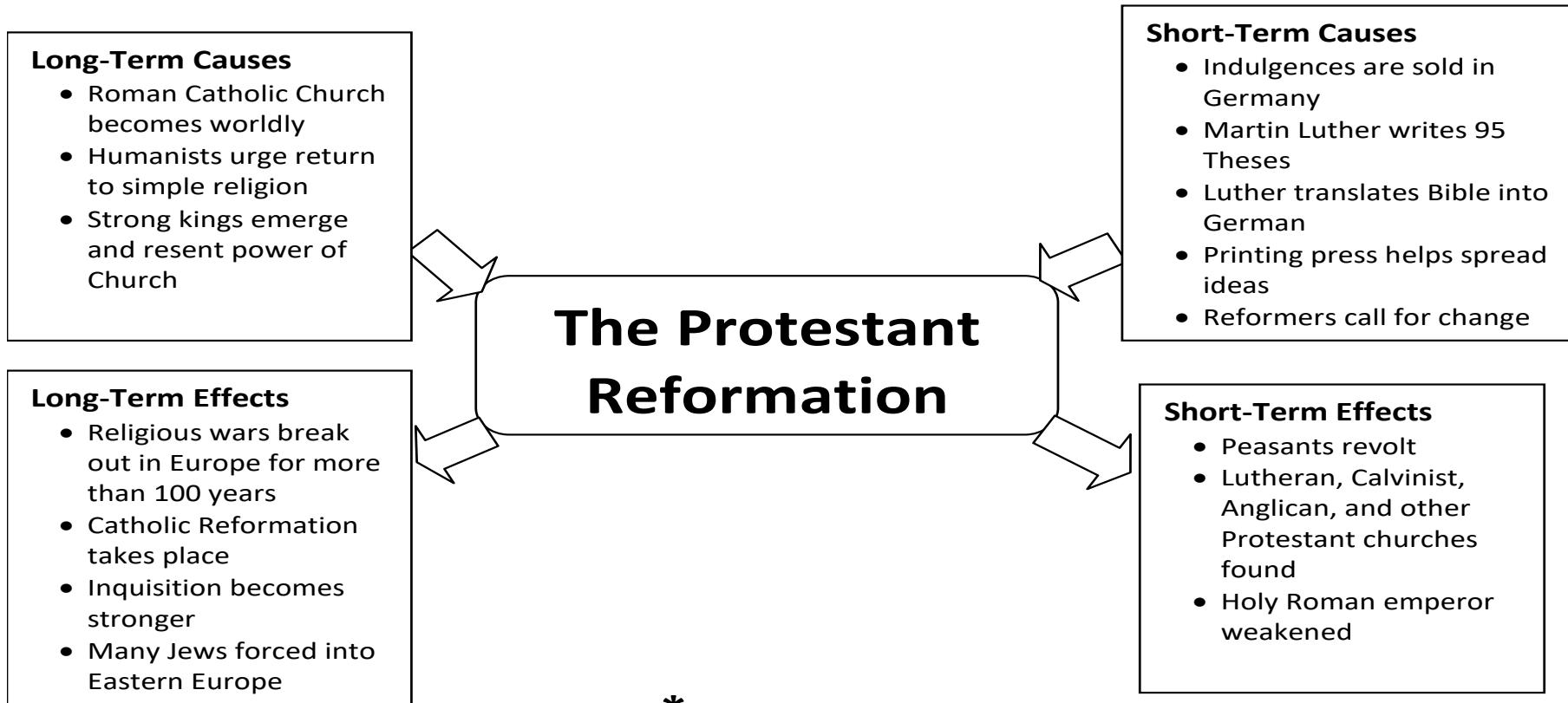
Time Period	Event	Effects on Jewish People
70. C.E. Roman Occupied Palestine	Romans destroyed the Second Jewish Temple in Jerusalem in response to riots related to increased taxes and laws that restricted the Jewish religion.	
ca. 100 CE- ca. 325 CE Early Christianity	Early Christians separated themselves from Judaism and depicted Jewish people negatively in the New Testament including sections of the Bible that blame Jewish people for the death of Jesus of Nazareth.	
400s CE	Christianity became the dominant religion in the Roman Empire and Christians, starting with St. Augustine viewed Jewish people as “witness people.”	
800-1500s Middle Ages	Crusaders in Europe and en route to the Holy Land turned their violence on Jewish populations in Spain and Germany.	
	Myths about Jewish associations with the devil and blood libel developed and spread throughout Europe in the Middle Ages.	
	Christian Europeans blamed Jewish people for the Black Plague.	
1200-1500 CE	Jewish people were forced to live in ghettos, or Jewish-only areas, in Europe.	
1517-1648 Protestant Reformation	The leader of the Protestant Reformation, Martin Luther, denounced Jewish people when they did not convert to Protestantism. Wars broke out between Catholics and Protestants.	



## **Checkpoint**

What were the effects of the Protestant Reformation?

# Graphic Summary: *The Protestant Reformation*



\* The Protestant Reformation brought great changes to Western Europe

# Protestant

# Catholic

-Salvation is the free gift of God, you cannot earn it.

-Only God can forgive sins

-Regular church members help make decisions.

-Jesus lived, was crucified and resurrected.

-Communion and baptism are very important

-Jesus offers salvation but you must work to get it.

-Popes can forgive sins.

-Only clergy make decisions in the church.

# Differences Bet. Catholics & Protestants

**The Pope.** Catholics have a Pope which they consider a vicar for Christ — an infallible stand-in, if you will — that heads the Church. Protestants believe no human is infallible & Jesus alone heads up the Church.

**Saints.** Catholics pray to saints (holy dead people) in addition to God & Jesus. Protestants acknowledge saints, but don't pray to them. *[Note: There is much debate about the use of the word "pray" in this context: Saints are seen by Catholics as an intermediary to God or Jesus. Although Catholics do technically pray to saints, they are not praying for the saints to help them directly but to intervene on their behalf. They are asking the saints (in the form of a prayer) to pray for them. It's like praying for prayers.]*

**Celibacy & Nuns.** Catholics only.

**Scripture:** The be-all, end-all for Protestants is "the Word of God." For Catholics, tradition is just important as scripture — maybe even more so.

**Authority:** In Catholicism, only the Roman Catholic Church has authority to interpret the Bible. Protestants hold that each individual has authority to interpret the Bible.

**Sacraments:** Catholic are the only ones to have the concept of the seven sacraments (baptism, confirmation, the Eucharist, penance, anointing of the sick, holy orders, & matrimony). Protestants teach that salvation is attained through faith alone.

**Holidays:** Catholics have 10 Holy Days of Obligation (which mean they must go to Mass). Protestants are more like, "Just come to church on Christmas, that's all we ask."

**Communion-Eucharist:** In Catholicism, the bread & wine "become" the body-blood of Jesus, meaning that Jesus is truly present on the altar. In Protestantism, the bread & wine are symbolic

## Comparing Catholicism, Lutheranism, and Calvinism

	<b>Catholicism</b>	<b>Lutheranism</b>	<b>Calvinism</b>
<b>Salvation</b>	Salvation is achieved through faith and good works.	Salvation is achieved through faith.	God alone predetermines who will be saved.
<b>Sacraments</b>	Priests perform seven sacraments, or rituals—baptism, confirmation, marriage, ordination, communion, anointing the sick, and repentance.	Accepts some of the sacraments, but rejects others because rituals cannot erase sin—only God can.	Accepts some of the sacraments, but rejects others because rituals cannot erase sin—only God can.
<b>Head of Church</b>	Pope	Elected councils	Council of elders
<b>Importance of the Bible</b>	Bible is one source of truth; Church tradition is another.	Bible alone is source of truth.	Bible alone is source of truth.
<b>How Belief Is Revealed</b>	Priests interpret the Bible and Church teachings for the people.	People read and interpret the Bible for themselves.	People read and interpret the Bible for themselves.

**Chart Skills** *Who was the head of the Lutheran church? Why was this an important difference from the organization of the Catholic Church?*

# Religious Beliefs and Practices in the 16th Century

	<b>Roman Catholicism</b>	<b>Lutheranism</b>	<b>Calvinism</b>	<b>Anglicanism</b>
<b>Leadership</b>	Pope is head of the Church	Ministers lead congregations	Council of elders govern each church	English monarch is head of the Church
<b>Salvation</b>	Salvation by faith and good works	Salvation by faith alone	God has predetermined who will be saved	Salvation by faith alone
<b>Bible</b>	Church and Bible tradition are sources of revealed truth	Bible is sole source of revealed truth	Bible is sole source of revealed truth	Bible is sole source of revealed truth
<b>Worship Service</b>	Worship service based on ritual	Worship service focused on preaching and ritual	Worship service focused on preaching	Worship service based on ritual and preaching
<b>Interpretation of Beliefs</b>	Priests interpret Bible and Church teachings for believers	Believers interpret the Bible for themselves	Believers interpret the Bible for themselves	Believers interpret the Bible using tradition and reason