

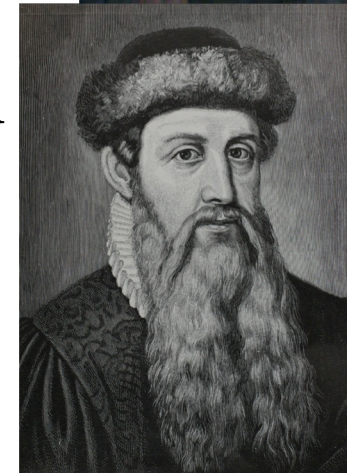
SSWH9: ANALYZE CHANGE & CONTINUITY IN THE RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION



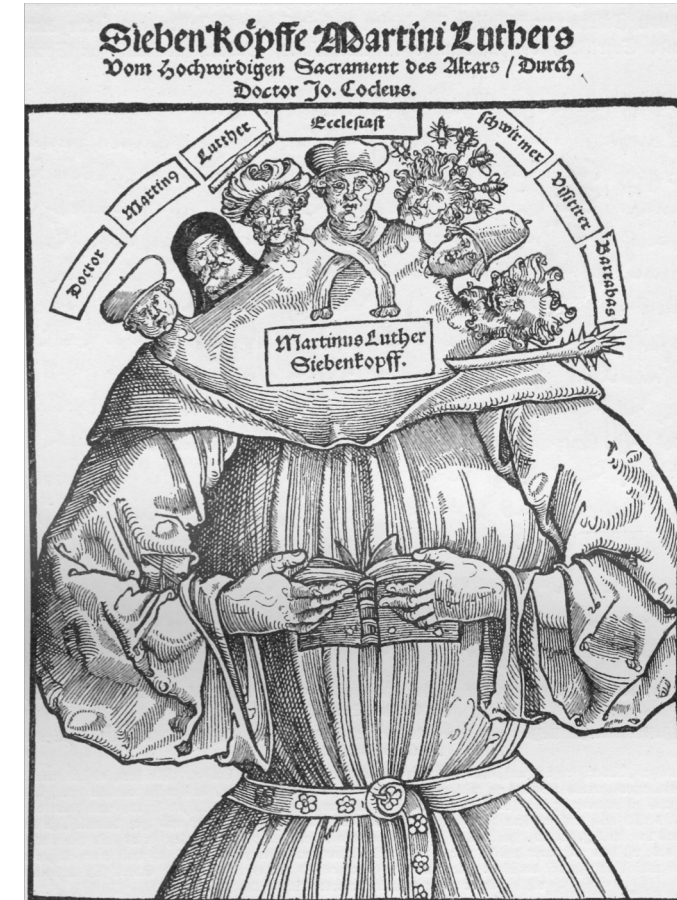
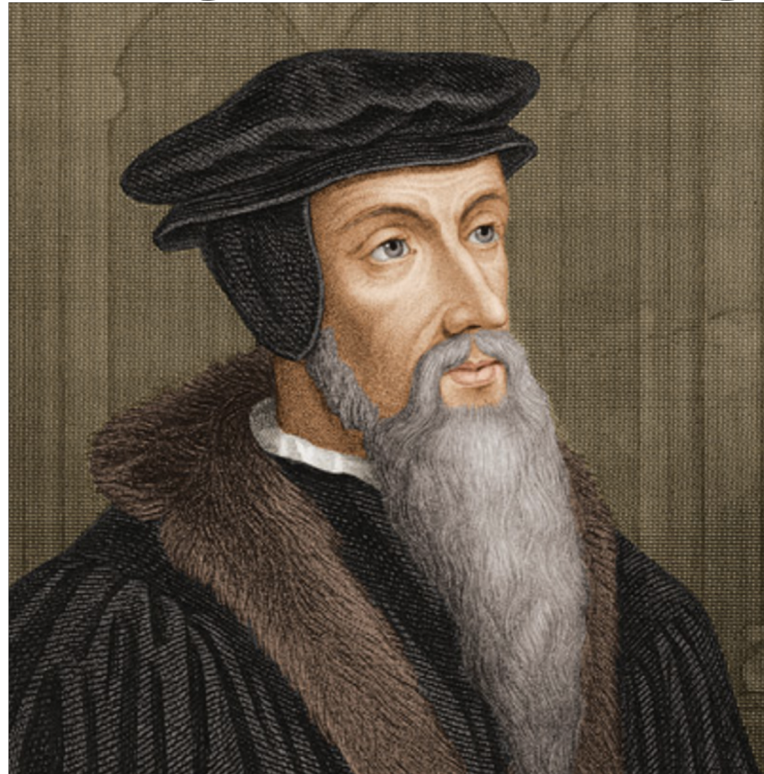
ELEMENT D: EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF GUTENBERG AND THE INVENTION OF THE PRINTING PRESS

GUTENBERG & THE PRINTING PRESS

- ❑ Block printing and moveable type was developed in China and Korea between the 9th and 12th century.
 - This technology along with papermaking diffused to Europe in the 1300 and 1400s.
- ❑ Around 1450 three key innovations in the process were combined by Johann Gutenberg of Mainz,
 1. moveable type
 2. the printing press
 3. ink suitable for printing on paper.
 - This breakthrough allowed Gutenberg to efficiently print books.
 - In 1454 he completed the first printed book in Europe, the Gutenberg Bible.
- ❑ The technology took hold rapidly in Europe with 10 million printed books produced by presses in 238 towns by 1500.
- ❑ This printing boom contributed to the growth of Humanism, the development of universities, the Protestant Reformation, and increased literacy across the continent.



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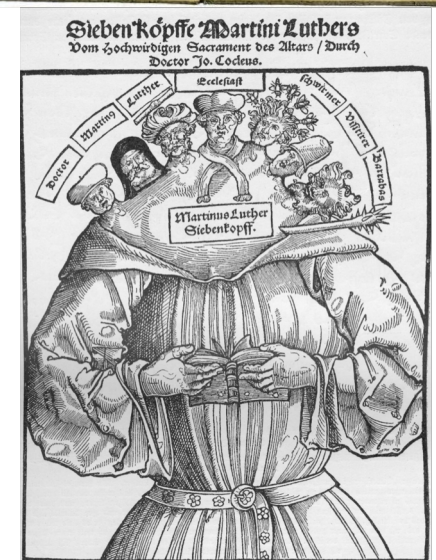
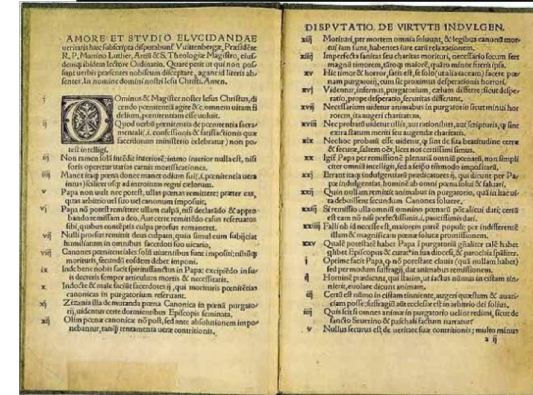
ELEMENT E: ANALYZE THE IMPACT OF THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION, INCLUDE; THE IDEAS OF MARTIN LUTHER AND JOHN (JEAN) CALVIN

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH'S CORRUPTION

- ❑ During the medieval period the Catholic Church based in Rome and under the leadership of the pope served as a major source of unity for Europeans, however this began to change in the 1500s.
- ❑ The Renaissance's emphasis on individualism and secular pursuits laid the foundation for a major change in the religious landscape of Europe.
 - Some Catholic clergy, in part influenced by the ideas of the Renaissance, began to live lavishly off of the money collected by the church.
 - The clergy had access to vast amounts of wealth in the form of church tithes, rents collected from church lands, and business ventures operated by Catholic monasteries.
 - Many clergy members used this wealth to live lavish lifestyles that alienated church leadership from the laity.
 - This alienation was further aggravated by the presences many poorly educated priests and monks.
 - This situation led to widespread frustration among church members.
- ❑ In 1517 Pope Leo X authorized the sale of indulgences to fund the rebuilding of Saint Peter's Cathedral in Rome.
 - An indulgence served as a pardon for sins, allowing the purchaser to avoid the penance or "good works" normally required by believers for forgiveness.
 - While an indulgence was not supposed to replace God's right to judge, Catholics were given the impression that they could purchase a free pass to heaven for themselves or a loved one.



MARTIN LUTHER

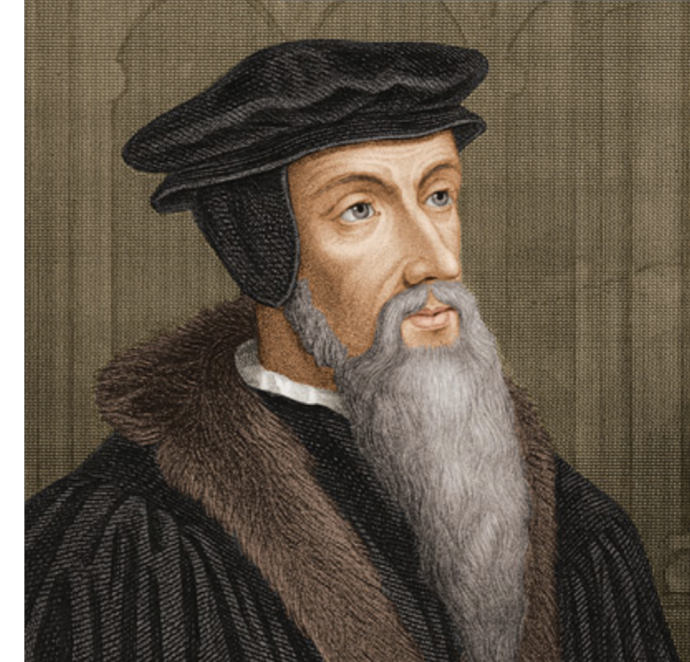


- ❑ The sale of indulgences provoked Martin Luther, a Catholic monk, to act.
- ❑ On October 31, 1517 Martin Luther posted the 95 Theses on the door of a church in Wittenberg, Saxony (part of modern Germany).
 - In this document, Luther explained his grievances with the corruption he saw in the Catholic Church.
 - The 95 Theses was taken to a printer and circulated widely in the German states.
- ❑ Luther quickly gained a vast following of discontented believers.
 - The monk went on to develop a theology that undermined the authority of the Catholic clergy.
 - These beliefs included justification by faith. According to this principle, believers could win forgiveness with faith alone, no “good works” or penance was required.
 - Further, Luther argued that the only true source of religious truth was the Bible arguing that lay people could study the Bible and become righteous Christians without the help of the Catholic clergy.
 - Initially, Luther hoped to draw attention to the corruption in the church in the hopes of bringing about reform but the pope’s response drove Luther out of the church all together.
- ❑ In January of 1521, Martin Luther was excommunicated and thereafter a new Christian faith was born: Lutheranism.
- ❑ With time and after much violence much of what is today northern Germany and Scandinavia became Lutheran.

JOHN (JEAN) CALVIN



- ❑ Martin Luther's protest inspired many others including John Calvin who published Institutes of the Christian Religion in 1536.
 - In this work, Calvin developed a theology that argued that humanity was sinful by nature and that God predetermined which people would achieve salvation at the beginning of time.
- ❑ Calvin argued that the “elect” (people chosen by God for Heaven) should come together and form a utopian community free of sin.
 - Calvin helped build this community in Geneva Switzerland in the 1540s.
 - Calvin's success in Geneva inspired others to take his faith to other regions.
- ❑ The Presbyterians of Scotland, the Huguenots of France, and the Puritans of England were all born out of Calvinist theology.



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ELEMENT F. DESCRIBE THE ENGLISH REFORMATION, INCLUDE: THE ROLE OF HENRY VIII AND ELIZABETH

HENRY VIII

- ❑ While Martin Luther and John Calvin abandoned the Catholic Church for spiritual reasons, Henry VIII was motivated by political and personal concerns.
- ❑ The Tudor Dynasty of Henry the VIII came to power after a bloody civil war that resulted from the lack of a male heir. Henry VIII was determined to avoid this fate.
 - After 18 years of marriage to Catherine of Aragon the king only had one daughter, Mary.
 - Catherine was by now 42 years old and Henry was convinced that she would bare no more children.
 - Under Catholic law divorce was impossible but Henry could ask the pope to annul the marriage if it was entered into illegally.
 - In 1527 Henry asked the pope for an annulment based on Catherine's previous marriage to Henry's brother.
 - The pope refused in part because of pressure from Catherine's nephew the Holy Roman Emperor.
 - Henry responded by asking the English Parliament to pass legislation ending the pope's authority in England and granting Henry the right to divorce Catherine.
- ❑ In 1533 Henry divorced Catherine and married Anne Boleyn.
- ❑ A year later the English Parliament passed the *Act of Supremacy* officially making Henry VIII the head of the church of England and ending England's association with the Catholic Church.



HENRY VIII

- ❑ Anne Boleyn gave birth to a daughter, Elizabeth, and shortly after fell out of favor with the king.
 - She was found guilty of treason and beheaded in 1536.
- ❑ Henry immediately married Jane Seymour who gave birth to a son, Edward, in 1537.
 - Seymour died from complications during the birth of Edward and Henry went on to marry three more women but none of these marriages resulted in children.
- ❑ Henry VIII died in 1547 leaving the throne to Edward who was just nine years old and very sickly.



ELIZABETH I

- ❑ Edward died six years later leaving the throne to his oldest sister Mary.
- ❑ Mary was a Catholic and attempted to restore Catholicism to England, while she was partially successful her reign ended with her unexpected death in 1558.
- ❑ Elizabeth, a protestant, assumed the throne permanently established the monarch of England as the head of the English Church.
 - Elizabeth worked to establish a church for England that would serve as a compromise between the Catholics and Protestants.
 - The Anglican Church, as it came to be called, included many of the rituals and trappings of Catholicism but services were delivered in English and the Bible was translated into English, something very important to Protestants.
 - This compromise secured Protestantism in England.



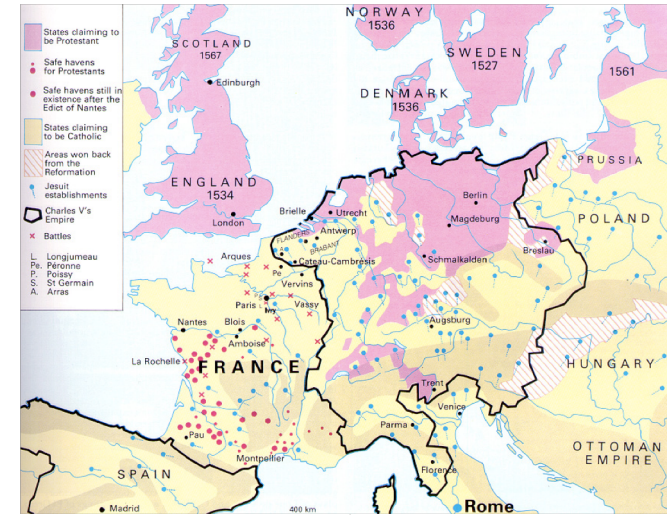
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ELEMENT G: DESCRIBE THE COUNTER REFORMATION AT THE COUNCIL OF TRENT AND THE ROLE OF JESUITS.

COUNTER (CATHOLIC) REFORMATION

- ❑ After losing much of Northern Europe to Protestant faiths, the Catholic Church responded with the Counter Reformation.
- ❑ The Counter Reformation was a movement orchestrated by top clergy to clarify church doctrine, increase membership and curb corruption.
 - Between 1534 and 1563 the Catholic Church made several moves to accomplish these goals.
 1. First, the pope authorized the creation of a new monastic order known as the Jesuits.
 2. The Jesuit order accomplished three important tasks for the Church:
 1. First it established a network of schools that vastly improved the quality of the clergy serving in the Church.
 2. Next it organized missions to convert non-Christians to Catholicism.
 3. Lastly the Jesuits slowed the spread of Protestantism in Europe.



COUNTER (CATHOLIC) REFORMATION

- ❑ In 1545 the pope called the Council of Trent, a meeting of Catholic bishops and cardinals to establish a unified response to the Protestant threat.
- ❑ The Council concluded that the majority of established Church doctrine was legitimate.
 - This included the belief that the Catholic clergies' interpretation of the Bible was final and not open to discussion with laypersons, faith alone was not enough for salvation, believers must also do good works to achieve salvation (a direct rejection of Luther's Justification by Faith), and Church doctrine was equal to the Bible as a source of religious truth.
- ❑ The Council of Trent did acknowledge that corruption was a problem including the circulation of misinformation about the power of indulgences.
 - While the Church refused to reject indulgences outright, they did call for reform in the promises made to purchasers.
- ❑ In the end the Counter Reformation, or the Catholic Reformation as it is also called, slowed the spread of the Protestant Reformation and secured Catholicism in much of Southern Europe.

