Chapter 13

Reformation and Religious Warfare in the Sixteenth Century
Chapter Timeline

1500
- Luther and the indulgence controversy

1520
- Anabaptists at Münster
- Calvin's church at Geneva

1540
- Council of Trent
- Peace of Augsburg
- Peasants' War

1560
- French Wars of Religion
- Habsburg-Valois Wars
- Johannes Sturm's gymnasium

1580
- Revolt of the Netherlands
- Spanish armada

1600
- Edict of Nantes
- Erasmus, *The Praise of Folly*
- Thomas More, *Utopia*
- Ignatius of Loyola, *The Spiritual Exercises*
Prelude to Reformation

• Christian or Northern Renaissance Humanism
  • Theme: reform of church and society
    • Focus on early Christian writings
    • The power of education
  • Desiderius Erasmus (1466 – 1536)
    • *Handbook of the Christian Knight* (1503)
    • “The philosophy of Christ”
    • *The Praise of Folly* (1509)
Prelude to Reformation

• Christian or Northern Renaissance
  • Humanism
    • Thomas More (1478 – 1535)
      • *Utopia* (1516)
Prelude to Reformation

• Christian or Northern Renaissance
  • Thomas More (1478 – 1535)
    • Utopia (1516)
Close-up photograph of the grille and the niche in the Roper vault, showing the holed, leaded casket, which contains the remains of a human skull, said to be that of Thomas More.

(photographed in July, 1978.)
Church and Religion on the Eve of the Reformation

• The Impact of Church Corruption
  • Pluralism

• The Search for Salvation
  • Relics
  • “Modern Devotion”
    • Thomas à Kempis – *The Imitation of Christ*

• Calls for Reform
  • Internal forces of change within the Catholic Church
Luther defends his writings at the Diet of Worms
Martin Luther & the Reformation in Germany

• The Early Luther
  • From law school to an Augustinian monastery
    • Doctorate in theology (1512)
  • The solution to doubt: “justification by faith”
    • Primacy of the Bible as the sole religious authority

• The Indulgence Controversy
Martin Luther & the Reformation in Germany

• The Early Luther
  • From law school to an Augustinian monastery
    • Doctorate in theology (1512)
  • The solution to doubt: “justification by faith”
    • Primacy of the Bible as the sole religious authority
• **The Indulgence Controversy**
  • Johann Tetzel and the sale of indulgences
    • The Ninety-Five Theses (1517)
• The quickening rebellion
  • Pamphlets (1520): *Address to the Nobility of the German Nation; The Babylonian Captivity of the Church; On the Freedom of a Christian Man*
  • Excommunication and the Diet of Worms (1521)
This double portrait of Martin Luther and his wife was done by Lucas Cranach the Elder in 1529.

By this time, Luther’s reforms had begun to make an impact in many parts of Germany.

Luther married Katherine von Bora in 1525, thus creating a new model of family life for Protestant ministers.
The Rise of Lutheranism

- The Reform in Print
  - Luther’s German New Testament
  - Sermons and images

- The Spread of Luther’s Ideas
  - Support of the upper classes
  - Dissent within the ranks and the humanists

- The Peasants’ War (1524)
  - Luther’s stance: rulers appointed by God

- Organizing the Church
  - State churches and new religious services
In the 1520s, after Luther’s return to Wittenberg, his teachings began to spread rapidly, ending ultimately in a reform movement supported by state authorities.

Pamphlets containing picturesque woodcuts were important in the spread of Luther’s ideas.

In the woodcut shown here, the crucified Jesus attends Luther’s service on the left, while on the right the pope is at a table selling indulgences.
## CHRONOLOGY
Luther’s Reform Movement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ninety-Five Theses</td>
<td>1517</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leipzig Debate</td>
<td>1519</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diet and Edict of Worms</td>
<td>1521</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peasants’ War</td>
<td>1524–1525</td>
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</table>
Germany and the Reformation: Religion and Politics

• The Lands and Goals of Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (1519 – 1556)

• The French and the Papacy
  • Francis I of France (1515 – 1547)
  • Habsburg – Valois Wars (1521 – 1544)
    • The alliance of Pope Clement VII (1523 – 1534) and Francis I
    • The sack of Rome (1527)
CHART 13.1 The Habsburgs as Holy Roman Emperors and Kings of Spain

Maximilian I of Austria
Holy Roman Emperor (1493–1519)

Mary of Burgundy

Ferdinand of Aragon

Isabella of Castile

Philip of Habsburg

Joanna of Spain

Isabella of Portugal

Charles V
king of Spain (1516–1556)
Holy Roman Emperor (1519–1556)

Ferdinand I
Holy Roman Emperor (1556–1564)

Philip II
king of Spain (1556–1598)
Germany and the Reformation: Religion and Politics

• The Ottoman Empire
  • The new threat to Europe
  • Suleiman the Magnificent (1520 – 1566)
    • The Battle of Mohács (1526)
    • Repulsed at Vienna (1529)

• Politics in Germany
  • Germany’s fragmented political power
  • The Schmalkaldic League
    • Peace of Augsburg (1555)
      • Division of Christianity acknowledged
Charles V spent much of his reign fighting wars in Italy, against France and the Ottoman Empire, and within the borders of the Holy Roman Empire.

He failed in his main goal to secure Europe for Catholicism: the Peace of Augsburg in 1555 recognized the equality of Catholicism and Lutheranism and let each German prince choose his realm’s religion.
Charles V sought to maintain religious unity throughout his vast empire by keeping all his subjects within the bounds of the Catholic Church.

Due to his conflict with Francis I of France and his difficulties with the Turks, the papacy, and the German princes, Charles was never able to check the spread of Lutheranism.

This portrait by the Venetian painter Titian shows Charles at the height of his power in 1547 after the defeat of the Lutherans at the Battle of Muhlberg.
**CHRONOLOGY** Politics and the German Reformation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Dates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Habsburg-Valois War</td>
<td>1521–1525</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second Habsburg-Valois War</td>
<td>1527–1529</td>
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<tr>
<td>Defeat of the Turks at Vienna</td>
<td>1529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diet of Augsburg</td>
<td>1530</td>
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<tr>
<td>Third Habsburg-Valois War</td>
<td>1535–1538</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fourth Habsburg-Valois War</td>
<td>1542–1544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schmalkaldic Wars</td>
<td>1546–1555</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peace of Augsburg</td>
<td>1555</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Spread of the Protestant Reformation

• Lutheranism in Scandinavia
  • Monarchs and their state-run churches

• The Zwingliian Reformation
  • The cantons of the Swiss Confederation
  • Reforms in Zürich
    • The movement of Ulrich Zwingli (1484 – 1531)
  • A Futile Search for Unity
    • Failed attempt to ally with German reformers
    • Swiss civil war
The Swiss Cantons
Ulrich Zwingli began the Reformation in Switzerland through his preaching in Zurich.

Zwingli’s theology was accepted in Zurich and soon spread to other Swiss cities.

This portrait of Zwingli was done by an unknown artist in the early sixteenth century.
The Radical Reformation: The Anabaptists

Persecuted by both Catholics & Protestants

• The Ideas of the Anabaptists
  • Church was a voluntary association of believers
  • Adult baptism
  • Return to the practices of early Christianity
  • Separation of church and state

• Varieties of Anabaptism
  • Swiss Brethren
  • Anabaptists persecuted in Germany, Austrian Habsburg lands, and Switzerland
    • The millenarian example at Münster (1532 – 1535)
  • Menno Simons (1496 – 1561) and the Mennonites
    • Separation from the world
The Reformation in England

• The Marital Troubles of Henry VIII (1509 – 1547)
  • From Catherine of Aragon to Anne Boleyn
    • Policymakers Thomas Cromwell (1485 – 1540) and Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury (1489 – 1556)
      • The Act of Supremacy (1534) and More’s fate

• The New Order
  • Henry’s later marriages and policies
    • Edward VI (1547 – 1553)

• Reaction under Mary (“Bloody Mary,” 1553 – 1558)
  • Goals: restore Catholicism, alliance with Spain
Henry VIII and His Successor

- Henry VIII finally achieved his goal of a male heir in 1537 when his third wife, Jane Seymour, gave birth to a son.
- Edward VI, who succeeded his father in 1547 at the age of nine, ruled for only six years before dying, probably of tuberculosis.
- Edward, his father, and his mother are seen here in a sixteenth-century portrait in the Great Hall of Hampton Court Palace.
John Calvin (1509 – 1564) and Calvinism

- Calvin’s Background and Conversion
  - Flight from France and the *Institutes of Christian Religion* (1536)

- Calvin’s Ideas
  - Predestination and the sovereignty of God
    - The most activist form of Protestantism
  - Two Sacraments
    - Baptism
    - The Lord’s Supper

- Calvin’s Geneva
  - The Consistory and moral discipline
After a conversion experience, John Calvin abandoned his life as a humanist and became a reformer.

In 1536, Calvin began working to reform the city of Geneva, where he remained until his death in 1564.

This sixteenth-century portrait of Calvin pictures him in his study in Geneva.
### CHRONOLOGY New Reform Movements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event/Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Zwinglian Reformation</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Zwingli made cathedral priest at Zürich</td>
<td>1518</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reform adopted in Zürich</td>
<td>1523</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marburg Colloquy</td>
<td>1529</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>The Anabaptists</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Anabaptists expelled from Zürich</td>
<td>1523</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Jerusalem in Münster</td>
<td>1534–1535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Reformation in England</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry VIII</td>
<td>1509–1547</td>
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<tr>
<td>Act of Supremacy</td>
<td>1534</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward VI</td>
<td>1547–1553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>1553–1558</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Calvin and Calvinism</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Institutes of the Christian Religion</em></td>
<td>1536</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calvin begins ministry in Geneva</td>
<td>1536</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecclesiastical Ordinances</td>
<td>1541</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Social Impact of the Protestant Reformation

- The Family
  - Marriage and sex: new views
    - The family at the center of human life
  - Women
    - Roles of wife and mother sanctified by Protestants

- Education in the Reformation
  - Protestant encouragement of schools

- Religious Practices and Popular Culture
  - Altered religious ceremonies and images
  - Protestant criticism of customary entertainment
A Sixteenth-Century Classroom.

Protestants in Germany developed secondary schools that combined instruction in the liberal arts with religious education.

This scene from a painting by Ambrosius Holbein shows a schoolmaster instructing a pupil in the alphabet while his wife helps a little girl.
The Catholic Reformation

• Catholic Reformation or Counter-Reformation?
  • Reform from within and as a reaction
• The Society of Jesus
  • Ignatius of Loyola (1491 – 1556)
    • *The Spiritual Exercises*
    • Jesuits recognized as a religious order (1540)
      • Absolute obedience to the papacy
• Activities of the Jesuits
  • Combating Protestantism through education
  • Propagation of Catholic faith among non-Catholics
  • Fight Protestantism
The Reformation continued to evolve beyond the basic split of the Lutherans from the Catholics.

Several Protestant sects broke away from the teachings of Martin Luther, each with a separate creed and different ways of worship.

In England, Henry VIII broke with the Catholic Church for political and dynastic reasons.
Ignatius of Loyola

- The Jesuits became the most important new religious order of the Catholic Reformation.
- Shown here in a sixteenth century painting by an unknown artist is Ignatius of Loyola, founder of the Society of Jesus.
- Loyola is seen kneeling before Pope Paul III, who officially recognized the Jesuits in 1540.
A Revived Papacy

- Pope Paul III (1534 – 1549)
  - Reform commission (1535 – 1537)
  - Recognized Jesuits
  - Summoning of the Council of Trent
- Roman Inquisition (1542)
- Pope Paul IV (1555 – 1559)
  - Index of Forbidden Books
## CHRONOLOGY The Catholic Reformation

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<td>Pope Paul III</td>
<td>1534–1549</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papal recognition of Society of Jesus (Jesuits)</td>
<td>1540</td>
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<tr>
<td>Establishment of Roman Inquisition (Holy Office)</td>
<td>1542</td>
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<tr>
<td>Council of Trent</td>
<td>1545–1563</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pope Paul IV</td>
<td>1555–1559</td>
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The Council of Trent

Met to: Condemn Protestant Doctrine
Clarify Catholic Teaching / doctrine

- **Met intermittently from 1545 – 1563**
  ❖ (Three Phases)
- Divisions between moderates and conservatives
- Reaffirmed traditional Catholic teachings
  - Scripture and tradition
  - Faith **and** good works
  - Sacraments - Mass
  - Bishops In Dioceses
  - Seminaries in Dioceses

Church of Santa Maria Maggiore
Politics and the Wars of Religion in the 16th Century

• The French Wars of Religion (1562 – 1598)

  • The factions and issues
    • The status and power of the Huguenots
      • Conversion of 40 – 50 percent of French nobility
    • The ultra-Catholics
    • Constitutional crisis and revolt against the monarchy
    • The politiques

  • Course of the struggle
    • The Saint Bartholomew’s Day Massacre (1572)
    • Henry IV of Navarre (1589 – 1610)
      • Conversion to Catholicism
        ◆ “Paris is worth a Mass”
      • Edict of Nantes (1598)
The Saint Bartholomew’s Day Massacre
**CHRONOLOGY The French Wars of Religion (1562–1598)**

<table>
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<td>Duke of Guise massacres Huguenot congregation at Vassy</td>
<td>1562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Bartholomew’s Day massacre</td>
<td>1572</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry III</td>
<td>1574–1589</td>
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<tr>
<td>Formation of the Holy League</td>
<td>1576</td>
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<tr>
<td>War of the Three Henries</td>
<td>1588–1589</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assassination of Henry III</td>
<td>1589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronation of Henry IV</td>
<td>1594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edict of Nantes</td>
<td>1598</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Philip II (1556 – 1598) and Militant Catholicism

- The Goals of Philip II
  - Religious conformity
  - Extension of royal power
  - Spanish dominance in Europe
    - The Importance of Catholicism in Spain
      - The Holy League
      - The Battle of Lepanto (1571)
MAP 13.3 The Height of Spanish Power Under Philip II
Philip of Spain

- This portrait by Titian depicts Philip II of Spain.
- The king’s attempts to make Spain a great power led to large debts and crushing taxes.
- His military actions in defense of Catholicism ended in failure and misfortune in both France and the Netherlands.
Revolt of the Netherlands

• The Importance of the Netherlands
  • The prosperity of the provinces
  • Religious diversity: Calvinist inroads
  • Resentment against Philip’s attempt to exert control

• The Eruption of Violence
  • William of Nassau, Prince of Orange
    • The “Sea Beggars”
  • Division: United Provinces of the Netherlands (1581); independence of the Dutch Republic (1648)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Philip II</td>
<td>1556–1598</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outbreak of revolt in the Netherlands</td>
<td>1566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Lepanto</td>
<td>1571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish armada</td>
<td>1588</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twelve-year truce (Spain and Netherlands)</td>
<td>1609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independence of the United Provinces</td>
<td>1648</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Intelligent and learned, Elizabeth Tudor was familiar with Latin and Greek and spoke several European languages.

Served by able administrators, Elizabeth ruled for nearly forty-five years and generally avoided open military action against any major power.

This picture, painted near the end of her reign, shows the queen in a ceremonial procession with her courtiers.
The England of Elizabeth (1558 – 1603)

- Religious Policy
  - A compromise settlement
    - The Act of Uniformity
    - Catholic and Puritan discontents

- Foreign Policy
  - The chief concerns: caution, moderation, and expediency
  - Conflict with Spain

- The Spanish Armada (1588)
  - The failure of Spanish ambitions