

AGENDA – 1/25

Turn in your Galileo documents
(and class set, if you didn't mark
on it)

Challenging religious power: The
Protestant Reformation

HW: Keep reading and taking
notes! You should have read all of
the Renaissance, Scientific
Revolution, and Protestant
Reformation readings by MONDAY.

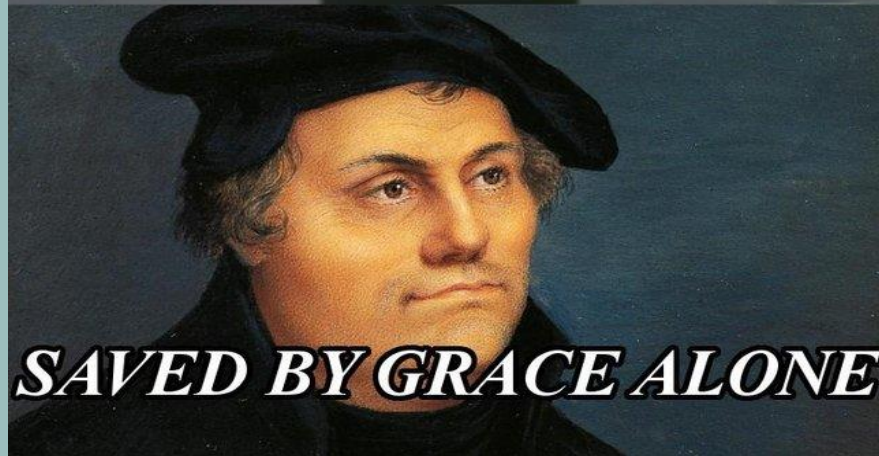
me: yo pass the printing press

church: u better not make the Bible more
accessible to the German
me: people



Almost October 31st and y'all know what that means...

Things are about to get s...



THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

WARM UP: LET'S RECAP!

Individually, in your notes:

1. What was the Church like during the Middle Ages in Europe?
2. What factors led to the weakening of the Church over time?

Early Modern Europeans challenged power in all areas.

Art!
(The
Renaissance)



Religion!
(The
Protestant
Reformation)



Science!
(The Scientific
Revolution)



Government!
(The
Enlightenment)



REMEMBER

During the Middle Ages, the Church was the #1 source of wealth and power. But,

- **Crusades** > weakening of the Church's power
- **Black Death** > loss of faith
- **100 Years' War** > rise of nationalism > loyalty to Kings over the Pope
- **Renaissance** > humanism > challenging of traditional ideas

PROBLEMS IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

"Thus, the papacy emerged as something between an Italian city-state and European power, without forgetting at the same time the claim to be the vice-regent of Christ. The Pope often could not make up his mind whether he was the successor of Peter or of Caesar. Such vacillation had much to do with the rise and success of the Protestant Reformation."

- R.H. Bainton, The Reformation of the Sixteenth Century

OTHER COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE CHURCH

Church controlled so much of life in the Middle Ages – wealth, land, education, and salvation

- **Tithe** – 10% of yearly earnings (money or goods) were paid to the Church – if they didn't pay they were told they would spend their eternal life in Hell
- Peasants work on Church lands for free
- People had to pay for baptisms, marriages, and burials
- The Church was exempt from paying taxes



One of the most corrupt church practices was the selling of indulgences

Indulgences began as a way for people to repent for their sins through good works

But rather than requiring good deeds, church leaders began selling indulgence certificates as a way of raising money

These practices went unquestioned during the Middle Ages

CORRUPTION IN THE CHURCH



Simony – the act of selling Church offices and roles



Indulgences** – removing the eternal punishment of sin through donating to the church

- What's the problem?

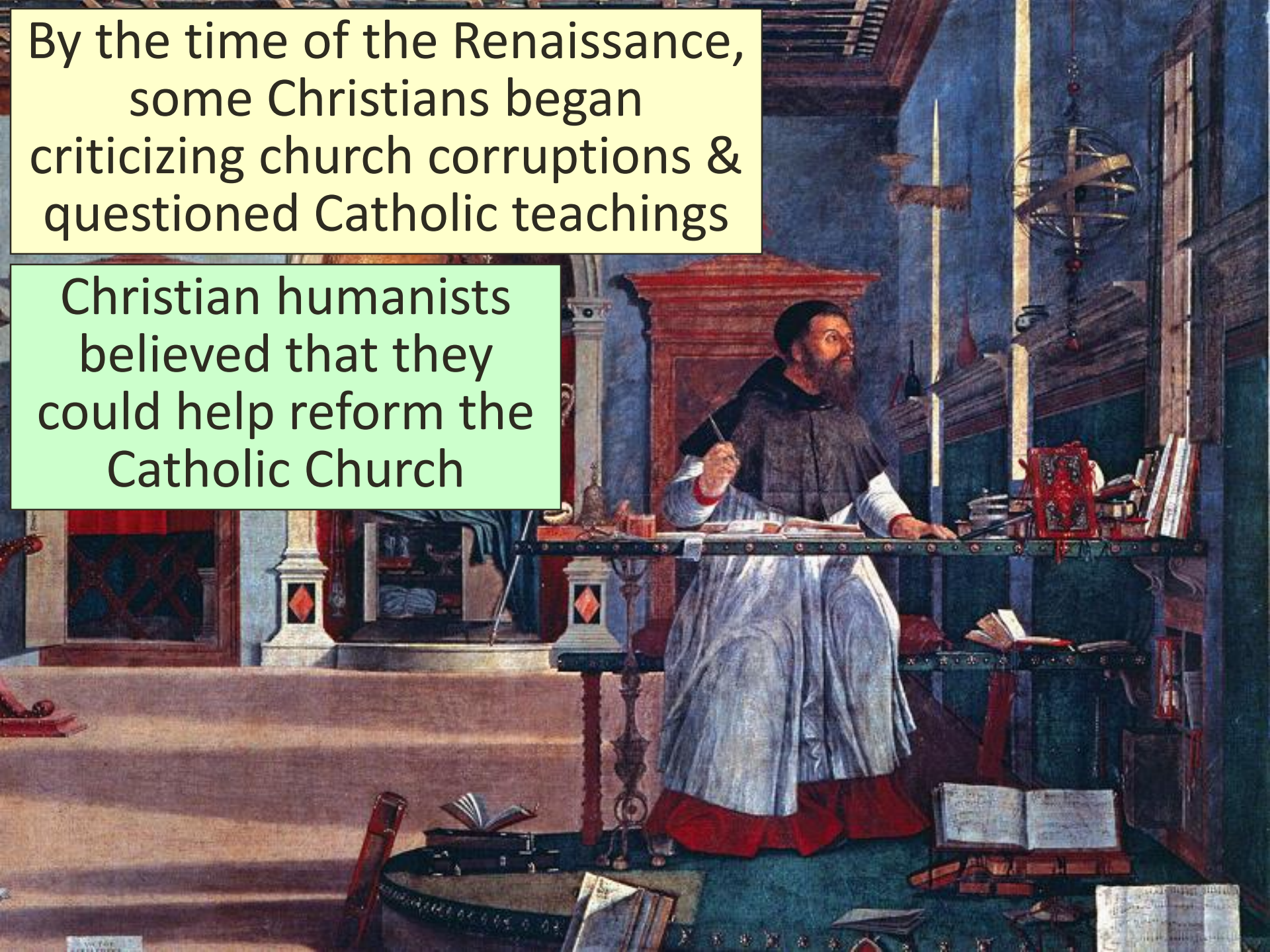


© REUTERS



By the time of the Renaissance,
some Christians began
criticizing church corruptions &
questioned Catholic teachings

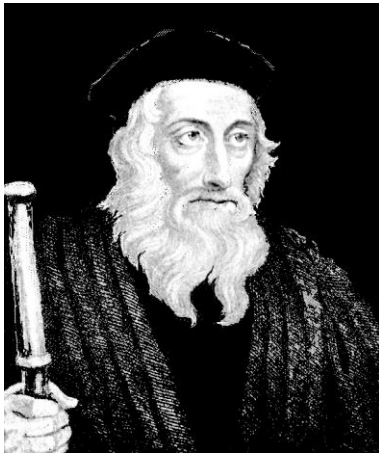
Christian humanists
believed that they
could help reform the
Catholic Church



PROTESTANT REFORMATION

Protest = to express strong objection

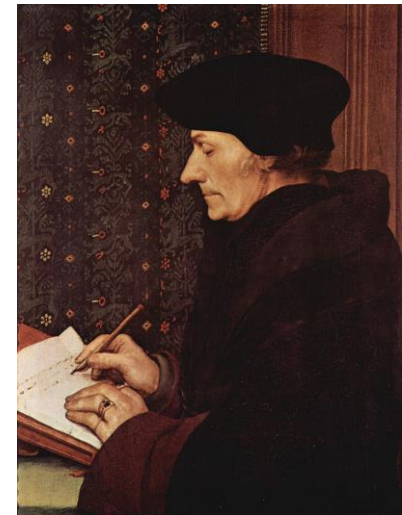
Reform = to improve by correcting errors



Wycliffe
1330-1384



Jan Hus
1370-1415



Erasmus
1469-1536

MARTIN LUTHER



LUTHER LOOKS FOR REFORMS



Criticized many Church practices

Wanted to begin a discussion *within* the Church (**not** break away from the Church, just reform it)



In 1517, Martin Luther wrote a list of grievances against church practices called the **“Ninety-Five Theses”**

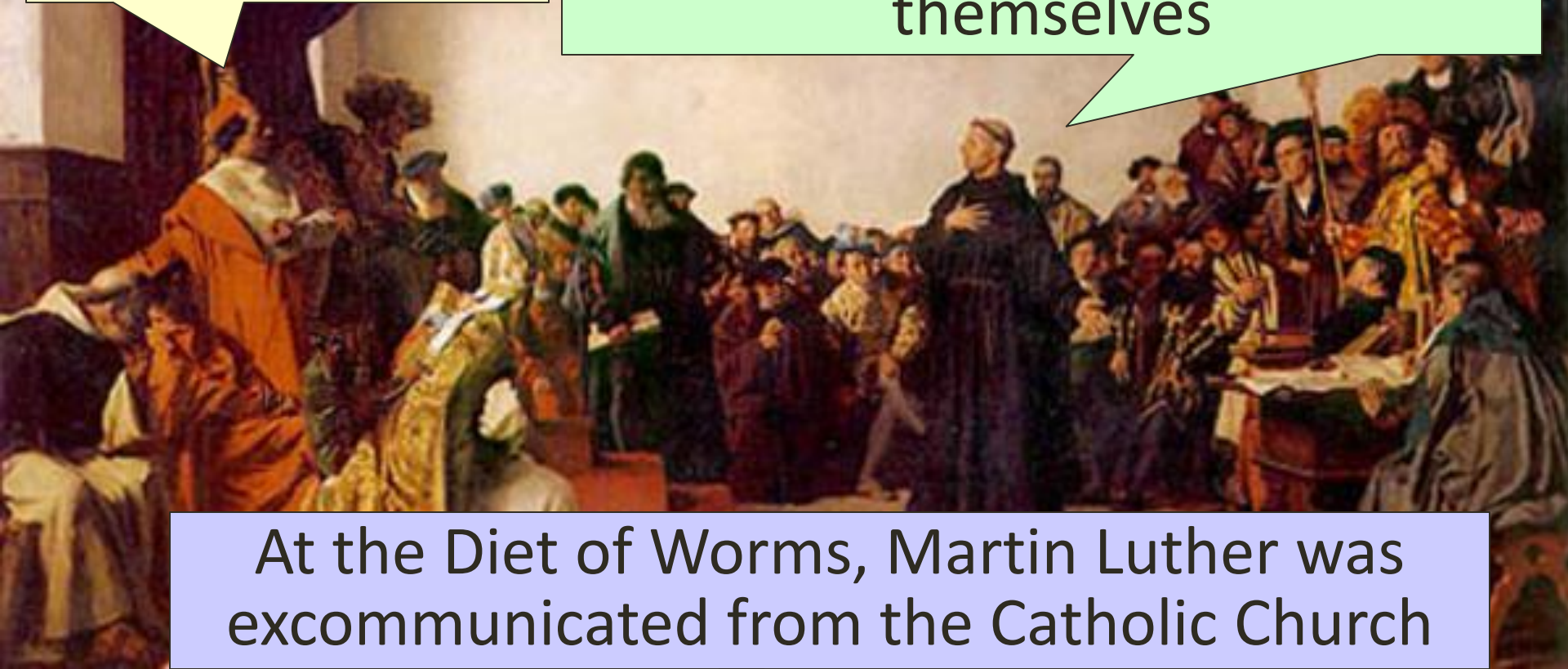
He posted the Ninety-Five Theses on the church door in the town of Wittenberg & welcomed debate of his ideas



In 1521, Luther was called before the **Diet of Worms**, a meeting of church & political leaders

The Church demanded that Luther take back his teachings

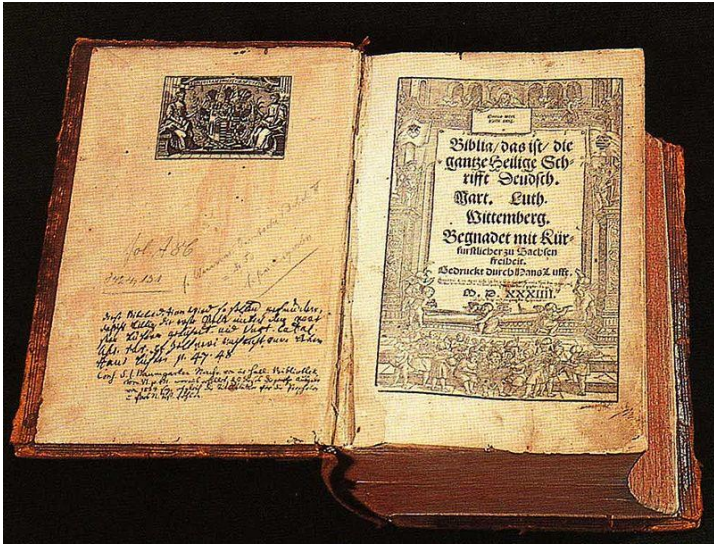
Luther refused, argued that the Bible was the only source of religious authority, & encouraged Christians to study the Bible for themselves



At the Diet of Worms, Martin Luther was excommunicated from the Catholic Church

PROTESTANT TEACHING

“JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH ALONE”



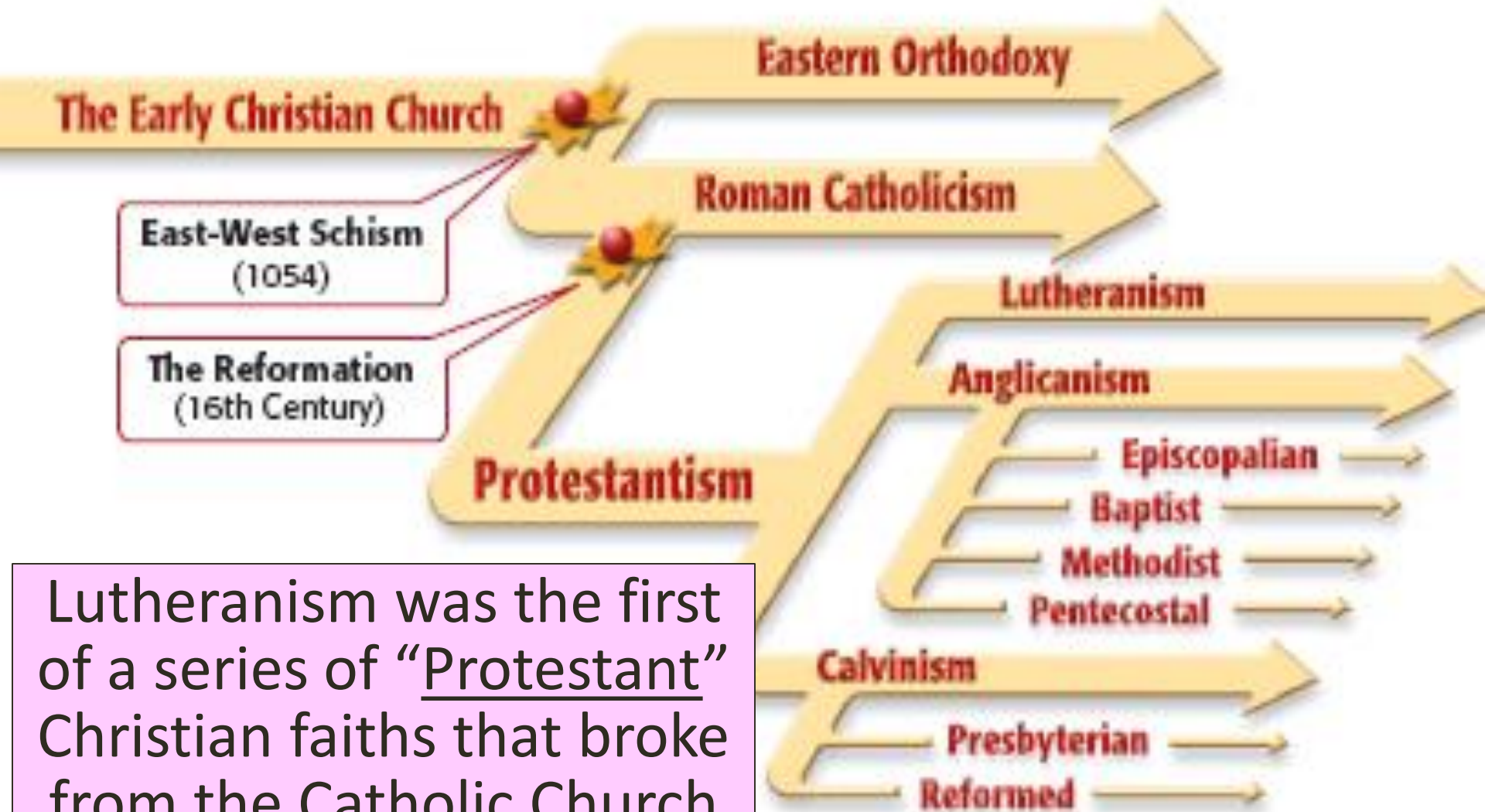
The Bible is the only source of truth.

People should read and understand the Bible for themselves.

Salvation comes *only* through faith in Christ.

- Catholic view: through good works and faith

Martin Luther's stand against the Catholic Church led to the formation of a new Christian denomination known as Lutheranism



Lutheranism was the first of a series of “Protestant” Christian faiths that broke from the Catholic Church

PROTESTANT REFORMATION: RECAP

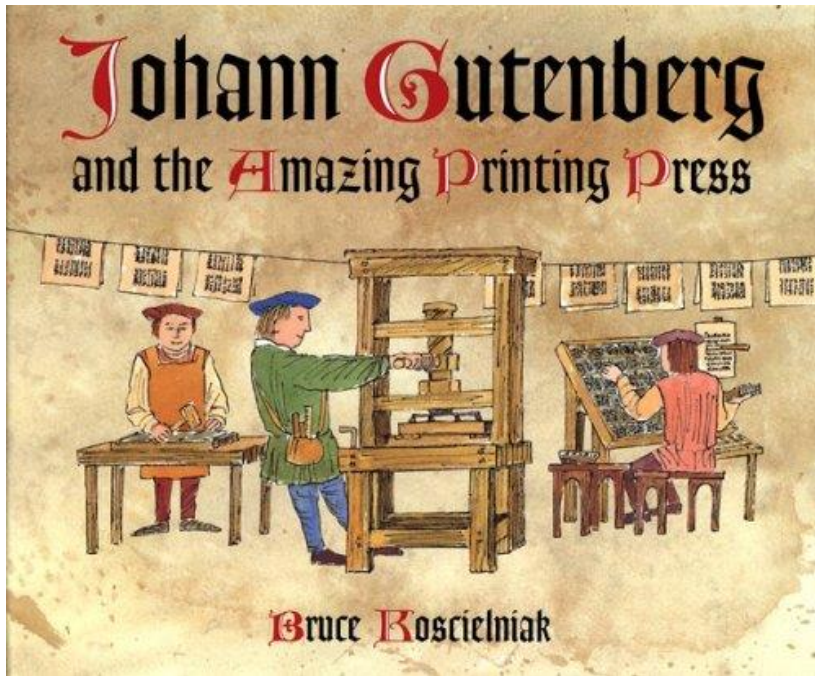
A religious movement in the 1500s that split the Christian church in western Europe and led to the establishment of a number of new churches (Protestant churches and Catholic churches)

Bible went from being written only in Latin to being written in the vernacular



HOW DID LUTHER'S
IDEAS SPREAD SO
QUICKLY?

HOW DID LUTHER'S IDEAS SPREAD SO QUICKLY?



Hand printing (Scriptoria) =
40 pages per workday

Printing press =
3600 pages per work day

THE PRINTING PRESS.

Books become available to the masses, not just the rich

Literacy rises; people are able to read the Bible on their own, in their own language

The Printing Press

Many inventions are creative combinations of known technologies. In 1452, Johann Gutenberg combined known technologies from Europe and Asia with his idea for molding movable type to create a printing press that changed the world.

A copyist took five months to produce a single book.



5 months



1 book

One man and a printing press could produce 500 books in the same amount of time.

5 months



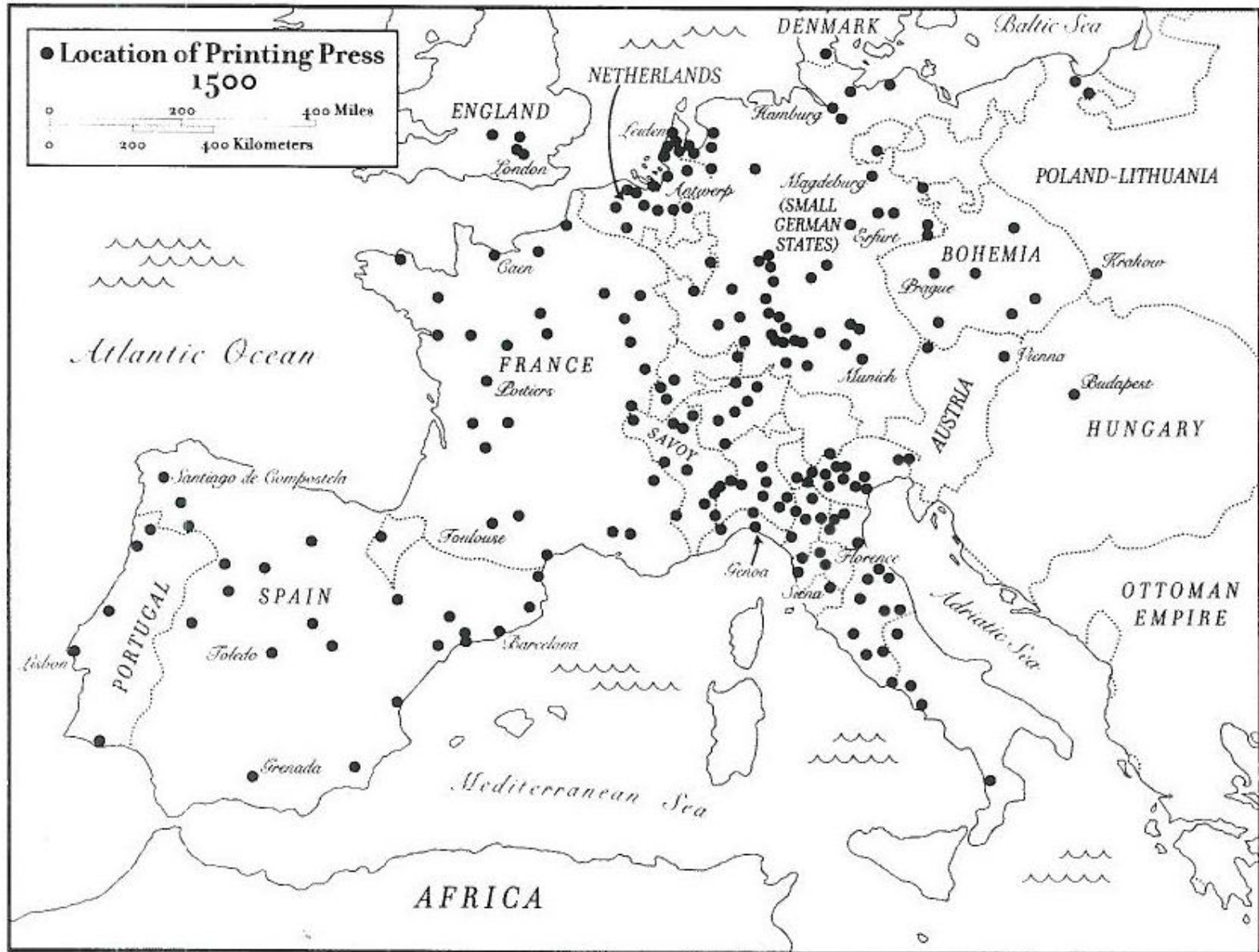
500 books



Paper Using paper mass-produced by Chinese techniques, rather than vellum (calf or lambskin), made printing books possible.

Ink Oil-based inks from 10th-century Europe worked better on type than tempera ink.

PRINTING PRESS



WHAT OTHER CHANGES WOULD COME AS A RESULT OF THE PRINTING PRESS?

Rise in literacy

Interest in exploration

- Spread of maps!

Spread of other new ideas in..

- Science
- Art
- Philosophy