



# Reformation Ideas Spread

Chapter 14, Section 4

Ms. Rosenberg

# Radical Reformers - Anabaptists

- Many new Protestant groups began with radical or different ideas
- The Anabaptists were against infant baptism because babies were too young to understand it
- Some had extreme ideas: get rid of private property, use violence to bring the Second Coming
- Most were peaceful, wanted religious toleration and church/government separation
- Evolved to the Baptists, Quakers, Amish

# The English Reformation

- King Henry VIII was against most Protestant revolts
- Henry wanted to divorce his wife Catherine because he wanted a son
- The Pope refused to ANNUL (cancel) his marriage, divorce was against the law



# The English Reformation



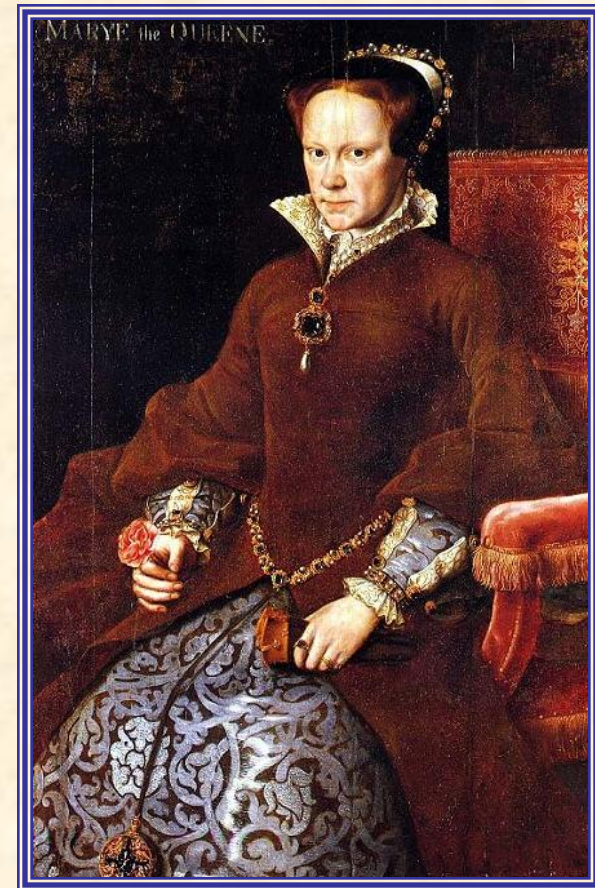
- Angry at the Pope, Henry took over the English Church from the Pope's control
- Act of Supremacy (1534) - Law that made the King head of the Church of England
- Many Catholics refused to accept this and were executed (Thomas More, who was later made a saint)

# The Church of England

- Most Catholic monasteries and convents were closed and their property taken by the government
- Henry gave this property to his supporters in return for support for the Anglican Church (Church of England)
- Henry rejected most Protestant ideas, most practices remained the same as Catholicism except he was now in charge and the Bible was in English instead of Latin

# Religious Turmoil in England

- After King Henry died, some Protestant changes were made:
  - A new prayer book – The Common Book of Prayer
  - A mixture of Protestant and Catholic ideas
- Queen Mary made many efforts to return England to its Catholic faith
  - Many Protestants were executed
  - Mary was nicknamed “Bloody Mary”



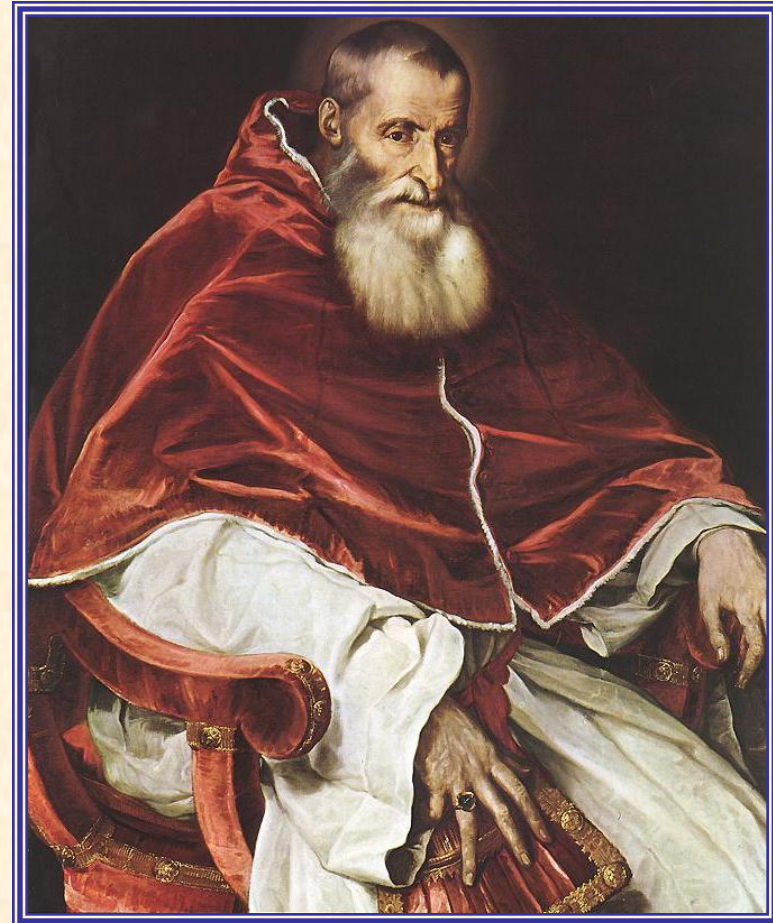
# Queen Elizabeth

- Made a compromise between Protestant and Catholic religious practices
  - Catholic ceremony remained the same
  - Church organization didn't change
  - Monarch was the head of the Anglican Church, not the Pope
  - English replaced Latin
  - The Book of Common Prayer was used as the prayer book
- Elizabeth brought religious peace to England while making it Protestant



# The Catholic Reformation

- Pope Paul III made changes to the Catholic Church in an effort to keep people from converting
- Council of Trent (1545)
  - Salvation came from good deeds and faith
  - Bible isn't the only source of religious truth
  - Gave harsh penalties to corrupt clergy
  - Created schools to better educate clergy



# The Catholic Reformation

- The Inquisition
  - A Church court used to find and punish heretics (people who violate Church law and teachings)
  - Created the ‘Index of Forbidden Books’ – list of books Catholics shouldn’t read (including books by Luther and Calvin)
- Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits
  - A group of Catholics who were determined to save and spread Catholicism around the world
  - Established schools around Europe



# Results of the Catholic Reformation

1. Rome was a more devout (religious) city
2. Charity more widespread across Europe
3. The spread of Protestant ideas slowed down
4. Some Protestant areas became Catholic again
5. Europe remained divided into two religious groups



# Widespread Persecution

- Persecution: punishing or harassing a group of people based on their race, ethnicity, religion, etc.
- Catholics and Protestants persecuted each other as well as other groups of people
- Witch Hunts:
  - Thousands accused of being witches were killed
  - Scapegoats - were blamed when things went badly



# Jews and the Reformation

- In Italy, Jews were pressured to convert and had to live in separate neighborhoods
- In Germany, Luther pressured Jews to convert or leave Europe
  - Synagogues and books were burned
  - Those who stayed had to wear yellow stars
- Many Jews moved to Eastern Europe where they were allowed to live in peace

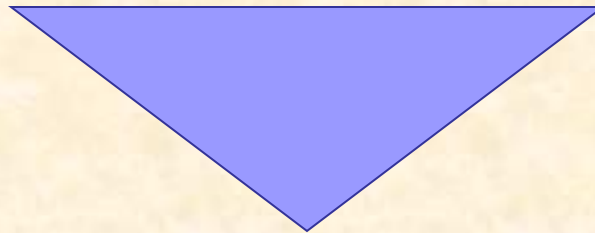


## LONG-TERM CAUSES

- Catholic Church becomes more worldly
- Humanists encourage a return to simpler religion
- Strong national governments emerge

## IMMEDIATE CAUSES

- The selling of Indulgences
- Martin Luther posts his 95 Theses
- Luther translates Bible to German
- Printing press allows spread of ideas
- Calvin, etc. preach against Catholic traditions



# The Protestant Reformation

# The Protestant Reformation



## IMMEDIATE EFFECTS

- Peasants' Revolt
- Founding of Protestant Churches
- Weakening of Holy Roman Empire
- Luther calls for Jews to be removed from Christian lands

## LONG-TERM EFFECTS

- Religious wars in Europe
- Catholic Reformation
- Stronger Inquisition
- Jewish migration to Eastern Europe
- Increased anti-Semitism

**TODAY: 25% of Christians are Protestant**

# Branches of Christianity

Roman Catholic

Eastern  
Orthodox

Protestant

Greek Orthodox

Lutheran

Russian Orthodox

Presbyterian

Baptist

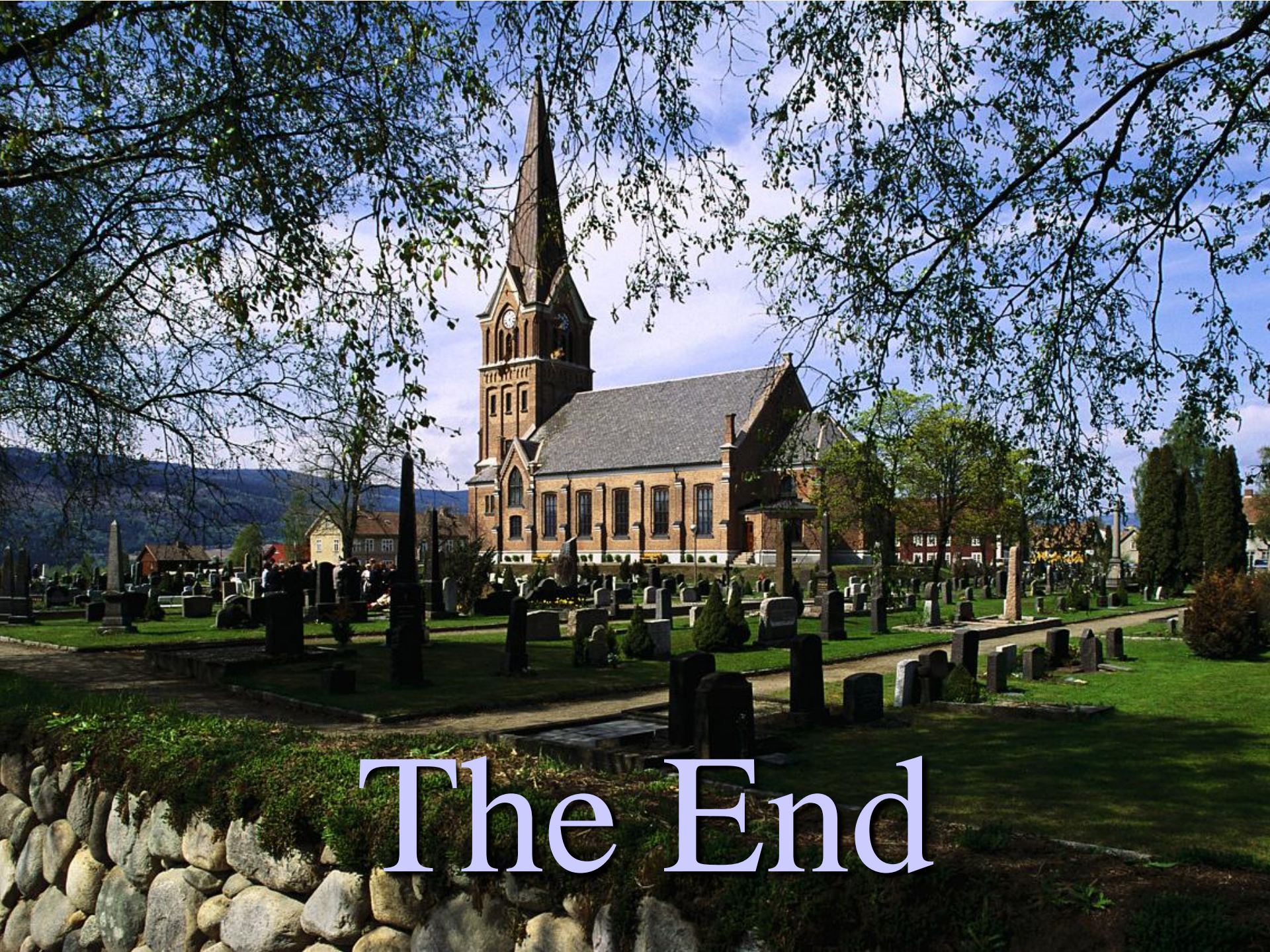
Methodist

Episcopalian

Anglican

Etc.





The End