

Reformation and Religious Wars

VII. Protestant Reformation (Ryan Leeds)

A. Causes of the Protestant Reformation

- **Declining Prestige of the Papacy**
 - Philip the Fair has pope Boniface VIII beaten & the pope dies
 - Great Schism & Conciliar Movement created 3 popes
 - Kings took power away from the Church after the Middle Ages
 - People turned away from the church during the Renaissance
- **Early Critics of the Church**
 - John Wycliffe & John Hus
 - Church should only follow scripture
 - Followers: Lollards (Wycliffe) & Hussites (Hus)
- **Corrupt Church Practices**
 - Simony- Selling of Church offices
 - Pluralism- More than 1 office
 - Absenteeism- Being the official but not being part of the diocese
 - Nepotism- Choosing family members for Church positions
 - Moral Decline- Officials having sexual relations/children
 - Clerical Ignorance- Some priests were illiterate
 - Indulgences- Purchasing salvation
- **Renaissance Humanism**
 - Erasmus- *In Praise of Folly*
 - Church needed reform
 - Inspired Martin Luther

B. Martin Luther (1483-1546)

- **95 Theses (1517)**
 - Complaints of sales of indulgences

- Faith alone over good works
- Nailed to the door of Wittenberg
- Officially starts Reformation
- Diet of Worms
 - Luther forced to recant beliefs
 - Refused & was exiled away
 - Later escapes to Wittenberg; Oversees Reformation

• **Impact of Lutheranism on Women**

- Women should stay at home
- Should not work in the state

• **Luther's Views on New Sects & Peasantry**

- Mainstream Protestantism legitimate
- Peasants to obey political authority

C. Calvinism

• **John Calvin, *Institutes of the Christian Religion***

- Influenced by Erasmus
- Calvinist foundational beliefs

• **Tenets: Predestination, The Elect, & Protestant Work Ethic**

- God has already determined who goes to Heaven & Hell
- A person might be "the elect" (Heaven Bound) if they do good works
- Hard work is important & financial success shows that God is pleased

• **Strict Theocracy in Geneva**

- Calvin was exiled to Geneva, Switzerland where a theocracy started
- Only Calvinists could live in Geneva
- Elders could punish lawbreakers
- Oppressed common activities

• **Spread of Calvinism**

- Exiled people would go to Geneva & learn ideas of Calvinism

- Huguenots were French Calvinists & were brutally suppressed
- Puritans in England

D. Anabaptists (“left wing” of Protestant Ref.)

- Not connected to any state & rejected secular agreements
- Only adults could decide to be baptized
- Took control of Münster; burned books & killed people
- Influenced Quakers

E. Reformation in England (Josh Czemerer)

- John Wycliffe, the Lollards
 - An early critic of the Catholic Church
 - Made the 1st translation of the Bible to English
 - Before: Only Latin & Greek
 - Led a group of reformists: Lollards
 - Greatly influenced John Hus
- Henry VIII & Creation of the Church of England
 - Member of the Tutor Family
 - Initially huge supporter of Catholicism
 - Wrote *In Defense of the 7 Sacraments*
 - His 1st wife, Catherine of Aragon only bore him a daughter
 - Wanted an annulment
 - Thomas Cranmer, member of Catholic Church, advises Henry to pull away from the Church
 - Act of Supremacy: Henry VIII forms Anglican Church
 - Had power over Church property
 - Anglican Church structure similar to Catholic Church
 - Act of Succession: Henry VIII required oath of loyalty to the monarchy
- Mary Tudor (“Bloody Mary”) 1553-58

- Daughter of Henry & Catherine
- Very Catholic: Burned 300 Protestants at the stake (hence “Bloody Mary”)
- Protestants fled England

- Elizabeth I (1558-1603)

- Daughter of Henry & Anne Boleyn
- Protestant; private about it (politique)
 - Due to religious strife
- Elizabethan Church resembled Lutheran Church
- 39 Articles: All but Puritans given religious freedom
- Feared Mary Queen of Scots was to replace her
 - Had her executed

VIII. Catholic Reformation

A. Causes

- Wish to re-emphasize Catholic beliefs
 - Pope Paul III tried to stop spread of Protestantism
 - In response to critics w/in the Church

B. Council of Trent (1545-63)

- Council in the Catholic Church
- Only Reaffirmed Catholic doctrine:
 - Eucharist, 7 sacraments, Celibacy for the clergy, Latin as official language of services, indulgences, & salvation through faith & good works
 - Curtailed sale of indulgences
 - Ceased nepotism
- Bishops gained control of clergy
 - Established seminaries to educate priests
- Made *Index of Forbidden Book*:
 - banned books criticizing Church

C. New Religious Orders

- Jesuits: Led by Ignatius Loyola
 - In command of inquisitions in Spain & Italy

D. Peace of Augsburg

- In HRE some German states wished to be Catholic & others Protestant
- Allowed German Princes to choose between Lutheranism & Catholicism

IX. Religious Wars (Connor Frankston)

A. Catholic Crusade against Protestantism: Philip II of Spain (1556-1598)

- Phillip II takes the throne in 1556;
 - Builds the Escorial: New Spanish Royal Palace; demonstrated his power.
- Wished to Re-impose Catholicism in Europe; fought against the Turks in Battle of Lepanto
 - To defend Christian Merchants.
 - Ended threat of Ottoman Turks.

B. French Civil Wars of the Late Sixteenth Century

- Henry II's death 1559; Noble families fight over crown
 - Valois – Catholic; 1st in line w/ Catherine de Medicis(Cruel)
 - Bourbon – Huguenots; 2nd in line w/o male heir from Valois
 - Guise – Ultra Catholic; Anti-Bourbon
- St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre (1572)
 - Intended peace between Huguenots & Catholics w/ marriage of Henry of Navarre & Margaret of Valois.
 - Henry Guise has the leader of the Huguenots murdered
 - Huguenots riot & destroy churches
 - Catherine de Medicis has 20,000 Huguenots killed

- Begins "War of the Three Henrys"

• France left divided by Religion

- Henri of Navarre defeats Valois & Guise; becomes a *politique*
 - Converts to Catholicism to please his people
 - Edict of Nantes granted toleration to Huguenots in privacy

C. The Netherlands

- Spanish control ~1560 displeases Calvinists:
 - ~400 Catholic Churches destroyed by Protestant Revolts
 - Council of Troubles: Philip II sends Spanish troops & the Duke of Alva to the Netherlands
 - Duke sentences thousands to death &
 - Confiscated noble estates of both Catholics & Protestants.
- England & France aid the Netherlands
 - Create the Dutch Republic
 - Spanish still retained southern provinces
 - Netherlands (for the most part) now had religious sovereignty

D. Spain versus England

- Spanish Armada, 1588
 - Philip II displeased w/ England's aid to the Netherlands
 - Sent Spanish Armada to invade England
 - English Navy defeats Spanish Armada
 - Began England's dominance as a world naval power
 - Ended Spain's "Golden Age"

E. Thirty Years' War (1618-1648)

- **Causes: Ferdinand II vs. Frederick II**
 - Catholic Hapsburg Ferdinand II inherits Bohemia
 - Hated for his refusal to tolerate Protestants
 - Bohemia *names its own king*, Frederick II
 - Ferdinand II becomes the Holy Roman Emperor, & Frederick II prepares for war
- **Bohemian Phase (1618-1622)**
 - Frederick II fights- loses to Ferdinand II
 - Loses land; inspires uprisings
- **Danish Phase (1625-1629)**
 - Ferdinand II tries to crush northern Protestantism w/ Albrecht von Wallenstein
 - *Defeats northern Protestants*
 - Edict of Restitution
 - Restored all Catholic lands lost since 1552
 - Deprived rights of all but Lutherans & Catholics
- **Swedish Phase (1630-1635)**
 - Sweden, w/ France, attempted to limit Hapsburg power
 - Gustavus Adolphus invades Holy Roman Empire
 - Wallenstein stops Swedish advance
 - Ferdinand has Wallenstein assassinated to appease German Princes
 - German Princes feared him; he wanted their trust
- **French Phase (1635-1648)**
 - France leads Sweden & many other countries into the Holy Roman Empire
 - Most destructive phase
 - German towns& farms destroyed, trade crippled, famine resulted
 - Massive inflation
- **Treaty of Westphalia (1648); Results of the War**
 - Social & Political Changes
 - German princes were freed from Hapsburg rule
 - Netherlands were officially independent (except the south)
 - France gained Alsace-Lorraine
 - Religious provisions
 - Calvinists gained same privileges as Lutherans
 - Ends religious wars
 - Balance of Power becomes the new theme of Europe