



## The Reformers: Setting the Stage

◆During the \_\_\_\_\_ (400 -1400 AD) the single most important \_\_\_\_\_, politically, socially and culturally was the church- The \_\_\_\_\_ Church.

◆At almost the exact time that the New World was “discovered” in 1492, the Old World was changing. The men most responsible for this change are known as the Reformers- here are their stories.

## The Reformers: Johannes Gutenberg (1410 (?) – 1466AD, Germany)

◆Contribution: Invented a printing press capable of mass producing the printed word (books, leaflets, etc....)

◆Significant Contributions: Printed 300 Gutenberg \_\_\_\_\_ in both Latin and German gave the \_\_\_\_\_ man access to the bible.

## The Reformers: Martin Luther (Born: 1483-1546 AD, Germany)

◆In 1506, he became a Catholic monk. In 1510, he visited Rome and was shocked by the spiritual laziness and the widespread sell of \_\_\_\_\_\*.

*\*Indulgences could be purchased to ensure ones own salvation or to release a loved one from purgatory.*

## The Reformers: Martin Luther

◆All his life, he felt a tremendous burden of guilt. Through prayer and bible study he came to believe men were saved by "grace" & "faith" not ordinances (baptism, marriage etc...). He argued against Papal authority. He argued against Papal authority.

◆In 1517, he posted 95 problems with the church on the door of the Wittenberg castle of \_\_\_\_\_ In 1521, he was excommunicated by the Pope. His stand against the church made him leader of the Protestant movement in Germany.

What is theology?

## The Reformers: John Calvin (Born: 1509-1564 AD, France)

◆He studied both theology & law; he grew to appreciate humanistic & reforming movements.

## The Reformers: John Calvin

◆He underwent a personal religious experience and came to believe that the Bible, not the Pope, was in charge and people were saved by faith not works. He reformed the church in Geneva, Switzerland. As a city/church official, he supported the development of public schools, hospitals, proper sewage system, and help for the poor and sick. His Protestant faith spread throughout Europe.

## The Reformers: Erasmus Born: 1469(?)-1536 AD, Italy

◆Contribution: Catholic Scholar. He fought for a kinder and more humane approach towards religion. He worked to reform the Catholic Church. He criticized the leading classes and church dignitaries for their "unchristian behavior."

## Counter-Reformation

◆ A \_\_\_\_\_ within the Roman Catholic Church that arose in 16th-century Europe in \_\_\_\_\_ to the Protestant Reformation. It had two primary goals:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ theology  
Council of Trent

### 1<sup>st</sup> Council 1545

- Clarify Catholic Doctrine  
i.e. The Mass & transubstantiation
- Reconfirmed the Nicene Creed
- Canonize the Old and New Testaments
- Set the number of sacraments at seven
- Defined original sin
- Ruled against Martin Luther

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Council 1551

- Dealt with issues raised by the English church (Henry VIII) & French Church (Calvinist Huguenots)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ the spread of the \_\_\_\_\_  
- Hapsburg Emperors (Charles I & Phillip II \_\_\_\_\_ to stop the spread of the Protestants)

- \_\_\_\_\_ primarily in Spanish held lands

3. \_\_\_\_\_ and missionary work aimed at \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_  
- Jesuits (They were not ordained priests. They moved and adapted to these new areas/ cultures). (*See NA 22-23*)

## Think about it



What have we studied that shows the impact of the Counter-Reformation in the Americas? Did the church, through the Spanish, meet their goals? Explain your answer.

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## Consequences of Protestant Reformation in Germany: The Thirty Year War

### The Thirty Year War 1618-1648

◆Cause: Fought in the Germanic territories of the Holy Roman Empire. It was a religious conflict between Lutheran Protestants, some Calvinist Protestants and Catholics.

◆The Habsburg monarchs, the heirs of Ferdinand & Isabel from Spain, were Catholic. The German Nobles were Protestant.

◆The war was fought both to determine which religion would have power in Germany- Catholic or Protestant, and to determine who would reign: the Catholic Kings or the Protestant Nobles.

### **The Thirty Year War: What Happened?**

◆ \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the population \_\_\_\_\_ due to battle, famine and disease.

### **The Thirty Year War: Consequences**

1. Germany divided into many different States.
2. Broke the power of the Hapsburg Empire (Catholics) in Northern Europe.
3. Gave the state power over the church.
4. Many Germans fled war torn Germany for the \_\_\_\_\_.... The New Netherlands (New York).

### **War in France**

- The Huguenots were French Calvinists.
- Huguenots became known for their criticisms of the form of worship found in the Mass

### **War in France**

- Religious wars, followed by brief periods of peace, continued for nearly fifty years.
- In 1598 the Edict of Nantes established Catholicism as the state religion of France, but granted the Protestants equality with Catholics and some religious and political freedom in France & their colonies

### **War in France**

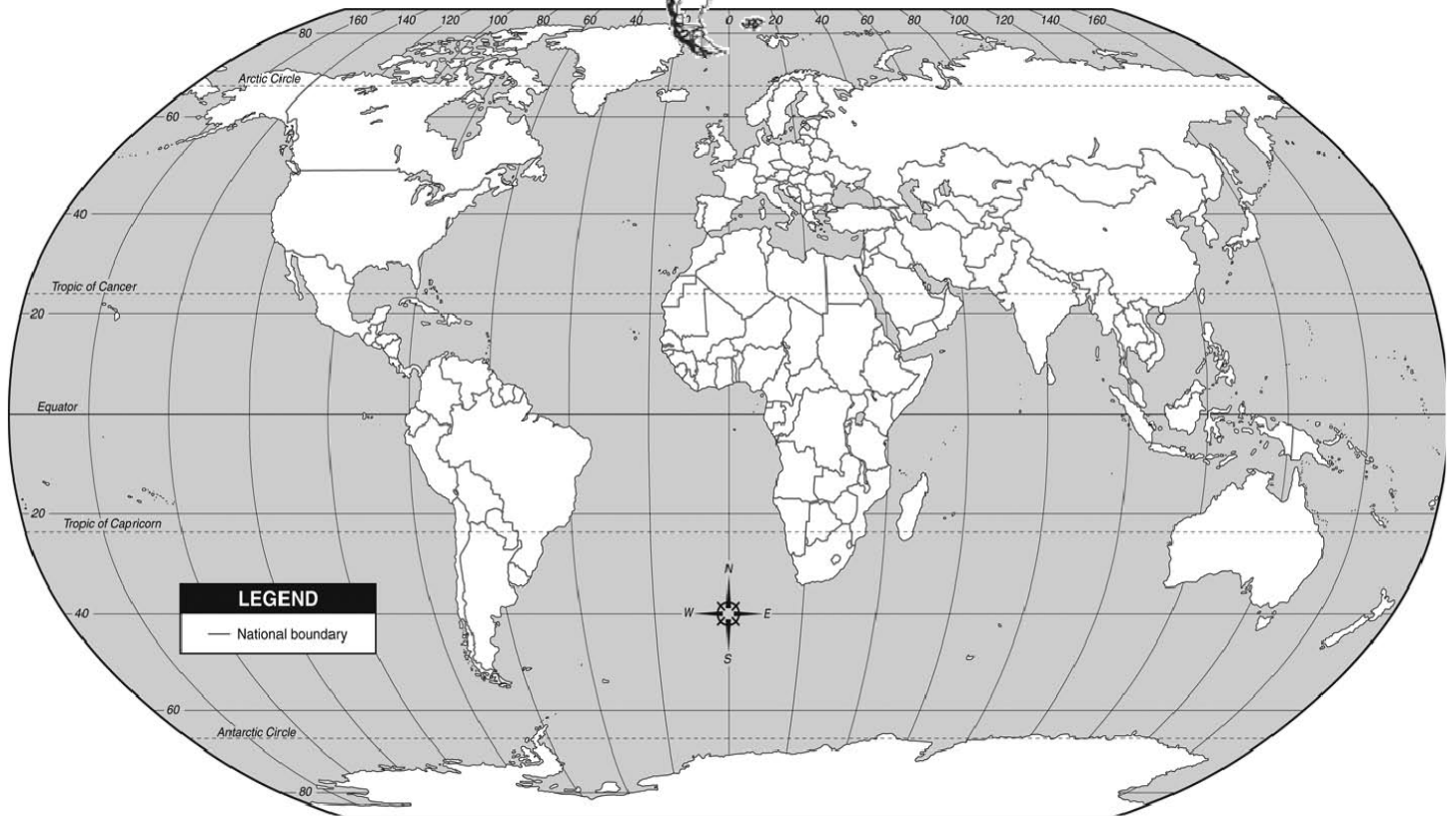
- In 1685, Louis revoked the Edict of Nantes and declared Protestantism to be illegal
- Some two million Huguenots fled to surrounding Protestant countries (including those countries ravaged by the Thirty year war), and eventually throughout the world
- Thousands of French Protestants eventually fled to the \_\_\_\_\_

### **French Huguenots**

- A group of Huguenots under the leadership of Jean Ribault in 1562 established the small \_\_\_\_\_ of Fort Caroline in \_\_\_\_\_, on the banks of the St. Johns River, in what is today Jacksonville, \_\_\_\_\_
- The colony was the first \_\_\_\_\_ at any permanent European settlement in the present-day continental United States, the group survived only a short time. In 1565 they were \_\_\_\_\_ by the Spanish.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ remained in Florida until \_\_\_\_\_

## Mapping Activity

Use the map on the left to identify regions within the North and South America impacted by the French Huguenots and German Protestants.



◆ On the map above, label those Western European countries impacted most by the Protestant Reformation. In the summary on the next page, be sure to write down who was involved in the reformations and where did the reformations take place.

Part I: The Reformers

Who were the reformers that impacted the Catholic Church in Europe? When did they reform? Where did they live and complete their work?	1. 2. 3. 4.
What were the primary beliefs of the primary European reformers?	1. 2. 3. 4.
What were the causes of the Counter-Reformation in both Europe and the Americas?	1. 2. 3. 4.
What were the long term results of the reformation & counter-reformation in Europe and the Americas?	1. 2. 3. 4.



**Film clip:** Watch the film “*DISC 1: Conquest of America, Volume 1: Southeast* “ following the film clip write a short paragraph answering the question below, be prepared to dialogue your response:

How did religion (both the reformation & counter reformation) impact the exploration and colonization of the Southeast?

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