

16th century Europe

The Protestant Reformation



CONTENT AND LANGUAGE INTEGRATED LEARNING UNIT (UNIDAD DIDÁCTICA AICLE)

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Lourdes Ruíz

If we want to understand this movement, we must go back in time.



5th-14th century Europe

During the **MIDDLE AGES**, life was hard and few people other than monks and priests knew how to read and write. People believed and obeyed the **Catholic Church**.

14th century Europe

People began to think differently about life. A movement called **Humanism** was born.

People should be able to think, read, speak and write with eloquence and clarity and they should also take part in the civic life of their communities.

This period is called **RENAISSANCE** – from the 14th to the 17th century.

In the **Middle Ages**, most books were still copied out by hand. For this reason, very few books were made, and those that were produced were extremely valuable objects that belonged either to the church or other powerful institutions. And of course most people could not read.

15th century Europe

Johannes Gutenberg (1400-1468)



1439: Gutenberg invents the
'movable type' printing press

It is one of the most important events in history.
Possibly, without it there would have been no modern world!



Without Gutenberg's invention, it would have been impossible to make new ideas and the **BIBLE** accesible to citizens in the **vernacular**

(their own language: German, English, Spanish ...)

Valuable ['væljuəbl] **ADJ** valioso
Belong [br'lɒŋ] **V** pertenecer
Event [i'vent] **N** acontecimiento
Citizen ['sitizn] **N** ciudadano

Those two factors (printing press & Humanism)
helped a movement called **The Reformation**.

This movement began in northern Europe in the early 16th century as a reaction to medieval Roman Catholic doctrines and practices. It was a split in the Catholic Church where a new type of Christianity called **Protestantism** was born.



Jean

Calvin



Martin Luther



Henry VIII

These men were reformers who challenged papal authority and questioned the Catholic Church's ability to define Christian practice.

split [splɪt] división
challenge [ˈtʃælɪndʒ] desafiar

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Erasmus
of Rotterdam



Martin Luther

(1483 - 1546)

object [əb'dʒekt] V objetar, oponerse
heaven ['hevn] N cielo
nail [neɪl] V clavar
forgive [fə'gɪv] V perdonar
sin [sɪn] N pecado
faith [feɪθ] N fe

He was a German theologian and priest. He objected to many of the practices of the Catholic Church such as paying to get into heaven and the authority of the Pope. **He thought the Bible should be the final authority and that it should be available to everyone.**

1517: "95 Theses" Luther took a list of 95 points where he thought the Church had gone wrong and nailed them to the church door in **Wittenberg**.

- * **The paying of indulgences** : This practice allowed people to be forgiven of their sins when they paid the church money.
- * **The Bible and not the Pope** is the central religious authority .
- * **Humans' faith** is what may save them, not their actions.



95 Theses Disputation on the Power and Efficacy of Indulgences

AMORE ET STUDIO ELUCIDANDAE
ueritatis hac subscripta disputabunt Vvittenbergae, Praesidere
R. P. Martino Luther, Artium & S. Theologiae Magistro, eius-
demq. ibidem lectione Ordinatio. Quare petit ut qui non pos-
sunt uerbis praesentes nobiscum disceptare, agant id literis ab-
sentibus. In nomine domini nostri Iesu Christi. Amen.

i. Omnis & Magister noster Iesus Christus, di-
cendo poenitentia agere &c. omnem uitam si-
delium poenitentiam esse uoluit.
Quod uerbis poenitentia de poenitentia sacra-
mentalibus confessionis & satisfactionis quae
sacerdotum ministerio celebratur non po-
teli intelligi.

ii. Non tamen sola intendit interior: immo interior nulla est, nisi
foris operetur uarias carnis mortificationes.

iii. Manet itaq. poena donec manet odium sui. 4. poenitentia uera
intus. 5. licet usq. ad introitum regni celorum.

iv. Papa non uult nec potest, ullas poenas remittere; praeter eas,
quas arbitrio uel suo uel canonum imposuit.

v. Papa non potest remittere ullam culpam, nisi declarando & appro-
bando remissionem a deo. Aut certe remittendo casus referuatos
sibi, quibus concepsit culpa prorsus remaneret.

vi. Nulli prorsus remittit deus culpam, quin simul eum subiciat
humiliatum in omnibus sacerdoti suo uicario.

vii. Canones poenitentiales soli uiuentibus sunt impositi; nihilq.
mortalis, secundum eodem debet imponi.

viii. Inde bene nobis facit spiritus sanctus in Papa: excipiendo in suis
decretis semper articulum mortis & necessitatis.

ix. Indocet & male facit sacerdotes q. qui mortuus poenitentias
canonicas in purgatorium referunt.

x. Zizania illa de mutanda poena Canonica in poenam purgato-
rii, uidetur certe dormientibus Episcopis seminata.

xi. Olim poena canonica non potest ante absolutionem im-
poni, tanq. tentamenta uerae contritionis.



summon ['sʌmən] V llamar, convocar
outlaw ['aʊtlɔː] N prófugo, fugitivo
papal bull [bʊl] N bula papal
recant [rɪ'kænt] V retractarse, desdecirse
excommunicate [eksə'mjuːniket] V excomulgar



1521: Diet of Worms - Luther was summoned to Augsburg a city in southern Germany, to defend his opinions before an imperial diet (assembly) and the most powerful man in the world, Charles V. But he didn't convince the assembly and was declared an outlaw by the Emperor.

Declared heretical - Pope Leo X issued a papal bull (public decree) that concluded that Luther's propositions were heretical and gave Luther 120 days to recant in Rome. Luther refused to recant.

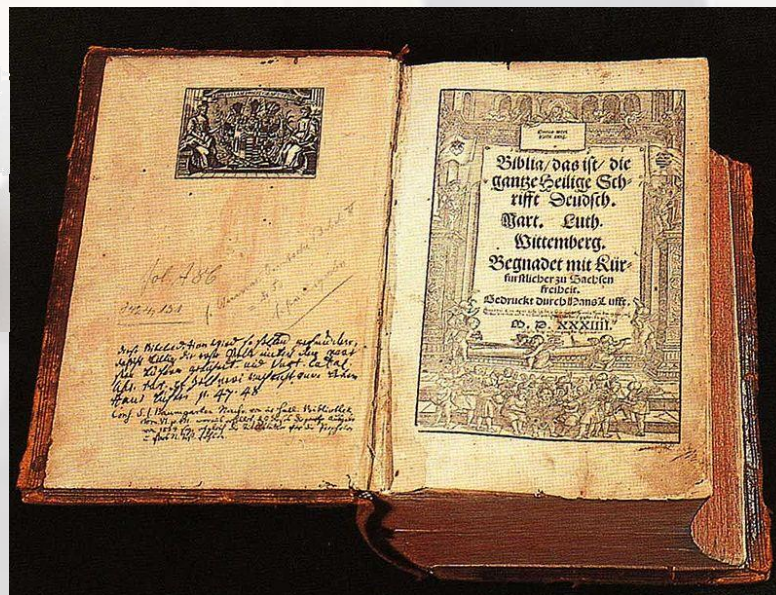
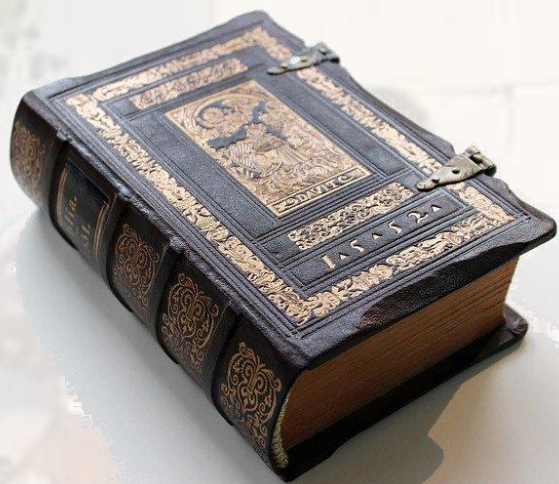


Excommunication - Pope Leo excommunicated Martin Luther from the Catholic Church.



The **Vulgate** was the officially promulgated **Latin** version of the Bible during the 16th century, any other version would be considered heretical by the Catholic Church.

But **Luther** defied the Catholic Church and translated the **Bible** into **German**.



promulgated [ˈprɒməldʒɪtɪd] V promulgar
defy [dɪˈfaɪ] V desafiar, retar



His ideas spread through Northern Europe, which led to a series of wars – **The Thirty Years War** was fought in **Germany**, Martin Luther's home, and involved nearly every country in Europe. The war was devastating, probably **between 25% and 40% of the German population died.**




The Battle of Rocroi, by Augusto Ferrer-Dalmau.

.Many people agreed with Martin Luther that the Catholic Church had become corrupt. Much of northern Europe began to separate and several new churches were formed such as **the Lutheran Church.**

spread [spred] (vb: pt, pp spread) extenderse
Lead [li:d](vb: pt, pp led) llevar, conducir
involve [in'vɒlv] VT implicar, involucrar
devastating ['devəstetɪŋ] ADJ devastador; demoledor
several ['sevrəl] ADJ varios

Irs

 Check the map on the next slide to see how many countries were **LUTHERAN** in the 16th century

PREDOMINANT RELIGIONS IN EUROPE mid-16th century

Dominant religion

-  Roman Catholic
-  Lutheran
-  Calvinist
-  Church of England
-  Eastern Orthodox
-  Muslim
-  Mixed Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist

Minority religion

-  Calvinist
-  Muslim





Jean Calvin

(1509 - 1564)

He was a French Protestant theologian and the father of Calvinism.

1541: He was invited to settle in Geneva and put his Reformed doctrine into practice. The city government forced all citizens to attend church several times a week and had very strict rules about what people could and could not do. They put many people to death for various crimes against the church, such as witchcraft, or being too Catholic.

Calvin called this doctrine predestination.

He believed that everything was controlled by God, the past, the present, and the future. Calvin's most important teaching was that mankind could not control or change anything in this earth life.



Check the map to see how many countries were CALVINIST in the 16th century

settle ['setl] V instalarse;
attend[ə'tend] V asistir, acudir
witchcraft ['wɪtʃkrɑːft] N brujería
mankind [mæn'kaɪnd] N humanidad f, género m humano

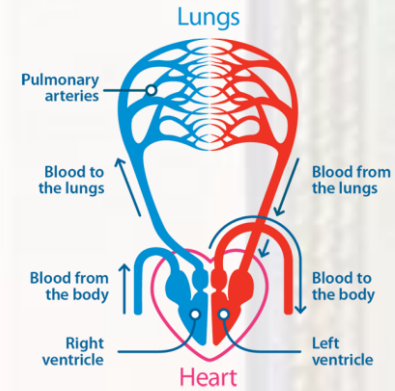


Miguel Servet was a **Spanish** theologian, physician, cartographer, and **Renaissance** humanist.
1511 -1553



He was the first European to correctly describe the function of **pulmonary** circulation.

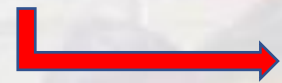
Pulmonary circulation



He studied the **Bible** in its original languages and participated in the **Protestant Reformation**, he exchanged letters debating doctrine with **Calvin**, who disagreed with him and denounced **Servet** as a heretic through a friend.

1553: he was convicted of heresy by the Roman Catholic authorities after **Calvin** denounced him to the **Inquisition**. At his trial, **Michael Servetus** was condemned and burned at the stake just outside **Geneva**.

exchange [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ] N intercambio
disagree [ˌdɪsə'ɡriː] V no estar de acuerdo,
convicted [ˈkɒnvɪktɪd] condenado
trial ['traɪəl] N juicio, proceso lrs





Henry VIII
(1491 - 1547)

In England, the Reformation began because King Henry VIII wanted a male heir. When Pope Clement VII refused to annul Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon so he could remarry, the English king declared in 1534 that he alone should be the final authority in matters relating to the English church.



So this is the big difference,
Luther left the Catholic Church for religious reasons.

Henry's reasons were political and personal.

He was NOT a theological reformer.

Male heir [meɪl ɛər] N heredero varón
refuse [rɪ'fjuːz] V rechazar,
matters ['mætərs] N asuntos



<https://guelphlocal.com/january-5-1531-pope-clement-vii-forbids-king-henry-viii-from-remarrying-1/>



So, what did King Henry do?



Henry dissolved England's **monasteries** to confiscate their riches.



He made sure that everybody had access to the **Bible**.



All **taxes** payable to Rome were transferred to the **Crown**.



He ordered the execution of prominent figures for opposing his Protestant Reformation.



One of the prominent figures Henry VIII executed was Thomas More in 1535.

Thomas was a Renaissance Humanist,
Catholic,
philosopher and

stateman: he was Counsellor to King Henry.

But he refused to renounce papal authority and opposed his king's Protestant Reformation.



Thomas More is venerated
in the Catholic Church as
Saint Thomas (Santo Tomás)



After Henry's death in 1547, his son and his two daughters were monarchs of England & Ireland.



1547: Edward VI was crowned at the age of 9. He was King for only six years, until his death in 1553 – England tilted toward Calvinist-infused Protestantism.



1553: Mary I was crowned at the age of 37. She was queen for only five years, until his death in 1558 – England was ruled under reactionary Catholicism.



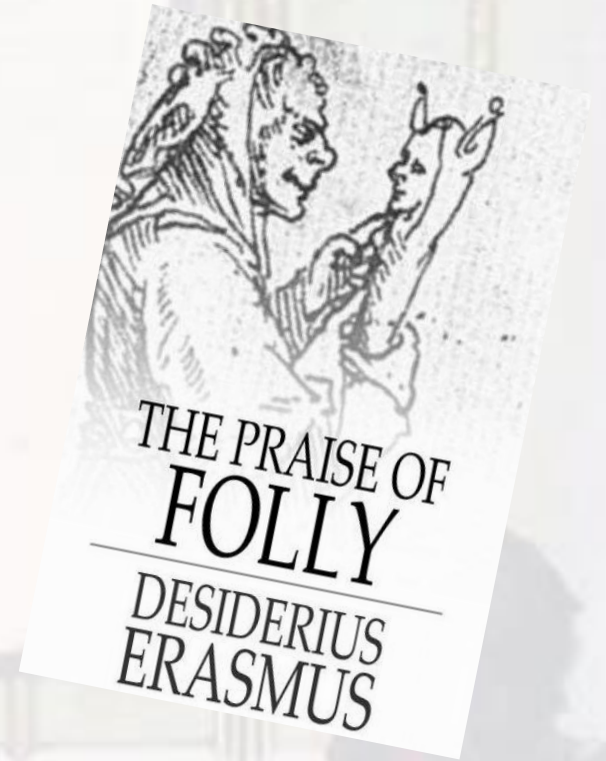
1559: Elizabeth I took the throne at the age of 25 and, during her 44-year reign, she kept the Church of England as a “middle way” between Calvinism and Catholicism.



Erasmus
of Rotterdam
(1466 - 1536)

Dutch writer, scholar, theologian and **humanist**.

All his work displays intellectual brilliance, humanity and wit. Many of his early works attacked corruption and superstition in the church and his famous satire 'The Praise of Folie' (1509), dedicated to his English friend Thomas More, advocated a return to the sources of the Christian tradition.



Although he remained a **Catholic**,
he was in sympathy with some
of the **Protestants'** reforming instincts.

wit [wɪt]] N ingenio m, agudeza
advocate ['ædvəkeɪt] V abogar por, ser partidario de
Desire [dɪ'zaɪə] ^N deseo
source [sɔːs]] N fuente
remanin [rɪ'meɪn]] V seguir, continuar

The Index Librorum Prohibitorum

(Index of Prohibited Books)

Created in 1559 by the Sacred Congregation of the Inquisition of the Roman Catholic Church as a reaction against Protestantism.

It is a list of publications which Roman Catholics were banned from reading, "pernicious books" and also the rules about the reading or selling of books

The aim of the list was to protect the belief and morals of the faithful. This was done by preventing them from reading heretical and immoral books.

Books thought to contain such errors included editions and translations of the Bible and works by astronomers and philosophers.



The index was ended in 1966 under Pope Paul VI.

sacred ['seɪkrɪd] ADJ sagrado
ban [bæn]] V prohibir
aim [eɪm] N objetivo
belief [brɪ'li:f] N creencia
The faithful ['feɪθfʊl] NPL los fieles
Prevent [pri'vent] VT prevenir

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

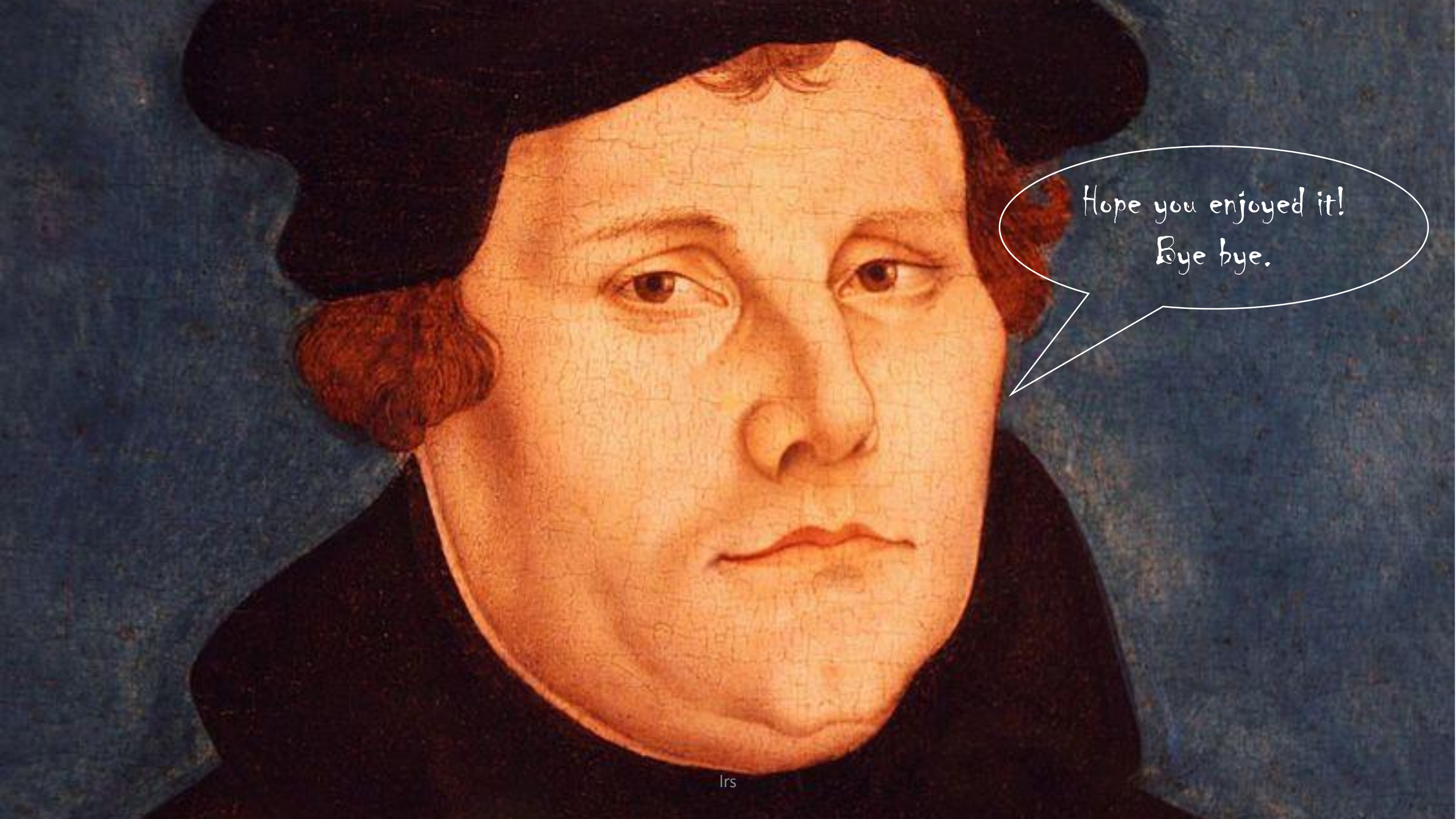
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Hope you enjoyed it!
Bye bye.