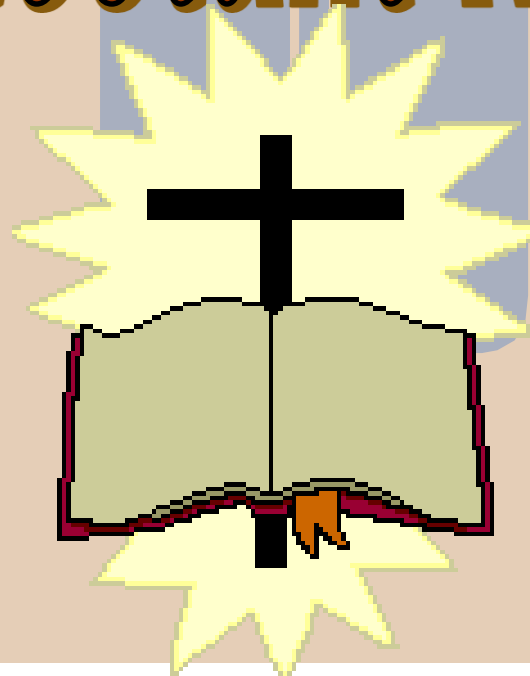


The Protestant Reformation



Causes of the Reformation

+ 100 Years War and Black Death

+ Scientific Advances which contradicted the Church

+ The Corruption within the Catholic Church

What was the Protestant Reformation?

† **Prior to the Reformation all Christians were Roman Catholic**

† **The [REFORM]ation was an attempt to REFORM the Catholic Church**

† **People like Martin Luther wanted to get rid of the corruption and restore the people's faith in the church**

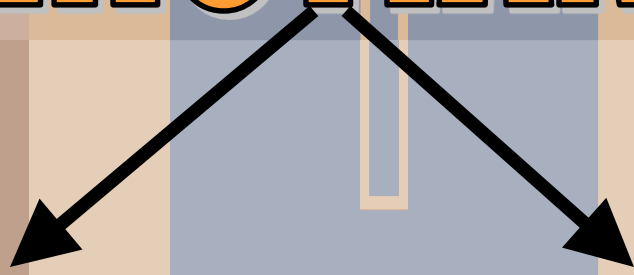
What was the Protestant Reformation?

† In the end the reformers, like Luther, established their own religions

† The Reformation caused a split in Christianity with the formation of these new Protestant religions

What was the Protestant Reformation?

CHRISTIANITY



CATHOLIC



PROTESTANT

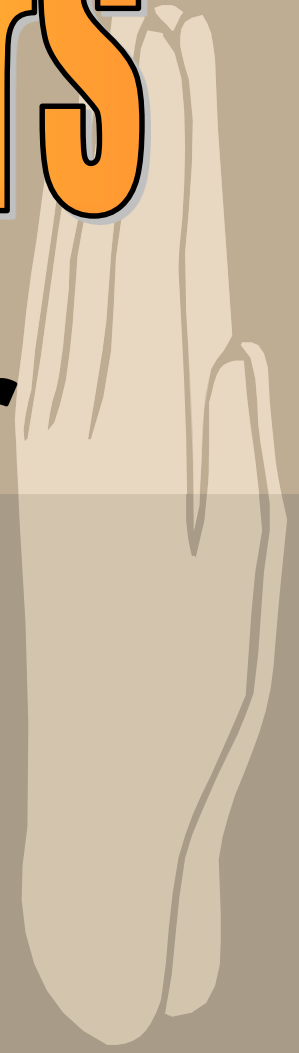


The Reformers

† Martin Luther

† John Calvin

† Henry VIII





Martin Luther

† Lived from 1483-1546 in Germany

† Was a monk who had problems with Catholic teaching and practices



Luthers Seal



Luther's 95 Theses

† A list of things he thought were wrong with the Catholic Church (95 Complaints)

† He criticized:

- 1. The Power of the Pope**
- 2. The Extreme Wealth of the Church**
- 3. Indulgences (Catholic concept of Salvation)**







Luther's 95 Theses

† **Gutenberg's Printing Press made it possible for Luther to spread his beliefs**

† **Posted his 95 Theses on Church doors in Germany**

† **Gained support from people and criticism from Church**

AMORE ET STUDIO ELUCIDANDAE
 ueritatis haec subscripta disputabunt Vuitenbergae, Praesidete
 R. P. Martino Luther, Artium & S. Theologiae Magistro, eius
 deinceps ibidem lectore Ordinario. Quare petit ut qui non pos-
 sunt uerbis praesentes nobiscum disceptare, agant id literis ab-
 sentes. In nomine domini nostri Iesu Christi. Amen.



Omnino & Magister noster Iesus Christus, di-
 cendo poenitentiam agite &c. omnem uitam fi-
 delium, poenitentiam esse uoluit.

Quod uerbum poenitentia de poenitentia sacra-
 mentali (i. confessionis & satisfactionis quae
 sacerdotum ministerio celebratur) non po-
 test intelligi.

- ii) Non tamen sola intedit interiorē; immo interior nulla est, nisi
 foris operetur uarias carnis mortificationes.
- iii) Manet itaq; poena donec manet odium sui (i. poenitentia uera
 intus) scilicet usq; ad introitum regni caelorum.
- v) Papa non uult nec potest, ullas poenas remittere; praeter eas,
 quas arbitrio uel suo uel canonum imposuit.
- vi) Papa nō potest remittere ullam culpā, nisi declarādo & appro-
 bando remissam a deo. Aut certe remittēdo casus reseruos
 sibi, quibus contēptis culpa profus remaneret.
- vii) Nulli profus remittit deus culpam, quia simul cum subijciat
 humiliatum in omnibus sacerdoti suo uicario.
- viii) Canones poenitentiales solū uiuentibus sunt impositi; nihilq;
 morituris, secundū eosdem debet imponi.
- ix) Inde bene nobis facit spiritus sanctus in Papa: excipiēdo in su-
 is decretis semper articulum mortis & necessitatis.
- x) Indocte & male faciūt sacerdotes ij, qui morituris poenitētiis
 canonicas in purgatorium reseruant.
- xi) Zizania illa de mutanda poena Canonica in poenā purgato-
 rij, uidentur certe dormientibus Episcopis seminata.
- xii) Olla poenae canonicae nō post, sed ante absolutoriem impo-
 nebantur, tanq; tentamenta uerae contritionis.

DISPUTATIO DE VIRTUTE INDVLGEN.

- xiii) Morituri, per mortem omnia soluant, & legibus canonū mor-
 tui iam sunt, habentes iure earū relaxationem.
- xiiii) Imperfecta sanitas seu charitas morituri, necessario secum fert
 magnū timorem, tātoq; maiorē, quāto minor fuerit ipsa.
- xv) Hic timor & horror, satis est, se solo (ut alia taceam) facere poe-
 nam purgatorij, cum sit proximus desperationis horrori.
- xvi) Videntur, infernus, purgatorium, caelum differre; sicut despe-
 ratio, prope desperatio, securitas differunt.
- xvii) Necessarium uidetur animabus in purgatorio sicut minui hor-
 rorem, ita augeri charitatem.
- xviii) Nec probatū uidetur ullis, aut rationibus, aut scripturis, qd sint
 extra statum meriti seu augendae charitatis.
- xix) Nec hoc probatū esse uidetur, qd sint de sua beatitudine certae
 & securae, saltem oēs, licet nos certissimi simus.
- xx) Igit̄ Papa per remissionē plenariā omnium poenarū, non simpli-
 citer omnium intelligit, sed a seipso tūmodo impositarū.
- xxi) Errant itaq; indulgentiarū praedicatores ij, qui dicunt per Pa-
 pa indulgentias, hominē ab omni poena solui & saluari.
- xxii) Quin nullam remittit animabus in purgatorio, quā in hac ui-
 ta debuissent secundum Canones soluere.
- xxiii) Si remissio ulla omnium omnino poenarū pot̄ alicui dari; certū
 est eam nō nisi perfectissimis, i. paucissimis dari.
- xxiiii) Falli ob id necesse est, maiorem partē populū; per indifferentē
 illam & magnificam poenae solute promissionem.
- xxv) Qualē potestatem habet Papa i purgatorij gñaliter talē habet
 q̄libet Episcopus & curat̄ in sua dioecesi, & parochia spāliter.
- i) Optime facit Papa, qd nō potestatem clauis (quā nullam habet)
 sed per modum suffragij, dat animabus remissionem.
- ii) Hominē praedicant, qui laetū, ut iactus nūmus in cistam tin-
 nerit, euolare dicunt animam.
- iii) Certū est nūmo in cistam tinnente, augeri questum & auari-
 ciam posse; suffragij aut̄ ecclesiae est in arbitrio dei solius.
- iiii) Quis scit si omnes animae in purgatorio uelint redimi, sicut de
 sancto Seuerino & paschali factum narratur?
- v) Nullus securus est de ueritate suae contritionis; multo minus

A page from a Gutenberg Bible. The page features a decorative border on the left side with a vertical stem, a small figure of a man in a green hat, and various floral and geometric motifs. At the top, there is a large, ornate initial 'D' in blue and gold, followed by a block of text in black ink. Above the main text, there is a line of text in red ink. The text is in a Gothic script.

*Incipit epistola sancti iheronimi ad
paulinum presbiterum de omnibus
ordine historie libris. capitulum primum.*

Dicit ambrosius
sua michi munus-
cula pretere. dicit
sibi et fravillimas
trās. q̄ a principio
amicitiarū. hāc pte

re iam fidei et veteris amicitie nona-
perbant. De qua enim illa necessitudo ē
et sp̄i gloriose copulata. q̄m non volū-
tas rei familiaris. nō p̄cia tantum
compos. nō s̄dola et palpās adula-
sed dei timor. et diuinarū scripturarū
studia conāiant. Legim⁹ in veteribz
historijs. quosdā lustrasse p̄uicias.
nonos adijisse p̄los. maria cāllisse.
ut eos quos ex libris nouerant. conā-
q̄ viderent. Sicut pythagoras mēp̄ hī

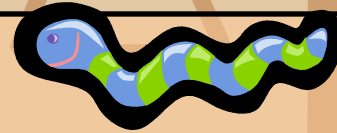
•The first thing printed on Gutenberg's press was the Bible.

•This is a picture of a page from one of Gutenberg's Bibles.



Luther on Trial

† **The Diet of Worms**



† **1520 Pope Leo X order Luther to give up his beliefs**

† **Luther burned the order and was excommunicated**



† **Luther went into hiding where he translated the New Testament into German – spreading his beliefs even further**

Acceptance of Reforms



† Some Local German Churches accepted Luther's ideas

† Lutheranism was formed

† Supported by German Princes who issued a formal "protest" against the Church for suppressing the reforms

† The reformers came to be known as [PROTEST]ants - Protestants

Luther's Dying Words

“I am fed up with the world, and it with me. I am like a ripe stool, and the world is like a gigantic anus, and so we’re about to let go of each other.”

-Luther

