

Political, Social, & Economic Changes

- Kings solidify control
 - +power; +\$\$\$\$; +land
- “Social crises of 14th/15th cen”
 - Plague, famine, warfare
 - People question nobility & papacy
 - Crises trigger economic revolution
- Religious Changes
 - Change impacts Church
 - Contention from within - Conciliar Movement
 - Theologians question “practices”
 - Marsiglio of Padua

 - John Wycliff

 - Jan Hus

 - Northern Renaissance
 - Intellectuals question

 - Desiderius Erasmus “Prince of the Humanists”
 - Foremost thinker of his day

 - Helps destroy universality of Church

 - “Where Erasmus merely nodded, Luther rushed in; where Erasmus laid the eggs, Luther hatched the chicks; where Erasmus merely doubted, Luther laid down the law.” [16th Cen epigram]

- October 31, 1517 - Wittenberg, Saxony
 - Martin Luther
 - Augustinian monk, theology professor
 - Desires theological disputation
 - Path to making “Stand” began in 1511
 - Travels to Rome 1511 & sees corruption
 - Luther attempts “path of redemption”
 - Hears “the just shall live by faith”
 - Learns of sale of indulgences
 - Pope Leo X sells to finance St. Peter’s Basilica
 - Luther confronts John Tetzel
 - Luther blends messages of all critics
 - Focus = *Romans 1:16-17*
 - “Justification by Faith”
 - Oct 31, 1517 – *95 Theses*

- Message well received

- Luther = willing martyr

- Later additions

- 1517-46
 - Excommunicated; marries; children
 - Creates Lutheran Church
 - Writes “German” Bible
 - Other works

- Why Luther Succeeded
 - Message appeals to all classes

 - Was revolutionary

 - PLUS = Weakness of Opposition
 - Charles V & Church

- Protestant Reformation
 - “Protest & Reform”
 - Swiss Reformed Churches
 - Ulrich Zwingli

 - Different from Luther
 - Ex. God’s covenants

— Ex. Baptism

» NOTE: Anabaptists

— Ex. Eucharist

— Ex. Salvation

— Calvinism by John Calvin

- Most popular “protestant movement”
- Most conservative
 - 1) Piety of Laity
 - 2) Sense of locality
- Blueprint = *Institutes of the Christian Religion* (1536)
 - Salvation = gift from God
 - Doctrine of Predestination
 - All encompassing lifestyle
 - Combine secular & ecclesiastical rule
 - Profound social implications
 - Spreads globally

— Anglicanism

- King Henry VIII of Tutor Dynasty
- Dynasty before Church
- Catherine of Aragon

- By 1527 = Queen “spent”
- “King’s Great Matter”
 - Appeals to Clement VII
 - “Fears for his soul – tainted by sin”
 - Admission of papal error?
 - Charles V occupies Rome
 - Catherine = no annulment
 - Request denied
 - Cardinal Wolsey fights for king
 - » Pursues in papal courts
 - » No avail

- 1533 Henry takes action
 - Anne Boleyn
 - Archbishop Cranmer grants divorce
 - Clement excommunicates Henry

- Creates Church of England
 - 1534 Act of Supremacy
 - » Anglican Church used for royal policy
 - » Parliament supports king
 - 1539 Six Articles

- Henry's four more marriages
 - Jane Seymour
 - Anne of Cleves
 - Catherine Howard
 - Catherine Parr

- Church NOT built on solid foundation
 - Result = instability

 - Act of Succession 1543
 - Edward =>Mary =>Elizabeth =>Decedents of Henry's sister

 - Edward VI
 - Reign = extreme Protestantism

 - Reign chaotic

 - Dies of tuberculosis

- Attempts to nullify succession
- Names Jane Grey heir
- Parliament rejects ascendancy

- Mary I
 - Marries Philip II Spain
 - Reign = extreme Catholicism
 - Catholic restoration
 - “Bloody Mary”
 - Allies with Spain against France
 - Economic crisis
 - Dies of ovarian cancer

- Elizabeth I (r. 1558-1603)
 - Completes English Reformation
 - Reformation Bill (1559)
 - Act of Supremacy (1559)
 - Act of Uniformity (1559)
 - Prayer Book (1563) & 39 Articles
 - Ends religious hostilities in England
 - Unites all around Crown

- Catholic response to Protestantism = Counter Reformation
 - Many recognized need for reform
 - Opinion in the varied
 - Ex. Erasmus

 - Ex: Sir Thomas More & *Utopia* (1516)

 - Ex: Cardinal Jimenez

 - Pope Paul III
 - Restores integrity of papacy

 - Attacks indifference, corruption & vested interests

 - Appoints commission to study abuses

 - Appoints worthy Cardinals

 - Recognizes the Society of Jesus
 - Ignatius of Loyola

 - Sworn “defenders” of the faith

 - Recognizes the Holy Office

 - Council of Trent
 - Response to Protestantism

 - Goal = eliminate abuses thru discipline

- Forbade:
 - Bishops supervise clergies
 - Rejects all compromise
 - Retained:
 - Supremacy of Papacy
- Outcome = war
- Wars of Religion
 - Swiss Civil War
 - 1st & 2nd Wars of Kappel
 - *Cuius regio, eius religio*
 - Wars of Charles V (HRE)
 - Outbreak of Cath vs. Prot violence
 - Prots form Schmalkaldic League
 - Schmalkaldic War (1546-47)
 - Charles defeats League
 - Settlement = Augsburg Interim

- War with Maurice of Saxony (1552-55)
 - Maurice = ally of Charles
 - » Switches over forced Catholicism
 - » Rallies anti-Charles factions
 - Charles overwhelmed & relents
 - » Peace of Passau (1552)
 - » Peace of Augsburg (1555)
 - » *Cuius regio, eius religio*
- French Religious Wars
 - Catholics vs. Huguenots
 - Huguenots = Calvinists
 - Major outlet for frustration
 - 50% nobles convert
 - Huguenots led by Bourbons
 - Catholics led by Guise
 - Both want to “advise” kings
 - Wars triggered by death of Henri II
 - Frances II
 - » Catherine de Medici = regent

- Charles IX

- » 3 wars for control of king

- » Catherine “meddles”

- » Worst = St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre

- War of Three Henries

- Henri III vs. Henri de Guise vs. Henri Bourbon

- Tensions rise over succession

- Henri III 1st sides w/ Guise

- Then joins w/ Bourbon

- Tries to heal France

- Marches on Paris

- Assassinated by Jacques Clement

- Wars costly

- Nobles select Henri Bourbon as king
 - Founds Bourbon Dynasty
 - Converts to Catholicism
 - Passes Edict of Nantes (1598)

- Too little, too late

- In England
 - Elizabeth I settles internal division
 - Faces external threats
 - Elizabeth vs. Mary Queen of Scots
 - Mary = Liz's heir

 - Mary "meddles"

 - Forced to abdicate (James VI)

 - Flees to England

 - Appeals to Pope Sixtus V

 - Caught & beheaded

 - Elizabeth vs. Philip II
 - Philip = claims English throne

 - Liz meddles w/ Philip; Philip meddles w/ Liz

- Sixtus V blesses invasion
- Spanish Armada

- Liz secures position via Nationalism

- The Thirty Years War
 - Involves Habsburgs
 - Charles V splits empire
 - Philip II = Spain
 - Ferdinand I = Austria & HRE

 - 1619, Ferdinand II = emperor
 - Allies w/ Philip IV of Spain

 - Bohemia elects Frederick V of Palatine king
 - Ferdinand provokes civil war
 - Nobles vs. Peasants
 - Bohemia devastated

 - Triggers international war
 - Habsburgs attempt to restore Catholicism
 - Denmark, Sweden, France invade

- Spanish army destroyed
 - Austrian army defeated
 - Ferdinand III agrees to peace
- Treaty of Westphalia (1648)
- *Cuius regio; eius religio*
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- Consequences of 30 Yrs War