

Unit 5: The Reformation Day 7

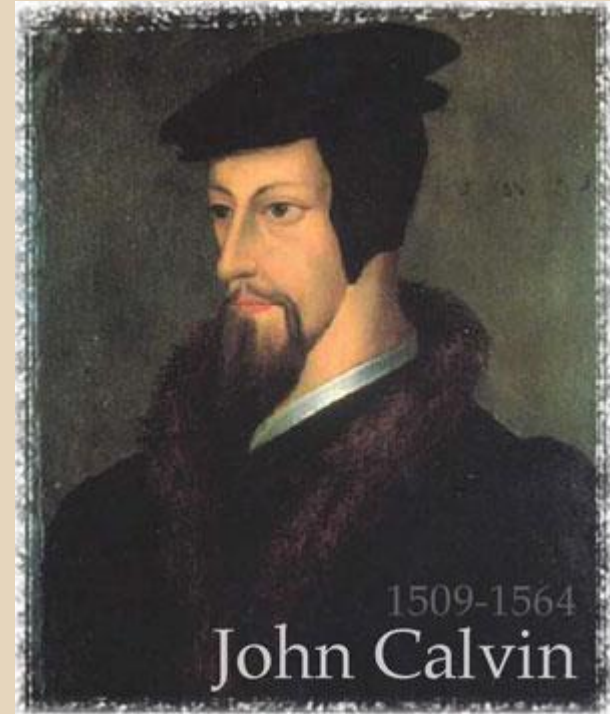
John Calvin, King Henry, and the
Counter Reformation

John Calvin Continues to Reform

Calvin Formalizes Protestant Ideas

In Institutes of the Christian Religion, John Calvin states the following:

- Humans are sinful by nature
- humans cannot earn salvation- God chooses a very few called the “elect”. This doctrine is called PREDESTINATION.
- his new sect of Christianity is called CALVINISM.



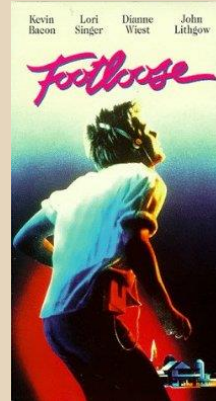
Calvin Leads the Reformation in Switzerland

Thought gov't should be a theocracy

Moves to Switzerland to institute his ideas

- very strict

- not allowed to play cards, dance, wear bright clothes, etc

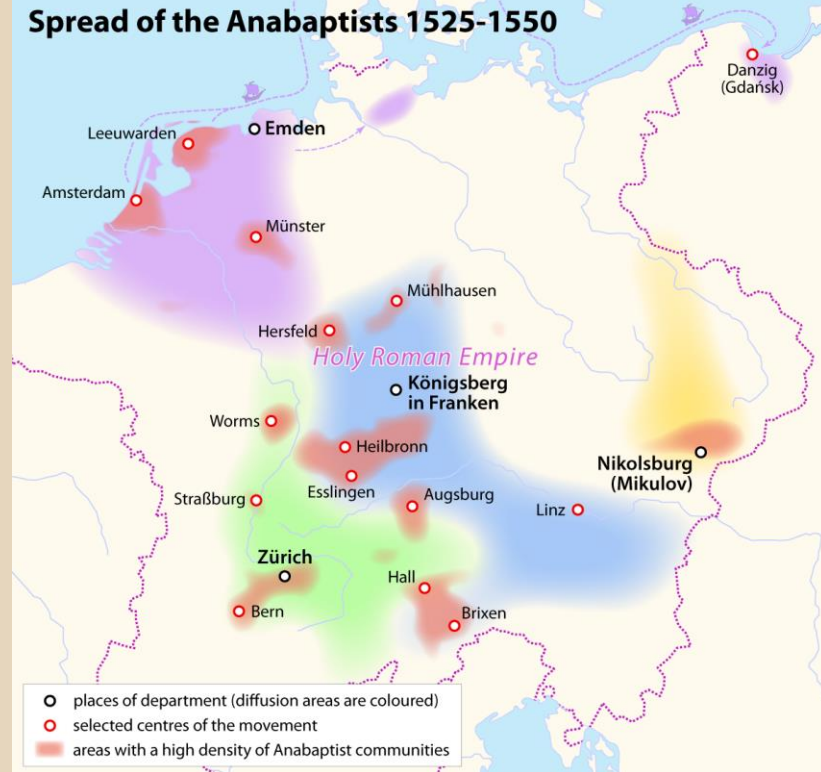


I just wanna dance!



Real Quickly the Anabaptists

- The Anabaptists believed in
 - baptism,
 - separation of church and state,
 - sharing,
 - and not fighting in wars



King Henry VIII

- England Becomes Protestant
- Henry VIII wants a Son, results in him wanting to divorce his wife
- The Pope will not allow this
- Henry will leave the Church start the Church of England

and a couple videos to explain.





CHURCH
OF
ENGLAND



ROMAN
CATHOLIC
CHURCH

than the first in fact



Henry VIII Causes Religious Turmoil

Henry's many marriages led to conflict with the Catholic Church and the founding of the Church of England.



1509
Henry VIII becomes king; marries Catherine of Aragon.

1516
Daughter Mary is born.

1510

1520

1527
Henry asks the pope to end his first marriage; the pope refuses.

1529
Henry summons the Reformation Parliament; dismantling of pope's power in England begins.

1534
Act of Supremacy names Henry and his successors supreme head of the English Church.

1530



1531
Parliament recognizes Henry as head of the Church.

1533
Parliament places clergy under Henry's control; Henry divorces Catherine, marries Anne Boleyn (at left); daughter Elizabeth born.

1536

Anne Boleyn is beheaded.

1537

Henry's third wife, Jane Seymour, has son, Edward. She dies from complications.



1547

Henry dies; Catherine Parr, his sixth wife, outlives him; Edward VI begins six-year rule; Protestants are strong.

1558

Elizabeth I (at right) begins rule; she restores the Protestant Church.



1540

1550

1560

1540-1542

Henry divorces Anne of Cleves, his fourth wife, and executes Catherine Howard (above), his fifth wife.



1553

Mary I (at left) begins rule and restores the Catholic Church.

Queen Elizabeth

- Elizabeth Restores Protestantism
- After Mary tried to reunite England with the Catholic Church Elizabeth combines Catholic and Protestant parts of Christianity
- Creates the Anglican Church of England



Catholic Counter-Reformation

- The Catholic Reformation = The Counter Reformation
 - Ignatius of Loyola
 - Founded the Jesuits aka The Society of Jesus
 - their three goals were:
 - Education
 - Converting non Christians
 - Stopping the Protestant Reformation
- Reforming Popes and the Council of Trent
 - The Church's interpretation of the Bible was final
 - Christians needed faith AND good works for salvation
 - indulgences were a valid expression of faith

Unit 5 Study Guide Questions

1. What was the Renaissance and why did it start in Italy? (3 reasons)
2. What does it mean to be a Renaissance man?
3. In what ways could we consider Michelangelo or Leonardo da Vinci a Renaissance Man?
4. Citing specific examples, list three of the Renaissance writers as well as what they wrote about?
5. What was the Prince about?
6. What drove Martin Luther to write the 95 Theses and what was the outcome of that action?
7. Who was Henry VIII and how was he significant to the Reformation?
8. Explain the Catholic Counter Reformation.
9. What did Queen Elizabeth of England do during the Reformation?
10. Who was John Calvin and what were his beliefs?
11. Describe the impact of the printing press.
12. Be able to list works of art by the following artists, Da Vinci, Michelangelo, and Raphael.
13. How do these terms relate to each other? Humanism, secular, and perspective.