

Lesson 2

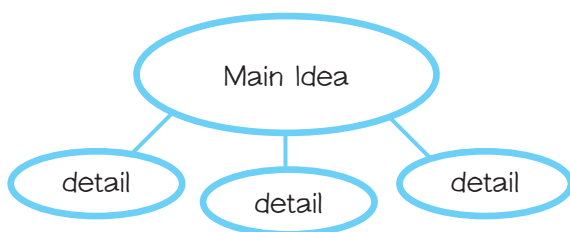
MAIN IDEAS

- 1 **Government** The spread of Luther's ideas changed European politics.
- 2 **Belief Systems** Different Protestant movements developed quickly throughout Europe.
- 3 **Belief Systems** The Catholic Church developed new ways to spread its message and counter the spread of Protestantism.

TAKING NOTES

Reading Skill: Finding Main Ideas

The main idea is the most important point of a paragraph or section. Record the main idea and supporting details of each section in Lesson 2 using a diagram like the one below.



Skillbuilder Handbook, page R2



▲ King Henry VIII As king of England, Henry broke with the Catholic Church when the pope refused to grant him a divorce.

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS

7.9.2 Describe the theological, political, and economic ideas of the major figures during the Reformation (e.g., Desiderius Erasmus, Martin Luther, John Calvin, William Tyndale).

7.9.5 Analyze how the Counter Reformation revitalized the Catholic church and the forces that fostered the movement (e.g., St. Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, the Council of Trent).

HI 2 Students understand and distinguish cause, effect, sequence, and correlation in historical events, including the long- and short-term causal relations.

Reform and Reaction

TERMS & NAMES

John Calvin
predestination
St. Ignatius of Loyola
Jesuit
Inquisition

Build on What You Know As you read Lesson 2, try to predict how the conflict in the Church will develop, and what the possible outcomes might be.

Luther's Ideas Spread

1 ESSENTIAL QUESTION What were some of the results of Luther's ideas?

Luther's ideas spread quickly. Priests who approved of Luther's ideas preached his message in their churches. Churchgoers, in turn, talked about the new ideas at home, in the streets, and in the universities. Merchants spread Luther's ideas along trade routes.

The Printed Word Printing also became an effective method for spreading Luther's ideas. There were several reasons for this.

The printing process was becoming cheaper and, as a result, printing shops more common. Also, more Europeans could read, and printers produced an increasing variety of works in local languages.

For centuries Bibles were only printed in Latin. During Luther's time, however, printers began producing Bibles in local languages. As a result, people could read and interpret the Bible for themselves. The ability of people to interpret the Bible in their own way threatened the Catholic Church's authority.

Church leaders believed that religious teaching had to come to the people through the clergy. They also feared that people would develop their own religious ideas, challenging the authority of the pope and the clergy.



The Peasants' Revolts Peasants across Europe sought more rights during the 1500s. Their complaints for better wages and living conditions were economic and social rather than religious. But many peasants believed Luther's ideas of individual freedom meant that their protests had God's support. As a result, peasants used Luther's ideas to justify revolts. However, Luther condemned these revolts, which were mostly unsuccessful.

Religious Wars In the mid 1500s, battles were fought across Europe over religion. Charles V was Holy Roman Emperor as well as king of Austria, Spain, and the Spanish Americas. In 1521, he made Luther an outlaw. But Charles's control over the empire was limited. In Germany, many Lutheran princes went to war against Charles. Germany's Lutheran and Catholic princes eventually met in 1555 and agreed to a peace treaty known as the Peace of Augsburg.

REVIEW Why did religious division have such a dramatic political impact?

The Reformation Grows

2 ESSENTIAL QUESTION What were some of the different Protestant movements that developed throughout Europe?

Luther believed that the Bible was the only source of religious truth. However, people read the Bible in different ways. This led to many different interpretations.

Calvinism **John Calvin** was a French reformer. His interpretation of the Bible resulted in a type of Protestantism called Calvinism. Calvin argued that Christians could do nothing to earn salvation—God had chosen people for salvation even before they were born. This idea is called **predestination**. According to predestination, if individuals were condemned there was nothing they could do about it.

Calvin himself admitted that such a belief was awful to think about. Even so, he attracted many followers and became one of the most important leaders of the Protestant Reformation. Calvin's ideas spread throughout Europe. (See the map on page 471.)

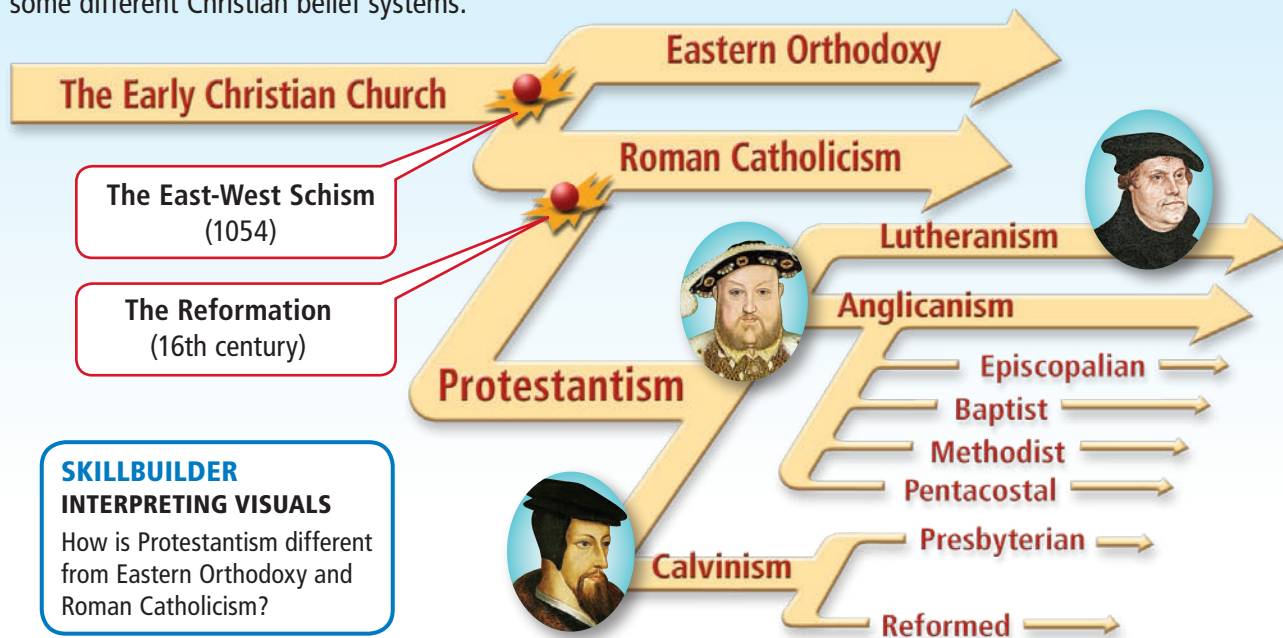
The Church of England The Reformation in England was different than in the rest of Europe. It started when King Henry VIII wanted to divorce his wife, but the pope would not permit it. As a result, Henry refused to recognize the Catholic Church. Henry founded the Church of England—also called the Anglican Church—which kept most Catholic beliefs but rejected the power of the pope.

John Calvin John Calvin created a Protestant system of belief, called Calvinism, that differed from Martin Luther's. ▼



The Branches of Christianity

This chart shows the evolution and division of some different Christian belief systems.



Some reformers believed the Anglican Church should reject Catholic beliefs and practices completely. One such reformer was William Tyndale. He worked on an English translation of the New Testament. Anglican officials, however, prevented Tyndale from working in England, so he went to Germany. He was eventually captured and executed by Catholic officials for publicly opposing the Catholic Church. The battle within England to keep most Catholic beliefs or to seek more Protestant reform raged on for many years.

REVIEW How did the Reformation affect England?

The Counter Reformation

3 ESSENTIAL QUESTION What was the Counter Reformation?

The Catholic Church began new policies to stop the spread of Protestantism. This is sometimes called the Counter Reformation.

The Council of Trent The Council of Trent was a gathering of high-level Church officials. They met between 1545 and 1563 to reform and define the Catholic belief system. They wanted to clarify how Catholic faith differed from Protestantism. For example, Protestants found religious truth in the Bible alone. However, the Council said that truth also came from Church tradition.

Vocabulary Strategy

The word *counter* has multiple meanings. Here, the word *counter* means "against."

History Makers

St. Ignatius of Loyola (1491–1556)

Ignatius was born into a noble family in northern Spain. He was the youngest of 13 children. At 16, Ignatius started working as a page at the court of the king's chief treasurer. He enjoyed the gambling, sword fighting, and romancing that went along with life at court.

In 1517, Ignatius became a soldier. Four years later, he was hit by a cannonball during a battle with the French. The ball broke one leg and wounded the other. As he recovered, Ignatius read a book about the life of Jesus and another book about the lives of saints. The books convinced him that he should abandon his earlier lifestyle and dedicate himself to God.

After many years of prayer, meditation, and study, Ignatius founded the Society of Jesus. He served as the order's "general" from 1540 until his death on July 31, 1556.



The Jesuits The Council of Trent was just one force that fostered the Counter Reformation. The Church also recognized and supported new religious orders. One of the most important new religious orders was the Society of Jesus, or the **Jesuits** (JEHZH•oo•ihts). The Spaniard **St. Ignatius of Loyola** formed the Jesuits in the early 1530s.

In some ways, the Jesuits were more like a military unit than a religious order. A strong central authority commanded the order. Jesuits learned obedience and discipline. Their education was based on a balance of faith and reason. They studied the teachings of St. Thomas Aquinas, whom you read about in Chapter 10. They also studied languages so they would have the tools to spread Catholicism across Africa, Asia, and the Americas. Such training allowed the Jesuits to play an active role in supporting the Counter Reformation.

The Inquisition In addition to calling the Council of Trent and supporting the Society of Jesus, the Church also made use of the **Inquisition**. The Inquisition was a court established to investigate people "who wander from the way of the Lord and the Catholic faith." Church officials used intimidation, and sometimes even torture, to get people to confess their sins—including that of being Protestant. The inquisition was used throughout Europe, but the most famous was the Spanish Inquisition.

The papacy also had Church officials create a list of books considered a threat to the Catholic faith. The pope told bishops throughout Europe to collect the forbidden books, which included Protestant Bibles, and burn them. By the end of the 16th century, the Counter Reformation had been largely successful. Reformers had breathed new life into the Church, which began the next century in a powerful position.

REVIEW What tools did the Catholic Church use against the spread of Protestantism?

Lesson Summary

- Printing in local languages helped spread Luther's ideas. These ideas sparked revolts and wars.
- New faiths emerged during the 16th century, as people began to interpret the Bible in different ways.
- The Counter Reformation was a movement of internal renewal as well as a response to the spread of Protestantism.

Why It Matters Now . . .

Both Protestant and Catholic churches have widespread influence throughout the world today.



▲ The Inquisition This painting, *Portrait of the Cardinal Inquisitor Don Fernando Niño de Guevara*, is by the famous artist El Greco. The cardinal headed the Spanish Inquisition from 1599 to 1602.

2 Lesson Review

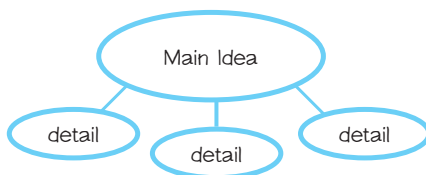
Terms & Names

1. Explain the importance of
John Calvin St. Ignatius of Loyola Inquisition
predestination Jesuit

Using Your Notes

Finding Main Ideas Use your completed diagram to answer the following question:

2. What caused the Counter Reformation? (HI 2)



Main Ideas

3. How did peasants use Luther's ideas to support their revolts? (7.9.2)
4. According to John Calvin, what effect did good works have on a Christian's chances for salvation? Explain. (7.9.2)
5. How did the Council of Trent make the Catholic Church stronger? (7.9.5)

Critical Thinking

6. **Drawing Conclusions** What about the Reformation was most threatening to the Catholic Church? (7.9.2)
7. **Making Inferences** What advantages did the Catholic Church have when beginning the Counter Reformation? (7.9.5)

Activity

Internet Activity Select one historical figure involved in the Reformation or the Counter Reformation. Write a one-page editorial that critiques that figure's point of view. (7.9.2, 7.9.5)

INTERNET KEYWORDS: *Martin Luther, Saint Ignatius of Loyola*

