

EUROPEAN HISTORY

LO2fghi - The Reformation



Form 9

Third Edition – 2022

For History SEC 2025



Curriculum Centre Annex

LO2f – The Catholic Church in the Late Middle Ages



*The Pope during an ecumenical Council of the Church, attended by Cardinals, Bishops, and Kings (from a 14th-century manuscript).
Map showing the Great Schism of the Church.*

 Allegiance to Rome	 Eastern Orthodox	 Shifting allegiances
 Allegiance to Avignon	 Islamic control	



The Church in the Late Middle Ages

The Catholic Church was the supreme power during most of the medieval period. Some of the ways the Church exercised its power include the wealth it had gathered, interpretation of the sacred books, the administering of the Sacraments, the veneration of Saints and relics, the summoning of Church Councils to update its dogma, the influence of the monks, friars and priests on the people and the fear generated by the Medieval Inquisition.

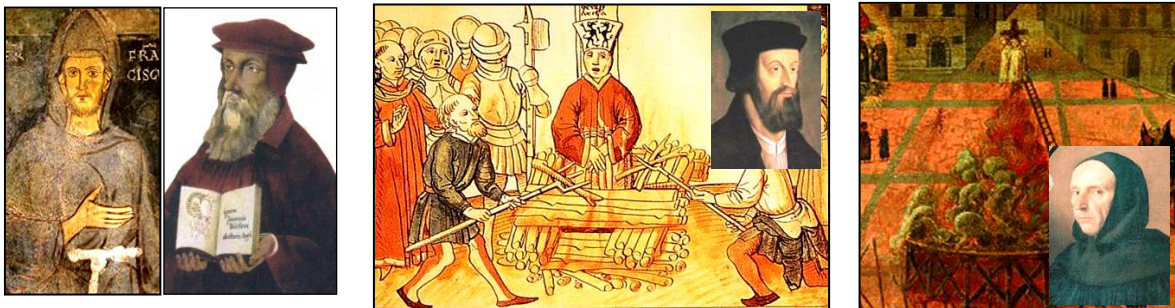
The Pope was alone at the top. The Pope was assisted by few Cardinals who met in conclave to choose a new Pope when the previous one died. There were a lot of Bishops who were under the Cardinals and they took care of their diocese (province of the Church). The great monasteries were under the care of an Abbot chosen by the religious order of monks or nuns (e.g. Benedictines, Augustinians, etc.). At the bottom rung were the local priests, monks and friars (e.g. Franciscans, Dominicans, etc.) who did all the work at the parish level.

The Church had enormous power and influence, even over kings and nobles. Since people in the Middle Ages feared God, most of the time everyone did what the Church, through its religious leaders, told them to do.

But this state of things was at times challenged by critics of the Church. On many occasions this criticism came from within the Church hierarchy itself. One such example was St Francis of Assisi, the founder of the mendicant order of the Franciscans, who although he came from a wealthy family decided to live the same life of poverty as Jesus Christ. By the late Middle Ages, several devout Catholics came out in the open to criticize and went as far as condemning the Church for the following misdeeds or abuses:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| a. Simony: | The practice where important Church offices, such as bishoprics and abbeys were given to the highest bidder. |
| b. Pluralism: | The practice by which one clergyman held several Church offices at the same time and profiting from the money collected or owned by the Church. |
| c. Nepotism: | The practice of giving Church offices to relatives of kings, influential nobles, bishops and Popes. |
| d. False relics: | The practice of selling and venerating false relics of the Saints. |
| e. Monastic life: | Some monks and nuns instead of living a spiritual life, chose to live in luxury and pleasure instead. |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| f. Excessive wealth:
and luxury | Most of the highest offices of the Church, including that of the Pope, went to the clergy of wealthy or noble families. Instead of leading by example, most Popes, Cardinals, Bishops and Abbots lived in magnificent palaces like kings and nobles. |
| g. Clerical celibacy: | The practice for the clergy to keep a concubine and even to have children from her. |
| h. The Babylonian Captivity: | The period between 1305 and 1377 when a series of French Popes were elected. Under pressure from the King of France, they moved his seat from Rome to Avignon in France. |
| i. The Great Schism: | The period between 1378 and 1417 when there were three rival Popes were elected by the Cardinals: one in Rome, one in Avignon and a third one in Pisa. |
| j. Involvement in costly wars: | The Medieval Popes were involved in frequent wars in Italy in support of the Gibelline faction (who were against interference in Italy by the German Kings) and the Guelphs (supporters of the German Kings). |
| k. The sale of indulgences: | The practice of issuing indulgences (certificates of pardon) in exchange for a donation. This malpractice reached a peak when Popes Julius II (1503–1513) and Leo X (1513–1521) came to rely on it to collect money for the building of St Peter's Basilica in Rome (the Vatican). |
| l. The tithe: | For many centuries the Church had acquired the right to collect a special tax from the people fixed to around 10% of one's income. |



From left to right:

St Francis of Assisi (1181–1226)

John Wycliffe (c.1330–1384), founder of the English Lollards - declared a heretical sect by the Church.

The burning at the stake of John Huss (1369–1415), founder of the Hussites in Bohemia.

The execution of Girolamo Savonarola (1452–1498), a Dominican friar at the Piazza della Signoria, Florence.

Revolts against the Catholic Church

Since the early 13th century these abuses had brought cries for reform, even from within the Church itself. **St Francis of Assisi** preached a life of poverty for the clergy. Meanwhile, the **Cathar** or **Albigensian** heresy spread in southern France until in 1229 the Church ordered a Crusade to stamp it out. **John Wycliffe** was an English philosopher, theologian, Biblical translator, priest, and professor at the University of Oxford in England. In c.1382 he founded the **Lollard** movement, stating that the Bible, not the Church was the supreme authority in religion and morality. **John Huss** was a Czech theologian and philosopher and founder of the Hussite reform movement in Bohemia. In Florence in the 1490s, in the midst of the Renaissance movement, the Dominican friar **Girolamo Savonarola** preached a fanatic version of Christian spiritual renewal, prophecies of doom and the destruction of secular art and culture. Both Wycliffe and Huss are considered the precursors of the Reformation which was triggered by Martin Luther in Germany in 1517. Huss and Savonarola were arrested, tried by the Inquisition, condemned as heretics, and burned at the stake. Although these early revolts against the Church failed, their followers continued to practice their beliefs in secret communities, often living a spiritual life cut off from the Catholic Church. Thus, when Martin Luther revolted against the Church in Germany in 1517, he found many pious Christians in many parts of Europe that were ready to accept his beliefs.

LO2f – The Catholic Church in the Late Middle Ages

1. At the time of the Great Schism, France and England were at war with each other - the Hundred Years' War (1337-1453). Explain how this war impacted on their allegiance to the Papacy as shown in the map in the previous page.

_____ (2)

2. (a) How did the Kings of France seek to impose their will on the Papacy during the 14th century?

_____ (1)

(b) How is this period in Church history known by historians? _____ (1)

3. Shade on the same map, the areas in Europe effected by the following:

(a) The Albigensian heresy of the early 13th century;

(b) The Lollards of the late 14th century;

(c) The Hussites of the early 15th century;

(d) The activities of Girolamo Savonarola. (4)

4. Analysis question: Using the historical information provided, briefly explain **four** reasons why you think the Catholic Church managed to acquire so much power and wealth during the Middle Ages.

_____ (8)

'...Now I am living in France, in the Babylon of the West...Here reign the successors of the poor fishermen of Galilee; they have strangely forgotten their origin. I am astounded...to see these men loaded with gold and clad in purple; to see luxurious palaces and heights crowned with fortifications...

We no longer find the simple nets which were once used to gain a frugal sustenance from the lake of Galilee...One is stupefied nowadays to hear the lying tongues and to see worthless parchments used in Christ's name...

Instead of holy solitude we find...licentious banquets; instead of pious pilgrimages...and the bare feet of the apostles...we find horses decked in gold and fed on gold...Is it for this that You have sown the field of the Lord and watered it with Your holy blood?'

Source: Petrarch on the Avignon Papacy. Internet Medieval Source Book, Fordham University.

5. To what is Petrarch referring by the terms:

(a) 'Babylon of the West'? (line 1) _____ (1)

(b) 'the poor fishermen of Galilee' (line 1-2): _____ (1)

- 6 Identify **two** abuses of the Catholic Church mentioned by Petrarch in the above source.

_____ (2)

(Total 20 marks)

LO2g – Martin Luther and the German Reformation

1. Why did Martin Luther disagree with the teachings of the Catholic Church?

Luther came from a family of peasants. In 1505, when his life was saved in a storm, he decided to become an Augustinian monk and two years later he was ordained priest. He continued to study theology at the University of **Wittenberg**. In 1510 he went on a pilgrimage to Rome to continue his studies. There he was shocked by the abuses of the highest members of the clergy which he saw around him. When he returned to Wittenberg he started criticizing the teaching of the Church, especially the one which stated that man cannot go to Heaven without faith and good works. Luther said that man can be saved by faith alone and by believing in God's mercy (**justification by faith**). All man needs is the Bible to give him God's word and live according to God's will. Luther's ideas brought about a religious revolution against the established teachings of the Catholic Church.

2. Why did Luther revolt so openly against the Church?

In 1517, Pope **Leo X** sent the Dominican friar **Johann Tetzel** to Wittenberg to sell **indulgences** to be able to pay for the building of St Peter's Basilica (the Vatican) in Rome. The Church held the belief that the Pope had the power to grant indulgences (pardons) to the faithful as penance for their earthy sins against payment of a small donation, according to one's means. A person receiving the indulgence would be spared a specified number of days in **Purgatory**. Luther was scandalised by the sale of indulgences. He thus decided to act. On the eve of All Saints' Day (31 October) 1517, he nailed 95 theses (objections) against the teachings of the Catholic Church on the door of Wittenberg Cathedral.

3. What were the consequences of Luther's protest?

Within a few weeks, copies of Luther's protest were printed in Latin and German and distributed across many parts of Germany. As a result, the sale of indulgences in Germany decreased sharply. Tetzel wrote to the Pope urging him to discipline Luther for his action. But at first the Pope ignored Luther until in 1520 he could delay no more. Pope Leo issued a **bull** (letter) that gave Luther sixty days to **recant** (beg forgiveness for his errors). Instead, Luther publicly burned the papal bull and continued to attack the Church. He stated that the priesthood was open to all believers, that every Christian had the right to read the Bible in his native language and that the Bible, not the Church, was the final authority on doctrine. Luther argued that kings and princes had the right to reform the Church by setting up **national churches** without these being subjected to the authority of the Pope.

In 1521, the Pope formally declared Luther a **heretic** and **excommunicated** (expelled) from the Church. Luther was ordered by Emperor Charles V to attend and defend his teachings at the **Imperial Diet at Worms**. Although Luther this so very eloquently, the Diet ordered his arrest but the **Duke of Saxony** kidnapped Luther and hid him in one of his castles. If Luther was captured he would have been tried by the Inquisition and burned at the stake like others before him. While in hiding, Luther spent his time translating the New Testament from Greek to German. In 1522 he returned to his native town of Wittenberg from where he started organising the reformed Lutheran Church. He started by abolishing the Sacraments and the Latin Mass. He replaced it with a service in German, consisting of preaching, reading extracts from the Bible and hymn singing. He also wrote a **catechism** for the Lutheran Church. Catholic churches and monasteries were taken over by the German princes who converted to the Lutheran faith. These princes appointed Lutheran preachers to replace the Catholic clergy. In 1525 Luther ended his **clerical celibacy** when he himself married Katherina von Bova, a former nun.








Luther's revolt against the Catholic Church triggered the forces that destroyed the unity of Western Christendom. This division caused bitter religious hatred, persecutions, massacres and wars (both civil and transnational) for nearly two centuries. By the time Luther died in 1546, most of north-east Germany, parts of northern France, the Netherlands, England and the Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Sweden and Norway) had renounced the Catholic Church and joined the Lutheran faith. On the other hand, Italy, Spain, Portugal, the Habsburg lands, Poland-Lithuania and Ireland remained loyal to the teachings of the Catholic Church.



Luther's portraits: as a young priest, as a middle-aged man and in his older years.

LO2g – Martin Luther and the German Reformation

1. Fill in the blank rows with the year and number (from 1 to 10) that corresponds with these landmarks in Martin Luther's life so that are arranged in their correct chronological order.

<p>a.</p> 	<p>b.</p> 
<p>c.</p> 	<p>d.</p> 
<p>e.</p> 	<p>f.</p> 
<p>g.</p> 	<p>h.</p> 
<p>i.</p> 	<p>j.</p> 

1 (a) Choose the dates from the following list. Note that two events which took place in 1517.

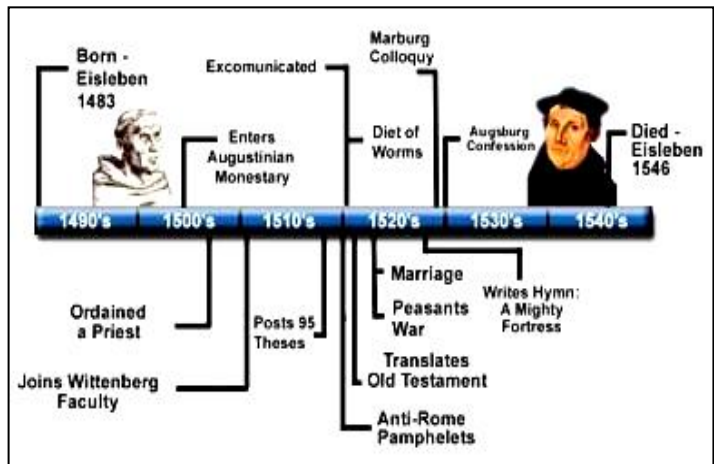
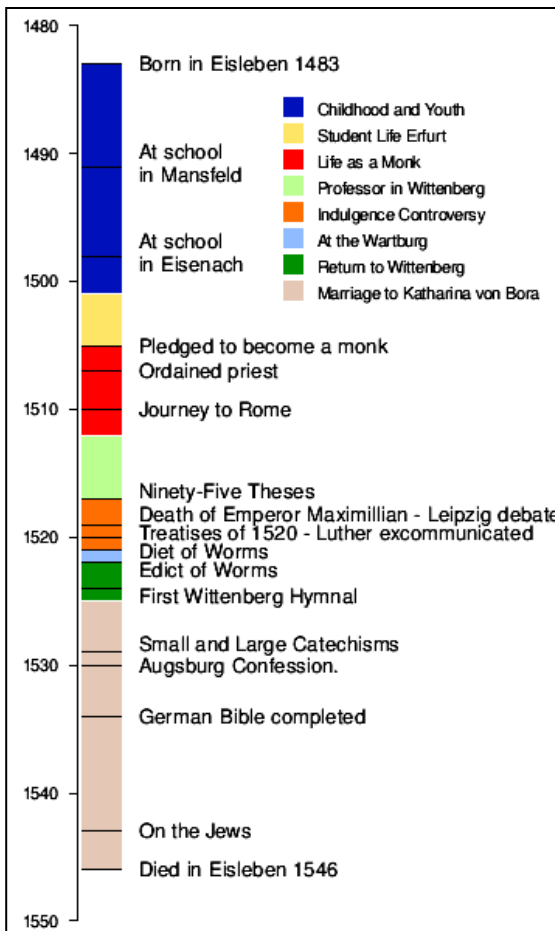
1507	1510	1517	1517	1520	1521	1522	1525	1540	1546
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(b) Choose the events from the following list. Note that these are not listed in chronological order.

- Luther is ordained a Augustinian priest and celebrates his first Mass.
- Luther publicly burns the bull of Pope Leo X which condemns him as a heretic.
- Luther marries Katherina von Bora, a former nun.
- Luther translates the *New Testament* from Latin to German.
- Luther defends his teachings in front of Emperor Charles V at the Diet of Worms.
- Luther protests by nailing his famous *95 Theses* on the door of Wittenberg Cathedral.
- John Tetzel visits Wittenburg selling papal indulgences.
- Luther undertakes a pilgrimage to Rome, though to be the spiritual centre of Christendom.
- Luther dies at his home at Eisleben at the age of 63.
- At the Augsburg Confession, Luther presents the Emperor the key articles of the Lutheran faith.

(Totl: 20 marks)

You can use this website link and charts further below to help you answer
<https://www.visit-luther.com/reformation-heroes/martin-luther/a-timeline-of-luthers-life/>



Source:
<http://gethsemaneustin.org/welcome/gethsemanes-story/martin-luther/>

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Luther_timeline.png

LO2g – Martin Luther and the German Reformation

Source Question 1

Read carefully the following two text sources and then answer all the questions below.

'Papal indulgences for the building of St. Peter's are circulating under your most distinguished name, and as regards them, I do not bring accusation against the outcries of the preachers, which I have not heard, so much as I grieve over the wholly false impressions which the people have conceived from them; to wit, -- the unhappy souls believe that if they have purchased letters of indulgence they are sure of their salvation; again, that so soon as they cast their contributions into the money-box, souls fly out of purgatory...'

Source A. Part of the letter which Martin Luther sent to the Archbishop of Mainz on 31st October 1517. The Internet Medieval Source Book, Fordham University.

36. Any truly repentant Christian has a right to full remission of penalty and guilt, even without indulgence letters.
43. Christians are to be taught that he who gives to the poor or lends to the needy does a better deed than he who buys indulgences.
46. Christians are to be taught that, unless they have more than they need, they must reserve enough for their family needs and by no means squander it on indulgences.
48. Christians are to be taught that the pope, in granting indulgences, needs and thus desires their devout prayer more than their money.

Source B. Four of Luther's 95 Theses which he nailed on the door of Wittenberg Cathedral on 31st October 1517. The Internet Medieval Source Book, Fordham University.

1. State if the sources are primary or secondary and give a reason for your answer.

_____ (2)

2. Who is the author of both sources? _____ (1)

3. What is the subject matter referred to in both sources? _____ (1)

4. State one motive which the author had:

(a) When he sent a letter (Source A) to the Archbishop of Mainz.

_____ (2)

(b) When he nailed the 95 Theses to the door of Wittenberg Cathedral.

(2)

5. Explain the connection between St Peter's Basilica and the sale of indulgences mentioned by the author in source A?

(2)

6. Briefly explain **three** arguments put forward by the author of the sources against the sale of indulgences..

(6)

7. In a paragraph of about 50 words, describe the immediate consequences which these two events referred to in the above sources had on Luther's life.

(4)

(Total: 20 marks)

LO2g – Martin Luther and the German Reformation

Source Question 2

Read and analyze carefully the data in the following tables and then answer all the questions below.

	Roman Catholicism	Lutheranism	Calvinism	Anglicanism
Leadership	Pope is head of the Church	Ministers lead congregations	Council of elders govern each church	English monarch is head of the Church
Salvation	Salvation by faith and good works	Salvation by faith alone	God has predetermined who will be saved	Salvation by faith alone
Bible	Church and Bible tradition are sources of revealed truth	Bible is sole source of revealed truth	Bible is sole source of revealed truth	Bible is sole source of revealed truth
Worship Service	Worship service based on ritual	Worship service focused on preaching and ritual	Worship service focused on preaching	Worship service based on ritual and preaching
Interpretation of Beliefs	Priests interpret Bible and Church teachings for believers	Believers interpret the Bible for themselves	Believers interpret the Bible for themselves	Believers interpret the Bible using tradition and reason

- Using the above table as your source:
 - Use a yellow-coloured pencil or marker to tick **three** beliefs common to Lutherans, Calvinists and Anglican Protestants. (3)
 - Mark in red **two** beliefs held in common by both Lutherans and Anglicans. (2)
 - Mark in green **one** belief practiced only by Calvinists. (1)
 - What is the difference between the Catholic ‘salvation by faith and good works’ and the Lutheran and Anglican ‘salvation by faith alone’? (3)
 - Mark in red **two** beliefs held by Catholics for the need of Church hierarchy. (2)

- (a) From Table 2, identify **three** causes of the Reformation which you consider were a direct result of Luther’s revolt against the Catholic Church in 1517. (3)

- For each one identified, Briefly explain your answer. (6)

(Total: 20 marks)

Social	Political	Economic	Religious
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Renaissance values of humanism and secularism led people to question the Church. The printing press helped to spread ideas critical of the Church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Powerful monarchs challenged the Church as the supreme power in Europe. Many leaders viewed the pope as a foreign ruler and challenged his authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European princes and kings were jealous of the Church’s wealth. Merchants and others resented having to pay taxes to the Church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some Church leaders had become worldly and corrupt. Many people found Church practices such as the sale of indulgences unacceptable.

Source reference:

<http://resourcesforhistoryteachers.pbworks.com/w/page/124194576/Origins%20of%20the%20Protestant%20Reformatio>

LO2h – The Catholic Counter-Reformation

The Catholic Church stops the advance of Protestantism

At first Catholic leaders tried to stop the Protestants by using force. But this did not prove successful because many people kept leaving the Catholic Church to become Protestant. Some Catholic leaders realised that the only way to stop **Protestantism** from spreading further was to remove the abuses within the Catholic Church. But to do this the Pope and the Catholic hierarchy had to be convinced that the Church was in need of reform. This reform movement within the Church gathered support and momentum within the Church when Pope Paul III was elected Pope in 1534. His election marked the first Pope who was determined to lead the movement of reform of the Catholic Church from within. This movement became known as the **Counter-Reformation**. The agents of the Catholic Counter-Reformation were:

1. **The Counter-Reformation Popes** date from the election of **Paul III** in 1534 to the death of **Sixtus V** in 1590. The other Counter-Reformation Popes were Julius III, Pius IV, St Pius V and Gregory XIII. These Popes were more pious men than the worldly Renaissance Popes who gave more attention and pushed forward reform from within the Catholic Church.

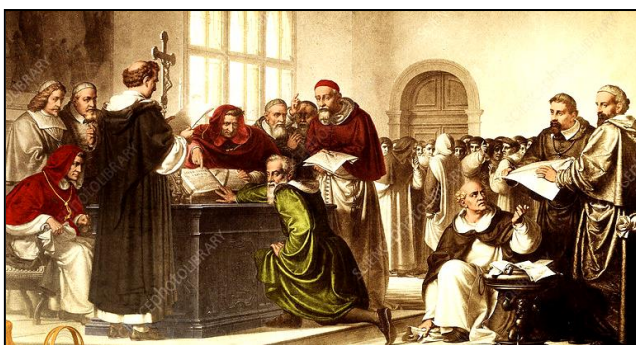


Ignatius Loyola receiving Pope Paul III's approval of the Jesuit Order in 1540.



The persecution of Catholics and Jesuit priests in Elizabeth England (1558-1603).

2. **The Jesuit Order (or Society of Jesus)** was founded by a former Spanish *condottiere* **St Ignatius Loyola** (1491-1556). The Jesuit Order was approved by Pope Paul III in 1540. Jesuit priests served the Church and the Papacy with untiring devotion and obedience. The Jesuits were sent as missionaries to Protestant lands to win converts back to Catholicism. In countries that remained Catholic, they found schools to teach the young the Catholic dogma, secular subjects and to attract new recruits for their order. Jesuit missionaries like St Francis Xavier, preached the Catholic faith in America and Asia. By 1600 they managed to stop the spread of Protestantism in Germany, Austria, France, Poland and Hungary. They tried to win over England back to the Catholic faith at the time of Queen **Elizabeth I** but failed.

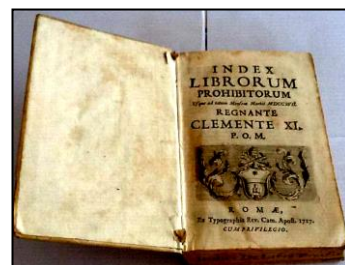
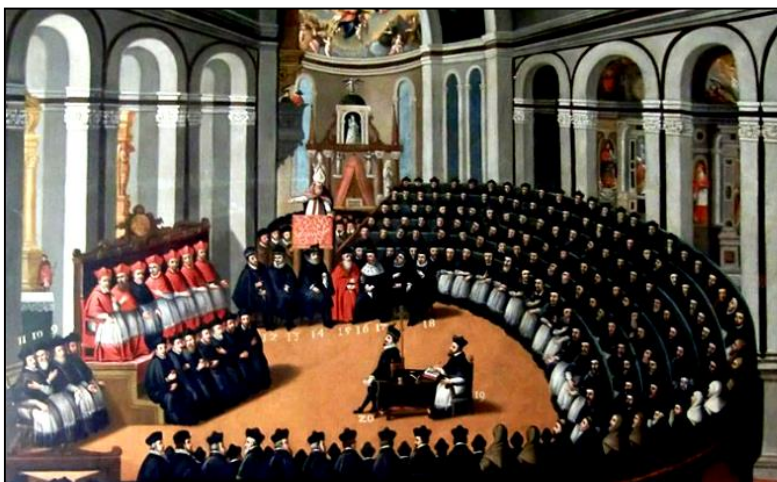


The trial of Galileo Galilei in front of the Roman Inquisition Tribunal in Florence in 1630.



Interrogation by torture of people accused of heresy by the Inquisition.

3. The Roman Inquisition (1542) was organized up by Pope Paul III to replace the Medieval Inquisition. Its purpose was to hunt down Protestants and heretics and to convince them to recant and ask for forgiveness. If not, they were handed over to the secular authorities where they were tortured, condemned as heretics, and burnt at the stake. One example of the power of the Inquisition over Catholics was the burning of the priest-scientist **Giordano Bruno** in Rome in 1600 and the trial of the scientist-astronomer **Galileo Galilei** in Florence in 1630. The Roman Inquisition was strongest in countries that remained Catholic and under Papal influence, such as Italy, Austria, and France. Spain and Portugal were an exception because they had their own Inquisition Tribunal which was headed by an Inquisitor General appointed by the King of Spain and Portugal respectively.



One of the sessions of the Council of Trent.

The Index of Prohibited Books, first published in 1559, was reissued by various Popes. The one shown above was issued by Clement XI in 1717.

4. The Council of Trent (1545-1653)

Many years before Luther started his attack, many Christians had been calling for a General Council to reform the Church. **Pope Paul III** finally called such a council to meet in Trent in 1545. Various council meetings were held at various intervals until 1563 which were all dominated by the Pope and his supporters. The Council rejected all attempts at a compromise with Protestants. On the contrary, it re-affirmed the **dogma** (teaching) about the Sacraments, the principle of salvation by faith and good works, the teaching on the original sin, the Eucharist, supreme papal authority in spiritual matters, the veneration of saints, images and relics, and the right for the Pope to issue indulgences. The Council laid down specific prescriptions about the form of the Mass and liturgical music. In 1559, the Council published an **Index of Books** that Catholics were prohibited to read. It ordered bishops to reside in their diocese, to discipline their clergy, to enforce clerical celibacy and to set up a **seminary** for the training of new priests. In its final document, the Council left the enforcement of its declares in the hands of the Pope. By the time the Council of Trent was officially ended in 1563, the Catholic Church had already turned on the offensive against Protestantism. It had already stopped the further expansion of Protestantism and by the end of the century it managed to win back lands that had seemed lost to the Protestant faith.

The Sessions of the Council of Trent		
		Presiding Pope
First Session	1545 – 1547	Paul III (left)
Second Session	1551 – 1552	Julius III (centre)
Third Session	1562 - 1563	Pius IV (right)



LO2h – The Catholic Counter-Reformation

Read carefully the following source and then answer all the questions below.

'All books which have been condemned either by the supreme pontiffs or by ecumenical councils before the year 1515 and are not contained in this list, shall be considered condemned in the same manner as they were formerly condemned.

Catholic books written by those who afterward fell into heresy, as well as by those who after their fall returned to the bosom of the Church, may be permitted if they have been approved by the theological faculty of a Catholic university or by the general inquisition.

...all the faithful are commanded not to presume to read or possess any books contrary to the...the prohibition of this list. And if anyone should read or possess books by heretics or writings by any author condemned and prohibited by reason of heresy or suspicion of false teaching, he incurs immediately the sentence of excommunication...besides incurring the guilt of mortal sin, be severely punished according to the judgment of the bishops.'

Rules of prohibited books issued by the Council of Trent and approved by Pope Pius IV, 1559, Source: Internet Source Book

1. The above source is PRIMARY/SECONDARY because it _____
_____ (2)
2. The source was issued by the _____ which met in (1, 2, 3) sessions
between (1545 and _____) with the aim to reform the Catholic Church from within. (3)
3. Line 3 refers to a 'list' which was an important document of the Counter-Reformation. Name this
document. _____ (2)
4. Name **three** authors whose writings would have been included in this list of prohibited books and
state a reason why.

Reason: _____ (2)
5. Who were the 'supreme pontiffs' mentioned in line 1? _____ (1)
6. What is 'an ecumenical council' of the Church (line 1)?

_____ (2)
7. (a) To who was this document intended? _____ (1)
(b) What were these people prohibited to do by this document?

_____ (2)
8. What punishment was given to whoever broke the rules of this document?
_____ (2)

(Total: 20 marks)

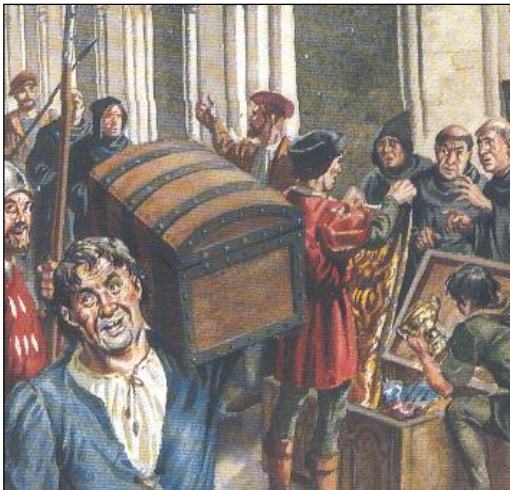
LO2i –The Impact of the Reformation in Europe

The English Reformation and the Anglican Church

The Reformation in England started when Pope Clement VII refused to grant King Henry VIII permission to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, the aunt of Emperor Charles V for failing to bore a son. Henry then summoned the English Parliament to declare the Church in England independent from Rome. He appointed a Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury who annulled his first marriage and gave him permission to marry **Anne Boleyn**. Most Englishmen accepted the break from Rome without protest.



Henry VIII and Elizabeth I of England.



In 1536 Parliament passed the **Act of Dissolution** which confiscated the property of England's 800 monasteries and nunneries. Henry gave their property and riches to pay off his war debts and to share them out between the noble families who supported the Reformation. During her brief reign, Queen Mary I (1553-1558) (Henry's Catholic daughter by Catherine of Aragon) tried to return England back to the Catholic faith by persecuting leading Protestant figures, The Protestant faith became firmly established in England under Queen Elizabeth I when she passed through Parliament the Thirty-Nine Articles of the Anglican Church (1559).

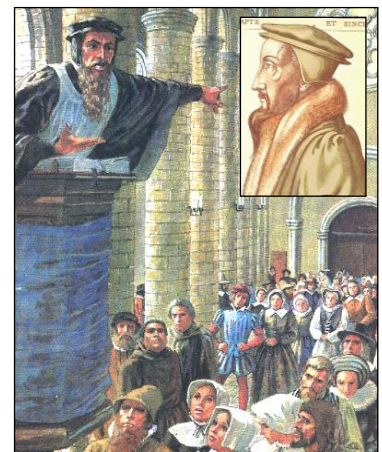
Left: The dissolution of the English monasteries in 1536.

Right: Calvin (1509-1654) preaching in Geneva.

John Calvin founder of the Calvinist Church

In 1533, John Calvin converted to Protestantism. In 1536 he published his great work, ***Institutes of the Christian Religion***. In that same year he was invited to organize the reformed church in **Geneva**, in Switzerland, which had been left without a strong leader after the death of the Swiss reformer Adrian Zwingli in 1531.

Calvin held that God alone decided who would receive eternal life (**doctrine of predestination**). Calvin called these fortunate people '**the elect**'. Calvinists believed that a strict moral and religious life was a 'sign of election' while an immoral life was a sign that one is not among the chosen. Calvin held that the **Bible** was the supreme authority in every aspect of life. Thus, when Calvin arrived in Geneva, he applied his ideas to the government of the city and set up a **theocracy** (a religious dictatorship). Calvin and 12 Calvinist ministers called **Elders** ruled Geneva as a religious dictatorship. He enforced a stern moral code with the help of informers and spies, torture, exile and execution of Catholics and other Protestants. From Geneva Calvinist missionaries spread their new faith to **Germany, France, the Low Countries and Scotland**.



In France, Calvin's followers became known as **Huguenots**. Between 1562 and 1598 a civil war broke out in France between Catholics and Huguenots because both factions tried to gain control of the royal government. In 1560, **John Knox** founded the Calvinist Church of Scotland which became known as Presbyterian Church. In England, the Calvinists became known as Puritans because of their strict moral and pious life. In 1620, a group of 400 **Puritans** who found life unattractive in England, crossed the Atlantic on the *Mayflower* and settled in **New England**. There they set up Calvinist communities, the first European settlers in **North America**. Some of the founding fathers of the **United States of America** in the 18th century traced their descent from these first English settlers.



Puritans in early 17th century England.

The Lutheran faith spread to the German states within the Holy Roman Empire whose princes converted to Protestantism. From Germany, Lutheranism spread to the Scandinavian. In 1536 the Lutheran faith was made by royal and parliamentary decree the official religion Denmark and then followed by Sweden in 1544.

The **Massacre of St Bartholomew** (painting above) started in Paris on 24th August 1572 during the early morning hours of St Bartholomew's Day. A group of Catholics, with the secret approval of the Queen-Mother Catherine de' Medici and King Charles IX, ordered the killing of Huguenots in Paris. The massacre lasted for three days. It spread to other towns in France and left an estimated 20,000 Huguenots dead.

In Germany, the **Treaty of Westphalia** (1648) finally brought a lasting religious peace between Catholics, Lutherans and Calvinists by ending the **Thirty Years' War** (1618-1648). This war had started as a civil war between Catholic and Protestant German states. In later years other countries joined in the fighting. Bu France, although it was a Catholic country fought on the Protestant side in order to weaken its rival powers of Spain and the Holy Roman Empire. England supported the Protestant cause by sending money and weapons but was not involved directly in the fighting.



Above: The signing of the Treaty of Westphalia marked the victory for France and the German Protestant princes and the defeat of Spain and the Holy Roman Empire.

The Table on the left shows the European states that fought in the Thirty Years' War.

The Protestant side:	The Catholic side:
Protestant German princes	Catholic German States
Denmark	Spain
Sweden	The Holy Roman Emperor
The Netherlands	Poland
France	

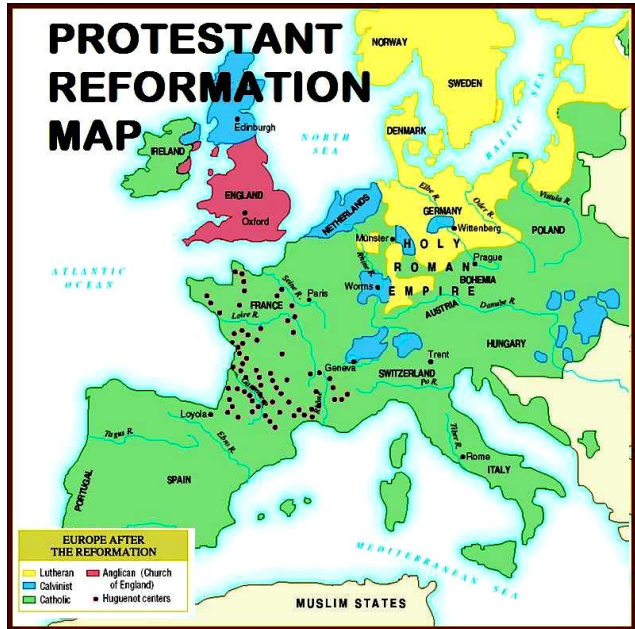
Other far-reaching and long-term consequences of the Reformation were:

- The religious division of Europe between Catholics and Protestants became permanent;
- Strengthened the powers of European monarchs and weakened that of the Popes and the Holy Roman Emperors;
- Protestant work ethics based on hard work and moral discipline gave rise to individualism, liberalism and capitalism in later times;
- The first Europeans to settled in North America as the forefathers of those who were to found the United States of America in 1776.

LO2i –The Impact of the Reformation in Europe

Study carefully the following map source and then answer all the questions.

The map below shows how Europe was divided between Catholics, Lutheran, Calvinist and Anglican Protestants during the first phase of the Reformation (c.1517–1560).



1. Mention **four** countries that remained Catholic during the whole Reformation. (4)

2. Mention **three** countries that became wholly or mostly Lutheran during the Reformation. (3)

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3. Mention **three** countries that became wholly or mostly Calvinist during the Reformation. (3)

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4. Which country adopted the Anglican faith?

(1)

(Total: 20 marks)

5. Explain by giving a concrete example from history o the following:

(a) A long-term political consequence of the Reformation in Europe:

(3)

(b) A long-term religious consequence of the Reformation in Europe:

(3)

(c) A long-term economic consequence of the Reformation in Europe:

(3)

(Total: 20 marks)

LO2fghi – Essay Questions on the Reformation

Read carefully these essay titles and answer ONE using the following word count guide (350–400 words for MQF 2-3 and 200–250 for MQF 1-2).

PAPER MQF 2-3

1. Explain why the Reformation occurred in Luther's time and not earlier. (20)
2. Why was Martin Luther's protest against the Catholic Church successful and how did his ideas manage to spread in and outside Germany. (20)
3. What do we mean by the term 'Counter-Reformation'? Write about the methods used by the Catholic Church in its attempts to defend itself during the Reformation crisis. (20)

PAPER MQF 1-2

1. Martin Luther was one of those who attacked the Roman Catholic Church.
 - (a) Who was Martin Luther? (6)
 - (b) Why did he attack the Church? (6)
 - (c) What were the results of this attack? (8)
2.
 - (a) Mention and explain **four** reasons why the Protestant Reformation occurred; (8)
 - (b) Trace briefly how the Reformation started and progressed in Germany; (6)
 - (c) State and explain **two** long-term consequences of the Reformation. (8)
3. Write briefly about **four** the following:
 - (a) The Catholic Church in the Middle Ages; (5)
 - (b) Martin Luther's *Nine-Five Thesis*; (5)
 - (c) Ignatius Loyola and the Jesuit Order; (5)
 - (d) The Catholic Counter-Reformation; (5)
 - (e) The Council of Trent. (5)

