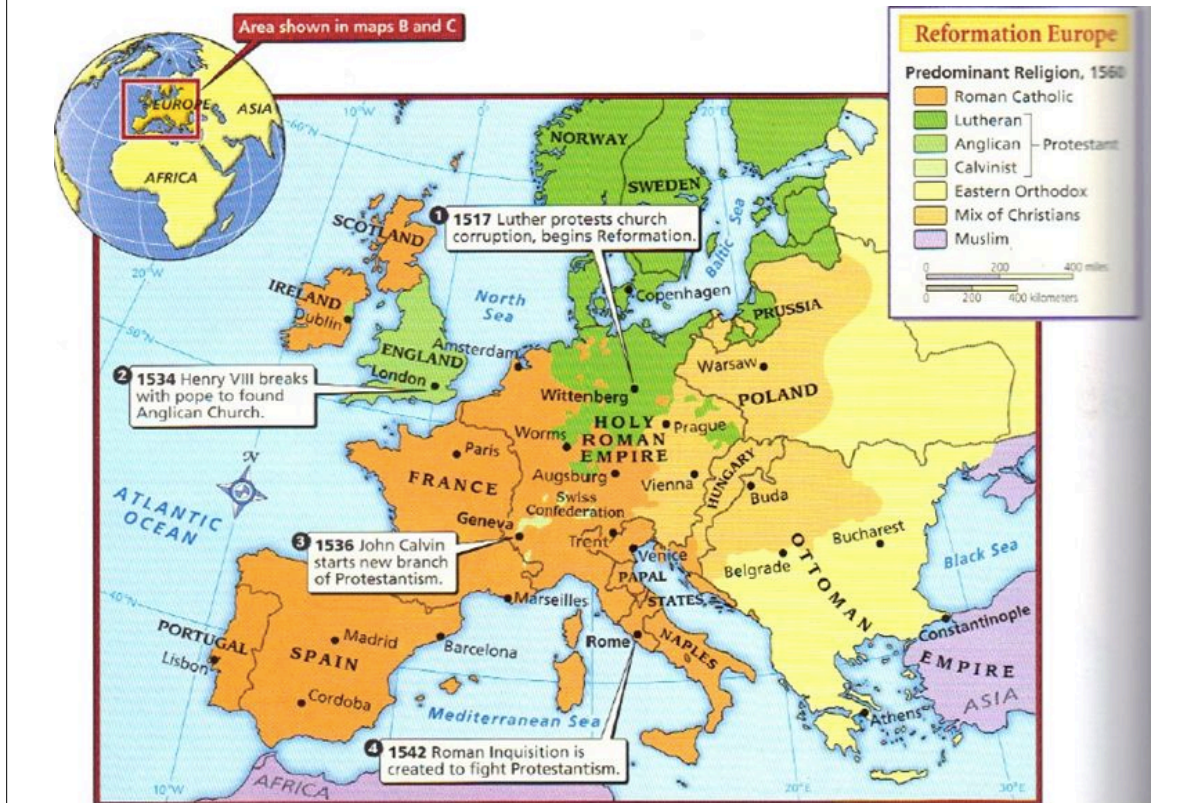


The Reformation Spreads Throughout Europe



The English Reformation



In 1509, Henry VIII married Catherine of Aragon. The marriage had produced only one surviving child, their daughter Mary.



By 1527, Henry had become infatuated with Anne Boleyn.

The only way to put Catherine aside was to get a papal annulment of his marriage.

The reigning Pope Clement VII was strongly influenced by the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, Catherine's nephew.



In 1533 the Archbishop of Canterbury officially invalidated Henry's marriage to Catherine.

Henry wed the (already) pregnant Anne Boleyn.

Expanding Secular Power

The “Reformation Parliament” passed the Submission of the Clergy, placing religious law officially under royal control.

Parliament established a precedent:

Whenever fundamental changes are made in religion, the monarch must consult with and work through Parliament.

In 1534, Parliament:

ended all English payments to Rome

gave Henry sole jurisdiction over religious appointments

passed the Act of Succession

passed the Act of Supremacy

When the King’s longtime trusted advisor Thomas More refused to recognize the Act of Succession and the Act of Supremacy, Henry had him executed, making clear his determination to have his way regardless of the cost.



Henry VIII’s Many Wives

To to secure a male heir Henry married six times:

Catherine of Aragon
(daughter Elizabeth)

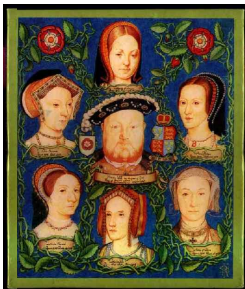
Anne Boleyn
(daughter Elizabeth)

Jane Seymour
(son Edward)

Anne of Cleves

Catherine Howard

Catherine Parr
(survived him)



Despite his many wives and amorous adventures, Henry absolutely forbade the English clergy to marry and threatened any clergy who were caught twice in concubinage with execution.

Despite his break with Rome, Henry maintained most elements of Catholic doctrine:

reaffirmed transubstantiation

denied the Eucharistic cup to the laity

declared celibate vows inviolable

provided for private masses

ordered the continuation of auricular confession

The Reformation in Switzerland

Ulrich Zwingli

priest who adopted Lutheranism and became a pastor in Zurich in 1518



attacked the custom of fasting during Lent
saw the Eucharist as only symbolic

promoted clerical marriage

introduced a new communion liturgy

established a theocracy in Zurich

removed statues, paintings, altars, bones of local saints, etc.

Anabaptists

1525: followers of Zwingli who believed his preachings did not go far enough they refused to take civil oaths, pay taxes, hold public office, or serve in the military

did not believe in childhood baptism

believed the end of the world was near

John Calvin



Frenchman who moved to Geneva in 1536

wrote *The Institutes of the Christian Religion*

very strict: activities such as drinking, singing, dancing, usury, and gambling were expressly prohibited



believed in **predestination**: God already knows who is saved

good works does not earn your way into heaven

God reveals if one has been chosen for salvation by a “conversion experience”

these “elect” who become model Christians, or “visible saints”

Protestant Work Ethic:

emphasized the importance of hard work

Calvinism had a far greater impact on future generations than Lutheranism:

France: French Calvinists called Huguenots / England: Puritans

did not spread to Ireland, Spain, or Italy (heavily Catholic)

The Reformation in Germany



German Peasants' Revolt

(1524-1525)

German peasants wanted to end feudalism
created a list of demands called the Twelve Articles
Luther was disgusted by their use of violence

German princes had supported Lutheranism because they could now confiscate Church lands

German princes violently stamped out the revolt, killing as many as 100,000 peasants

Holy Roman Emperor Charles V allied with the pope to try to “stamp out heresy”

In 1531 Protestant princes in Northern Germany formed the **League of Schmalkalden**
goal was to fight Charles V's drive to re-Catholicize all of Germany

although Charles V's forces won, Catholic unity in Germany never occurred again

played an important role in the long-term political fragmentation of Germany

Peace of Augsburg (1555)

Temporarily ended the struggle in Germany over Lutheranism



Provisions:

Princes in Germany could choose the religion for their region

Protestants living in Catholic states were allowed to move to Protestant states

Resulted in permanent religious division of Germany

