

# 10.3

## Protestant Reformation

# Causes of the Reformation

**During the Middle Ages Christian unity under the Catholic Church would cause reform from within**

**Popes, during the time, would engage in corruption for power & wealth**

**To pay for large projects they would increase fees for marriage, baptisms, & **indulgences**- a payment to pardon a soul from their sins during life**

**John Wycliffe would argue the bible should be translated into English**

**John Hus rejected church beliefs like indulgences, was burnt at the stake**

# Martin Luther

**German monk & professor of theology, saw corruption in the church & sought change**

**He would write a list of 95 Theses, arguments, & nailed them on the church door.**

**Luther would be accused & summoned to **diet** (assembly) to give up his teachings...**

**...He refused & was labeled an outlaw & enemy of the church**

# **Support for Luther**

**Luther's writings spread through Europe & followers called themselves Protestants, those who "protest" the pope**

**Many saw Luther's view as a way to take down corruption in the church, Princes saw a way to gain power**

**A Peasants Revolt was inspired by Luther, but he rejected it & it was suppressed**

**The Peace of Augsburg allowed Princes to choose which religion his land supported, Lutheranism or Catholic**



# John Calvin

**Swedish reformer who published the Institutes of the Christian Religion to provide advice on how to run a Protestant church**

**Predestination-** Idea that God decided long ago who would gain salvation to heaven

**Theocracy-** Government by church leaders

**Calvinists stressed harsh discipline, hard work, honesty, & morality**