

## **Attachment B: Teacher Notes on the Reformation**

### **Immediate Causes**

- Merchant wealth challenges the church's view of usury.
- German and English nobility disliked Italian domination of the Church.
- The Church's great political power and wealth caused conflict.
- Church corruption and the sale of indulgences were widespread and caused conflict.

### **The Reformers**

#### *A. Martin Luther*

- Believed in salvation by faith alone
- Posted the 95 theses
- Contributed to the birth of the Protestant church

#### *B. John Calvin*

- Believed in predestination
- Expanded Protestant movement

#### *C. King Henry VIII*

- Dismissed authority of the Pope in Rome
- Divorced and remarried; broke with the Catholic Church
- Formed the Church of England

### **Immediate Results**

#### *A. Germany*

- North: Princes converted to Protestantism ending papal authority in their states.
- Hapsburg family remained Catholic.
- War between Protestants and Catholics resulted in devastating loss (known as the Thirty Years' War).

#### *B. England*

- Elizabeth I ended bloodshed and united the British Isles under the Anglican Church.
- Rise of Reformation contributed to the growth of capitalism.

#### *C. France*

- Catholic Monarchy (Henry IV) granted Protestant Huguenots freedom of worship with the Edict of Nantes.
- Cardinal Richelieu changed the focus of the Thirty Years' War from a religious to a political one.

#### *D. Counter-Reformation*

- Catholic Church mounted reforms to reassert its authority (Reforms agreed to at the Council of Trent).
- Society of Jesus (the Jesuits) was founded to spread Catholic doctrine around the world.
- The Inquisition was established to reinforce Catholic doctrine.

### **Long-Term Results**

#### Changing cultural values and traditions during the Reformation

- Growth of secularism
- Growth of individualism
- Growth of religious tolerance