The Reformation

Terms

- Reformation
- Erasmus
- Martin Luther
- John Calvin
- Ulrich Zwingli
- Counter Reformation
- Ignatius Loyola and the Jesuit order

- Protestant
- Lutheran
- Calvinist
- Anabaptist

Recap: Humanism

- Humanism: Literary and linguistic movement
- Revival of the Classics (Ancient Greece and Rome)
- Christian Humanism and the Bible

Desiderius Erasmus

- Erasmus 1466-1536, Netherlands
- Seeking to better understand the Bible went back to the Greek texts

Martin Luther

- 1483-1586, Germany
- Returning to University where he was studying law, caught in a storm and nearly struck by lightning
- Augustine monk, ordained a priest by 1507

Martin Luther contd.

- Petitions against the selling of indulgences
- Wittenburg, Germany 1517- 95 Theses
 - Major Complaints:
 - Church spending
 - Selling of indulgences
- Theology
 - Sola Fide (by faith alone)
 - Sola Gratia (by grace alone)
 - Sola Scriptura (by scripture alone)
- Diet of Worms 1520

Ulrich Zwingli

- 1484-1531, Switzerland
- Takes Luther's argument one step further and argues against transubstantiation
 - Do this in remembrance of me
- Argues for persecution of Anabaptists
 - Anabaptists: Concept of discipleship in the extreme. Martyrdom

John Calvin

- 1509-1564, Germany
- Calvinist faiths:
 - Scottish Presbyterianism, English Puritanism, and French Huguenots
- Concept of predestination
- Shunning of ornamentation in the church

Counter-Reformation

- Council of Trent (1545-1563)
 - Limitations on church government and jurisdiction
 - Ecclesiastical appointments streamlined
 - Improvements to the discipline and education of priests and monks
- More Religious orders
 - Jesuits

Jesuits

- Ignatius Loyola (1491-1556)
- Approval for Jesuit order in 1540
- Process to become a Jesuit
 - Mastery of the humanities and philosophy
 - Had to serve others humbly in hospitals
 - Had to follow the Spiritual Exercises
- Missions and the mastery of foreign languages

Baroque Art

Triumph of the Immaculate by Paolo de Matteis

