

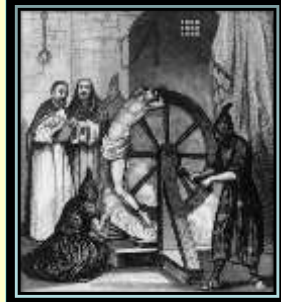
## Martin Luther & The Protestant Reformation

Impact on Europe



## Problems with the Catholic Church

- Rulers resented the pope's attempt to control them
- **Spanish Inquisition** – the torturing & killing of non-Catholics or suspected dissidents



## Luther Challenges the Church

- Martin Luther is a Christian \_\_\_\_\_ in Germany
- Angered over **indulgences** – pardons sold to sinners to release them from prayer...in a sense, \_\_\_\_\_



## 95 Theses - 1517

- Luther writes **95** theses or statements attacking indulgences & nails them on the \_\_\_\_\_ church
- Luther's actions gain mass support and the Reformation begins
- Result =

## What Luther Believed...

- People could win salvation only by faith in God's gift of forgiveness.
- All people of faith are equal.



## The Response to Luther...

READ PAGES 49 & 50 IN YOUR TEXT TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

- 1.) In 1520, what did Pope Leo X threaten?
- 2.) What was Luther's response?
- 3.) Who was Charles V? Why did he issue the Edict of Worms?
- 4.) What did the Edict of Worms say?
- 5.) What was the Peace of Augsburg?

## Here comes the drama.

- The Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V, HATES Luther.



- Luther says \_\_\_\_\_.
- Charles issues an imperial order, the \_\_\_\_\_, that declares Luther an outlaw!

## Drama brings war.

- Charles V goes to war against the \_\_\_\_\_ in Germany.
- Sick of fighting, Charles gives in & allows each prince to decide the \_\_\_\_\_ of each German state.
- This is called the Peace of \_\_\_\_\_.

## Long-Term Results

- Protestant churches cont. to \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ in Catholic Church's power
- \_\_\_\_\_ of Church & State accepted
- Monarchs gain power



## Questions (Page 51-52)

- 1.) Why did Henry VIII want to break ties with the Roman Catholic Church?
- 2.) Why did the Pope turn down Henry's request for an annulment?
- 3.) How did Henry solve his marriage problem?
- 4.) What was the Act of Supremacy?
- 5.) What happened after Henry's death in 1547?

## The Scientific Revolution

*Science Challenges the Church*

## The Scientific Revolution



>What: new way of thinking about the natural world

>When:

>Where:

>Why? Discoveries

>Matters because?

### The Power of the Catholic Church 1500 AD

- Pay for Baptisms, Marriage, Funerals – \_\_\_\_\_ way to get to Heaven
- Pay the Church at the end of each Mass
- Work on Church lands for free at least one day a week
- Any stray from these practices could have you burned at the stake for \_\_\_\_\_ (views and or actions against the church doctrine)



### Roots of Modern Science



- Before 1500 scholars determine what is fact based on **Greek &, Roman writings** and the \_\_\_\_\_
- Plato & Aristotle
- Very few European scholars ever questioned these ideas with \_\_\_\_\_

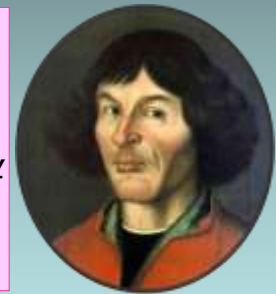
### Common 1500 Beliefs

- The Geocentric Theory: \_\_\_\_\_, the Sun, the Moon & the Stars ALL revolved around it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ had deliberately placed Earth at the center of the universe because it's such a special place where we humans live out our lives



### Nicolaus Copernicus

- Polish astronomer
- 1473-1543
- **Heliocentric Theory**
- Writes "*On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies*" published, 1543



### Galileo Galilei (1564-1642)



- Italian Astronomer, Physicist, Mathematician
- "Father of Modern Science, Father of Modern Physics, Father of Observational Astronomy"
- \_\_\_\_\_ for the heliocentric theory – based on his observations.

### The Royal Academy of Sciences, Paris



Official Scientific Academies in Europe During the Eighteenth Century

	Official Scientific Societies in Europe (excluding colonies)	Official Scientific Societies in France
1700	5	2
1780	55	29