

The Protestant Reformation

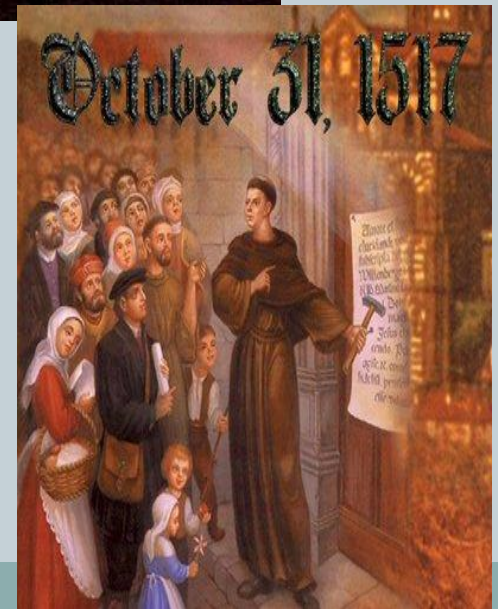
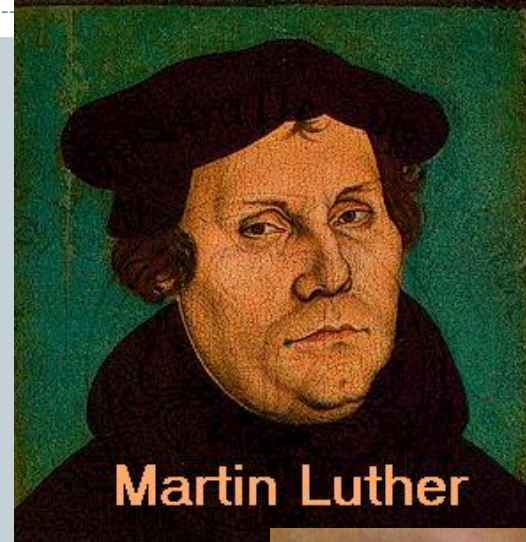


AP WORLD HISTORY
CHAPTER 15 NOTES
RELIGION & SCIENCE (1450-1750)

The Protestant Reformation



- Started in 1517 by a German priest named Martin Luther
- Issued a document called the 95 Theses
 - Nailed it to a church door in Wittenberg, Germany
 - Outlined his issues with the Catholic Church



The Protestant Reformation



The selling of indulgences



Pope Leo X (above) sold church positions and indulgences to raise money to rebuild St. Peter's Basilica in Rome

- Martin Luther was critical of the following abuses conducted by the Catholic Church:
 - Selling church positions
 - Selling indulgences = certificates issued by the church that reduced or canceled punishment for a person's sins → people would buy them to ensure going to Heaven
 - Luxurious life of the popes
 - Corruption and immorality of some clergy

Martin Luther's Beliefs



- Salvation = came through faith alone; God's grace is freely and directly granted to believers
- Source of religious authority = the Bible (as interpreted by the individual), not the Pope or church leaders
- These ideas = created a massive rift between Catholic and Protestant Christianity



Spread of Protestantism

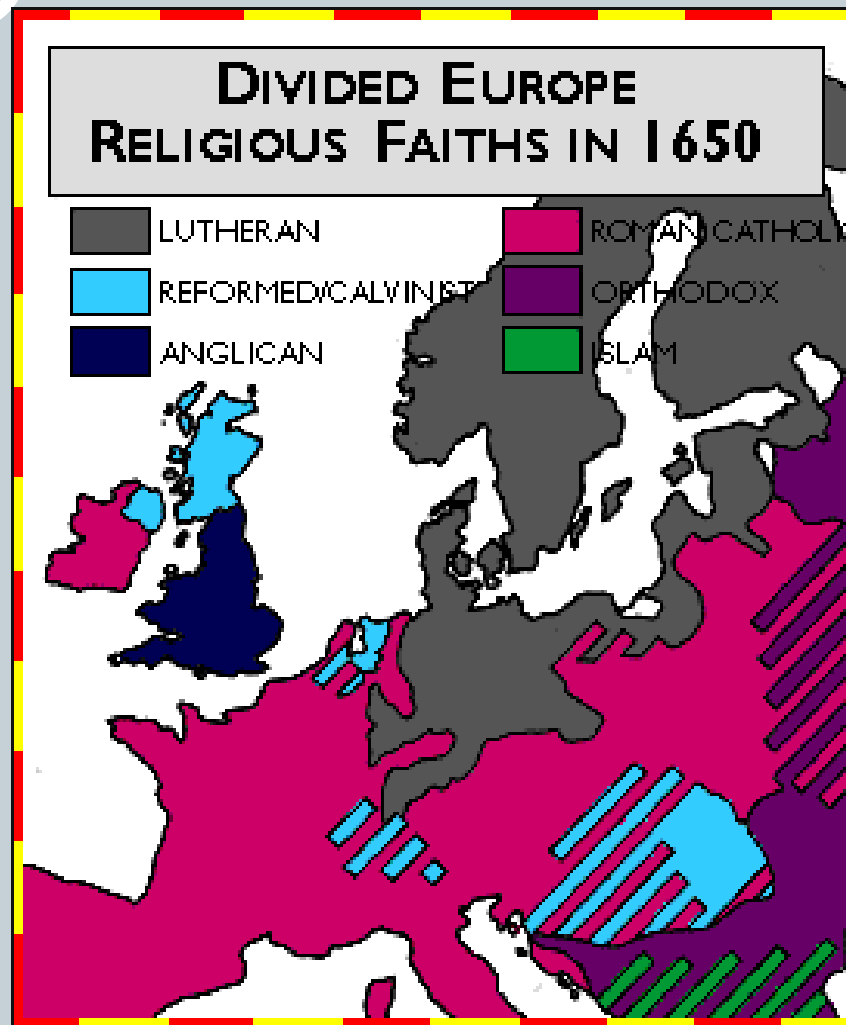


- Reformation thinking spread quickly within and beyond Germany thanks to the invention of the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg
- Luther's 95 Theses, many pamphlets, and his German translation of the New Testament were soon widely available
- As the movement spread to the rest of Europe, it splintered, creating a variety of different Protestant churches
 - Ex: Lutheran, Calvinist, Anglican, Quaker, Anabaptist, Puritan, etc.

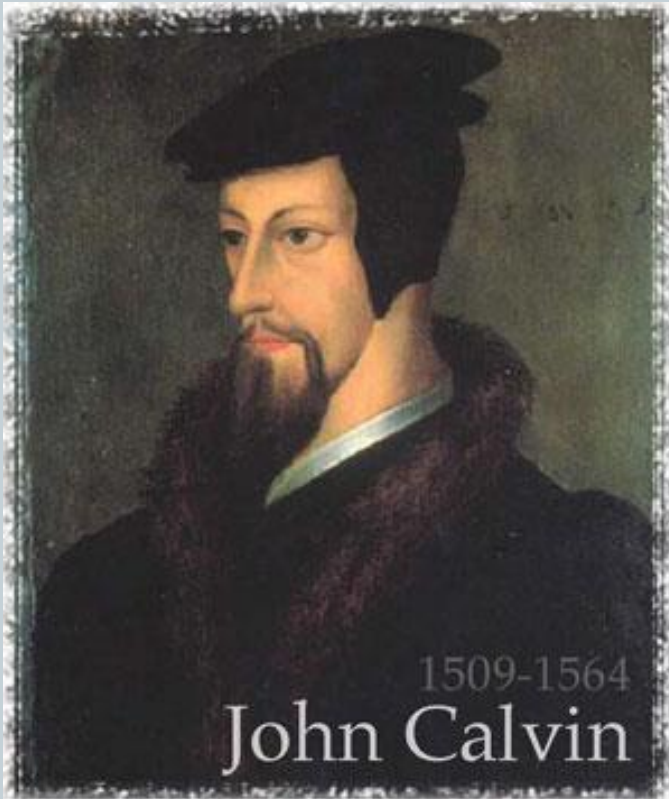
Spread of Protestantism



Map 16.1 Reformation Europe in the Sixteenth Century
 Chapter 16, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources*, First Edition
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Calvinism



- Established by John Calvin in Switzerland
- Preached predestination = God determines the fate of every person

The Anabaptists



- Denied the authority of local governments
 - Refused to hold office, bear arms, or swear oaths
- Many lived separate from society → viewed it as sinful
- Baptized adult members only



An Anabaptist Immersion

The Church of England

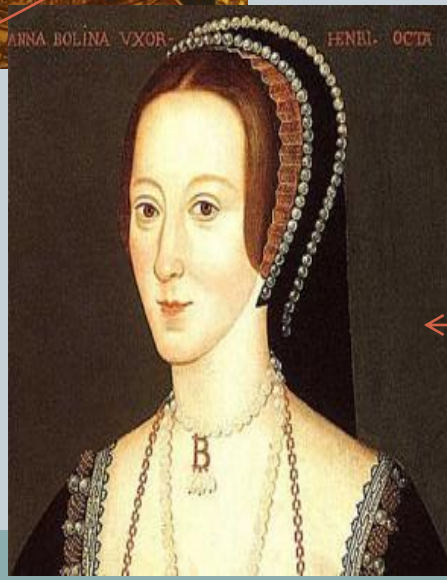


- King Henry VIII (ruled from 1509-1547) wanted a divorce from his first wife (Catherine of Aragon)

- She had 6 children -- only 1 survived (a girl named Mary)
- King wanted a male heir to the throne

- King thought Catherine of Aragon was too old and he wanted to marry the young, beautiful Anne Boleyn instead

- Problem = the Pope refused to grant the King a divorce



The Church of England



- Result = Henry VIII separated England from the Pope and the Catholic Church
 - Made himself head of the new “Church of England”
 - Kept Catholic practices & traditions, but denied authority of the Pope
 - Had supporters of the old religion killed



The Church of England



- King Henry VIII had the Church of England end his marriage with Catherine & he married Anne Boleyn
 - Anne bore him a daughter = Elizabeth I
 - Henry VIII married 4 more times after this & only got 1 son = Edward VI (got the throne, but died in his teens)

The Church of England

- Henry's daughter Mary tried to restore Catholicism when she became Queen
 - Burned hundreds of Protestants at the stake
 - Nicknamed "Bloody Mary"



Anglicanism



- Mary's sister Elizabeth I became Queen when Mary died → blended features of the Church of England and Catholicism
 - Religion called Anglicanism
 - Pleased most people
 - Radical Protestants called "Puritans" wanted to purify the English Church of all its Catholic elements → ended up leaving for North America where they could have more religious freedom

Religious Conflicts

- 1562 – 1598 = violent conflict between Catholics and Protestants in France
 - French Protestants = called Huguenots = the minority
 - In one day (in 1572) = about 3,000 Huguenots were massacred by Catholic mobs
- 1598 = King Henry IV issued the Edict of Nantes
 - Granted religious toleration to French Protestants
 - Idea = soon they'd return to the Catholic Church



Massacre of the Huguenots, 1572



Religious Conflicts



Painting of the Beginning of the 30 Years' War

- Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) = war between Catholics and Protestants
 - Started in Holy Roman Empire; soon took over most of Europe
 - Destructive war
 - 15-30% of German population died from violence, famine, or disease
- 1648 = Peace of Westphalia signed
 - Redrew some European political boundaries
 - Said each state was independent and could control its own religious affairs

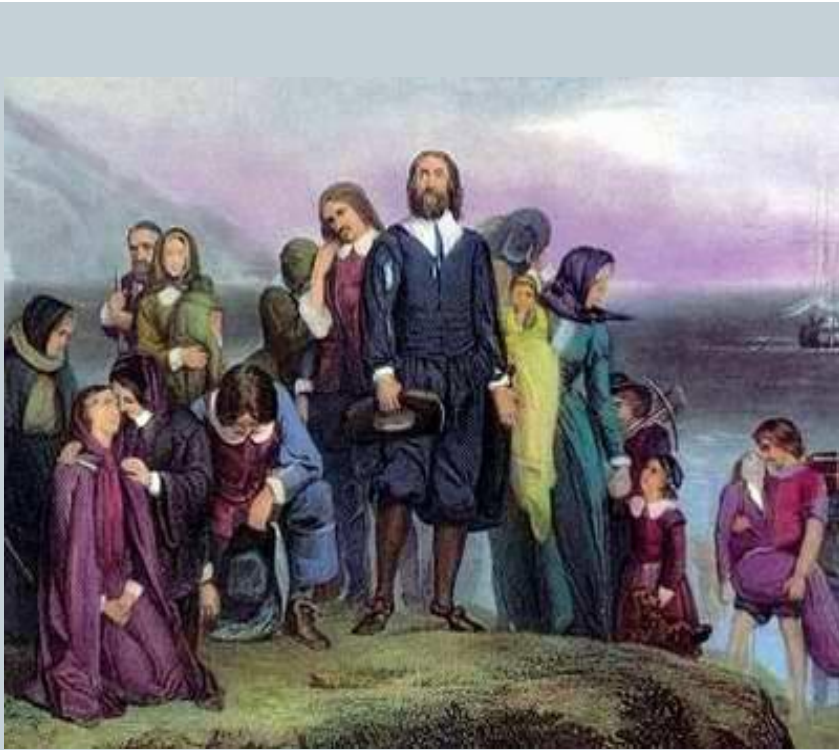
Catholic Counter-Reformation



- Pope Paul III wanted to reform the Catholic Church to win back followers and stop the growth of Protestant faiths
- Council of Trent (1545-1563)
 - 1) Reaffirmed Catholic teachings and practices
 - 2) Put an end to Church abuses, such as the selling of indulgences and church positions
 - 3) Put emphasis on creating a better-educated clergy



Christianity Outward Bound



Puritans arriving in the “New World”

- European explorers, traders, and colonial settlers brought their faith with them and wanted to replicate it in their new homelands
- Ex: New England Puritans brought Protestant version of Christianity with them to North America
 - Emphasis on: education, moral purity, personal conversion, civic responsibility, and little tolerance for other faiths

Christianity Outward Bound



- Most successful group at spreading Christianity = missionaries (mostly Catholic)
- Organized in missionary orders, such as the Dominicans, Franciscans, and Jesuits
- Portuguese missionaries = spread Christianity to Africa and Asia
- Spanish and French missionaries = spread Christianity to the Americas
- Russian missionaries = spread Eastern Orthodox Christianity throughout Russian Empire

Christianity Outward Bound



- Catholic missionaries = most successful in Spanish America and the Philippines
- Why? → Both of these areas were:
 - Fully colonized by Spain
 - Taken over by an overwhelming European presence → through military conquest, colonial settlement, missionary activity, forced labor, social disruption, and disease
 - Lacking a literate world religion (like Islam or Buddhism)



Roman Catholic Missionary Priest

Conversion and Adaptation in Spanish America



- Europeans saw their political and military success in Spanish America as proof of the power of their Christian God
 - Many Native Americans agreed and accepted baptism and other Christian practices
 - But Native Americans wanted to keep their traditional local gods as well



ELLIOTT, THE FIRST MISSIONARY AMONG THE INDIANS.

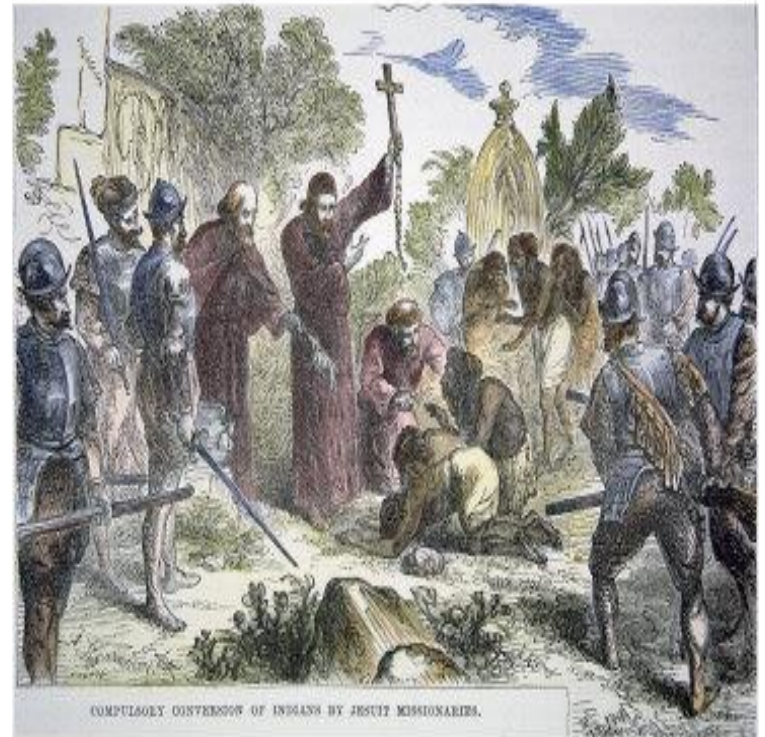
New York. Johnson, 1763.

From a drawing in the possession of the Hon. the Secretary of the Board of Missions, London, 1763.

European Preacher Speaking to Native Americans

Conversion and Adaptation in Spanish America

- European frustration with the persistence of old, local traditions sometimes led to violence:
 - Destruction of pagan shrines and idols
 - Destruction of religious images and ritual objects
 - Public urination on native idols
 - Desecrating the remains of ancestors
 - Flogging those that worshipped idols
 - Religious trials and processions of shame to humiliate offenders



Compulsory Conversion of Native Americans to Christianity

Conversion and Adaptation in Spanish America



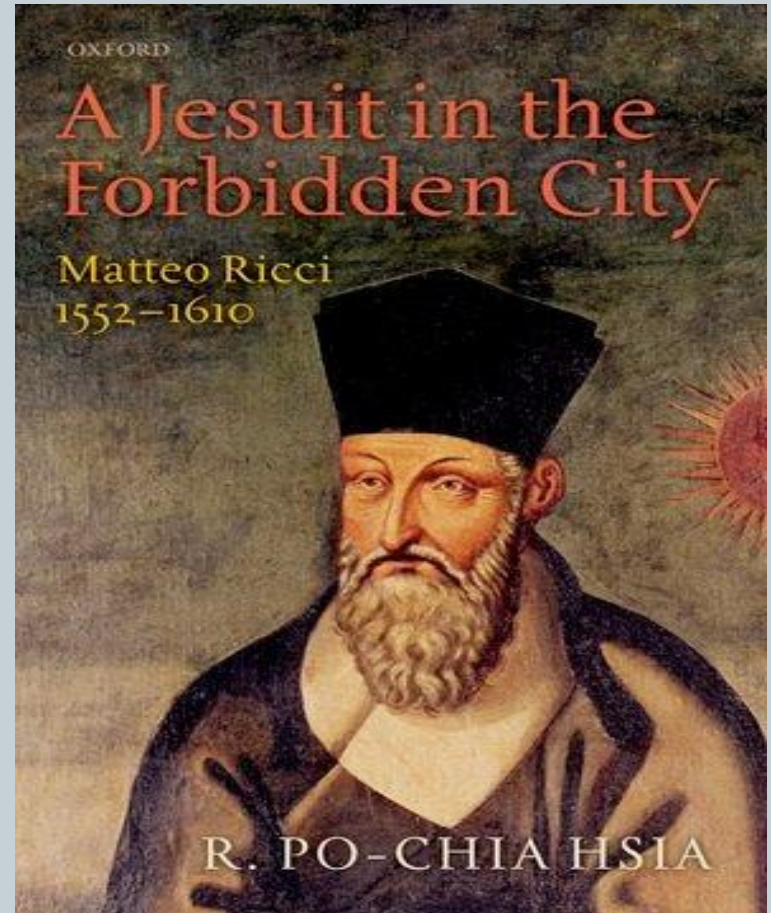
The Virgin of Guadalupe

- Result = Native Americans attempted to create an “Andean” or “Mexican” Christianity
 - Not just a copy of the Spanish version of Christianity
 - Blended Christian elements with traditional religious elements
 - Example: Catholic saints became important in Mexican Christianity → paralleled the functions of pre-colonial gods
 - Many Mexican Christians also continued to take part in rituals from the past
 - ✦ Didn't think they contradicted Christianity
 - ✦ Examples: use of hallucinogenic drugs; blood-letting; etc.

An Asian Comparison: China and the Jesuits



- Missionary efforts to spread Christianity in China = less successful than in Spanish America because:
 - China was never conquered by the Spanish
 - China was a strong, powerful, independent nation
 - China was never threatened by Spain militarily
- In fact → Europeans needed the permission of Chinese authorities to operate in the country



Most famous missionary to China

An Asian Comparison: China and the Jesuits



Jesuit astronomers working
with the Chinese

- Missionary strategy by the Jesuits in China:
 - Targets = official Chinese elites
 - Downplayed their mission to convert → emphasized their interest in exchanging ideas and learning
 - Took an interest in Chinese culture → became familiar with Confucian texts, learned Chinese, dressed like Chinese scholars, etc.
 - Defined Chinese rituals (like honoring ancestors) as non-religious
 - Pointed out parallels between Confucianism and Christianity

An Asian Comparison: China and the Jesuits



Two Jesuit missionaries holding a map of China

- Outcome = minimal conversion in China
- Confucianism, Buddhism, and/or Daoism = already gave the Chinese spiritual fulfillment
- Many Chinese = didn't like that Christianity was an "all-or-nothing" faith

An Asian Comparison: China and the Jesuits



- Early 18th century = Pope and other Catholic officials = came to oppose the Jesuit policy of accommodation
 - Pope claimed authority over all Chinese Christians
 - Declared sacrifices to Confucius and worship of ancestors to be idol worship = forbidden to Christians



Emperor Kangxi forbade Europeans to spread Christianity in China in 1715
Many missionaries were subsequently expelled

An Asian Comparison: China and the Jesuits



- Other issues the Chinese had with Christian missionaries:
 - They worked under the Manchu dynasty = worked with “uncivilized foreigners”
 - Holy Communion seen as a form of cannibalism
 - Claims of miracles damaged their image as men of science
 - Didn’t like the fact that Christian groups met in secret
 - Concerned with the fact that Europeans had just conquered the nearby Philippines

Africanized Christianity



- African ideas and practices accompanied slaves to the Americas
- African forms of revelation became a part of Africanized versions of Christianity
 - Dream interpretation, visions, spirit possession, etc.
- Examples of syncretic (blended) religions = Vodou in Haiti and Santeria in Cuba



Expansion and Renewal in the Islamic World



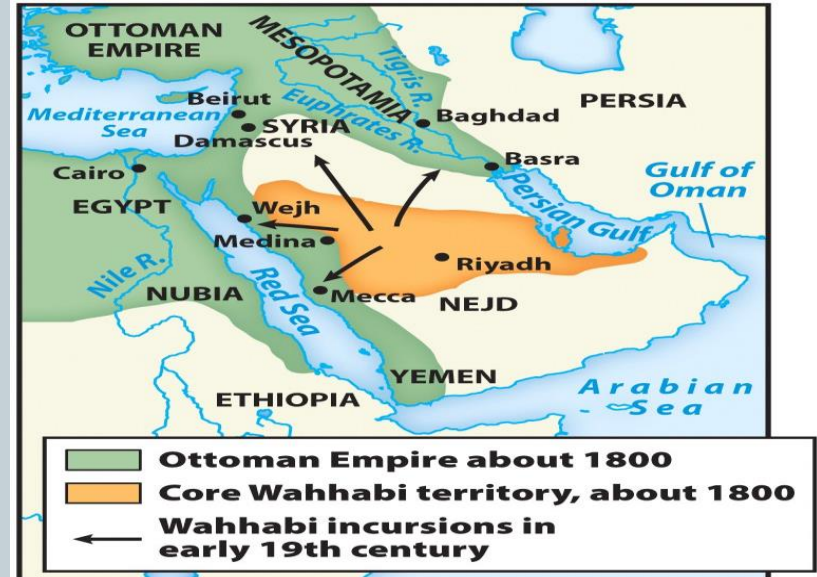
Guru Nanak
Founder of Sikhism, which
blended Islam and Hinduism

- Islam continued to spread during this time period
 - Spread by: wandering Muslim holy men, Islamic scholars, and Muslim traders
 - Not spread by conquering armies or expanding empires
- As Islam spread, it often blended with local religious traditions
 - Strict Muslims did not like this blend → believed that it strayed too far from Muhammad's original beliefs and the authority of the Quran
 - Caused movements of religious renewal and reform in Islam

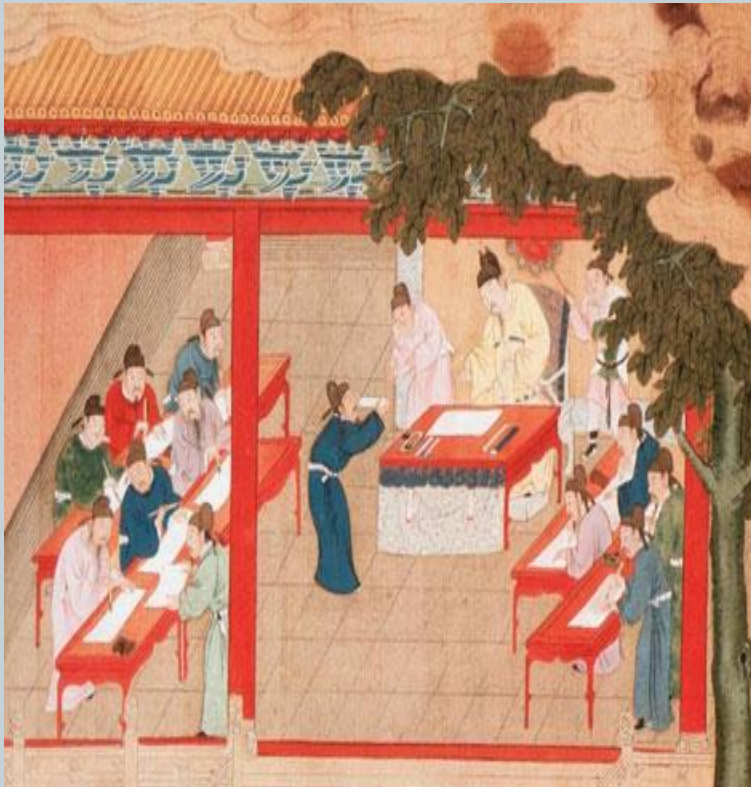
Wahhabi Islam



- Most well-known Islam renewal movement
- Took place in the mid-18th century in Arabia
- Started with teachings of Muhammad ibn Abd al-Wahhab = an Islamic scholar
- Argued that the difficulties of the Islamic world (like the weakening of the Ottoman Empire) = due to deviations from the pure faith of early Islam



China: New Directions in an Old Tradition



Bureaucratic Examinations
of Neo-Confucianism

- During the Ming and Qing dynasties = China operated within a Confucian framework, enriched now by the insights of Buddhism and Daoism
 - Called Neo-Confucianism
 - However, some new thinking emerged during this era as well

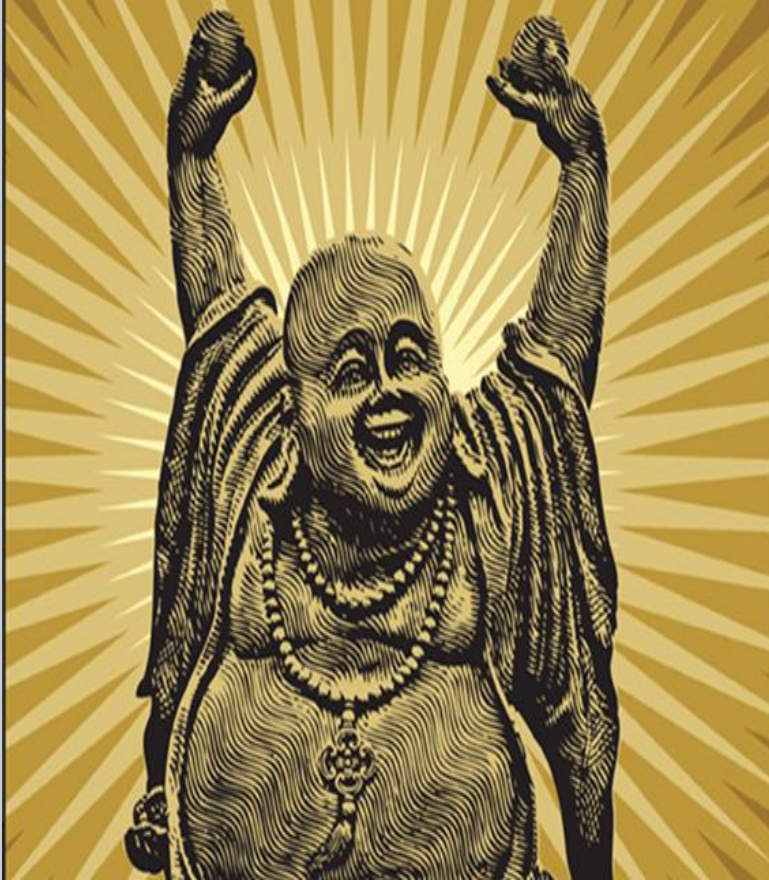
China: New Directions in an Old Tradition



- Wang Yangming = scholar who argued that truth and moral knowledge are innate in humans
- Said that a virtuous life could be achieved by introspection and contemplation
 - Did not need: extended education, study of the classical texts, and constant striving for improvement
- Challenged traditional Confucianism
- Critics said these ideas promoted excessive individualism



China: New Directions in an Old Tradition



- Some Buddhist monks = wanted to make their religion more accessible to regular people
 - Said withdrawal from society = not necessary for enlightenment
 - Said people could do same practices at home that monks performed in monasteries
 - More moral and religious individualism

Kaozheng Movement

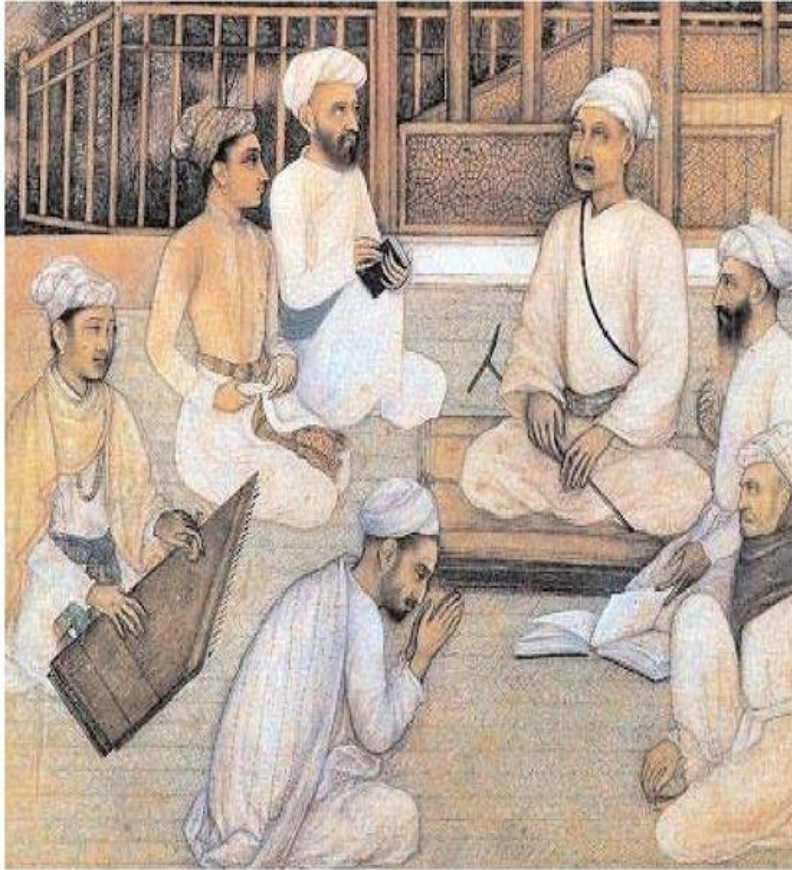


- *Kaozheng* = “research based on evidence”
- Critical of the unfounded speculation of traditional Confucianism
- Intended to seek truth from facts
- Emphasized importance of verification, precision, accuracy, and analysis
- Genuinely scientific approach to knowledge



Song Yingxing (1587-1666)
Chinese scientist and encyclopedist

India: Bridging the Hindu/Muslim Divide



- When Hindu India was ruled by the Muslim Mughal Empire, there were several cultural departures that brought Hindus and Muslims together

Bhakti Movement



- Devotional form of Hinduism
- Goal = to achieve union with one of the Hindu deities through songs, prayers, dances, poetry, and rituals
- Practitioners = often set aside caste distinctions and disregarded rituals of the Brahmin priests
- Wanted direct contact with the divine
- Had much in common with the mystical Sufi form of Islam



Sikhism



- Founded by Guru Nanak
- Blended Hindu and Muslim elements
- Ignored caste distinctions
- Ended seclusion of women
→ promoted equality of men and women