

Development in Lutheranism

- Nuremberg peace signed in 1532; Charles V hoped to stop spread but it continued
- Complex political picture: Charles head of house Hapsburg, Catholics afraid anti-Protestant campaign lead to growth so didn't fully commit
- Philip of Hesse in 1534 took duchy of Wurttemberg from Catholics and recalled exiled duke



- Another blow to Catholicism in 1539 death Duke George of Saxony — fierce resistor; successor Henry declared Protestant and invited Luther to preach in capital, Leipzig
- Same year Brandenburg became Protestant
- talk that three archbishops were considering: of Trier, of Cologne, and of Mainz
- this would give Protestants majority: 4 lay princes and 3 archbishops — choose next emperor



- Charles spread too thin so had to encourage Catholics to ally with League of Schmalkalden founded in 1539
- Charles new policy of conciliatory — several dialogues no results
- Several bishops who were feudal lords switched for Protestantism because their people leaning toward Lutheranism
- for more than 10 years pope and emperor saw power diminish



- Protestantism suffered: Philip of Hesse took a second wife and when it came out many wanted him to step down
- Duke Maurice of Saxony declared Protestant but carried his own policy. Charles explained he wasn't against Protestantism just rebellion of princes. Therefore he refused to join league.
- Luther's death in 1546 — left Protestant party headless politically and spiritually
- Charles able to focus captured Philip of Hesse and John Frederick son of the Wise



- The *Augsburg Interim* was written by Catholic and Protestant theologians; it was the law of the land until a council could be called to decide on the issue in the debate
- Charles supported it hoping to gain time to have a reformation similar his grandmother's Isabella in Spain: prosecuting abuse and corruption, encouraging piety and learning and disallowing doctrinal divergence
- Both Catholics and Protestants resisted the *interim*



- this resistance also united Protestants
- Protestant princes conspired against Charles, including Maurice of Saxony. An embassy sent to King of France to secure support
- When rebellion broke out Henry II of France invaded Charles's possessions beyond the Rhine. Charles was forced to flee
- Charles's brother Ferdinand agreed to Peace of Passau which freed Philip and John and freedom of religion through empire



- freedom meant rulers could choose for selves and subjects (not individuals)
- Only included Catholicism or Confession of Augsburg (not Anabaptists or Reformed)
- Charles began ridding himself of territories in 1555, he joined an monastery in Spain and died in September 1558
- Protestantism continued to grow under next two emperors, Ferdinand I and Maximilian II
- tensions with Catholics continued until led to 30 Years's War

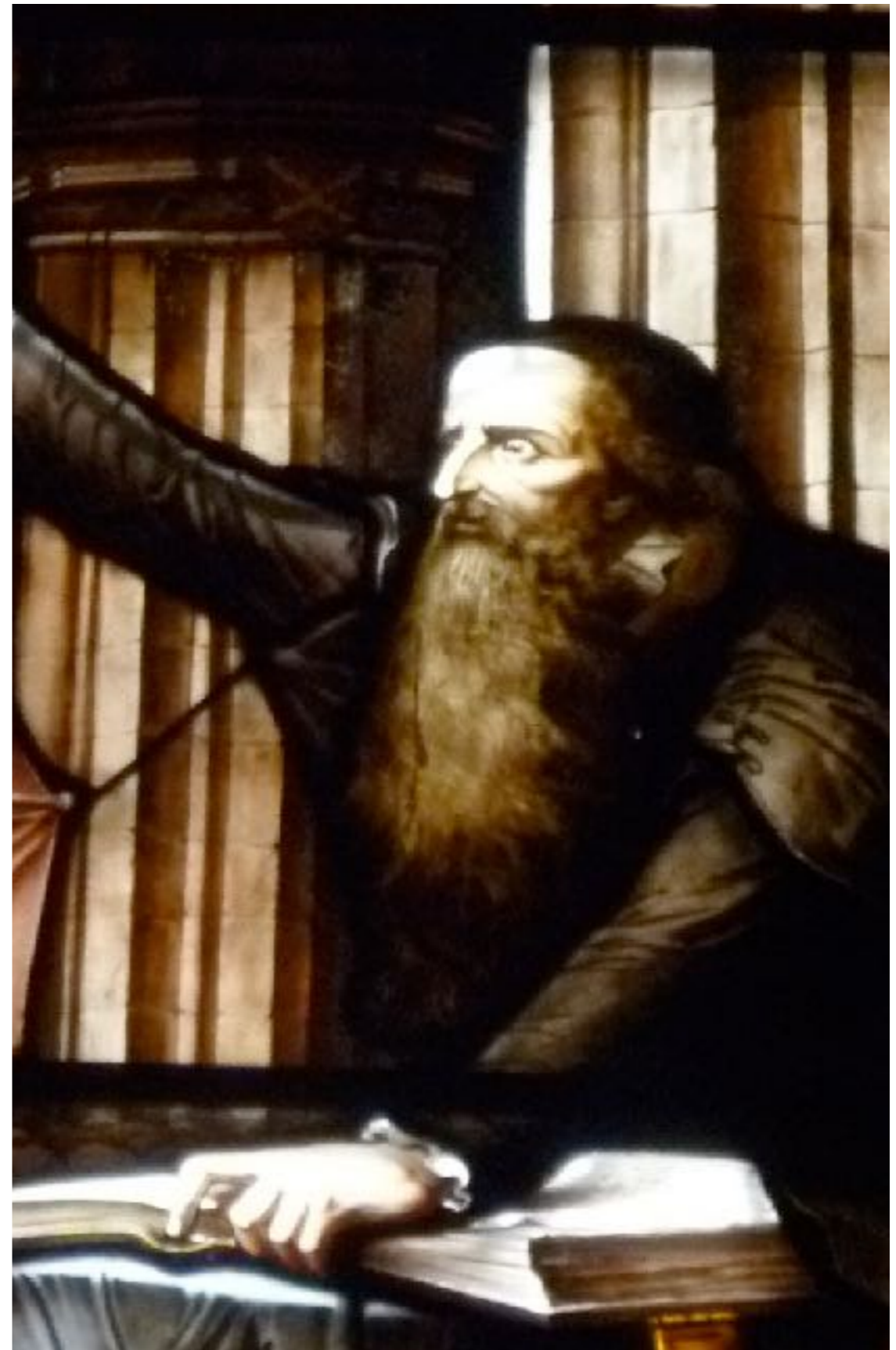


Low Countries

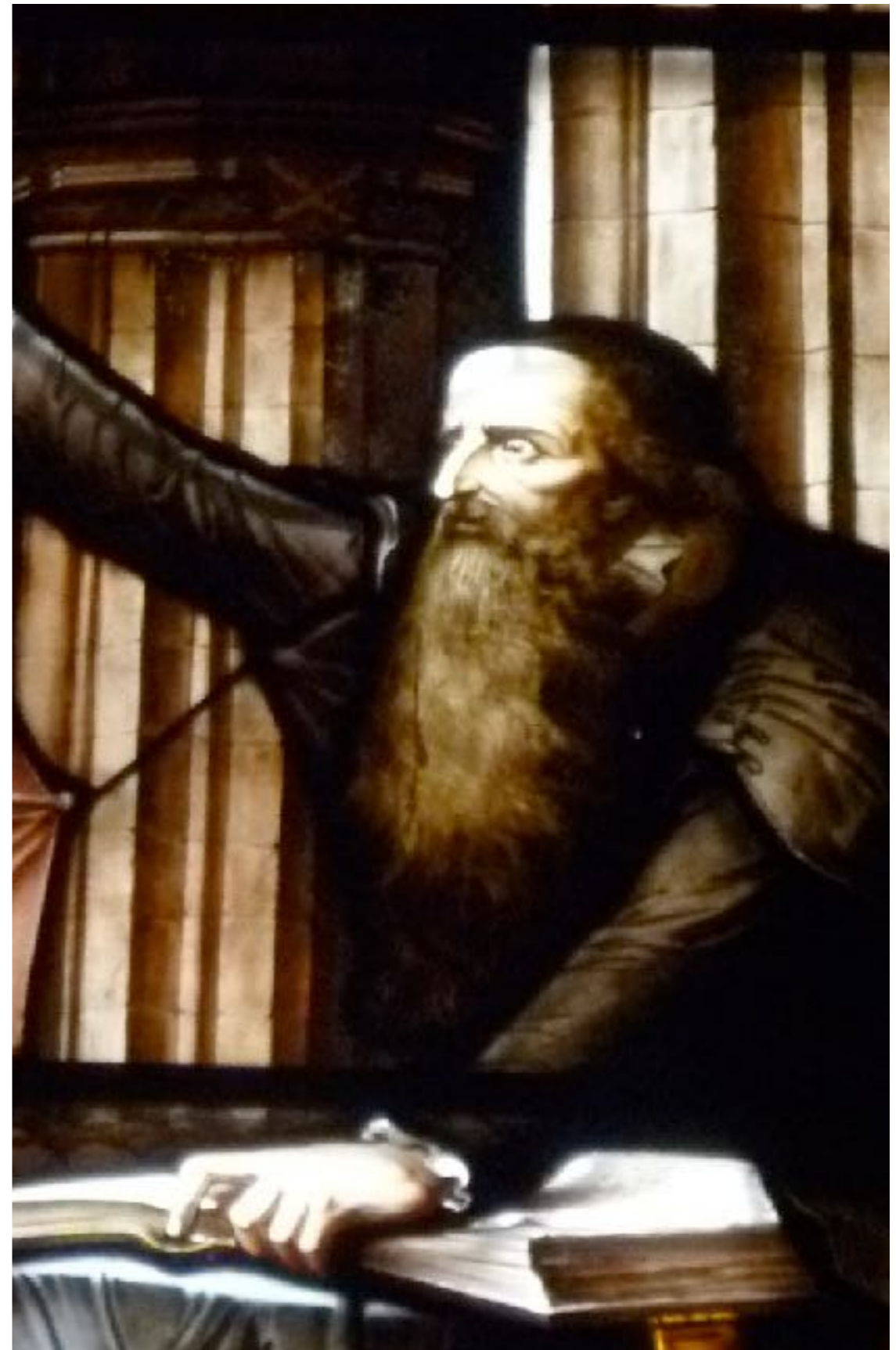
- 17 provinces (today Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg) largely united under Charles's rule with some divisions
- 1555 under son Philip II leaders resent they were put in service to Spain Philip's most important possession
- opposed Philip's effort to unite the area and make it part of the hereditary possession of the Spanish crown



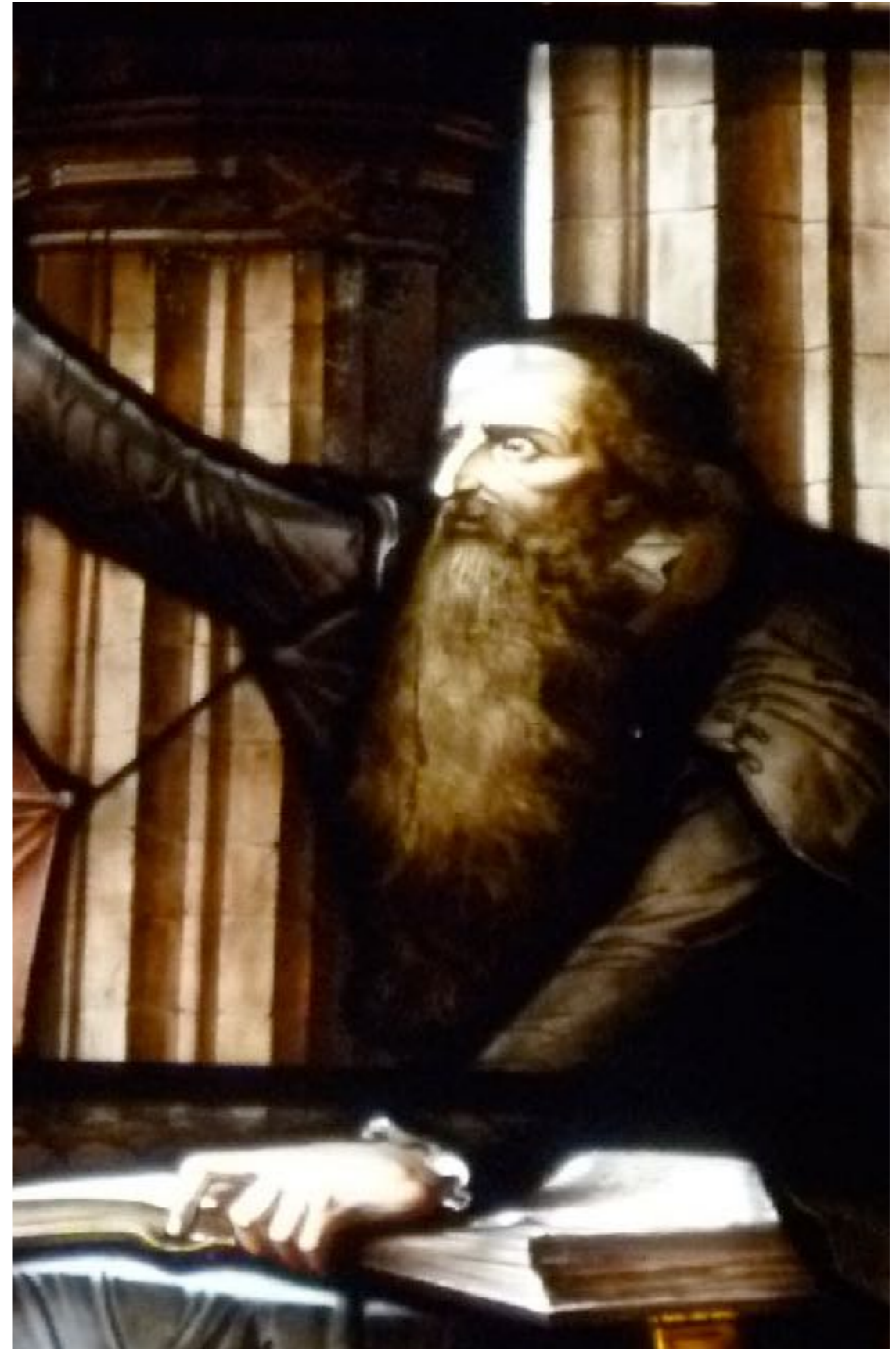
- because Low Countries were birthplace of Brethren of Common Life and Erasmus it was fertile ground for Protestant preaching
- Lutheran preachers gained converts, then Anabaptists then Calvinists from Geneva, France and southern Germany — most successful and becomes main form of Protestantism in region
- Charles issued several edicts against Protestantism — esp. Anabaptists — tens of thousands died for their faith but Protestantism continued



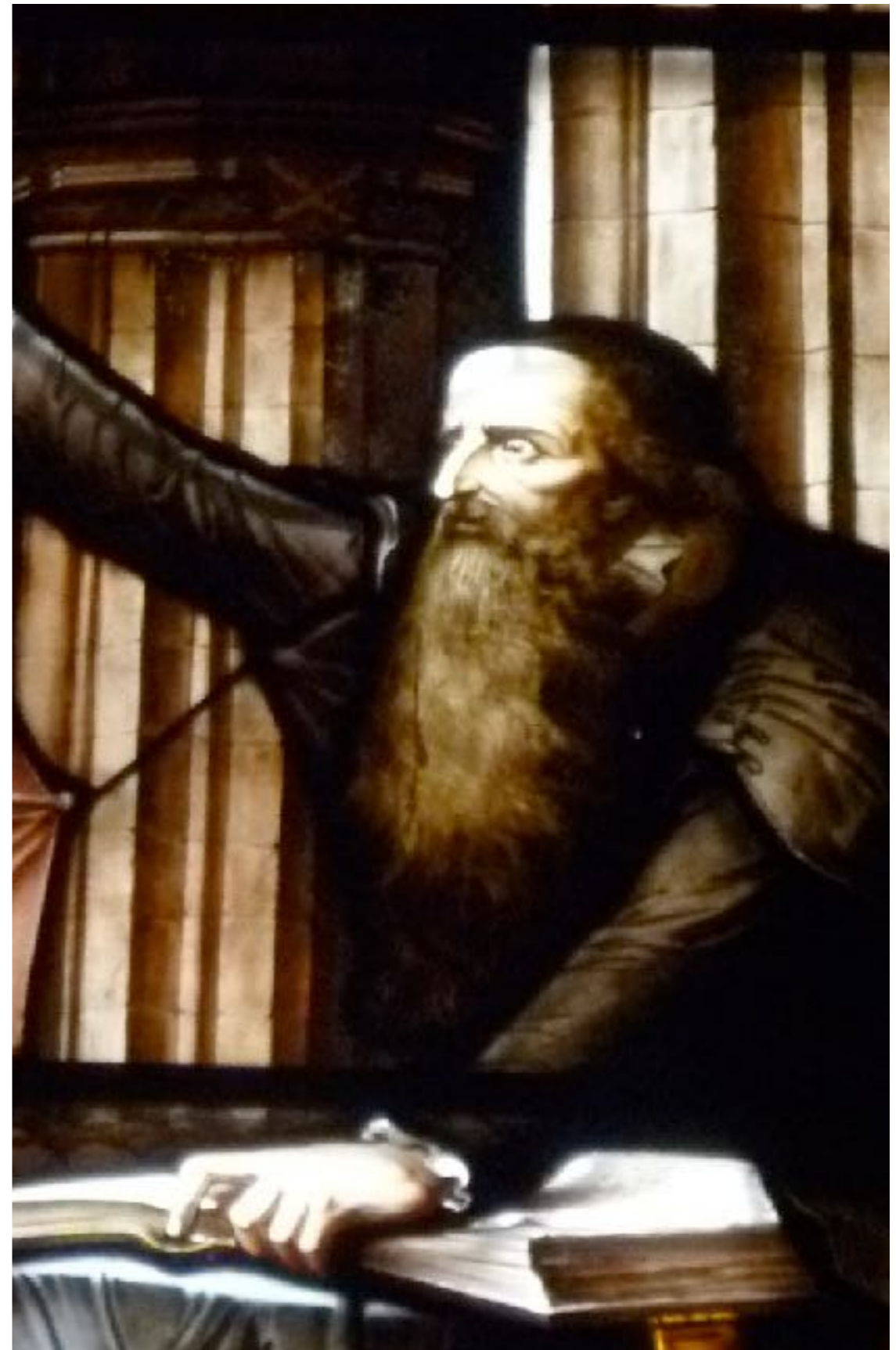
- Philip received greater enmity; he returned to Spain left his sister Margaret of Parma as regent. She quartered Spanish troops who had to live off resources of the land
- This led to clashes and resentments. Then bishops were given inquisitorial powers which caused fear in light of how it was used in Spain
- Philip sent instructions to Margaret that decrees of Council of Trent against Protestantism be enacted and all who opposed them be put to death



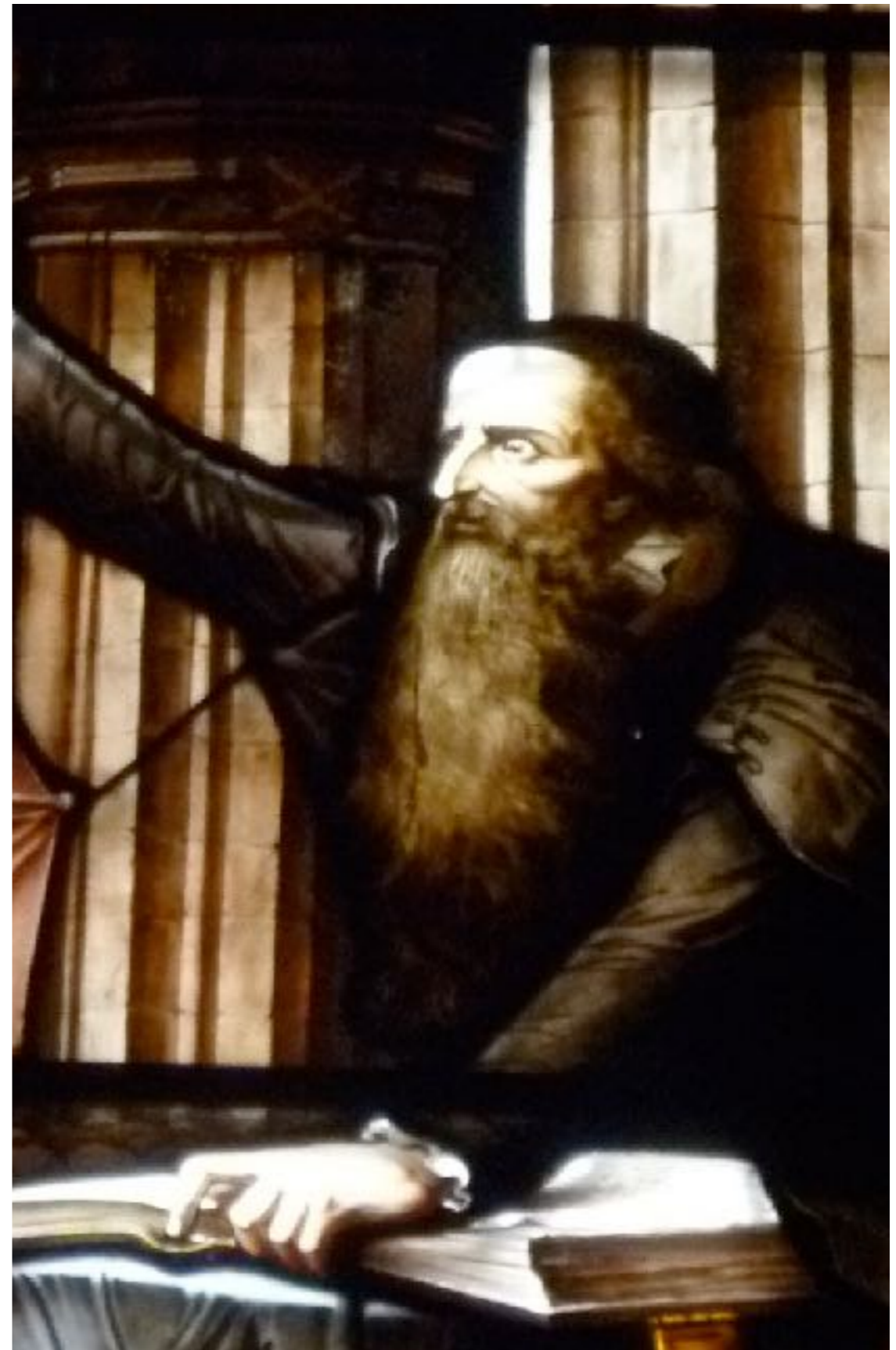
- Leaders and magistrates not ready to execute vast numbers of fellow citizens so petitioned the regent who was advised by courtier not to heed or fear “those beggars”
- the patriots took the oppressors name of beggars and the leather bag of the beggar became their symbol
- this took root among the population and the standard of rebellion was everywhere
- movement took religious overtones; outdoor meetings and Protestantism and opposition to authority preached



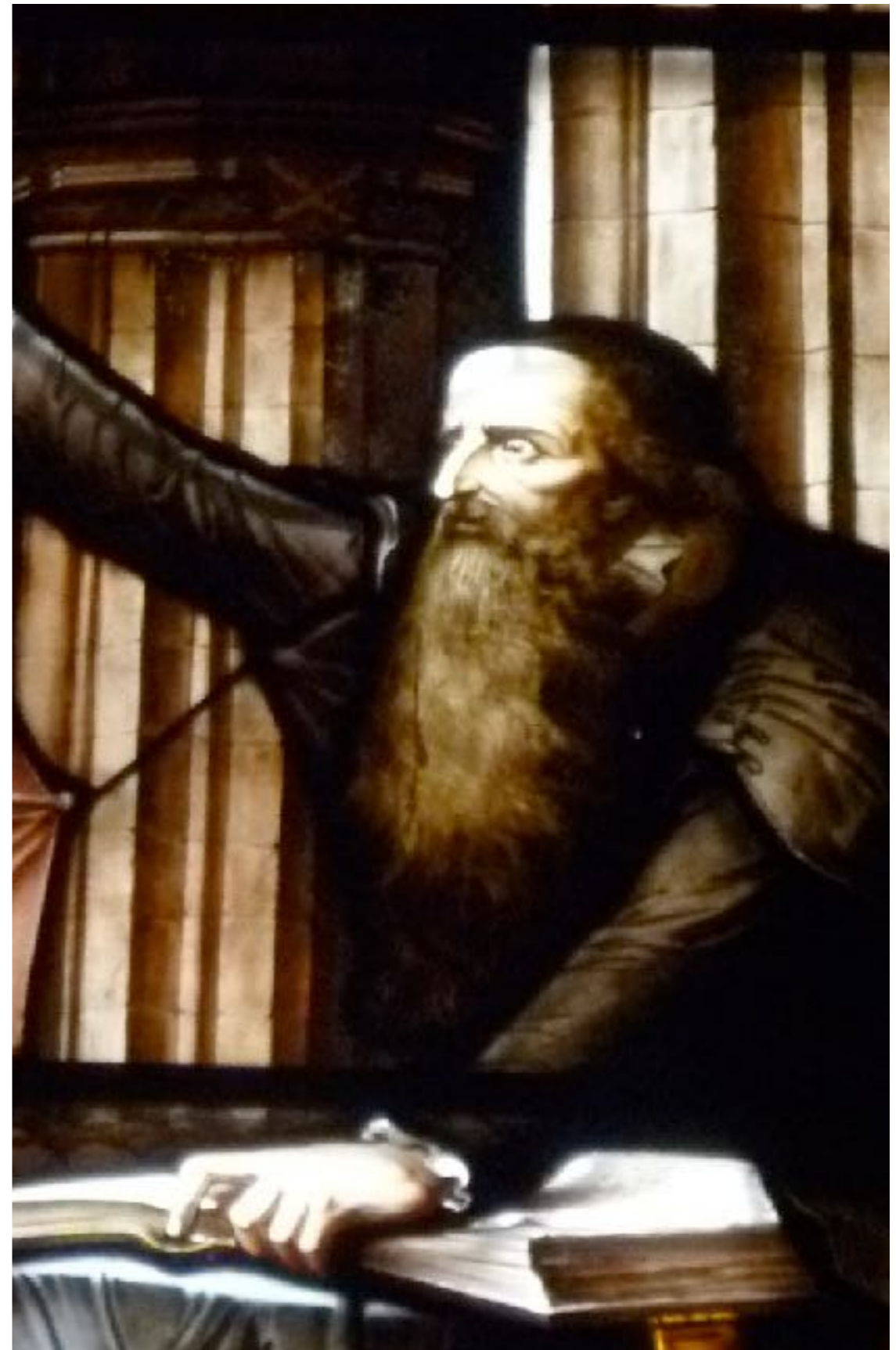
- iconoclasts invaded churches, turned over alters and destroyed images — all symbols of old religion
- the Council of State sought William of Orange who intervened and violence abated
- Beggars only refrained on condition Inquisition suspended and other forms of oppression
- Philip saw no reason to keep faith with heretics so promised agreement but raised an army — people trusted king



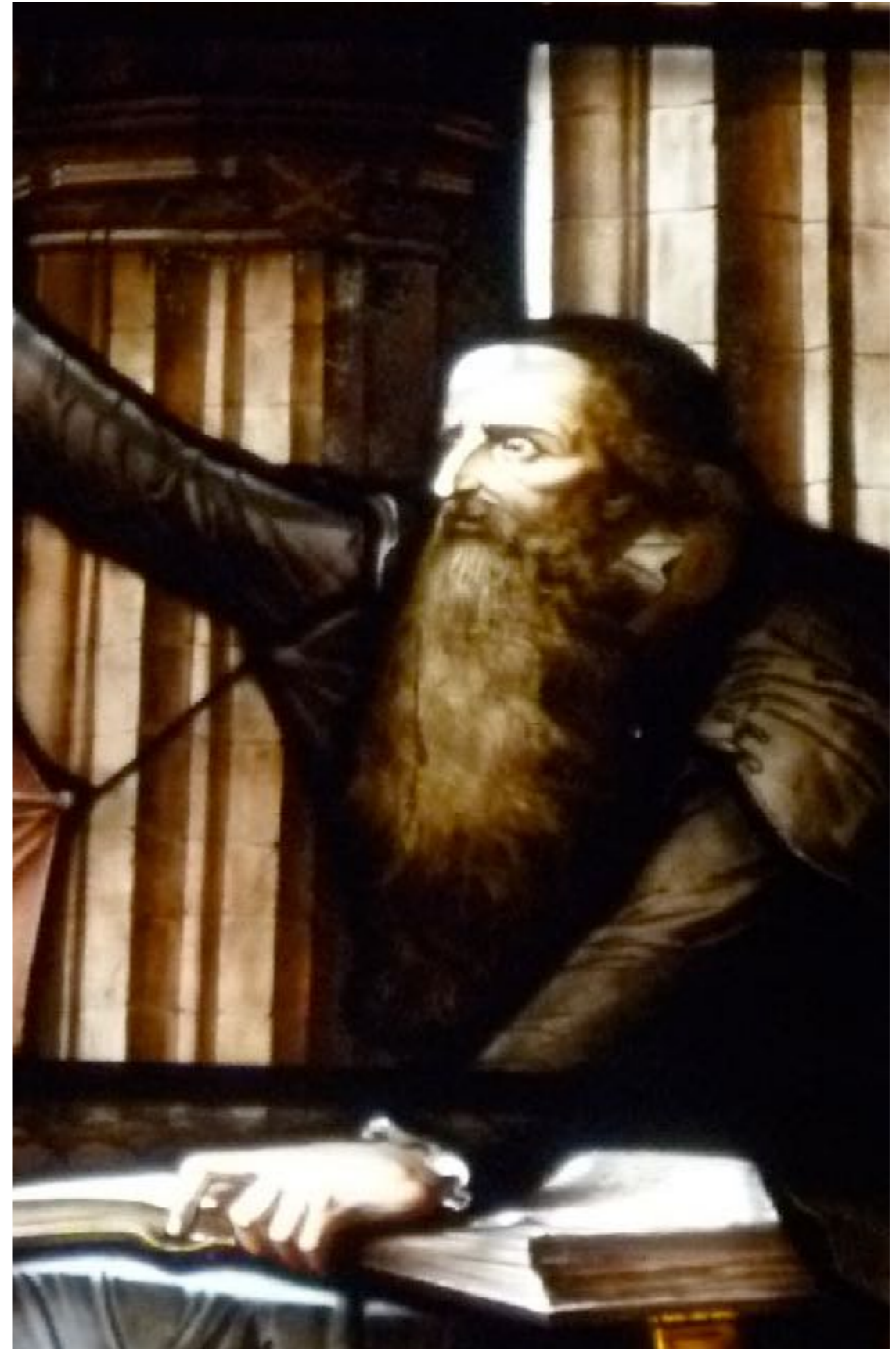
- 1567 duke of Alba invaded country with Spanish and Italian troops — orders to drown all heresy and rebellion in blood
- Organized Council of Disturbances (Council of Blood) Protestants condemned for heresy and Catholics for not resisting heresy enough
- to express doubt in Council was high treason
- high treason to resist reorganization of the church



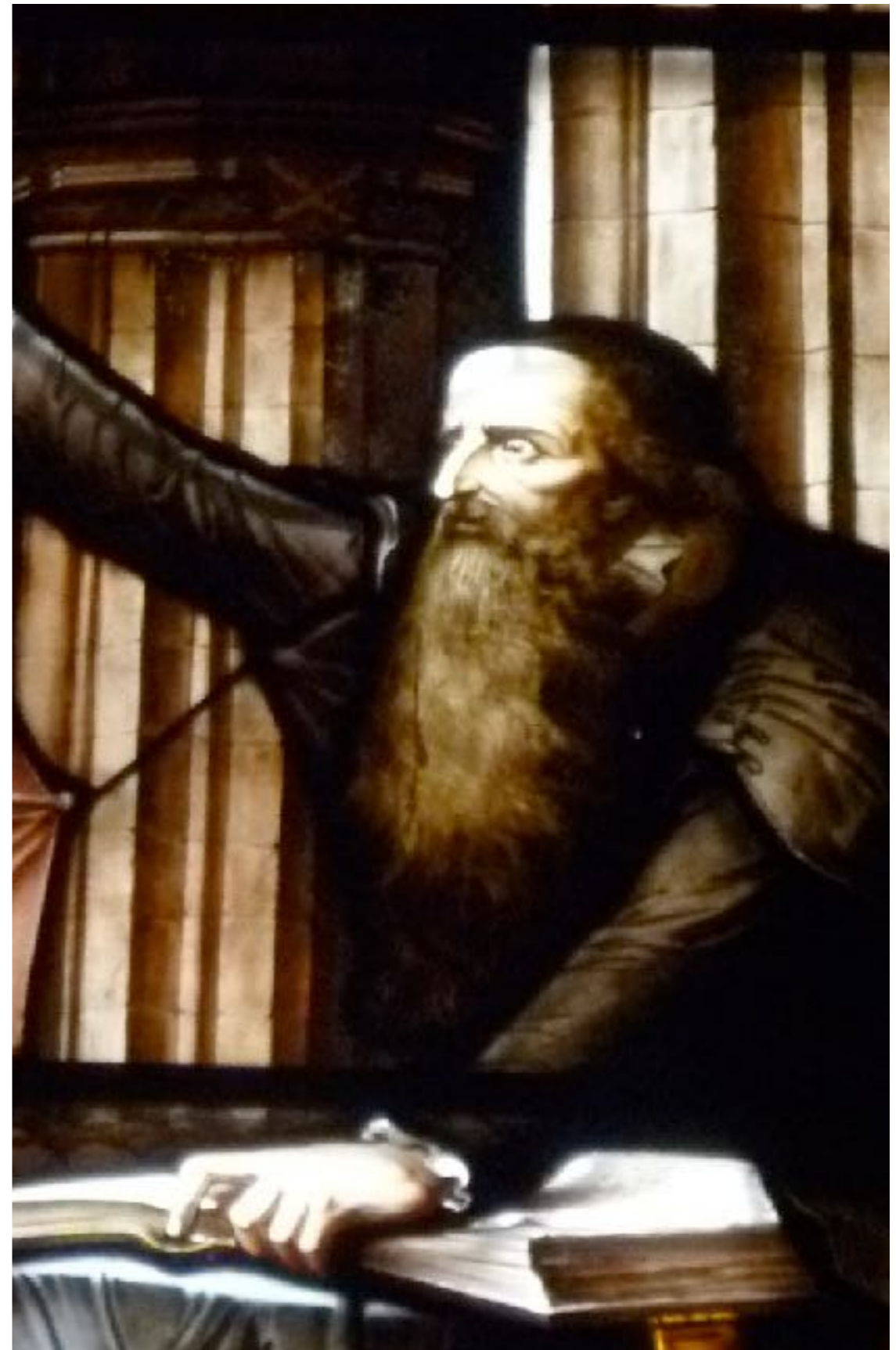
- so many put to death chroniclers speak of stench of death in the air and hundreds of bodies hanging from trees along wayside
- William of Oranges' son captured and sent to Spain
- William raised German army but was defeated repeatedly
- Orange engaged sailors who became *Beggars of the Sea* — naval forces could not contain
- Their success inspired resistance on land — William invaded again with French support



- French treachery ended collaboration between Protestants and French crown
- William disbanded troops
- Alba's revenge was awful — the only strength was Beggars of the Seas
- Alba frustrated by Spain's lack of resource support transferred elsewhere
- Luis de Zuniga y Requesens separated Catholics and Protestants by giving separate peace to Catholics in southern provinces

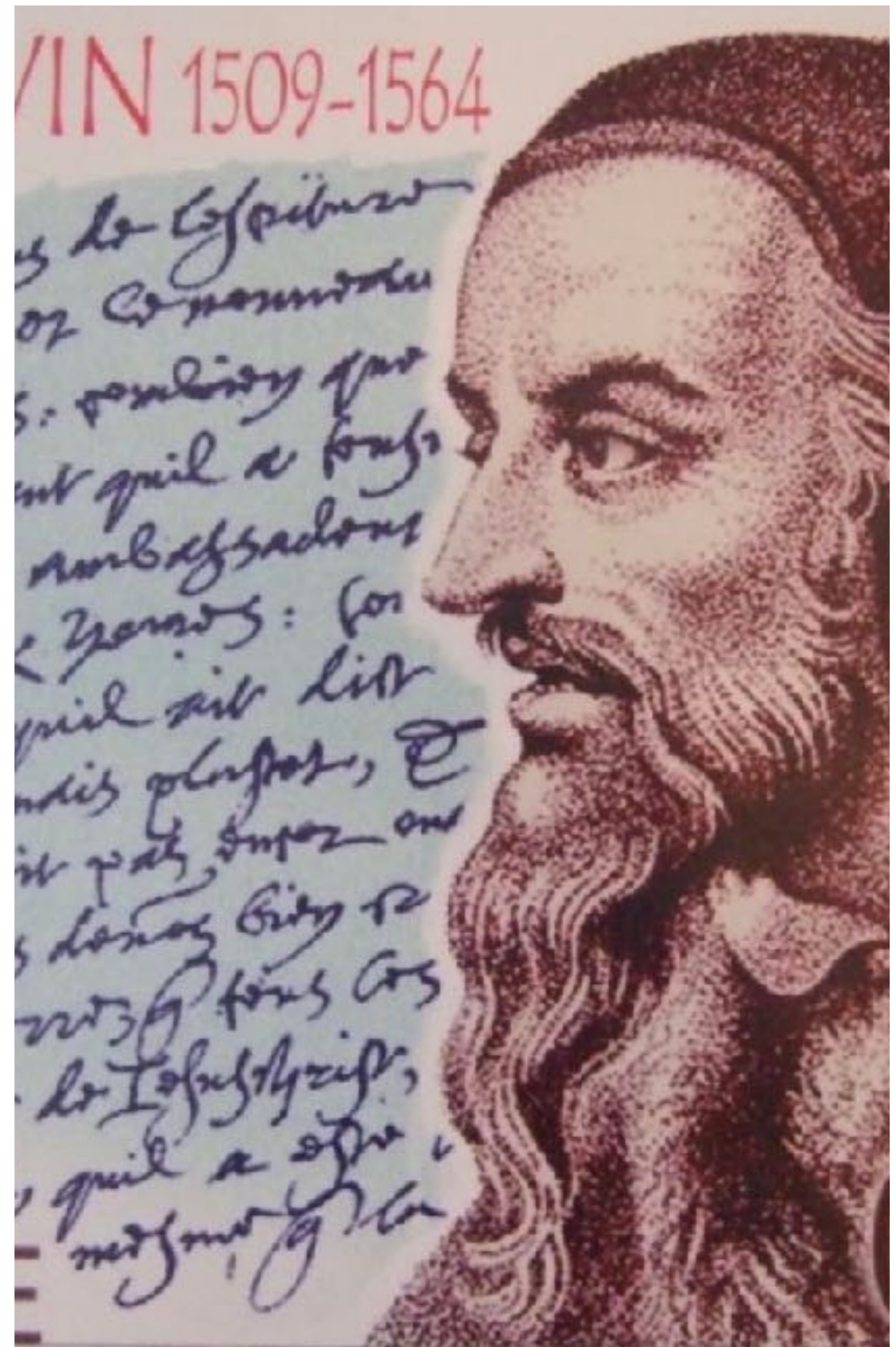


- This made Protestant cause desperate, only hope beggars of the sea
- When Requesens died his troops started sacking cities of the south which reunited people of 17 provinces; 1576 *Pacification of Ghent*
- Next governor Don Juan de Austria led a new army and southern provinces abandoned struggle
- North formed separate league for defence of faith and freedom
- William assassinated; 1607 Spain withdraw; 3 countries: Netherlands (P), Belgium & Luxembourg (C)

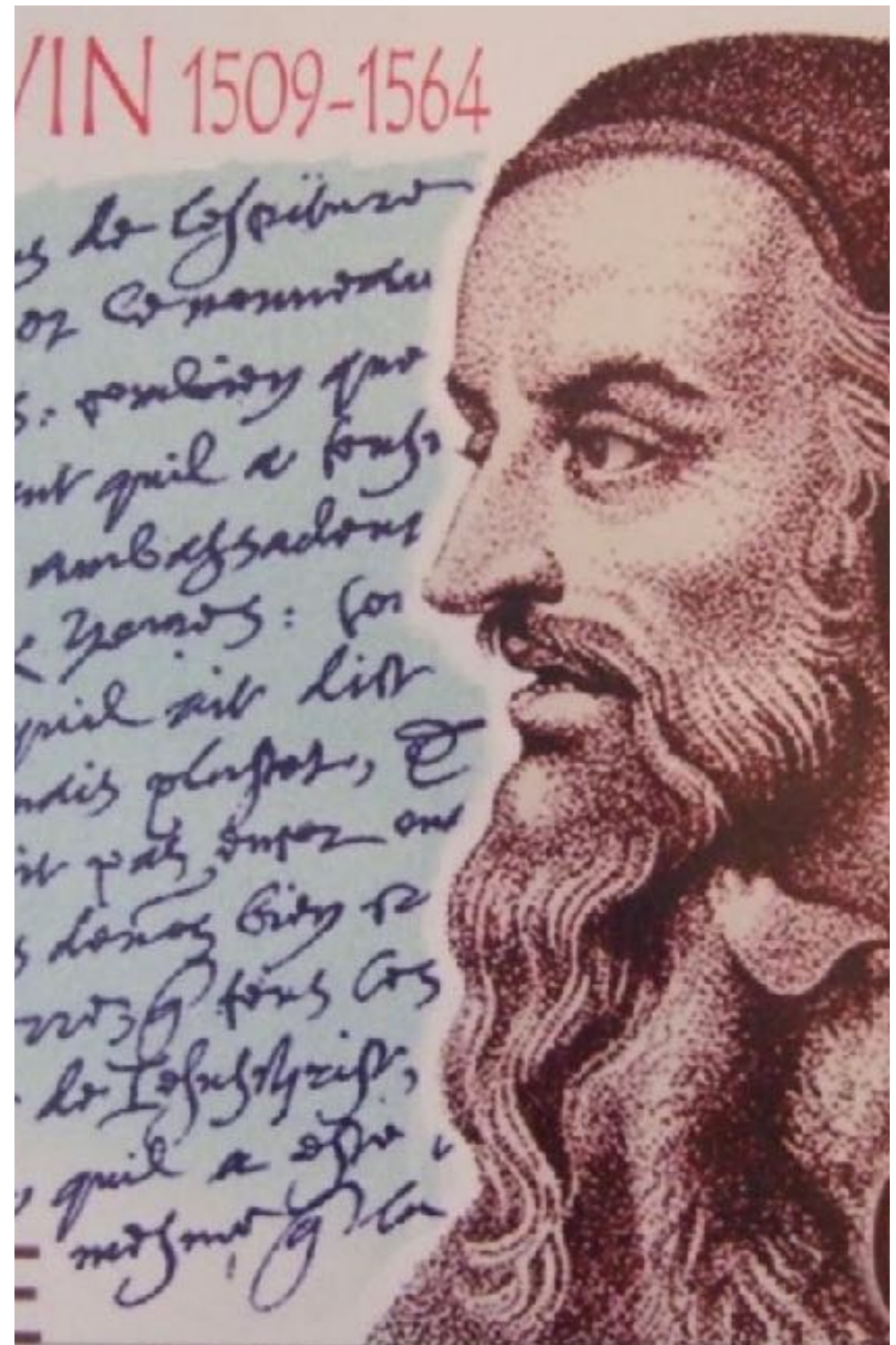


Protestantism in France

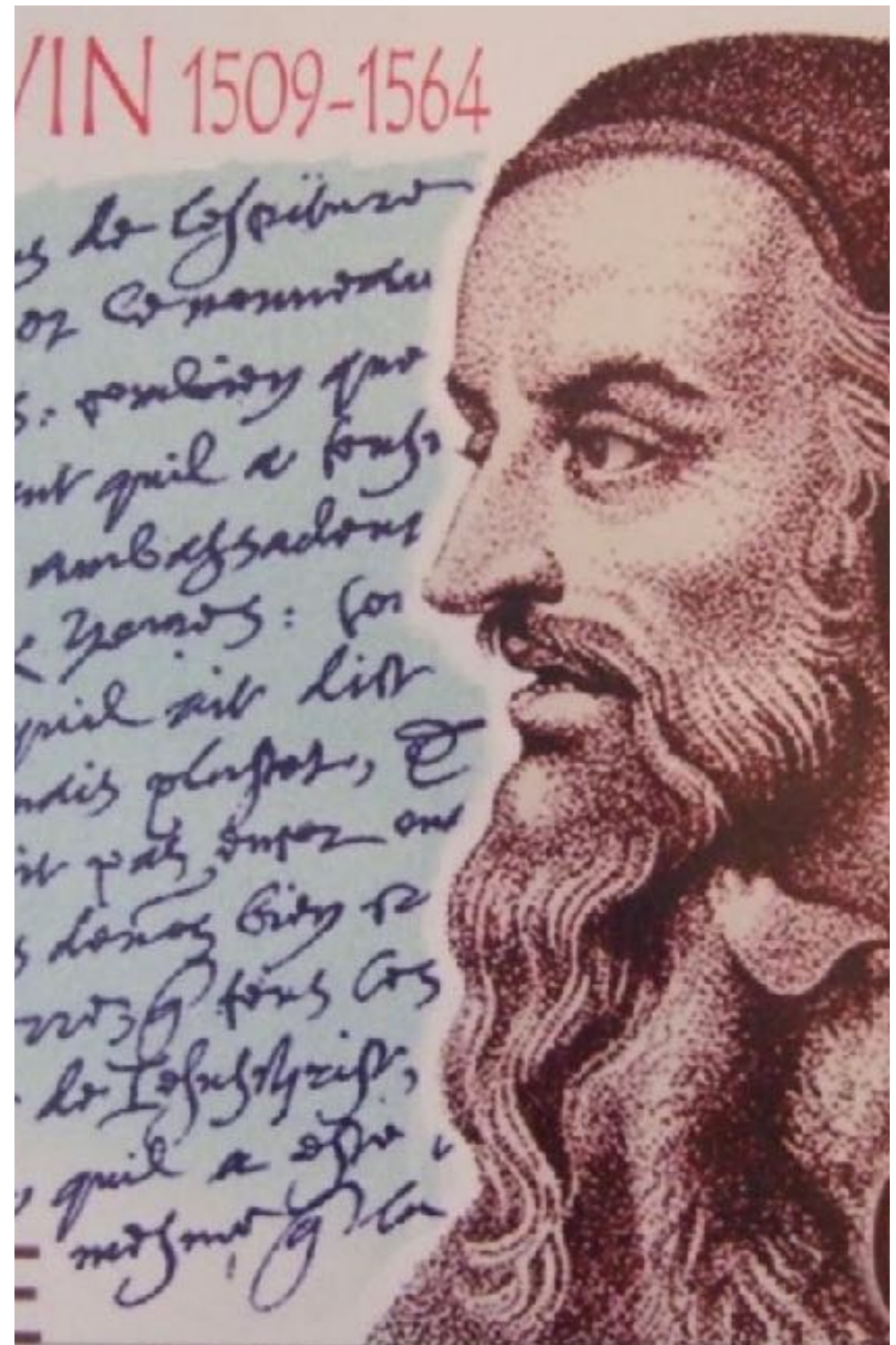
- 16th c. France best national unity and centralization
- bitterly divided conflict of Protestants and Catholics
- At beginning of Reformation Francis I encouraged spread of Protestantism in Germany to upset Charles V; he had to give some freedom to French Protestants to gain ties with German Protestants
- Other times they were badly persecuted causing exiles like Calvin



- Henry II succeeded father 1547 and kept policy more consistently
- Protestant church formerly organized — 4 years later first national synod gathered approved *Confession of Faith and Discipline*
- Protestantism entered nobility; house of Guise Catholic and Bourbons Calvinist
- Plot to separate the King from Guises discovered most conspirators were *Huguenots*
- When Francis II (succeed Henry) died Catherine de Medici became regent for 10 year old son Charles IX



- She joined Huguenots to limit power of Guises; 2,000 Huguenot churches at time
- in 1562 she issued edict of St. Germain allowing Huguenots freedom to practice religion
- Guises ignored the edict surrounded an Huguenot worship service and slew as many as they could — Massacre of Vassy led to series of religious wars in France; peace 1567 & 1570
- Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day and War of Three Henrys



Pilgrim's Progress (pgs. 11-26)

1. What does this dream/story begin with a man wailing and lamenting?
2. Why does the man run from his community and his family? Is this good or bad?
3. Why is being pliable (flexible) not enough for the type of journey Christian has set out on?
4. Why is Evangelist so hard on Mr. Worldly Wiseman?
5. What was the problem with Mr. Wiseman's — seemingly good — advice?

