

Chapter 19—Protest and Reform



Reformation in N. Europe

Causes for the Reformation

1. Abuse of wealth and power by the church
2. Political issues
3. Theological issues
4. Humanism
5. Renaissance
6. Science
7. And the printing press

Some of the Reformers:

Luther, Zwingli, Calvin,



Early printing press

Christian Humanism and the Northern Renaissance

- Recall the mysticism that developed as a result of the issues of the Great Schism
- *Devotio moderna*—modern devotion
- Thomas a Kempis—Lay Brothers and Sisters of the Common Life—monastic without the institution
- *Imitatio Christi* (*Imitation of Christ*)



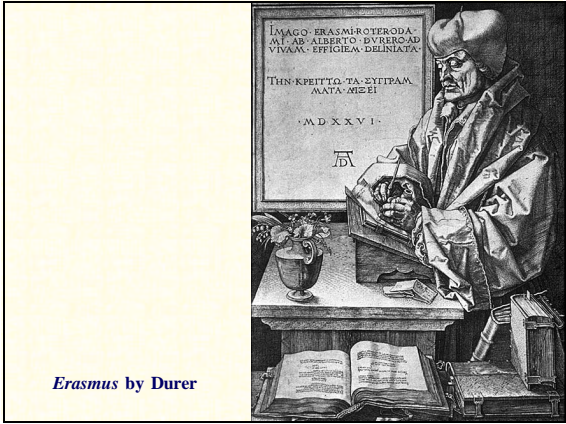


Christian Humanism and the Northern Renaissance

Erasmus (1466-1536)

Erasmus came out of the Common Life and was a prolific humanist writer. He was a devote Christian outside the Church. He retranslated Jerome's New Testament.





Erasmus by Durer

Christian Humanism and the Northern Renaissance



Martin Luther (1483-1546)

Protestant Reformation



Charles V, the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, was upset with Rome for selling indulgences—because he wanted the money.

Luther was upset for theological reasons.

This resulted in an interesting alliance between Luther and Charles V.

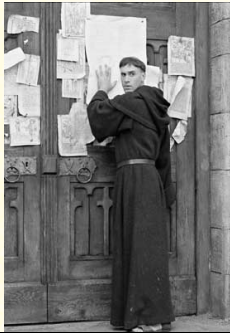
Charles V (1500-1558)

Protestant Reformation

This is a 16th century version of a chat room or blog. In 1517, Luther nailed his Ninety-Five Theses to the door of Wittenberg Cathedral.

Luther, who wanted only to reform the Church, was excommunicated by Leo X.

In 1524, the Peasant Revolts broke out in Germany and didn't end until the Peace of Augsburg in 1555.



Protestant Reformation



Calvin, along with other reformers, believed that individuals could interpret Scriptures. He also developed the idea of predestination and the Protestant work ethic.

John Calvin (1509-1564)

Protestant Reformation



Henry was hardly a reformer, but he wanted a male heir to the throne. When the Church questioned his many marriages, he started his own church.

Henry VIII (1491-1547)

Northern Renaissance Art

The Reformation resulted in Protestant iconoclastic response, which resulted in removal of relics and sacred pictures from churches.

Northern Renaissance artist didn't have much work to do in Protestant churches. Therefore, they started painting for the middle and upper-classes.

Northern Renaissance Art



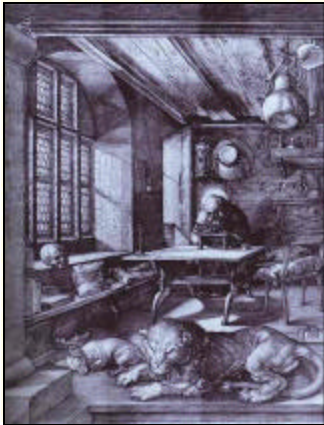
Dürer *Self-Portrait* 1500



Dürer
*The Four Horsemen
of the Apocalypse*
1497



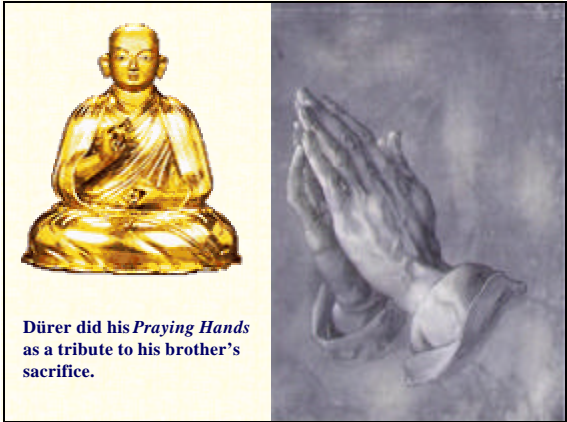
Dürer
St. Michael and Dragon



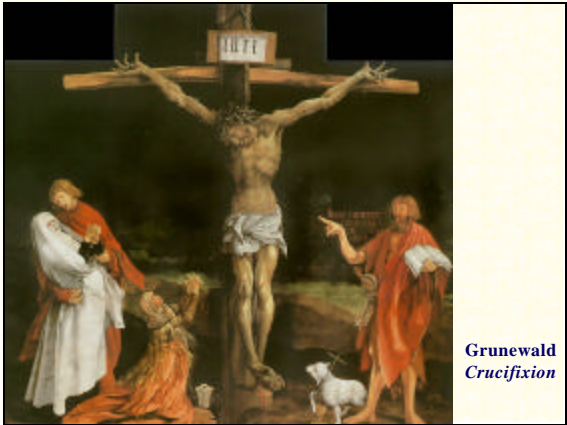
Dürer
St. Jerome in His Study
1514



Dürer
Knight, Death and the Devil
1513



Dürer did his *Praying Hands* as a tribute to his brother's sacrifice.



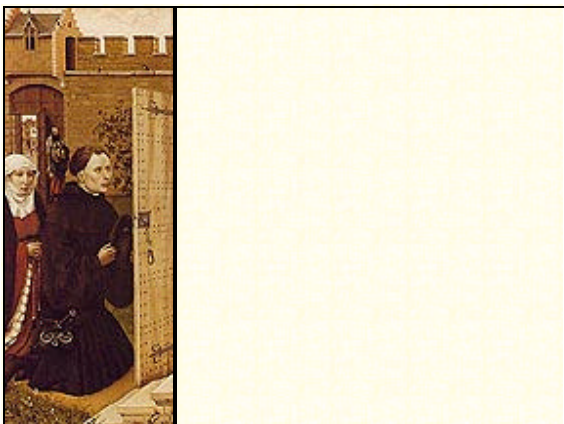
Grunewald
Crucifixion

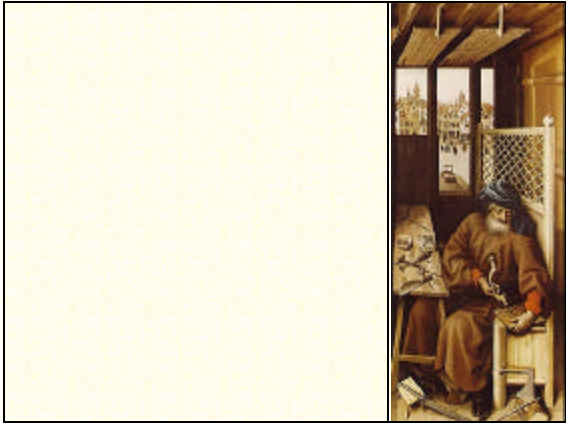


Campana's Altarpiece



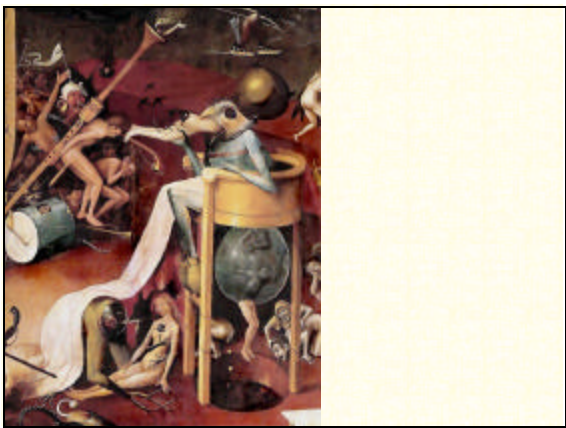








Bosch The Garden of Delights 1510-15





Bruegel *Peasant Wedding* 1565



Bruegel *Parable of the Blind*



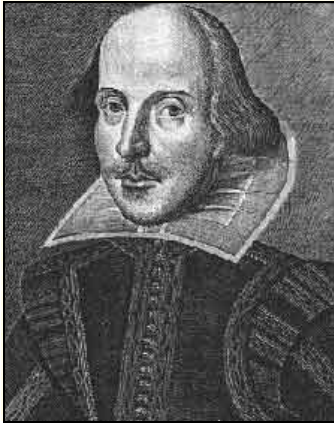


Science and Technology

- Wm. Gilbert—magnet north poles
- Wm. Harvey—circulate of blood
- John Napier—logarithms
- Paracelsus—modern medicine
- Copernicus—earth wasn't the center of the universe
- Printing press

Literature

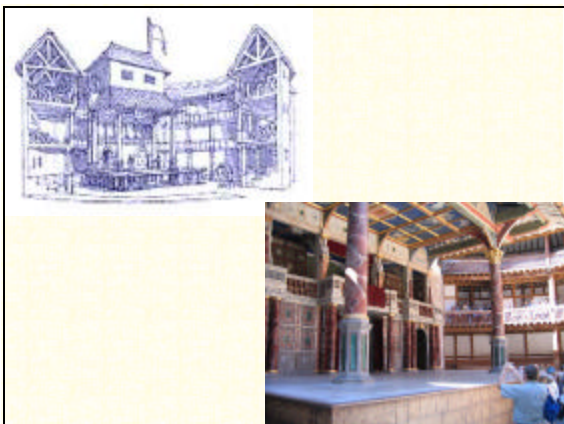
- Erasmus *The Praise of Folly*
- Sir Thomas More (friend of Erasmus) *Utopia* parallel's Plato's Republic.
- Cervantes *Don Quixote*
- Edmund Spenser—poet and author of *The Faerie Queene*
- Christopher Marlowe (1564-93) tragic death in a bar at 29
- William Shakespeare (1564-1616) interested in history and psychological motivation thru the use of the soliloquy.



William Shakespeare



Globe Theater



An interesting sites:

<http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hm/08/eu/hm08eu.htm>
