

# Reformation

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# What is it?

Reformation is the term used when a part of the Church separates from original Church.

2 main aims:

- elimination of secular power church
- To return then church back to the original ethical principles



# Martin Luther

- (November 10, 1483 - February 18, 1546)
- Augustinian monk and Christian theologian at the University of Wittenberg.

- On Halloween(31.10) of 1517 he nailed his 95 Theses to the church door at Wittenberg:
- He wanted to liquidate sale of indulgences
- allow priests to marry
- cancel ear confession
- instead of Latin he wanted to establish a national language as a sacral language

- facilitate religious ceremonies
  - not recognize the Pope as head of the Church
- Church organized Dispute (debate) about theses of Luther → Luther's opinions are contrary to Scripture → he got 60 days to appeal his learning, but he did not do it, then he was excommunicated in 1521.

# English Reformation

The English reformation was a series of events during the 16<sup>th</sup> century by which the Church of England was formed, as it broke away from the Pope of the Roman Catholic Church.

This process started in the year 1533 and ended in 1540.



# Henry VIII



- Henry the VIII is famous for having six wives, as his first wife did not give birth to a male heir, he wanted to divorce and that's why he was the person responsible for the first reformation. The Pope did not approve him to do so.
- He was partly inspired by the protestant reformation led by Martin Luther.
- So for this reason he detached the Church of England from the Roman Catholic Church.
- There were later reformations, such as the one Mary I, initiated. She reformed back to Roman Church. Then, again by Elizabeth I, back to Church of England. During these reformations many people died, as a result of executions for heresy. That's why the Queen Mary I got the nickname "Bloody Mary".
- The English also had many conflicts with the Irish, which considered the Roman Church to be the only true church.

The main changes that happened in the reformation:

- the monarch was the supreme leader of the Church
- People could divorce their marriage
- All taxes, land and other wealth belonged to the monarch

There were also many other reformations that allowed the monarch greater power and no restriction from the pope, as this reformation was clearly of political intention and did not really concern any major changes in the theological context of the Church.