Chapter 13 The Reformation Mrharnisch

Chapter 13 The Reformation: Protestant & Catholic. The Protestant Revolt. 1. At the beginning of the 16th century the Church suffered from many abuses. a) The popes were far more interested in patronizing the arts and participating in the wars between the Italian city-states than in caring for the Church.

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while Lutheranism spread throughout this region, in 1523 the Lutherans were declared heretics; the Turks crashed the Lutheran party in 1526, dividing the country into three parts; Ottoman rule allowed religious tolerance, so Protestantism experienced a resurgence; a counter-reformation began after Ottoman withdrawal in 1700

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Result: The reformation created a new social, political and economic way of life in which the emerging middle class could prosper and grow. Max Weber: Calvinist thought promoted a life style best adapted to the production and accumulation of wealth in early modern European history.

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Francisco Chiocconi, Brian Lin, Joseph Yamandiy Period 1 Chapter 13 details the 16th century religious reformation of the corrupt Catholic Church, such as th...

Chapter 13 - The Reformation
Reformation Notes (Spielvogel Chapter 13) I. Christian or Northern Renaissance Humanism A.vs. Italian Humanists - like in the south, but with greater focus on early Christianity B.Desiderius Erasmus 1466-1536 i. saw Christianity as a philosophy C.Thomas More (1478-1535) i. advisor to English Kings

Reformation Notes (Spielvogel Chapter 13)
The Renaissance, Reformation & the Counter Reformation The Renaissance The 15th century brought with it many new developments. Renaissance Rebirth of Greek and Roman ideas and culture. Education flourished, bringing about many new inventions: printing press, clocks, eyeglasses, gunpowder

The Renaissance, Reformation & the Counter Reformation
The Spread of the Protestant Reformation (Whose Bible is it anyway?) A. The Zwinglian Reformation. 1. The Swiss Confederation (loose association of 13 states) 2. Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531) began Reformation in Switzerland in town of Zurich. 3. Reforms in Zurich with state
support. a. Christian images, art work, etc removed . b.

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370 CHAPTER 13. recant the heretical doctrines he had espoused, Luther refused and made the famous reply that became the bat- tle cry of the Reformation: Since then Your Majesty and your lordships desire a simple reply, I will answer without horns and without teeth.

**CHAPTER 13**

Reformation and Religious Reformation and Religious Warfare in the Sixteenth Century Chapter 13 Chapter 13. This preview has intentionally blurred sections. Sign up to view the full version.

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II. Martin Luther and the Reformation in Germany A. The Early Luther 1. The Indulgence Controversy 2. The Quickening Rebellion B. The Rise of Lutheranism 1. The Spread of Luther’s Ideas 2. The Peasants’ War C. Organizing the Church D. Germany and the Reformation: Religion and Politics 1. The French and the Papacy 2. The Ottoman Empire 3.

**CHAPTER 13 REFORMATION AND RELIGIOUS WARFARE IN THE ...**

UNIT 4: CHAPTER 11 – RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION . INTRODUCTION In this chapter, you will learn about important changes that led to the end of medieval Europe and the dawn of the modern age. The Renaissance and Reformation were major developments that helped to shape the world

**Unit 4: Chapter 11 - Renaissance and Reformation**

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Chapter 14: Reformation ... Counter-Reformation—1540s- convince dissidents or heretics to return to church. d)Institutional Reform. i)Pope Adrian VI tried to reform church and check spread of Protestantism. ii)Moved slowly because of popes preoccupation with politics in Italy, dealing with a very complicated bureaucracy.

**Chapter 14: Reformation**

The Renaissance and Reformation Chapter 13 . 13-1 The Renaissance in Italy . The Italian City-States Why Italy? Florence and the Medics -Produced poets, artists, scholars, and scientists –Medici family ... The Renaissance and Reformation Chapter 14 Author: Marc A Ramsey

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