Chronology of the Reformation 1517-1555 |

EVENTS LONG-TERM CAUSES 1517 Martin Luther (monk and theology professor) posts 95 theses 1515 Powerful and wealthy (arguments) criticizing Roman Catholic Church on door of church at popes more concerned with Wittenberg in Saxony - part of the Holy Roman (German) Empire politics than spirituality 1519 Ulrich Zwingli (priest in Zürich) begins Reformation in Widespread abuse of Switzerland. Ideas are similar to Luther's, but more radical. Zürich clerical privileges and becomes first European state to renounce spiritual authority of ignorance of or disregard for church's teaching among lower clergy 1520 Luther publishes works setting out his criticisms of church: 1520 Demands for reform from Address to the Nobility of the German Nation, The Liberty of a Christian Man, and The Babylonian Captivity of the Church of God. devout Christians 1520 Pope Leo X condemns Luther's works in papal bull (ruling). Growth of power of secular states and development of Luther excommunicated after he burns papal bull (1521) nationalism, reducing Apr 1521 Edict of Worms. Holy Roman Emperor Charles V orders influence of pope Luther to retract his teachings at diet (meeting of government) held Invention of printing press, in city of Worms. Charles signs edict (ruling) declaring Luther to be encouraging religious 1525 an outlaw debate and spread of May 1521 Luther in hiding; translates New Testament into German. revolutionary ideas Dec 1521 Zwickau Prophets (radical reformers advocating revolt against secular as well as religious authorities) arrive in Wittenberg led by Thomas Münzer. Followers are called Anabaptists because of their disapproval of infant baptism. Münzer, expelled from **IMMEDIATE CAUSES** Wittenberg by Luther, establishes Anabaptist groups in southern Church's mass sale of Germany and Switzerland 1530 indulgences to fund papal palace in Rome Luther's writings and 95 1524-1525 Peasants' Revolt. Widespread revolt within the Empire against feudal lords. Luther denounces uprising despite appeals for theses criticizing church, posted at Wittenberg. his support. Revolt defeated by Catholic imperial forces at Frankenhausen (1525); Münzer and many others are executed Emperor Charles V's rejection of Luther's 1529 Diet of Speyer. Princes supporting Luther protest at the writings at Diet of Worms 1535 emperor's action. Word "Protestant" (one who protests) first used 1530 Augsburg Confession (statement of Lutheran beliefs written by Philipp Melanchthon, Luther's chief colleague in the Reformation) THE REFORMATION read to Charles V at Diet of Augsburg in attempt to secure religious **BEGINS IN GERMANY** peace in the Empire. Charles rejects the Confession. The Confession is adopted as basic statement of Lutheran doctrine 1540 1533 John Calvin, French reformer in Paris, preaches ideas of Luther and Zwingli and proposes presbyterian form of church **IMMEDIATE EFFECTS** government (laymen as well as ministers to rule each church). Luther's ideas and Lutheran Calvin's followers in England are known as Puritans; in Scotland, as Reformation movements Presbyterians; and in France, as Huguenots spread throughout Europe 1534 English Parliament passes Act of Supremacy, making King Alternative Protestant Henry VIII head of Church in England in place of pope. Thomas theologies arise (Calvinism, Zwinglianism, Anglicanism) Cranmer, appointed Archbishop of Canterbury by the King 1545 (1533), steers doctrine of the English (Anglican) Church toward Protestant ideas 1536 Calvin, now living in religiously tolerant city of Basle, Switzerland, publishes influential Institutes of Christian Religion. LONG TERM EFFECTS offering clear presentation of Protestant teachings Counter-Reformation by Catholic Church 1541 Calvin, living in the independent city-state of Geneva, Long period of religious 1550 establishes a system of government based on his Protestant beliefs wars and persecutions in Europe Increased desire for independence among Protestant principalities of Holy Roman Empire and Netherlands By 1555 Geneva is a strict theocracy (state governed according to Development of nation-1555 a theology), and Calvin has absolute authority. Missionaries travel states. Ideal of a unified all over Europe from Geneva spreading the Calvinist faith. 1558 pan-European Catholic 1555 Peace of Augsburg. Religious conflicts within Empire end. state abandoned

Ruler of each province is free to be Catholic or Protestant