Lesson Plan

I. **Date:** 7/9/09 **Subject:** The Reformation **Grade Level:** 7 **Teacher**: Derek Steinorth

II. **Main Focus:**
Changes in Christianianity that took place during the Reformation.

III. **Objectives**: California State Content Standards

7.9 Students analyze the historical developments of the Reformation.

1. List the causes for the internal turmoil in and weakening of the Catholic church (e.g.,tax policies, selling of indulgences).
2. Describe the theological, political, and economic ideas of the major figures during the Reformation (e.g., Desiderius Erasmus, Martin Luther, John Calvin, William Tyndale).
3. Explain Protestants' new practices of church self-government and the influence of those practices on the development of democratic practices and ideas of federalism.
4. Identify and locate the European regions that remained Catholic and those that became Protestant and explain how the division affected the distribution of religions in the New World.
5. Analyze how the Counter-Reformation revitalized the Catholic church.

IV. **Prerequisite Skills: 1) Reading/analyzing primary source domcuments. 2) Note-taking**

V. **Lesson Mode: 1) Lecture/Discussion 2) Small group reading & analysis.**

VI. **Procedure**:

Teacher Activity	Student Activity
A. **Motivation**: Write on board	
"What would you die for?	Discuss with class. Focus on role of
"What would you kill for?	Religion in the daily life of students.

B. **Development**:	
Lecture/Discussion on Christianity through	Take notes. Ask questions.
The Reformation. Use accompanying Power	Join discussion.
Point slide show.	

C. **Closure (Summary):**	
Assign students into small groups.	Analyze primary sources. Sort
Give each group an assortment of Primary	Documents into Protestant or Catholic
Sources: text, pictures, diagrams.	Try to decide if protestant documents can be assigned to denominations.

D. **Assignment**:	Each student in the group takes one

	Document home to read and write an Explicative paragraph.

E. **Evaluation**: Instructor will make an informal evaluation of student progress during	
Class and small group discussion. Th explicative paragraph can serve as a more formal evaluation. The material on the Reformation is also part of a larger unit of material	

VII. **Materials:**

Powerpoint presentation for Teacher

Document One:

God preordained, for his own glory and the display of His attributes of mercy and justice, a part of the human race, without any merit of their own, to eternal salvation, and another part, in just punishment of their sin, to eternal damnation.

John Calvin

Document Two:

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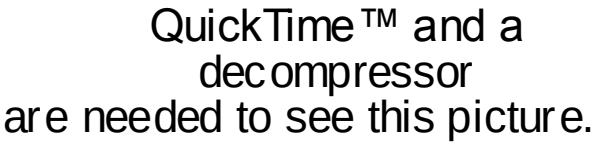
decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

Document Three:

Speaking to Erasmus, "Throughout your treatment you forget that you said that 'free-will' can do nothing without grace, and you prove that 'free-will' can do all things without grace! Your inferences and analogies "For if man has lost his freedom, and is forced to serve sin, and cannot will good, what conclusion can more justly be drawn concerning him, than that he sins and wills evil necessarily?"

Martin Luther BW pg. 149

Document Four:



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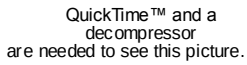

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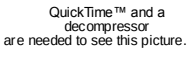


Document Seven:

> “Yet it means not inward repentance only; nay, there is no inward repentance which does not outwardly work divers mortifications of the flesh.”
>
> “The penalty, therefore, continues so long as hatred of self continues; for this is the true inward repentance, and continues until our entrance into the kingdom of heaven.”
>
> “The pope does not intend to remit, and cannot remit any penalties other than those which he has imposed either by his own authority or by that of the Canons.”

“The pope cannot remit any guilt, except by declaring that it has been remitted by God and by assenting to God's remission; though, to be sure, he may grant remission in cases reserved to his judgment. If his right to grant remission in such cases were despised, the guilt would remain entirely unforgiven.”

Martin Luther, Ninty-five Theses

Document Eight:

"True evangelical faith cannot lie dormant. They are children of peace who have beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning forks, and know no war. Our weapons are not weapons with which cities and countries may be destroyed, walls and gates broken down, and human blood shed in torrents like water. Iron and metal spears and swords we leave to those who, alas, regard human blood and swine’s blood of well-nigh equal value." "We who were formerly no people at all, and who knew of no peace, are now called to be ... of peace. They are the children of peace. Their hearts overflow with peace. Their mouths speak peace, and they walk in the way of peace."

Menno Simons

Christianity through the Reformation

Derek Steinorth

Making Sense of the Reformation

NEH Summer Institute

Roots of Christianity

- Judaism
  - Christianity grew out of Judaism.
  - Borrowed heavily on Jewish traditions and beliefs.
    - Monothesistic-YHWH-Yaweh
    - 10 commandments
    - Jewish torah becomes the old testament of Christian bible.
    - God judges “morality” of human actions.
    - Messiah will bring a “new kingdom” of God= *Christos*
  - Christianity first adopted by members of the Jewish community.

Roots of Christianity

- Zoroastrianism
  - Battle of good and evil.
  - Good/creator go- Ahead Mazda.
  - Evil/destructor god- Angra Mainyu.
  - Humans have free will and will be judged based on the “morality” of their actions.
  - Final judgement/battle between good and evil.

Roots of Christianity

- Other influences
  - Egyptian Mythology
    - Cult of Osiris
  - Hellenistic Mystery Religions
    - Initiation, secret societies, baptism.
  - Roman/Pagan Religious festivals and belief.
    - Christmas, Mithra, seasons
  - Greek Philosophy
    - Logic and reason

Early Christianity

- New teachings of Jesus (c. 6 B.C.E.-29 C.E.)
  - Salvation and eternal life.
  - The Golden Rule. “Do unto others as you would have them do onto you.” also “Love God and your neighbor as you love yourself.”
  - Resurrection
  - Baptism

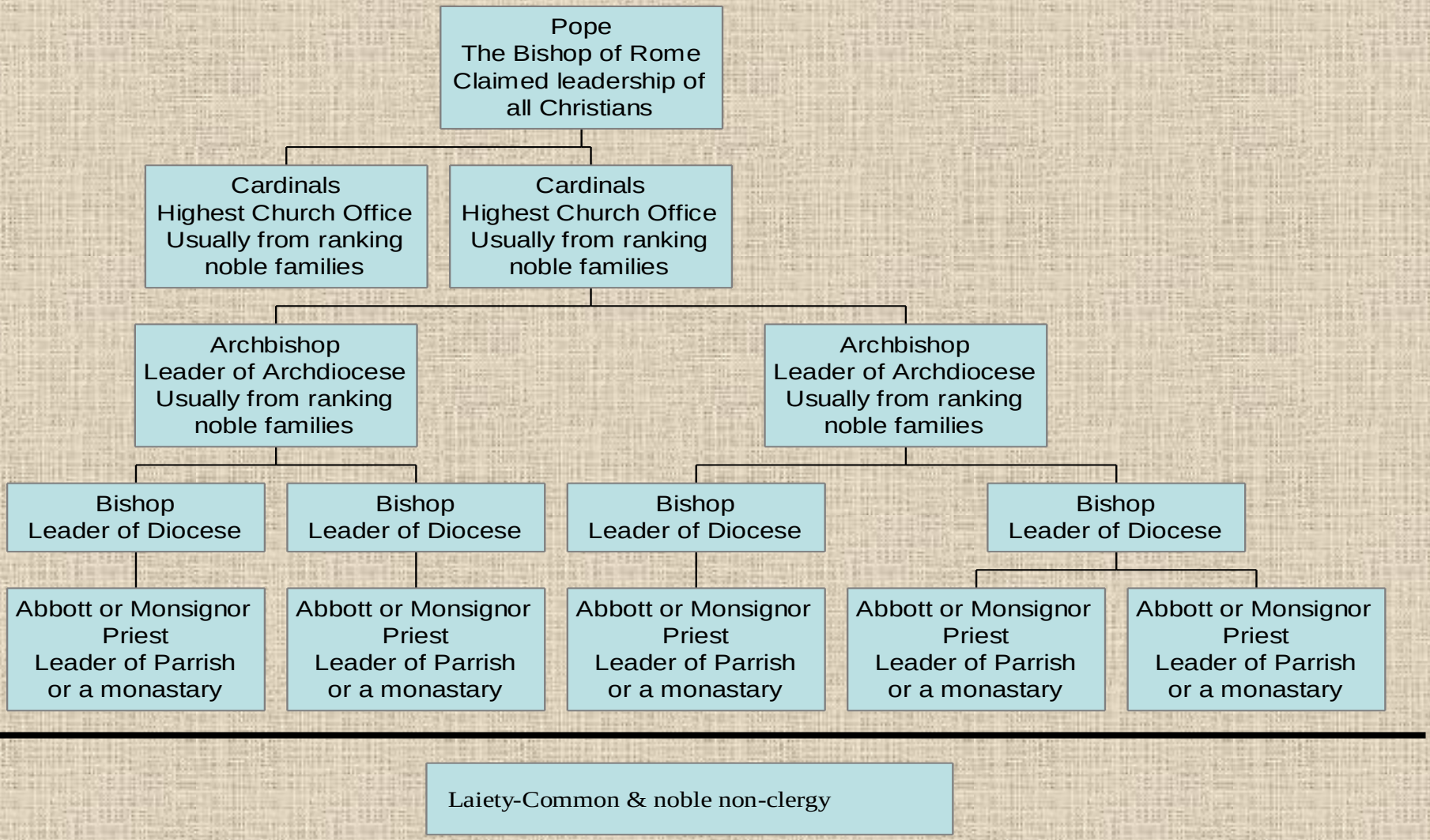
Early Christianity

- Role of Paul of Tarsus (c. 5-c. 67)
  - Second founder of Christianity
  - Evangelize outside Jewish communities to gentile communities.

The growth and spread of early Christianity

- Roman persecution
- Examples of the martyrs.
- Syncretism-adoption or co-opting of Roman religious practice.
- Urban nature of Christian Communities.
- Evolution of church elders- presbyters into the role of priest.
- Development of church structure with the context of the Roman empire: Hierarchy- priest- bishop, Parrish diocese- archdiocese.

Hierarchical Structure of the Catholic Church



The growth and spread of early Christianity

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The growth and spread of early Christianity

- Conversion of Constantine
  - Expanding Germanic influence on church.
    - An end to Christian pacifism?
  - Rise of Christianity to state religion.
- Growing divide East-West in Roman World.
- The Fall of the Roman West.
- Rise of the Pope
  - Evolution of the Petrine Doctrine.
  - Growing rift between Pope and Patriarch

Division of the Roman Empire

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The Great (Eastern) Schism

- Cultural divide between East and West.
  - Greek based in East, Latin in West.
- Widespread use of icons led to the iconoclastic controversy
  - Leo III outlawed the use of icons as idol worship.
  - The Roman Popes opposed the edicts
- Will move both sides toward the separation between Roman Catholicism and Greek Orthodoxy

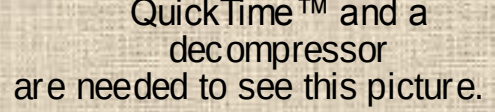
Christianity and Medieval Civilization

- The Papal Monarchy
  - Control over the papal states
  - Increasingly became involved in political matters
  - High officials came to hold their offices as fiefs from nobles
- Reform of the Papacy
- The Church Supreme
- New Religious Orders and New Spiritual Ideas
  - Cistercian order; founded in 1098
  - Women actively involved
  - Francis of Assisi (1182-1226), Franciscans
  - Dominic de Guzmán (1170-1221), Dominicans
  - Holy Office, Inquisition

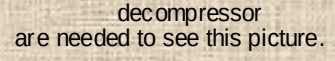
Church Culture in the High Middle Ages

- Rise of Universities
- Development of Scholasticism
  - Scholasticism: philosophical and theological system of the medieval schools
  - Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274), *Summa Theologica*
- The Gothic Cathedral

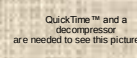
Laon Cathedral, France



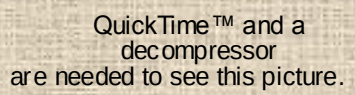
Manchester Cathedral, U.K.



Notre Dame, Paris, France



Portal Saints, Toledo Spain



The Decline of the Church

- Boniface VIII, 1294-1303
  - Pope's supreme power over both church and state
- King Philip IV of France, 1285-1314
- French pope, Clement V, 1305-1314
- The Papacy at Avignon (1305-1377)
  - Criticism of the lifestyle at Avignon
- Papacy returned to Rome, 1378
  - Pope Urban VI, 1378-1389, Rome
  - Pope Clement VII, 1378-14, Avignon
- The Western (Great) Schism
  - France and its allies support Avignon and England and its allies support Rome
  - Damaging to the faith of Christian believers
  - Council of Constance, 1417

Belief and Practice in the Medieval Church

- Experiential Full on sights, sounds, & smells.
  - Paintings, statuary, & the Crucifix.
  - Chants and Choral music: polyphony
  - Incense.
- Icons/Symbols-
  - Stained glass

- Mysterious- Filled with awe and wonder.
  - Mass in Latin, inaudible
- Non-Participatory-
  - Worshipers often prayed on their own while the mass was being performed by the priest.

Belief and Practice in the Medieval Church

- Focus on salvation.
- Salvation could come through faith and good works.
- Seven Sacraments of the Church were key: Baptism, Confession, Eucharist, Confirmation, Marriage, Last Rites (now referred to as Anointing of the Sick), & Holy Orders.

Medieval Catholic Art

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The Reformation of the Sixteenth Century:Background

- The Growth of State Power
- Social Changes in the Renaissance
- The Impact of Printing
- Prelude to Reformation
  - Christian Humanism
  - Desiderius Erasmus (1466-1536)
- Church and Religion on the Eve of the Reformation
  - Problems in the Church
  - View of ordinary people

Martin Luther and the Reformation in Germany

- Monk and professor at the University of Wittenberg
- Looking for assurance of salvation
- Catholic Church emphasized both faith and good works
- Luther arrived at the idea of *justification by faith alone*
- Truth can only be known *Sola Scriptora*.
- Immediate problem was the selling of indulgences
  - Ninety-five Theses, 1517
  - Excommunication, 1521-Diet of Worms
  - “Here I stand, I can do no other.”
- Luther simplifies church practice and translates the bible into German.
- Luther supported by Frederick, the Elector of Saxony.
- Changes prayers, hymns, sacraments (2 baptism and Eucharist), & allows the clergy to marry.

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The Diet of Worms 1521 c.e.

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Lutheran Revolt

- The religious movement became a revolution
  - Quickly became territorial, or state, churches
  - New form of worship-Iconoclasm
  - Closely tied to political affairs
  - German Peasants' Revolt 1525 c.e.
  - German civil war-Lutheran v. Catholic
  - Role & position of the Holy Roman Emperor
  - Charles V- The question of Hapsburg hegemony.
- Peace of Augsburg, 1555

The Lutheran Church

Christus Ev. Lutheran Church of Belm, Germany

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The Lutheran Church

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Art of the Lutheran Church

Mienaltar Tribsees

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Jesu Himmelfahrt,
Kirche Eixen

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Lutheran Practice

- Church Music
  - Union/concert of voices vs. polyphony
- Role of government/magistrates

The Reform Tradition

- Reform Tradition Multifaceted Origins.
  - John Calvin,John Knox, John Bullinger, Ulrich Zwingli
- Calvin and Calvinism in Geneva.
  - John Calvin (1509-1564)
    - Institutes of the Christian Religion, 1536
    - Doctrine of predestination
      - The elect, the reprobate, and the Consistory.
    - Reform of the city of Geneva, Switzerland, 1536: Calvin vs. the city council.
    - Rejection of images/icons.
    - Reduction to two sacraments
      - Baptism and the Lord's Supper.
    - The Reform traditions spreads
      - Huguenots, Presbyterians, Puritans

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The Reformed Church

Huguenot Paradise Church, Lyon, France

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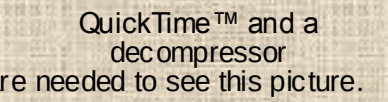
The Reformed Church

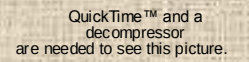


The Radical Reformation

- Ulrich Zwingli & Zurich Switzerland
  - Catholic Priest influenced by humanism.
  - Works with study group of lay people.
  - Disagreements lead to break with Zwingli
- Anabaptists- Rebaptizers
  - Broke with Zwingli over adult baptism & separation of church and state.
  - No titles, no symbols, no clergy, pacifism, & a voluntary removal from secular society.
  - Creation of a Covenant Community- live according to community rules.
  - Leads to Mennonites, Amish, & Hutterites.

Anabaptist Church

Interior view of modern Mennonite Church, Ohio



Anabaptist Church

Interior of modern Hutterite Church

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The English Reformation

King Henry VIII of England (1509-1574)

- Desire to divorce Catherine of Aragon
- Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Cranmer, 1533
- Act of Supremacy, 1534
- King Edward VI of England (1547-1553)
- Queen Mary of England (1553-1558)
- Queen Elizabeth I- Elizabethan Compromise
- Puritans & Pilgrims

Catholics and Protestants in Europe by 1560

The Catholic Reformation

- Society of Jesus, 1540
  - Ignatius of Loyola (1491-1556)
  - Absolute obedience
  - Use of education to achieve their goals
- A reformed papacy
  - Pope Paul III, 1534-1549
    - Reform commission
    - Recognized the Jesuits
- Council of Trent, 1545-1563
  - Reaffirmed traditional Catholic teachings