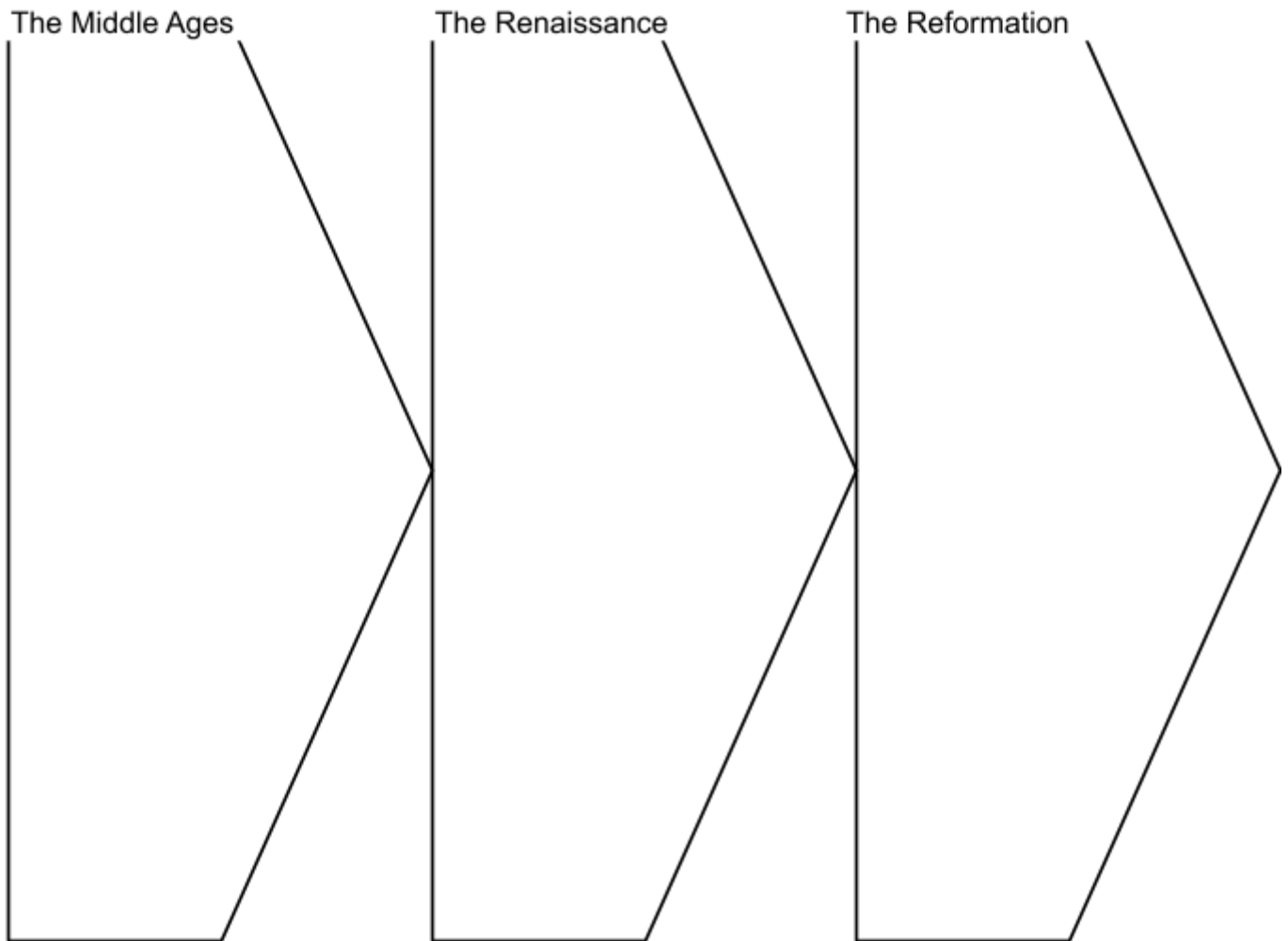


Do now.

Use the following events to complete the CAUSE AND EFFECT chart.

- Martin Luther creates a new denomination of Christianity, Lutheranism
- Roman Catholic Church is the most powerful institution and one of the only unifying factors
- A new spirit of questioning and the spread of humanism lead to a feeling of empowerment; people begin to question authority
- People rely on the church and church leaders for education
- Characterized by a renewed interest in the classics (Roman and Greek studies) and an emphasis on education in multiple fields (science, history, math, arts)
- People begin to express dissatisfaction with the church and its policies like indulgences



Class Discussion. Using the homework from last night, and what you know about the previous

civilizations we have studied, brainstorm the following question. You have 8 min to prepare for round table discussion.

SHOULD religion influence Government? IF SO, HOW?

Examples of governments NOT influenced by religion...	Advantages	Disadvantages
Examples of governments the WERE influenced by religion...		

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Ideas/Conclusions

Class notes.

Your goal is to have an understanding of the main similarities and differences between Lutherans,

Calvinists, Anglicans and how this was different from the teachings of the Roman Catholic church Read and track each section and fill in the graphic organizer as you go.

	Catholicism	Lutherans	Calvinists	Anglicans
Leader/Founder				
Location of Followers				
Teachings/Beliefs				

Catholicism

For the first thousand years of Christianity there was no "Roman Catholicism" as we know it today, simply because there was no Eastern Orthodoxy or Protestantism to distinguish it. There was only the "one, holy, catholic church" affirmed by the early creeds, which was the body of Christian believers all over the world, united by common traditions, beliefs, church structure and worship (catholic simply means "universal"). Thus, throughout the Middle Ages, if you were a Christian, you belonged to the Catholic Church. Any Christianity other than the Catholic Church was a heresy (i.e. act against God), not a denomination.

Today, however, Roman Catholicism is not the only accepted Christian church. Thus to be a Roman Catholic means to be a certain kind of Christian: one with unique beliefs, practices and traditions that are different and separate from those of other Christians. Nevertheless, the Catholic Church continues to maintain that it alone has carried on the true tradition of the apostolic church and has traditionally regarded dissenting groups as heresies, not alternatives (Martin Luther was swiftly excommunicated). However, the recent Second Vatican Council declared all baptized Christians to be "in a certain, although imperfect, communion with the Catholic Church."

Roman Catholic beliefs do not differ drastically from those of the other major branches of Christianity - Greek Orthodoxy and Protestantism. All three main branches hold to the doctrine of the Trinity, the divinity of Christ, the inspiration of the Bible, and so on. But on more minor points, there are clear differences in belief.

Distinctive Roman Catholic beliefs include the special authority of the pope, the ability of saints to intercede on behalf of believers, the concept of Purgatory as a place of afterlife purification before entering Heaven, and the doctrine of transubstantiation - that is, that the bread used in the Eucharist becomes the true body of Christ when blessed by a Catholic priest.

Roman Catholicism is by far the largest Christian group in the world today. With more than one billion adherents, Catholics constitute about half of the world's Christians. Catholicism is the majority religion of Italy, Spain, and nearly all Latin American countries. In 2001, about 24 percent of Americans identified themselves as Catholic, making Catholicism the largest Christian denomination in America (if the Protestant denominations are counted individually). Yet if Protestants are considered as one group, Catholics remain a minority among America's Christians.

Lutheranism

The Lutheran denomination is the oldest Protestant denomination. It was founded by Martin Luther, the German monk and professor who famously posted the 95 Theses against the practice of indulgences in 1517. Luther saw contradictions between the Bible and current church practice as well as corruption and abuses within the Catholic Church, and initially hoped for reform, not schism. When that proved impossible, he continued to spread his teachings despite excommunication and threats to his life.

Martin Luther taught that salvation came by the grace of God and through faith in Christ alone. This was known as "justification by faith." He believed that the many rituals and works recommended by the Catholic church were not only unnecessary, but a stumbling block to salvation. He rejected such traditions as the role of priests in connecting people with God, priestly celibacy, the Latin Bible and liturgy, purgatory, and transubstantiation, and advocated for religious texts to be available to the people in their own language.

Despite his rejection of many aspects of medieval Catholicism, Luther did accept any aspects of church practice that did not contradict the scriptures. Some other Protestant groups, by contrast, rejected any Catholic tradition not explicitly commanded in the Bible. For this reason, Lutheran churches tend to have more of a Catholic "look and feel" than their more austere Presbyterian counterparts.

Those who followed Luther's teachings were called "Lutherans" by their opponents, and they accepted the name for themselves. Lutheranism spread throughout Germany and into Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden, Finland, Iceland, and Denmark). Today, Germany remains predominantly Lutheran, and Lutheranism is the official state church of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Iceland.

Lutherans practice infant baptism and the baptism of believing adults. In the Lutheran perspective, baptism is a sacrament that is commanded by God and "cleanses from sin, snatches us from the power of Satan, and gives us everlasting life." Lastly, some Lutheran churches today allow women to become ministers, while others do not.

Calvinism

Presbyterian and Reformed churches have their historical roots in the thought of John Calvin, a 16th-century French reformer. Calvin trained for the Catholic priesthood at the University of Paris and later as a lawyer, but he eventually became a theologian and minister in the Reformation. He wrote a great deal during his career, including lengthy Bible commentaries and the Institutes of the Christian Religion, a work of systematic theology.

Calvin also gave a great deal of thought to practical matters such as the ministry, the church, religious education, and the Christian life. Although he had planned to live the quiet life of a scholar, Calvin was instead forced into leading the Reformation in Geneva, Switzerland. He worked in Geneva from 1536 to 1538, was driven out of town for a short time, then returned again from 1541 and remained until his death in 1564.

In 1541, the town council of Geneva enacted Calvin's Ecclesiastical Ordinances, which set rules on everything from church order and religious education to bans on gambling, dancing, and swearing. Strict punishments were put in place to deal with people who did not follow these rules.

Calvin's theology was similar to Martin Luther's in many ways. The Frenchman agreed with the German

on the ideas of original sin, justification by faith alone, the priesthood of all believers, and the sole authority of the scriptures. The theological differences between Calvin and Luther lie primarily in degrees of emphasis. For example, both reformers affirmed the sovereignty of God, but Calvin tended to emphasize "God's power and glory, whereas Luther often thought of God as the babe in the manger, among human beings." Today, Calvinist religion is most well-known today for its emphasis on predestination.

Later on, Calvinism had a deep impact on the development of the United States. The United States is in many ways founded on a Calvinist outlook: its focus was on hard work, discipline, the salvation of souls and the building of a better world. Presbyterians were instrumental in the movements for women's rights, abolition of slavery, and temperance.

Church of England (Anglican)

The churches of the Anglican Communion have their historical roots in the English Reformation, when King Henry VIII (r. 1509-1547) wished to obtain a divorce that the pope would not grant. Through the Act of Supremacy of 1534, the king made himself the "supreme head" of the Church of England in place of the Pope. After this dramatic move, King Henry dissolved England's monasteries, destroyed Catholic shrines, and ordered the Great Bible (in English) to be placed in all churches. However, very little changed in the religious life of the common English worshipper with the exception of loyalty to Rome.

A power struggle between English Protestants and Catholics ensued during the reigns of Edward VI and Mary I. Under King Edward, Archbishop of Canterbury Thomas Cranmer contributed a great deal to the Protestant movement. However after the coronation of the Catholic Mary I (known to some as "Bloody Mary") in 1553, England was restored to Catholicism and much of the reforming work under Henry VIII and Edward VI was undone, with Thomas Cranmer being burned at the stake. Protestantism finally emerged victorious under Queen Elizabeth I (r. 1558-1603). It was under Elizabeth that "Anglicanism" took shape and was based on a "middle way," or compromise, between Catholicism and Protestantism. Elizabeth appointed Protestant bishops, but reintroduced a crucifix in her chapel, tried to insist on traditional clerical positions, and made other attempts to satisfy conservative opinion. The 39 Articles and the Book of Common Prayer, which together expressed the faith and practice of the Church of England, were sufficiently vague to allow for a variety of interpretations along the Catholic-Protestant spectrum.

Anglicanism in general allows for significant freedom and diversity within the bounds of scripture, reason and tradition. This has led to considerable variation in doctrine and practice between Anglican churches in different provinces. For example, some Anglican churches ordain women to the priesthood while others do not, and some emphasize Protestant doctrines while others hold more to Catholic teachings. This diversity has sometimes caused strain with regard to issues of authority and common practices across different churches, which is especially apparent after the recent appointment of a practicing homosexual bishop in North America.