

Chapter 13 Glossary

Act of Supremacy: Two separate acts of the English Parliament, one passed in 1534 and the other in 1559. Both acts had the same purpose; to firmly establish the English monarch as the official head of the Church of England, supplanting the power of the Catholic pope in Rome.

Anabaptists: A name given to many different groups of Protestants with similar beliefs such as, adult baptism, equality of all believers, separation of church and state, and pacifism.

Book of Common Prayer: Revised Protestant liturgy that helped replace some of the practices of Catholicism.

Calvinism: The teachings and reforms of Calvin which became the dominant form of Protestantism in France, the Netherlands, Scotland, and central and eastern Europe.

Cardinal Wolsey: Attempted to secure an annulment of Henry VIII's marriage to Catherine from Pope Clement VII, but was unsuccessful and replaced.

Catholic Reformation (Counter-Reformation): The Catholic church's response to the Protestant Reformation

Christian Humanism: Northern Renaissance movement based on the classics whose major goal was the reform of Christianity within the framework of the Catholic Church through education.

Christian III: King of Denmark who helped install a Lutheran state church with the king as the supreme authority in ecclesiastical affairs.

Confession (Penance): Sacrament by which one could be absolved of sins by confessing them.

Corruption: General problem with the church of the Renaissance due to popes and priests being involved in worldly matters instead of spiritual matters.

Council of Constance: Meeting where the Great Schism was brought to an end in 1417, but also it tried to deal with emerging heresy and church reform.

Desiderius Erasmus: Christian humanist who was born in Holland. He emphasized the idea of inner-piety as opposed to external forms of religion. Translated the New Testament.

Diet of Augsburg: 1530 gave the Protestant territories a deadline by which to return to Catholic practices.

Diet of Worms: In 1521, Luther was called to face Emperor Charles V and recant his books and positions against the Catholic Church, which he did not.

disputation: A public debate where Protestantism would be debated against Catholicism, and regularly won because Catholics were not used to defending their positions.

Ecclesiastical Ordinances: Helped organize Geneva into a theocracy where the church government was run by clergy and laymen.

Edward VI: Young, sickly son of Henry VIII who became king--during his brief tenure, Archbishop Cranmer and others attempted to make real Protestant changes in England.

Execrabilis: Papal bull issued by Pope Pius II condemning appeals to a council over the head of the pope as heretical (reestablished papal authority).

Faith Alone (Sola Fide): Justification (salvation) by faith alone, is a Christian theological doctrine that distinguishes most Protestant denominations from the Catholic Church

Francis Xavier: Catholic missionary who worked to convert people in India and Malacca.

Gustavus Vasa: After overthrowing Christian II of Denmark, he became king of the independent Sweden, and led the Lutheran Reformation creating a Swedish Lutheran National Church

gymnasium: Secondary school where humanist emphasis on liberal arts based in Greek and Latin was combined with religious education.

Habsburg-Valois Wars: Wars of 1494-1559 were for a long time crucially intertwined with the Italian Wars. Initiated between the French Valois King Francis I and HRE Charles V.

heresy: Belief or opinion contrary to orthodox religious (especially Christian) doctrine.

Ignatius of Loyola: A Spanish nobleman (1491-1556) who was injured as a soldier, but became a devoted soldier of God completely submitting his will to the will of the church.

Index of Forbidden Books: A list of books that Catholics were not read instituted by the reform minded Pope Paul IV.

indulgences: In exchange for money people could buy these as a means of assuring salvation.

Institutes of the Christian Religion: John Calvin's seminal work of Protestant systematic theology. The Institutes is a highly regarded secondary reference for the system of doctrine adopted by the Reformed churches, usually called Calvinism.

Jan (John) Huss: Czech priest, philosopher, Master, dean and rector at Charles University in Prague, church reformer opposed to excessive power of the papacy. Arrested as a heretic in 1415 and burned at the stake.

Johann Tetzel: A Dominican friar who was selling jubilee indulgences for Pope Leo X's building of St. Peter's Basilica.

John Calvin: Second generation reformer and theologian (1509-1564) who had a conversion experience and began a Protestant movement in Geneva.

John Knox: Protestant reformer of Scotland.

John of Leiden: Proclaimed himself king of the New Jerusalem, and proclaimed he would lead a new world order from Munster purifying the world by the sword. He was executed in 1536.

John Wyclif: Oxford theologian who believed there was no scriptural claim for papal authority, and the Bible was the sole authority--urged Bible to be made available in the vernacular.

Julius II: "Warrior Pope" who personified the popes of the Renaissance era by his use of intrigue and bloodshed to obtain property and political power.

King Henry VIII: English king who sparked the Reformation in England when he sought a divorce from his first wife in order to secure a male heir to the throne.

Leipzig Debate: 1519: Martin Luther's conversation with the Catholic scholar Johann Eck which forced his hand to move beyond simply indulgences and take on the authority of the pope.

Lollards: The English followers of John Wyclif, who believed that the church should aid people to live a life of evangelical poverty and imitate Jesus Christ.

Marburg Colloquy: A meeting of Lutherans and Zwinglians to try and unify for the purpose of defending against imperial and conservative opposition, but produced no agreement or evangelical alliance.

Martin Bucer: German reformer (1491-1551) who instituted a reform movement containing features of both Luther and Zwingli.

Martin Luther: German professor of theology, composer, priest, monk and a seminal figure in the Protestant Reformation. Luther came to reject several teachings and practices of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mary: Daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine who married the Catholic Philip II of Spain, and tried to return England to Catholicism.

Matteo Ricci: Catholic missionary who worked to convert the people of Japan and China.

Menno Simons: A moderate who rejuvenated Dutch Anabaptism whose followers became known as Mennonites spreading to Poland, Lithuania, and the New World.

Millenarianism: The belief by Melchiorites that the end of the world was at hand, and a new kingdom of God was being established at Munster.

Monasticism: The practice of living in religious orders what was undone by the Protestant Reformation leaving women very little participation in church leadership.

nepotism: The practice of awarding church offices and positions to family members to assure power would stay within a family.

On the Freedom of a Christian Man: A book by Martin Luther where he shared his doctrine of salvation based on faith alone, not good works was the basis for salvation.

Peace of Augsburg: 1555 temporary settlement within the Holy Roman Empire of the religious conflict arising from the Reformation. Each prince was to determine whether Lutheranism or Roman Catholicism was to prevail in his lands.

Philip Melancthon: A young protégé of Luther

Pluralism: The practice of granting or holding more than one church office or position, which led to absenteeism, and lack of attention to spiritual matters.

Pope Leo X: The son of Lorenzo de' Medici, a pope who had at least as much an interest in secular affairs as spiritual matters--great patron of the Renaissance.

Predestination: Calvin's theology that stated God had already chosen those to be saved (the elect), and those to be damned (the reprobate).

Protestant Reformation: Time of church turmoil in the 15th and 16th centuries begun with a typical medieval question: "What must I do to be saved?"

Protestant Schools: A key tool of the Reformation was education, which was different than the Renaissance in that education was extended to more than just the elite.

Puritans: English Calvinists who attempted to ban drinking in taverns dramatic performance, and dancing.

relics: Any number of physical objects that could be venerated (praised/worshipped) as part of gaining salvation.

Renaissance Papacy: The line of popes from the end of the Great Schism in 1417 to the beginning of the Reformation in the early 16th century--generally characterized by popes with more concern for worldly matters than spiritual ones.

Sacrosancta: Along with *Frequens*, a reform passed by the Council of Constance claiming the council received its authority from God, and the councils would meet regularly.

Schmalkaldic League: A defensive alliance formed by Protestant territories of the Holy Roman Empire to defend themselves collectively against any attempt to enforce the recess of the Diet of Augsburg in 1530.

St. Teresa of Avila: A nun of the Carmelite order who experienced mystical visions uniting her soul to God--she believed mystical experience should lead to an active life in service to God.

Swiss Brethren: A group that was expelled from Zurich by Zwingli for their belief in adult baptism--many had been re-baptized for which they got the name Anabaptists, or Rebaptists.

Swiss Civil War: Struggle between Catholics and Zwinglians. Zwingli was killed by his opponents, and mutilated--This was a harbinger for future passion-ignited religious wars.

Swiss Confederation: A 16th century loose confederation of 13 self-governing cantons that were theoretically part of the HRE, but had become virtually independent by 1499.

the Consistory: A special body for enforcing moral discipline set up to oversee the moral life and doctrinal purity of the citizens of Geneva.

the Council of Trent: A series of meetings between 1545-1563 that reaffirmed traditional Catholic teachings, affirmed scripture and tradition, and affirmed that both faith and good works are necessary for salvation.

The Imitation of Christ: A book by Thomas à Kempis that said at the day of judgment... "We shall not be examined by what we have read, but what we have done; not how well we have spoken, but how religiously we have lived."

The Peasants' War: In the mid-1520s, a revolt against economic and political control in Germany in the name of Luther and Lutheranism. Luther disagreed with it and encouraged the authorities to crush it.

The Praise of Folly: A book where Erasmus talked about the idea of following the philosophy of Jesus, and used humor to criticize the most corrupt practices of the church and society.

The Society of Jesus (Jesuits): A small group of Loyola's followers organized by papal bull in 1540 used to educate and advocate for strict adherence to papal policy.

The Spiritual Exercises: Manual written by Ignatius Loyola that was a guide for spiritual development to follow the will of God.

Thomas à Kempis: In gaining salvation, he downplayed the role of religious dogma and stressed the need of following the teachings of Jesus.

Thomas Cranmer: Became the Archbishop of Canterbury and leader of the English Reformation under Henry VIII, Edward VI, and briefly, Mary.

Thomas Cromwell: King Henry VIII's principal secretary and advisor after the replacement of Cardinal Wolsey

Thomas More: English humanist who refused to support England's break with the Catholic Church over Henry VIII's divorce, for which he was executed.

Thomas Müntzer: Radical clergy who inflamed the Peasants' Revolt by saying "Strike while the iron is hot."

transubstantiation: The Catholic belief that during the sacrament of communion the bread and wine are miraculously transformed into the body and blood of Christ. Luther challenged this idea.

Ulrich Zwingli: Swiss reformer (1484-1531) who brought the Reformation to Switzerland--instrumental in helping create a theocratic state where the government supervised the church.

Utopia: Thomas More's book where he presented a new social system in which cooperation and reason replaced power and fame--he advocated communal ownership rather than private property.

Wives of Henry VIII: Catherine of Aragon (daughter: Mary), Anne Boleyn (daughter: Elizabeth), Jane Seymour (son: Edward), Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard, Catherine Parr