Reformation I

I. Northern humanists
   Thomas More (d. 1535) Utopia
   Erasmus (d. 1536)

II. Early Reform:
   background: c. 1500 flowering of devotional forms
   1517 controversy over indulgences

III. Martin Luther (1483-1546)
Career and teachings
   salvation by faith alone
   Bible the only true authority
   Priesthood of all believers.

IV. early popular spread: why?
anticlericalism, hostility to Rome, attacks on images, association with
economic, political and social ills
and the printing press: pamphlet wars (see cartoons)

V. early variety of reformers:
   Zwingli in Zurich (theocracy)
   Anabaptists; Munster 1534
   1525 German Peasant’s Revolt

VI. post c. 1525-spread by princes
HRE Charles V: distracted by the wars with the French and the
Turks;
Peace of Augsburg 1555: “Cuius regio, eius religio”