

# REFORMATION IN GERMANY 1517–55

Late medieval background	1517–1521	1521–1530	1531–1546	1546–1555	1555–1580
<b>Church</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• conciliar reform movement</li><li>• Renaissance papacy</li><li>• church criticism, anticlericalism, demands for reform (gravamina)</li><li>• secular authorities assume responsibility for church matters</li></ul>	<b>Luther's Reformation theology</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Early lectures (1513–15: Psalms, 1515/16: Rom., 1516/17: Gal., 1517/18: Hebr., 1519–21: Psalms) and disputations (1517: Contra scholasticam theologiam, 1518: Heidelberg Disputation)</li><li>• Reformation theology: gradual development 1513–20 – breakthrough around 1518 (?)</li></ul>	<b>1521: Diet of Worms</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Edict of Worms (ban on Reformation)</li></ul> <b>1521–25: Early evangelical movement</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1521/22: Wittenberg</li><li>• 1522/23: Zurich</li><li>• Reformation pamphlets</li><li>• 1522: Luther's NT translation</li><li>• first reforms in church and society: worship, school, poor relief</li></ul>	<b>1531–46: Schmalkaldic League</b>  <b>1530s/40s: spread of the Reformation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• introduction of the Reformation in Anhalt, Pomerania, Mecklenburg, Württemberg, Duchy of Saxony, Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Ulm, Augsburg, and other cities and territories</li><li>• attempts at understanding between the Upper German and Wittenberg Reformation (1536: Wittenberg Concord)</li><li>• failure of the Reformation in the ecclesiastical principalities of Cologne and Osnabrück</li></ul>	<b>1546: Schmalkaldic War</b>  <b>1546/47: Imperial Diet of Augsburg</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Augsburg Interim</li><li>• wave of protest against the imperial religious policy and its supporters among Reformation politicians and theologians</li></ul> <b>1552: War of princes against the emperor</b>  <b>1555: Religious peace of Augsburg</b>	<b>'Second Reformation'</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• transition of Lutheran territories to Calvinism (1563 Electoral Palatinate)</li></ul> <b>From the medieval papal church to the Roman Catholic confessional church</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1545–63: Council of Trent: founding of the Roman Catholic confessional church.</li><li>• Jesuits (Ignatius of Loyola, Peter Canisius)</li><li>• Church reform (Italy, Spain, Germany)</li><li>• counter-Reformation</li></ul> <b>1546–77: Lutheran doctrinal disputes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Adiaphoristic controversy</li><li>• Osiandrian controversy</li><li>• Majoristic controversy</li><li>• Antinomian controversy</li><li>• Synergistic controversy</li><li>• disputes between Philippists and Gnesiolutherans</li><li>• efforts to define doctrine through collections of confessional writings (corpora doctrinae) and to reach agreement among the individual cities and territories</li><li>• 1577: Formula of Concord (agreement with regard to the internal doctrinal disputes of Lutheranism)</li><li>• 1580: Book of Concord</li></ul> <b>Imperial religious policy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• dispute over the interpretation of the Augsburg religious peace</li><li>• 1557: Worms colloquy</li><li>• formation of political parties along the confessional lines</li></ul>
<b>German empire</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• reform of the imperial institutions</li><li>• territorialization</li><li>• gravamina movement</li></ul>	<b>Indulgence controversy and Luther trial</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1517: Luther's "95 Theses" → dissemination of Luther's critique of indulgences</li><li>• 1518: heresy trial against Luther; interrogation by Cajetan.</li><li>• 1519: Leipzig disputation with Eck</li><li>• 1520: Bull of banishment</li><li>• 1521: Bull of excommunication</li></ul> <b>Formation of the evangelical movement</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• humanists welcome Luther</li><li>• Luther's broad impact on the public</li></ul>	<b>1523: Sickingen feud</b>  <b>1524/25: Peasants' War</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 12 Articles ↔ statements of the reformers</li><li>• Weinsberg agreement</li><li>• battle of Frankenhausen</li></ul> <b>1525–35: Beginning reorganization of the church with the support of secular authorities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• connection of the evangelical movement from below with the measures of the secular authorities from above</li><li>• emergence of Protestant churches in territories and cities: visitations, elimination or reform of medieval forms of piety and institutions, reorganization of church financing, enactment of church ordinances, Protestant worship, superintendents, consistory, reform of education and poor relief</li></ul>	<b>1534/35: Anabaptist kingdom of Münster</b>  <b>1530–1546: Imperial religious policy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1532: Nuremberg peace</li><li>• 1536: invitation the Papal council for 1537</li><li>• 1539: Frankfurt peace</li><li>• 1540/41: Religious colloquies in Hagenau, Worms and Regensburg</li><li>• 1545: opening of the Council of Trent (without Protestant participation)</li></ul>		
<b>Humanism</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Renaissance Humanism</li><li>• Biblical Humanism</li></ul>	<b>Luther's four main Reformation writings in 1520</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On good works (spring)</li><li>• To the Christian nobility of the German Nation (summer)</li><li>• De captivitate Babylonica ecclesiae (summer)</li><li>• De libertate christiana (fall)</li></ul>				
<b>Early Capitalism</b>		<b>1526/29: Imperial Diets in Speyr</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1526: first Diet of Speyr (no strict implementation of the Edict of Worms until the Council).</li><li>• 1529: second Diet of Speyr (the Edict of Worms is enforced, but the pro-Reformation imperial estates protest against this decision)</li></ul> <b>1524–1529: First controversy about the Lord's Supper within the Reformation</b>  <b>1529: Marburg colloquy</b>  <b>1530: Augsburg Diet</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Augsburg Confession</li></ul>			
<div>Reformation in Europe<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Switzerland: Zurich, Bern, Basel, 1566 Confessio Helvetica Posterior</li><li>• Geneva</li><li>• Netherlands: 1561 Confessio Belgica</li><li>• France: Confessio Gallicana</li><li>• Denmark (with Norway and Iceland)</li><li>• Sweden (with Finland)</li><li>• Prussia</li><li>• Poland</li><li>• Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia</li><li>• Hungary, Transylvania</li><li>• England: 1509–47 Henry VIII (1534 Act of Supremacy), 1547–53 Edward VI, 1553–58 Mary I, 1558–1603 Elizabeth I (1559: Elizabethan Settlement)</li><li>• Scotland</li></ul></div>					