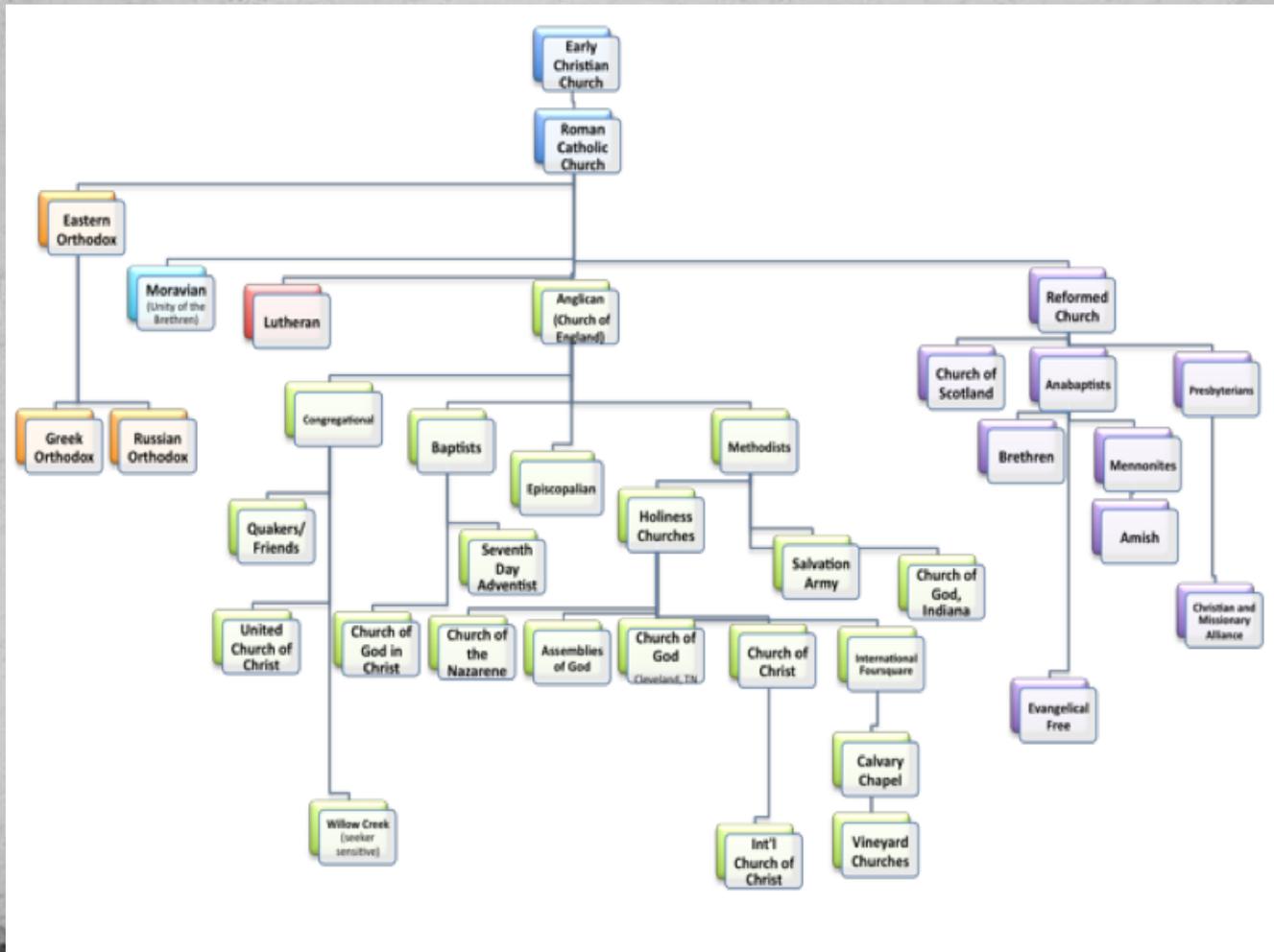
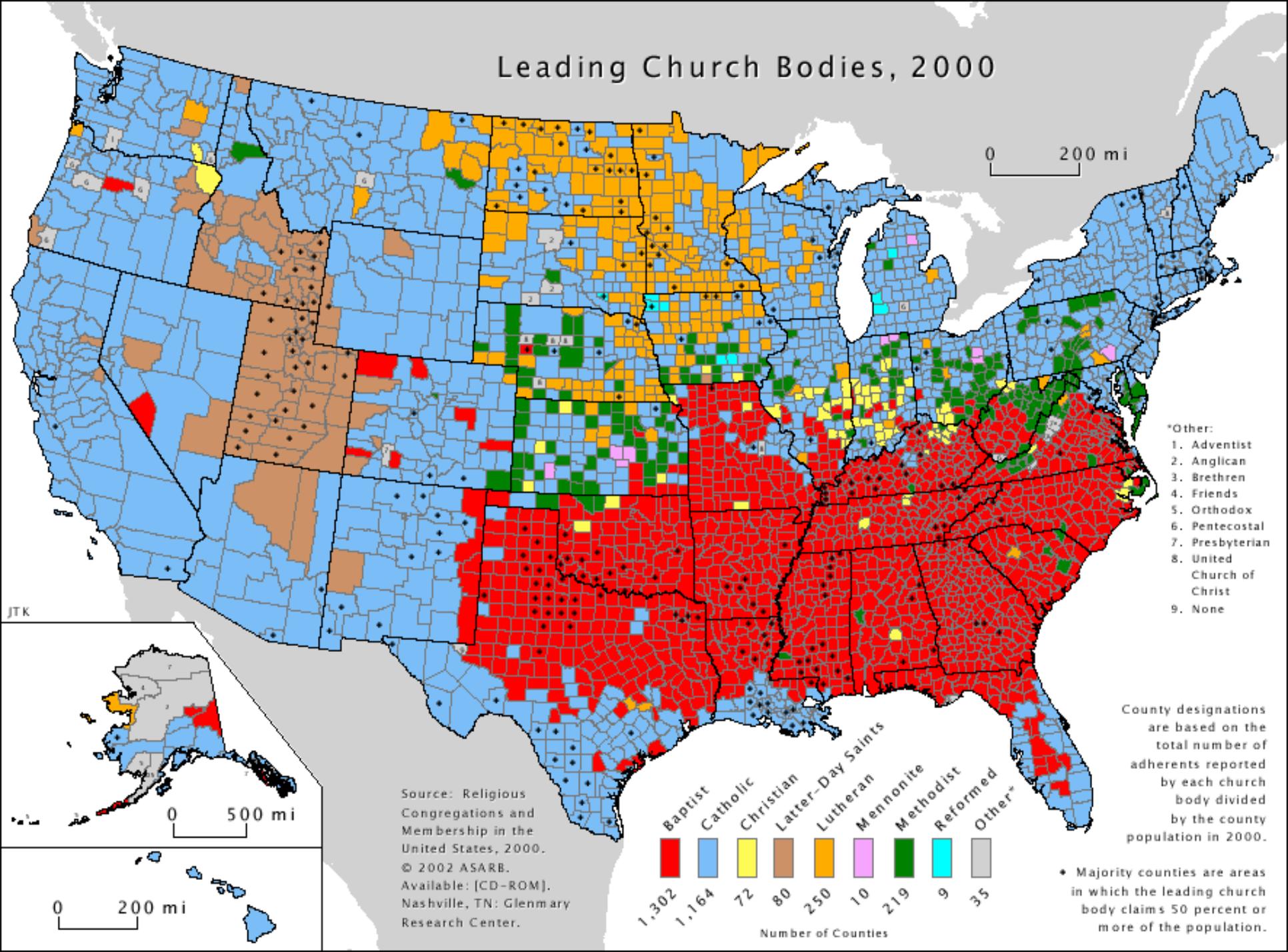


Denominations:

- Weakened the Catholic Church



Leading Church Bodies, 2000



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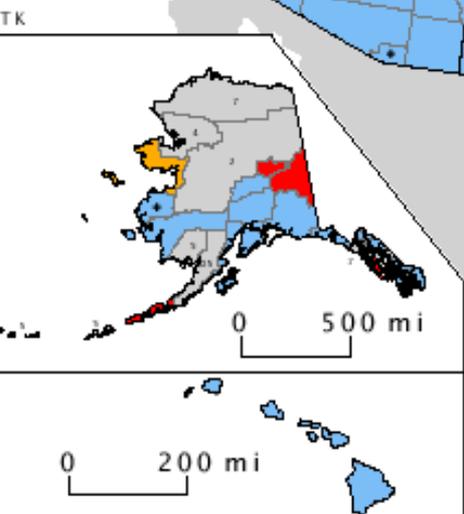
- *Other:
1. Adventist
 2. Anglican
 3. Brethren
 4. Friends
 5. Orthodox
 6. Pentecostal
 7. Presbyterian
 8. United Church of Christ
 9. None

County designations are based on the total number of adherents reported by each church body divided by the county population in 2000.

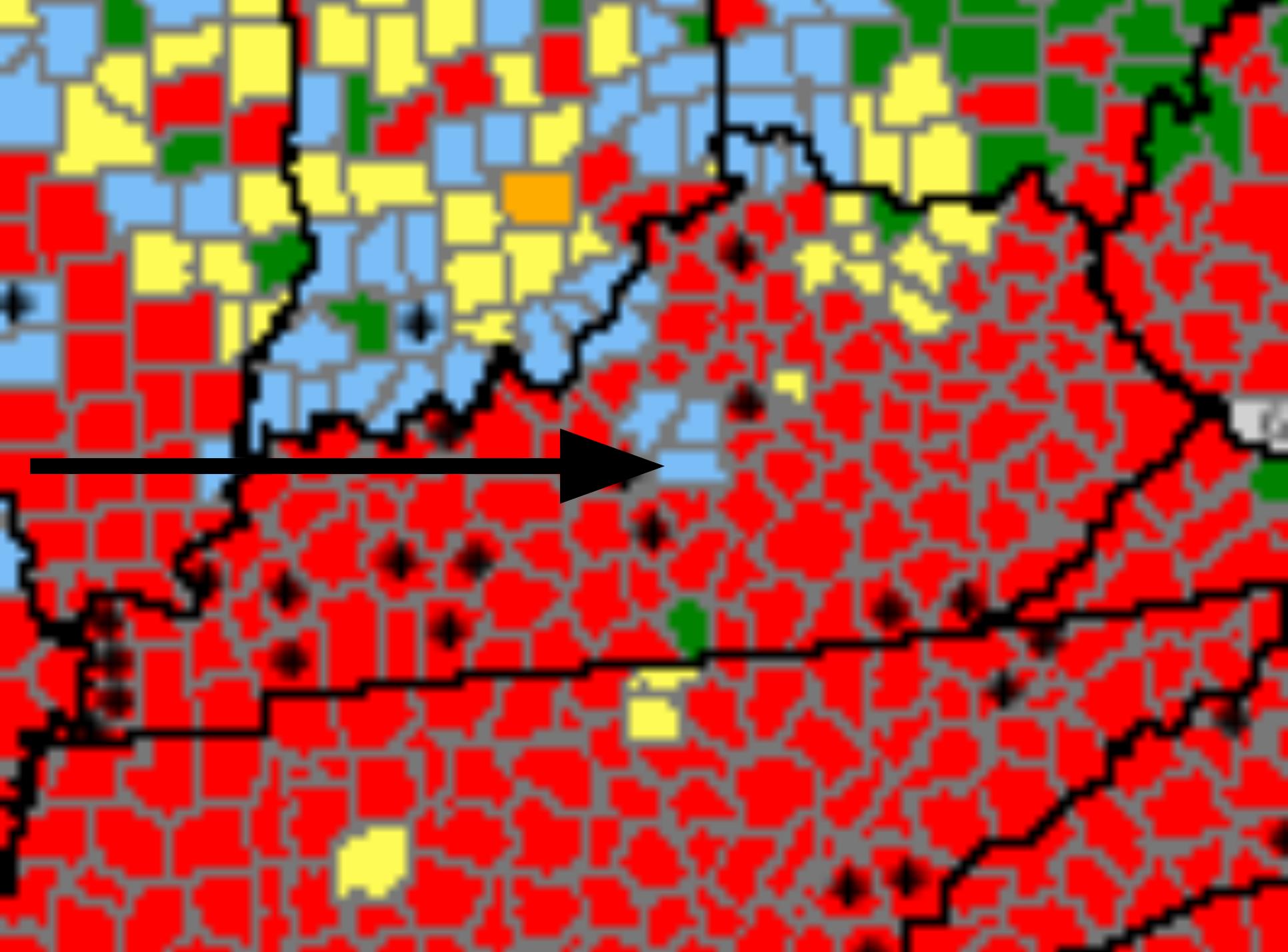
| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|--------|
| Baptist | Catholic | Christian | Latter-Day Saints | Lutheran | Mennonite | Methodist | Reformed | Other* |
| 1,302 | 1,164 | 72 | 80 | 250 | 10 | 219 | 9 | 35 |
| Number of Counties | | | | | | | | |

Source: Religious Congregations and Membership in the United States, 2000. © 2002 ASARB. Available: [CD-ROM]. Nashville, TN: Glenmary Research Center.

* Majority counties are areas in which the leading church body claims 50 percent or more of the population.



JTK



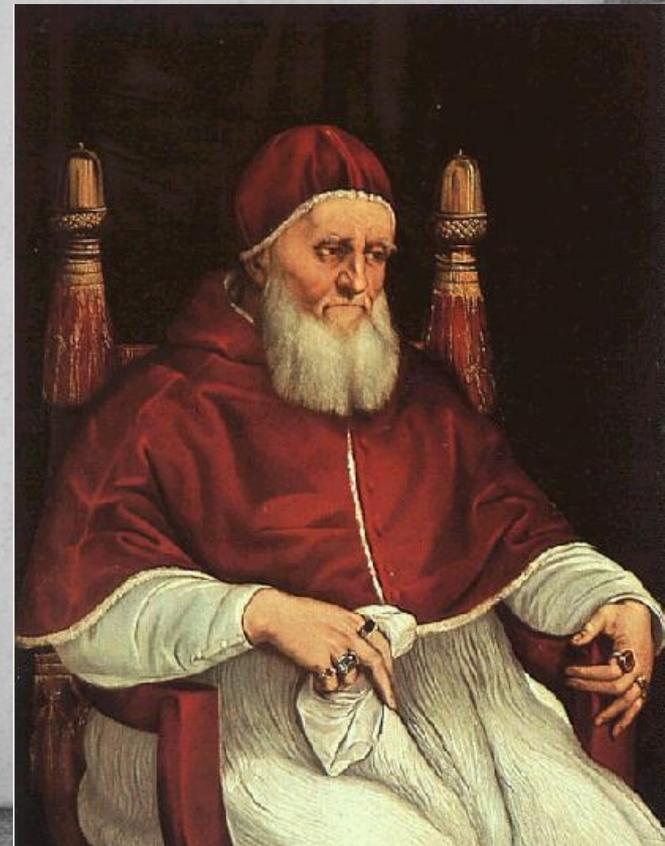
Reasons for Reform:

[The Protestant Reformation](#)

- Corruption in the Catholic Church was one reason for reform
- Between 1450 and 1520, a series of Popes, known as the Renaissance Popes, failed to meet the Church's spiritual needs
- Popes were supposed to be spiritual leaders, but they were more concerned with Italian politics and worldly interests than just spiritual matters

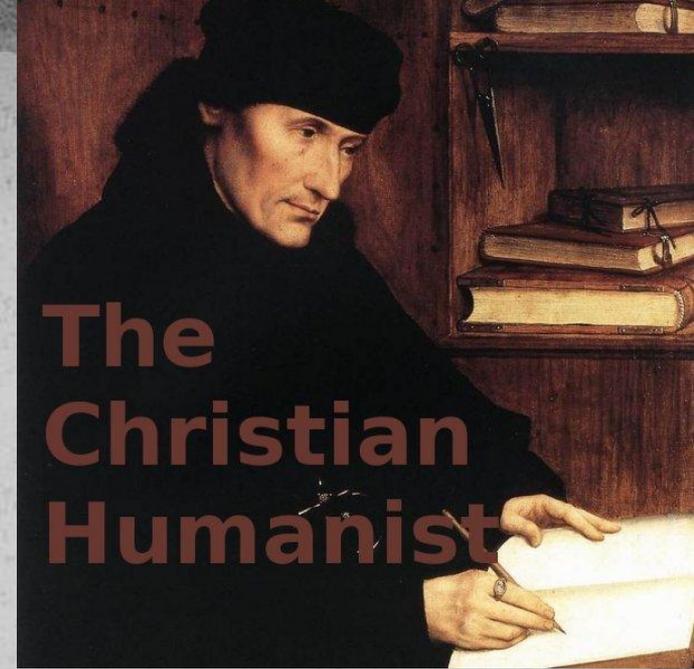
Reasons for Reform Cont.:

- Julius II, the fiery "Warrior Pope," personally led armies against his enemies, this disgusted Christians who viewed the Pope as a spiritual not a military leader
- Many officials were also concerned with money and used their offices to advance their careers and their wealth
- Popes and Church officials were selling indulgences to people promising them salvation



Christian Humanism:

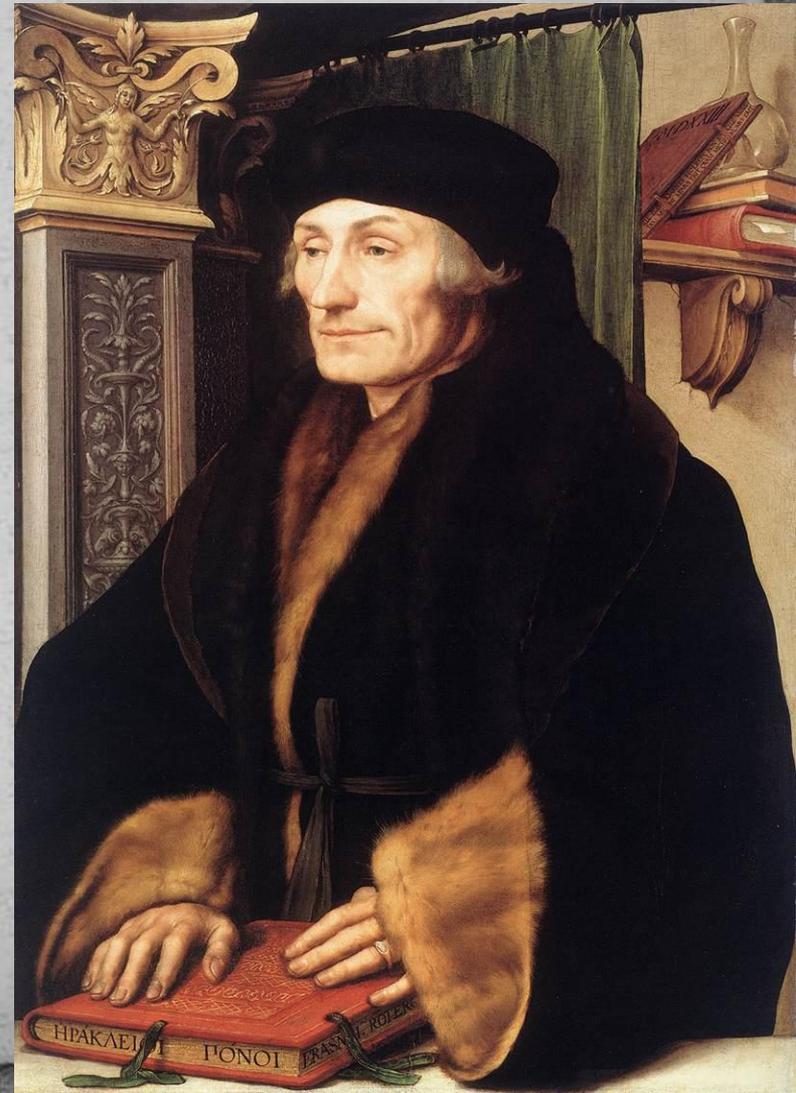
- Northern part of the Italian Renaissance
- Major goal of this movement was to reform the church
- Christian humanists believed in the ability of human beings to reason and improve themselves
- Believed that in order to change society, they must first change the humans who make it up



Desiderius Erasmus:

[The Humanist Movement](#)

- Best known Christian Humanists
- He developed the "philosophy of Christ" which meant to show people how to live good lives
- Erasmus remained committed to reforming the church from within
- In *The Praise of Folly*, written in 1509, Erasmus criticized aspects of his society that he believed were most in need of reform
- Known as the Father of the Protestant Reformation



Thomas More:

- Humanism was introduced to England by the Italians living there
- One of the people Humanism reached was Sir Thomas More
- More's best known Humanists work was the novel, *Utopia*
 - The book was meant for a humanist audience, and it was widely read across Europe
 - Utopia contains both a criticism of English government and society and a vision of a perfect, but society based on reason
- Was executed by Henry VIII, the King of England



John Wycliffe:



- Believed that the church should give up its earthly possessions
- Argued that Jesus was the head of the Church, not the Pope
- He inspired the translation of the Bible to English
- His views proved unpopular with church officials
- He was declared a heretic after his death; his body was exhumed and destroyed

Jan Hus:

- Became a priest and was soon preaching against the immorality and wordiness of the Catholic Church
- He taught that the Bible was the final authority
- He wanted Bishops elected and not appointed by the Pope
- In 1412, Hus was excommunicated by Pope Gregory XII
- He was later arrested, tried for heresy, and burned at the stake



Exit-slip:

- **What is the Protestant Reformation?**
- **What is Christian Humanism?**
- **Who was the “Warrior Pope?”**
- **Why did people want to reform the Catholic Church?**