

Class: IX

Tender Heart High School

-classmate

Date: 9.12.24 Ch: 12 The Modern Age in Europe

Subject: History and civics (B) Reformation [Ms. Rameet]

Good Morning students!

This lesson is of Class IX for the Subject of History and civics Chapter 12. Reformation given on Page number 107 of your textbook titled Total History and civics and is being submitted to you on 9.12.24

All students may kindly open page number 107 of their textbook. If you are ready then let's start the chapter. children please pay attention.

Reformation :-

Reformation was a religious movement which started in the sixteenth century against the traditional beliefs and practices of the church. It roughly spread from 1517 to 1648. It was started by the Christians against the various drawbacks of the church and the objectionable practices of the clergymen.

children the dictionary meaning of the word 'clergymen' is a male priest, minister or religious leader especially a Christian one.

Reformation was against the domination of Pope on the church and the society. The leading figures of this movement were Martin Luther and John Calvin. Reformation movement divided the church into two parts; the Roman Catholics and the Protestants

Roman Catholics:- were those Christians who remain loyal to the Pope ^{at Rome} and fully followed his teachings

Protestants:- were those Christians who broke away from the church at Rome and raised a strong voice against Pope and his traditional teachings.

Page-1

Class: IX

classmate

Date _____

Page _____

Date: 9.12.24

Ch: 12 The Modern Age in Europe

Subject: History and civics (B) Reformation [Ms. Rameet]

The Reformation movement spread in many countries like England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Scotland. Reformation movement started during the Middle Ages because, the Roman Catholic church dominated politics, controlled kings and became very rich. The Pope was the head of the church.

The church had its own sources of income from lands and it also collected taxes from the people. The accumulation of wealth and power led to the corruption of the church due to which Reformation movement started.

Causes of The Reformation:-

A number of causes led to the Reformation.

1. Dissatisfaction with The Practices of Catholic Church:-

During the early Middle Ages, the Pope and the churchmen led a pure and simple life. They earned people's respect. But as time passed, some degree of negligence and corruption occurred. Some priests and officers of the church got high positions in the church by paying huge money. They made money by charging high fee for the religious services. But slowly people became dissatisfied with some of the church practices. These practices of the church were the following:-

(i) Economic factors:-

In the middle ages the church collected taxes from the people like 'Peter's Pence' and 'Tithe'. 'Tithe' was one-tenth ^{of the} income of a person given to the church. Pope Leo X wanted to build St. Peter's church. In order to collect the money to build the church he issued pardon

Page-2

Class: IX

Date: 9.12.24

Ch: 12 The Modern Age in Europe

Subject: History and civics (B) Reformation [Ms. Rameet]

classmate

Date

Page

Certificates called 'Indulgences'. Indulgences were letters of pardon or forgiveness for any mistake done. The church preached that anyone who bought a letter of Indulgence would be forgiven and would not have to do penance for their sins. According to it the rich could easily buy their way into heaven while the poor could not.

Finally the Church offices were openly sold to the highest bidder and many a times unsuitable men were appointed as priests. The priests could buy offices and this was called Simony.

Before we go any further children its Question time. Please write the answers in your note-book.

Q1. Who was the supreme head of the Church?

Q2. Define the term 'Reformation'.

Q3. Why was the sale of Indulgences an unethical practice?

Children you can pause the audio for three minutes to write the answers.

children I hope you have finished writing the answers lets continue.

(2) Corruption in the Church:-

The Pope and the churchmen often lived more like kings than spiritual leaders. Popes had political as well as spiritual powers. They controlled armies, made political alliances and sometimes even declared wars. The practice of nepotism was also very common.

children the dictionary meaning of 'Nepotism' is

Page - 3

Class: IX

classmate

Date _____

Page _____

Date: 9.12.24 Ch: 12 The Modern Age in Europe

Subject: History and civics (B) Reformation

[Ms. Rameet]

the practice of favouring relatives or friends by those who are in power, especially by giving them jobs.

Such practices increased corruption within the Roman Catholic Church. The church charged fees for everything from birth to death.

(3) Ruler's Resentment:-

children the dictionary meaning of the word Resentment is a feeling of strong displeasure or ill will at something regarded as a wrong insult or injury.

The rulers resented or raised a strong voice against the interference of the church in the affairs of their states. The church also did not pay any tax to the king. The Pope collected a lot of money in the form of contributions from the people. All these rulers were willing to provide support to any movement which was against the authority of the Pope.

The French King Philip IV had forced Pope Clement V to leave Rome and stay in France when Pope started interfering in the political affairs of the king.

Henry VIII the king of England considered the presence of a powerful church as a check on his authority. In 1536 he passed an Act and closed many monasteries. By destroying the monasteries Henry could acquire all its wealth and property and he even reduced the influence of Pope.

(4) Movements against the Church:

Page - 4

Class: IX

classmate

Date _____

Page _____

Date: 9.12.24 Ch: 12 The Modern Age in Europe

Subject: History and Civics (B) Reformation [Ms. Rameet]

Many movements against the Church began in Europe in the middle ages. These movements raised a voice against the wrongdoings of the Church. John Wycliffe, an English priest and professor criticised the practices of Church. He laid emphasis on the Bible as the only guide for salvation. Due to which the Church forced him to leave the Oxford University where he was teaching. This created a lot of dissatisfaction among the people.

(5) Immediate Cause:-

Long before the open war with Rome, there had been some cases of protest against the power of the Pope. These minor revolts were crushed with a heavy hand. So the early reformers failed in their objective. This challenge was accepted by a German priest, Martin Luther. He raised a strong voice and started a movement against the Church and the authority of the Pope. This was the immediate cause of the Reformation.

Counter Reformation:-

In order to restore the reputation of the Catholic Church some pious and dedicated Christians, including some Popes, adopted certain reforms in the Church. This came to be known as the Counter-Reformation, and it started in most of the countries of Europe. Its main aim was to end all the corruption and abuses within the Roman Catholic Church.

With this explanation I end this interactive
Page-5

Class: IX

classmate

Date _____

Page _____

Date: 9.12.24 Ch: 12 The Modern Age in Europe

Subject: History and Civics (B) Reformation [Ms. Rameet]

Session. I hope you all have understood the chapter.

Please do the following Questions in your note-book.

Q4. What was known as a letter of Indulgence?

Q5. Define : (a) Protestant Movement?
(b) Counter Reformation?

Q6. Mention any three church practices that caused dissatisfaction among the people.

X — X — X

Last Page