<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protestant Reformation Leaders</th>
<th>Martin Luther</th>
<th>Ulrich Zwingli</th>
<th>John Calvin</th>
<th>King Henry VIII</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Born – Died</strong></td>
<td>1483-1546</td>
<td>1484-1531</td>
<td>1509-1564</td>
<td>1491-1547</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Key Facts about their life** | • German priest & professor  
• Began the Reformation after posting *Ninety-Five Theses* on Oct. 31, 1517  
• Refused to retract his statements & is condemned by the Diet of Worms in 1521; later excommunicated & declared a heretic  
• Opposed the Peasants’ War  
• Influenced other reformers | • Swiss priest  
• Educated as a humanist  
• Influenced by Erasmus  
• Led the Swiss Reformation  
• Killed in a battle against Catholics during the Swiss Civil War | • Prominent French theologian  
• Educated as a humanist  
• Settled in Geneva in 1536  
• Established theocratic rule in Geneva through the Consistory | • King of England  
• 2nd Tudor to rule  
• Had 6 wives  
• Wanted/needed a male heir to secure his dynasty  
• 1521 – was declared "defender of the faith" by the Catholic Church when he defended it against Luther  
• 1533 – excommunicated by Pope Clement VII |
| **Reforms Sought**             | • Only 2 sacraments needed: Baptism & Eucharist (only ones mentioned in the Bible)  
• Reform of Catholic Church practices & beliefs  
• Ending the sale of indulgences  
• Creating a community of believers | • Salvation by faith alone  
• The Bible as the basis of religious practice  
• Wanted to break from the Catholic Church | • Reforms needed to transform society (God’s will)  
• No gambling, drinking, dancing, swearing or going to the theater  
• Only 2 sacraments needed: Baptism & Eucharist  
• Program of reform through the Consistory, an ecclesiastical court of elders & pastors in Geneva | • Annulment for his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, daughter of Ferdinand & Isabella, who didn’t produce a male heir  
• To end the pope’s authority when he refused to grant the sought annulment |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries where the religion/ideas spread to</th>
<th>Germany, Scandinavia</th>
<th>Switzerland</th>
<th>The Netherlands, Scotland, France, American Colonies, England</th>
<th>England, American Colonies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **What they said/disagreed with the Catholic Church about** | • Disagreed with the need for 7 sacraments  
• Faith = key to salvation (not faith and good works)  
• Attacked the sale of indulgences as illegitimate  
• Denied papal authority  
• Return to Scripture  
• Prayers were written & said in German, not Latin | • Rejected priestly celibacy  
• No religious images in churches & banned church music  
• Didn’t agree with the idea of Purgatory  
• Didn’t believe in any sacraments  
• Opposed transubstantiation | • God directs everything  
• Predestination  
• Faith was a gift from God  
• World is full of opportunities for sin  
• No masses & no statues  
• Need communities ruled by religious laws, based on the Bible  
• Correct behavior revealed who was destined to go to heaven | • Agreed with celibacy & transubstantiation  
• Believed in Luther’s idea of “justification by faith”  
• Only allowed 3 sacraments  
• Ended papal authority  
• *Book of Common Prayer* included English translations of prayers for all believers |
| **Opposed by** | Catholics, Zwingli | Catholics, Luther, Anabaptists | Catholics, Anglicans (later on) | Catholics, Puritans, Presbyterians |
| **Influence/Impact Then & Today** | • Started the Reformation  
• Translated the Bible into German  
• Use of vernacular in church writings & services  
• Converted peasants  
• Hymns inspired the development of congregational singing | • Established a theocracy in Zurich  
• Civil wars occurred in Switzerland over religion  
• Was overshadowed by Luther & Calvin  
• Theocracy in Zurich ended after his death  
• Clergy can marry (impacts Protestants)  
• Swiss Reformed Church follows some of his ideas | • Belief in predestination  
• Development of the Presbyterian Church (still prominent today)  
• Replaced Lutheranism as the dominant Protestant faith  
• Influenced Puritans & the original colonists | • Monarch became & remains the head of the Church of England  
• Over time, the Anglican Church becomes more Protestant  
• Protestant faith most similar to Catholicism today |