This authoritative volume presents the history of Christianity from the eve of the Protestant Reformation to the height of Catholic Reform. In addition to in-depth coverage of the politics and theology of various reform movements in the sixteenth century, this book discusses at length the impact of the permanent schism on Latin Christendom, the Catholic responses to it, and the influence on the development of the Orthodox churches. This comprehensive and comparative overview covers the history of society, politics, theology, liturgy, religious orders, and art in the lands of Latin Christianity. In thirty chapters written by an international team of contributors the volume expands the boundaries of inquiry to the relationship between Christianity and non-Christian religions – Judaism, Hinduism, and Buddhism – both in Europe and in the non-European world.

The Cambridge History of Christianity offers a comprehensive chronological account of the development of Christianity in all its aspects—theological, intellectual, social, political, regional, global—from its beginnings to the present day. Each volume makes a substantial contribution in its own right to the scholarship of its period and the complete History constitutes a major work of academic reference. Far from being merely a history of Western European Christianity and its offshoots, the History aims to provide a global perspective. Eastern and Coptic Christianity are given full consideration from the early period onwards, and later, African, Far Eastern, New World, South Asian and other non-European developments in Christianity receive proper coverage. The volumes cover popular piety and non-formal expressions of Christian faith and treat the sociology of Christian formation, worship and devotion in a broad cultural context. The question of relations between Christianity and other major faiths is also kept in sight throughout. The History will provide an invaluable resource for scholars and students alike.

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VOLUME 6
Reform and Expansion 1500–1660

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R. PO-CHIA HSIA
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Editor's preface

In designing the shape of this volume, which covers the crucial period of the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic response, I have attempted to achieve three goals. The first objective is to provide an authoritative and balanced exposition of the events and issues that represent the classic commonplaces of the history of the Reformation and confessional conflicts. A second aim is to present scholarship that focuses on themes that transcend the Protestant–Catholic divide, themes of social and cultural history that have animated a generation of recent historical scholarship. The third goal situates the history of Christianity in the larger world context; to this end I have solicited contributions that illuminate the relationship between Christian Europe and the non-Christian world, between Christian missions and Judaism, Native American religions, Islam, Hinduism, and Buddhism.

The thirty essays grouped in six sections correspond to these three objectives. Twelve contributions in Parts I and cover the loci communes of Reformation research: the leading Protestant reformers, the interplay between politics and evangelical movement, and the Anabaptist and radical reforms. Part III is devoted to the Catholic response that included both an impulse for renewal that predated the Protestant challenge as well as specific Counter-Reformation developments. Moving from the core of confessional conflicts, the six essays of Part IV analyse first the problems of toleration, church discipline, martyrdom, Inquisition, religious colloquies and then moves beyond the frontiers of Latin Christendom to study the impact of confessional confrontations on the Eastern Orthodox churches. Topics central to the social and cultural history of religion in recent decades of scholarship comprise Part V, which attends to the relationship between religious change and the history of art, liturgy, music, science, and demonology, offering as well sociological and gender approaches to the study of the clergies and women. A final Part broadens the vision to the non-Christian world. In addition to examining the new relationship between the Christian churches and Judaism within Europe, the five contributions of
Editor’s preface

Part VI describe the frontiers of religious contact between Christian and Muslim Europe, between 'spiritual conquest' and native American religions, and between Christian missionaries and the major religions of India and China.

As a world religion, Christianity and its history are well represented in international scholarship. The thirty contributors of this volume consist of scholars of American, Belgian, British, Canadian, Chinese, Croatian, Dutch, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, and Russian backgrounds working in a dozen countries. Bringing to bear their different training and approaches, the essays illustrate the great diversity of sources and problems that pertain to this field of study.
### Chronology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1492</td>
<td>Spanish Reconquista completed under Ferdinand and Isabella, with surrender of Granada to Christian forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1503</td>
<td>Death of Pope Alexander VI</td>
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<tr>
<td>1508</td>
<td>Maximilian I elected Holy Roman Emperor</td>
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<tr>
<td>1510</td>
<td>Luther’s journey to Rome</td>
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<tr>
<td>1513</td>
<td>Death of Pope Julius II</td>
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<tr>
<td>1517</td>
<td>Publication of Martin Luther’s Ninety-five Theses in Wittenberg</td>
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<tr>
<td>1519</td>
<td>Death of Emperor Maximilian I; Charles V elected Holy Roman Emperor</td>
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<tr>
<td>1519</td>
<td>Debate between Martin Luther and Roman Church theologian Johannes Eck at Leipzig</td>
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<tr>
<td>1520</td>
<td>Swedish nobility rebel against Danish rule, led by Gustav Vasa</td>
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<tr>
<td>1520</td>
<td>Publication of Luther’s To the Christian Nobility of the German Nation, The Babylonian Captivity of the Church, and On the Freedom of a Christian</td>
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<tr>
<td>1520–1521</td>
<td>Luther excommunicated by papal bulls Exsurge Domine and Decet</td>
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<tr>
<td>1521</td>
<td>Imperial Diet at Worms; Luther anathematized and his teachings condemned by Edict of Worms</td>
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<tr>
<td>1521</td>
<td>Death of Pope Leo X</td>
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<tr>
<td>1523</td>
<td>Gustav Vasa crowned King Gustavus I of Sweden and territory of Finland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1523</td>
<td>Frederick I crowned King of Denmark and territory of Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1523</td>
<td>Death of Pope Adrian VI</td>
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<tr>
<td>1523</td>
<td>Religious reform begins in Imperial City of Strasbourg, led by Martin Bucer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1524</td>
<td>First of a series of peasant rebellions begins in southern Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>1524</td>
<td>First members of Theatines (Order of Clerks Regular Theate) receive papal authorization</td>
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<tr>
<td>1524</td>
<td>Treaty of Malmö officially dissolves 1397 Union of Kalmar, ending political unity of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1525–1526</td>
<td>Suppression of German peasants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1526</td>
<td>First printings of William Tyndale’s English translation of the New Testament burnt in London</td>
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<tr>
<td>1526</td>
<td>League of Gotha founded among Protestant Saxon and Hessian princes</td>
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<tr>
<td>1527</td>
<td>Sack of Rome by Imperial forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1527</td>
<td>King Friedrich I of Denmark grants Danish Lutherans religious freedom in Denmark at Diet of Odensee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chronology

- Diet of Västernäs approves reforms of Swedish Church
- Marburg Colloquy attempts unsuccessfully to unify Swiss and German Reformation
- Evangelical princes issue official ‘Protestation’ against imperial anti-Lutheran policies at Diet of Speyer
- Evangelical revolution in Lübeck expels city council and elects Jürgen Wullenwever as burgomaster
- Imperial army defeats Turkish army at Vienna
- Anabaptist prophet Johannes Hubmaier burned for heresy in Vienna
- Diet of Augsburg attempts to reconcile Lutheran princes and cities to Emperor Charles V; Lutheran delegates issue Augsburg Confession defining Protestant faith
- Civil war between Protestant and Catholic cantons in Switzerland
- Formation of the Schmalkaldic League provides for a defensive alliance among Lutheran imperial cities and princes in event of imperial attack
- Publication of Luther’s Warning to the German People
- Emperor-elect Charles V crowned; last officially crowned Holy Roman Emperor
- Death of Ulrich Zwingli at battle of Kappel; Swiss civil war ends in Catholic victory; 50,000 die in Lisbon earthquake
- Papal approval of Barnabite Order (Clerks Regular of Saint Paul)
- Act of Supremacy institutes Henry VIII as official head of the Church of England
- Anabaptist Kingdom of Münster established, city besieged by erstwhile prince-bishop Franz von Waldeck
- Death of Pope Clement VII
- Münster falls to Lutheran-Catholic army
- Execution of Thomas More
- Beginning of John Calvin’s ministry in Geneva
- Papal approval of Constitution of Capuchin Order
- Attempt to unify German and Swiss reform traditions at Wittenberg Concord
- Death of Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam
- Execution of William Tyndale
- Danish Church Ordinance establishes Lutheranism as official confession of Danish Church
- Catholic princes form Catholic League of Nuremburg in response to Protestant Schmalkaldic League
- Charles V agrees to fifteen-month truce with princes of the Schmalkaldic League by accepting Frankfurt Interim
- Papal recognition of the Society of Jesus
- Papal recognition of Order of the Somascans (Clerks Regular of Somascha)
- First auto-da-fé accompanying sentencing of heretics held in Portugal
Chronology

1540–1
- Religious Colloquies at Worms and Regensburg fail to reconcile confessional difference between Protestant and Catholic theologians in Empire
- Failure to effect religious reconciliation among estates of Empire at Diet of Regensburg; Charles V forced to admit Protestants to Imperial Chamber Court

1541
- Town council of Geneva accepts Calvin’s Ecclesiastical Ordinances, instituting the Consistory for enforcing moral discipline in the city

1542
- Inquisition reconstituted by Paul III

1544
- Papal recognition of the Ursuline Order

1545
- General Church Council opens in Trent
- Death of Luther

1546–7
- Schmalkaldic War

1547
- Charles V defeats Lutheran princes at Battle of Mühlberg
- General Church Council transferred to Bologna

1547–8
- Charles V imposes Interim on Protestant Estates at Imperial Diet at Augsburg

1548
- First period of Church Council concludes

1549
- Death of Pope Paul III

1551
- Death of Strasbourg reformer Martin Bucer
- Founding of Jesuit Collegium Romanum in Rome

1551–2
- Church Council reconvenes at Trent for second period

1552
- Death of Francis Xavier in Macao
- Collegium Germanicum founded in Rome by papal bull

1555
- Religious Peace of Augsburg officially recognizes Lutheranism as an official confession in the Holy Roman Empire
- Death of Pope Julius III

1556
- Death of Ignatius Loyola

1558
- Death of Emperor Charles V; Ferdinand I elected Holy Roman Emperor
- Death of Mary I of England ends attempts to restore Catholicism in England

1559
- First Jesuit mission in Japan

1560
- Protestant Confession of Faith establishes Presbyterianism as official confession of Scotland

1560
- Death of Gustav I of Sweden
- Death of German reformer Philip Melanchthon, author of Confession of Augsburg

1562–3
- Third and final period of General Church Council at Trent

1564
- Tridentine decrees proclaimed in Spanish lands under rule of Philip II

1564
- Death of Emperor Ferdinand I; Maximilian II becomes Holy Roman Emperor

1565
- Archbishop Carlo Borromeo begins reforms in Milan
- Permanent Spanish settlement instituted in the Philippines
- Death of Pope Pius IV

1570
- Inquisition established in Mexico and Peru
Chronology

1571
- Congregation of the Index created to oversee production of books
- Protestant Church Ordinance officially establishes Lutheran state church of Sweden
1572
- Massacre of French Calvinists on day of the feast of St Bartholomew
- Death of Pope Pius V
- Papal approval of community of Hospitallers
- Founding of first English presbytery, indicating growing influence of Presbyterians in England
1575
- Papal recognition of the Congregation of the Oratory, founded by Filippo Neri
1576
- Death of Emperor Maximilian II; accession of Emperor Rudolf II
1577
- Beginning of a wave of executions of Catholic missionaries in Elizabethan England
1578
- Oblates of Saint Ambrose founded by Carlo Borromeo
1579
- Formation of Protestant United Provinces
1580
- Jesuits establish mission in China
- Lutheran negotiations concerning doctrine culminate in Book of Concord, providing a standardized account of Lutheran doctrine
1581
- First anti-Catholic legislation enacted in the United Provinces
1584
- Japanese Catholic emissary to Europe
1585
- Death of Pope Gregory XIII
1588
- Restructuring of papal government creates congregations of cardinals for secular and spiritual affairs
- Papal approval of Clerks Regular Minor (Caraccioli), founded by Francesco Caracciolo
1590
- Death of Pope Sixtus V
1591
- Papal approval of Camillians (Order of Clerks Regular, Servants of the Sick)
1562–98
- French Wars of Religion
- Papal recognition of Order of Discalced Carmelites
1595
- Death of Filippo Neri
- Papal approval of Order of Clerks Regular of the Mother of God (Matritani)
- Papal approval of French Doctrinaires
1598
- Edict of Nantes establishes toleration for French Protestants
1605
- Death of Pope Clement VIII
1610
- Carlo Borromeo canonized
1611
- Founding of community of French Oratorians
1612
- Death of Emperor Rudolf II; Matthias becomes Holy Roman Emperor
1614
- Japanese government begins efforts to suppress Christianity
1615
- Clerical estate of France officially recognizes Tridentine decrees
1617
- Papal recognition of Poor Clerks Regular of the Pious Schools
1619
- Capuchins (Order of Friars Minor Cap) become a fully independent order
- Death of Emperor Matthias, accession of Ferdinand II
1621
- Death of Pope Paul V
Chronology

1622  • Ignatius Loyola, Francis Xavier, Teresa of Avila, and Filippo Neri canonized as new saints of Catholic renewal
1624–9  • Repression of Protestants in Habsburg-conquered Bohemia
1626  • Consecration of the new Basilica of St Peter in Rome
1628  • Charles I of England issues Royal Declaration, requiring church ordinances to be submitted to crown approval
1632  • Papal recognition of French congregation of Vincentians (Congregation of the Mission)
1637  • Death of Emperor Ferdinand II; election of Ferdinand III
1640  • Charles I calls Long Parliament
1641  • Anti-English and anti-Protestant uprising in Ireland suppressed by Oliver Cromwell
1642  • Beginning of Civil War in England
1643  • Publication of first volumes of the Acta sanctorum, a Jesuit-led effort to standardize and record lives of Catholic saints
1644  • Death of Pope Urban VIII
1648  • Peace of Westphalia ends Thirty Years’ War; updates Peace of Augsburg’s provisions for confessional coexistence in the Empire
1649  • Execution of Charles I of England
1653  • Papal condemnation of Cornelius Jansen’s Augustinus
1655  • Oliver Cromwell installed as Lord Protector of England
1659  • Death of Pope Innocent X
1660  • Leopold I becomes Holy Roman Emperor
1661  • Death of Oliver Cromwell, succeeded as Lord Protector by son Richard
1664  • Charles II enters London; end of English Protectorate
1665  • Papal approval of French Congregation of Jesus and Mary
1685  • Revocation of the Edict of Nantes