

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Morality and the Reformation



The Reformation was a pivotal moment in history, significantly impacting the _____ of society and the creation of art. It began in the early 16th century, when _____ Luther challenged the Catholic Church's practices, leading to widespread _____ reform. This period saw a shift towards personal _____ and interpretation of the scriptures, influencing artists to incorporate moral and ethical themes into their work.

Artists like _____ Dürer and Lucas Cranach the Elder began to create pieces that reflected the new emphasis on _____ and personal piety. Their artworks often included _____ elements that emphasized the importance of a direct relationship with God, bypassing the traditional church hierarchy.

The Reformation also encouraged the use of art to educate and spread _____ messages to a broader audience. This was partly because Luther advocated for the translation of the Bible into _____ languages, making it accessible to the common people. Consequently, art became a tool for disseminating Protestant _____ and teachings.

In this era, the portrayal of _____ stories and characters in art underwent significant changes. Artists were encouraged to depict scenes and figures in a way that was more relatable to the everyday lives of people, thereby promoting a deeper _____ of religious teachings.

Moreover, the Reformation led to the questioning of the Church's _____ and its role in society. This critical stance was often subtly expressed in art, through works that highlighted the themes of _____, righteousness, and the critique of clerical excess.

Overall, the Reformation's impact on morality and art was profound, leading to a new era of artistic _____ that emphasized personal faith, ethical living, and the accessibility of religious teachings through art.

understanding

biblical

morality

authority

justice

vernacular

expression

religious

symbolic

Martin

faith

values

individualism

religious

Albrecht