

Introduction to Church History

The Reformation AD 1517-1648

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- 1. Prelude to Reformation**
- 2. Luther**
- 3. Zwingli & Calvin**
- 4. Anabaptists**
- 5. Other Reformers**
- 6. English Reformation/Puritanism**
- 7. The Counter Reformation**

Martin Luther 1483-1546

1507 – became a priest, 1508 went to teach at Wittenberg

1510 – went to Rome – saw corruption and unscrupulousness

Went back and studied scriptures especially Romans - Discovers justification by grace through faith

- Johann Tetzel came selling indulgences – Luther was incensed

1517 – Luther posts 95 theses for debate on University chapel door (common practice)

1518 – Diet of Augsburg before German princes – refuses to recant

- Gains support of some princes especially Frederick

1520 – Papal Bull prohibiting Luther from preaching... Martin burns it

1521 – Diet of Worms before Charles V... refuses to recant

1521 – 1522 hiding out in Wartsburg castle

- Ambush waiting for Martin after Worms
- Prince Frederick organized a rescue
- “The Babylonian Captivity of the Church”
- Translates the Bible into German

1522 – Returns to Wittenburg to restore order (Andreas Karlstadt)

1525 – Peasant's war – “Against the Murderous Thieving Mobs of Peasants”

Marries Katarina Bora

1546 – 1552 Protestant/Catholic war – Peace of Augsburg

Phillip Melanchthon continued Luther's work

Zwingli & Calvin

Ulrich Zwingli: 1484-1531

Priest – preached against monasticism, celibacy, indulgences
Stressed scripture, faith and centrality of Christ
Infant Baptism takes place of circumcision
Church joined with local government
Communion a memorial

John Calvin (Jehan Cauvin) 1509-1564

French Born – Trained in law
Differed with Catholics so left France for Germany to study and write
Wrote Institutes of the Christian Religion – Protestant Systematic Theology
Stopped in Geneva and asked to stay and organize reformation movements
Developed organized plan for an ideal Christian society (brutal)
Calvinism
Adherents were called “reformed”

Arminianism – **Jacob Arminius 1560 - 1609**

TULIP

Calvinism

- 1. Total Depravity**
- 2. Unconditional Election**
- 3. Limited Atonement**
- 4. Irresistible Grace**
- 5. Perseverance of the Saints**

Anabaptists

Conrad Grebel and Felix Manz

- Resisted Zwingli's forced infant baptism

- Persecuted and chased from Switzerland

- Went to Holland to be persecuted by Lutherans, Calvinists and Catholics

- Fought back and were slaughtered

Menno Simons – Dutch priest disillusioned with church

- Intrigued by Anabaptists

- Brother peter killed in battle

- Joined Anabaptists and became influential leader stressing pacifism

- Mennonites --- Jakob Ammann (Amish) came 100 years later

English Reformation/Puritanism

Henry VIII, Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymore

- Succession to the throne was the issue
- No real change only English brand of Catholicism King instead of Pope
- Used Tyndale's Bible for England (Geneva Bible)

Edward, Mary and Elizabeth and Thomas Cranmer

Puritans and Pilgrims

- Move to America

Other Reformers

Knox – Scotland - Adopted Calvinist theology but with Presbyterian gvt

William Tyndale – Translator

- On the run from Henry VIII - Captured, hung and burned

Lollards (followers of Wycliffe)

Hussites – Reformers chased out of Bohemia (Czech republic)

The Huguenots reformed French brutally persecuted

- Eventually fled France for elsewhere in Europe

The Counter Reformation – A move to the spiritual

Ignatius Loyola, The Jesuits, Francis Xavier – Missions

Thomas More – Loyal to Pope ... executed

Paul III – Willing to accept change

- Councils of Trent - Admitted abuses
- Ended Simony and Indulgences
- Affirmed other catholic strongholds
 - Sacraments
 - Scripture = tradition
 - Vulgate on auth. Translation

30 Year War 1618-1648

Peace of Augsburg began to breakdown

Began in Bohemia and spread all the way to Denmark

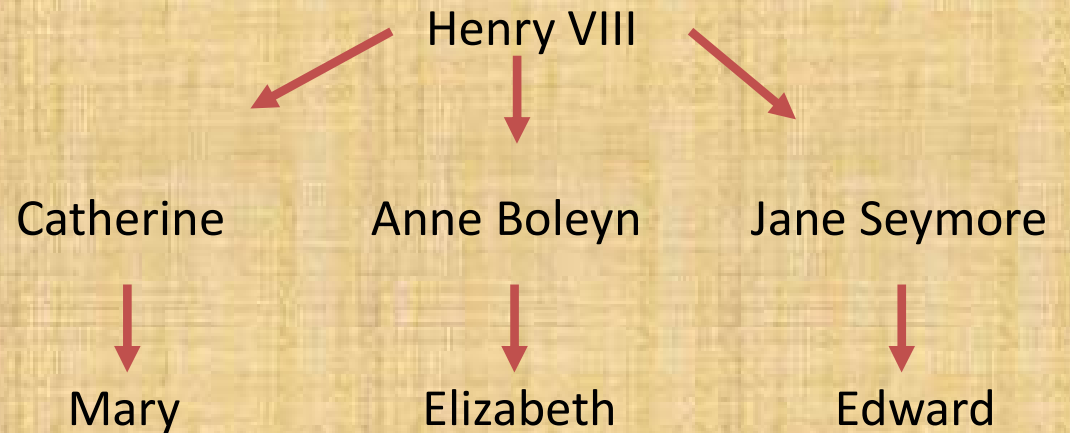
Became more about land and politics than religion

The peace of Westphalia

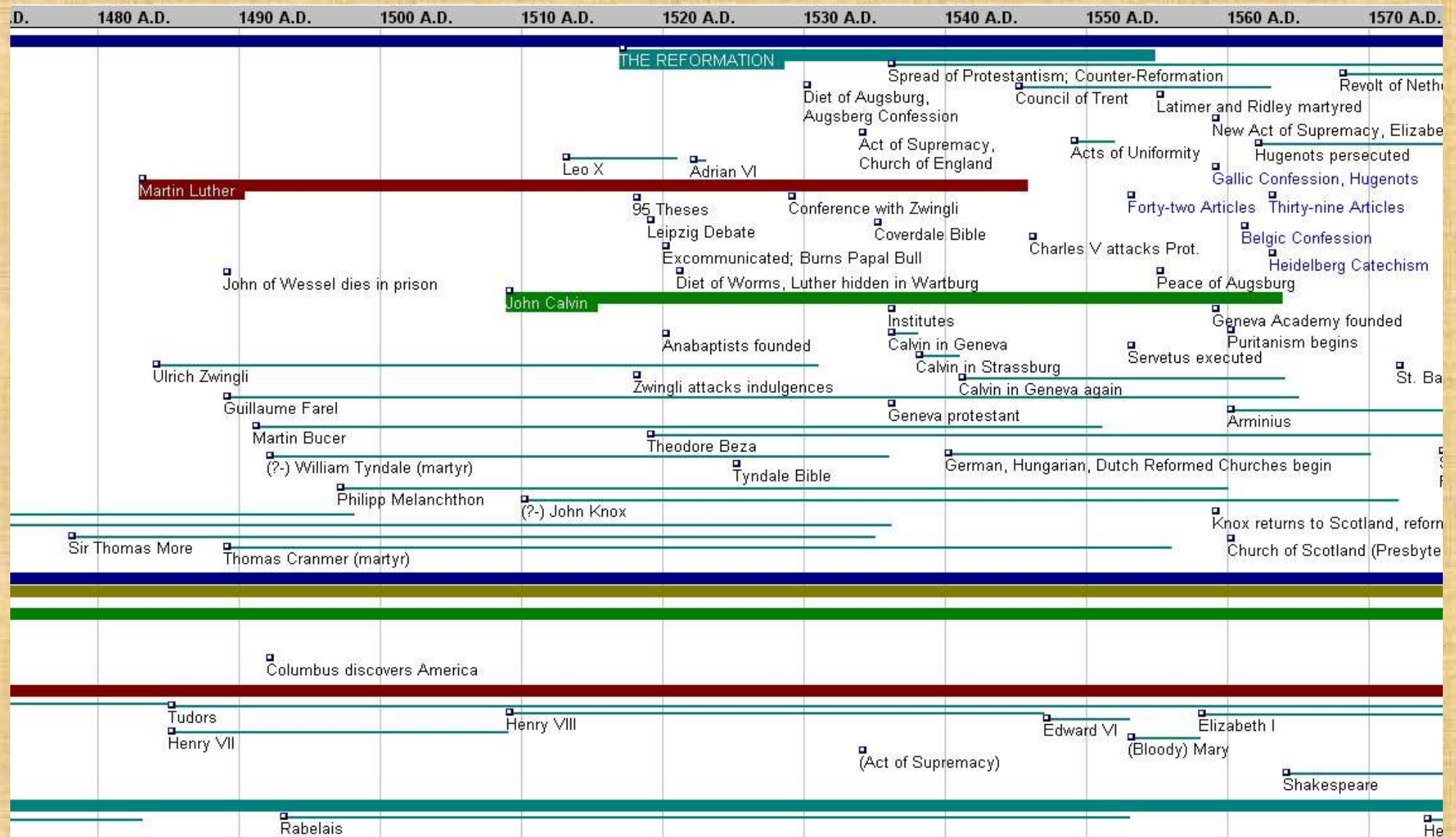
A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH REFORMATION

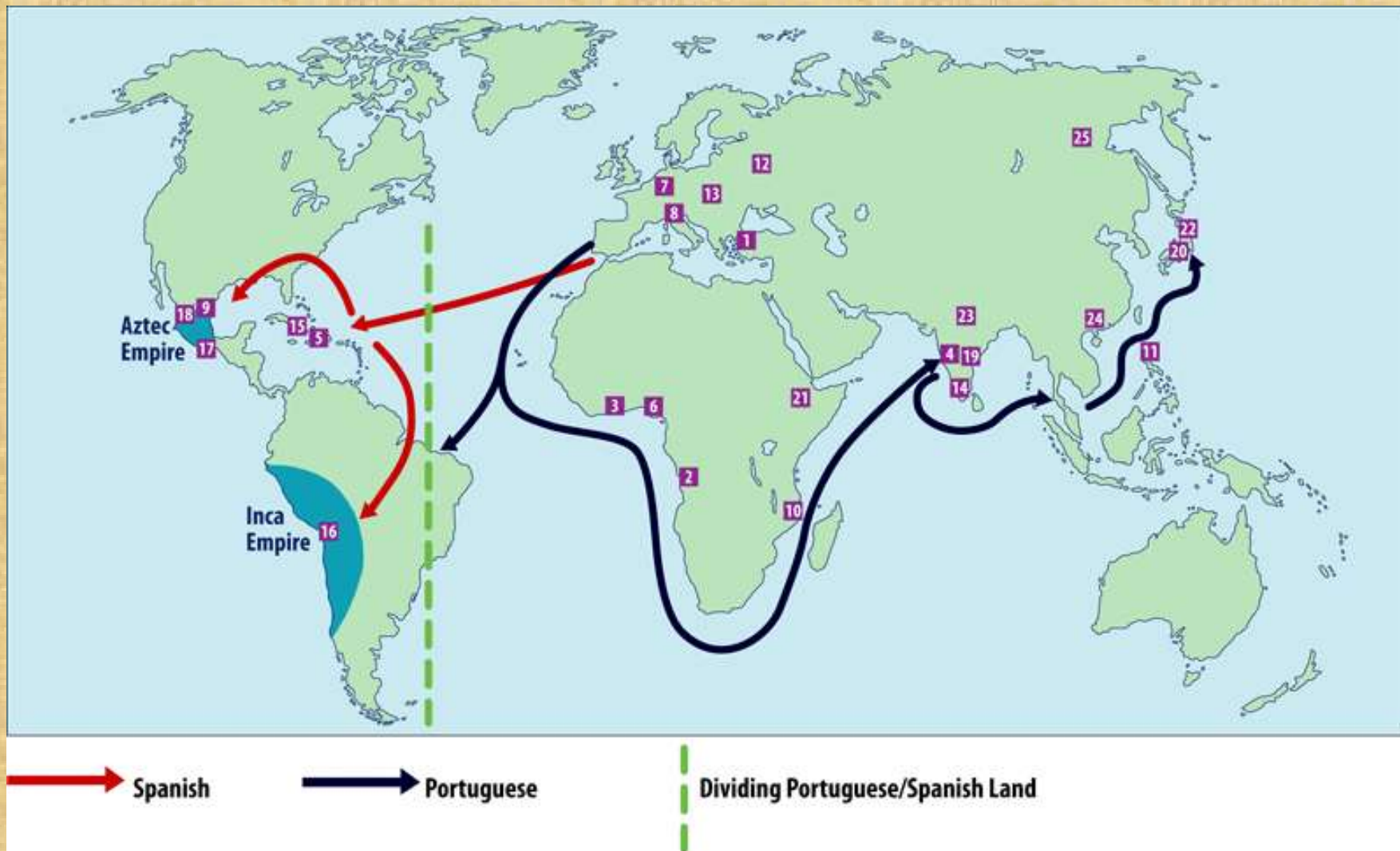
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REIGN	1509-1547	1547-1553*	1553-1558	1558-1603
MONARCH	HENRY VIII 	EDWARD VI 	MARY I 	ELIZABETH I 
SPOUSE/S	1) CATHERINE OF ARAGON (Spain) married: 1509; child: Mary I; died: 1536. 2) ANNE BOLEYN married: 1533; child: Elizabeth I; died: 1536. 3) JANE SEYMOUR married: 1536; child: Edward VI; died: 1537. 4) ANNE OF CLEVES (Germany) married: 1540; died: 1557. 5) CATHERINE HOWARD married: 1540; died: 1542. 6) CATHERINE PARR married: 1543; died: 1548.	* Delegated authority: • Duke of Somerset (1547-1550) • Duke of Northumberland (1550-1553)	PHILLIP II OF SPAIN 	
STATE RELIGION	From Papal Catholicism → to Catholicism	From Catholicism → to Protestantism	From Protestantism → to Papal Catholicism	From Papal Catholicism → to Protestantism
ALLIES & ADVISORS	• Thomas Cromwell • Archbishop Cranmer 	• Duke of Somerset • Duke of Northumberland • Archbishop Cranmer	• The Papacy • Spain • Cardinal Pole • Bishop Gardiner 	• Archbishop Parker • Bishop Jewel • Archbishop Grindal • Archbishop Whitgift • William Perkins • Richard Hooker
ENEMIES	• The Papacy • Spain • France 	• The Papacy • Spain • France • Mary I • Bishop Gardiner 	• France • Elizabeth I • Hooper, Ridley, Latimer & Cranmer (all executed)	• The Papacy • Spain • France • Mary Queen of Scots • The Puritans? 









Three Major Area of Change from Reformation

- Sacerdotalism
- Scriptural Authority
- Issues of Church and State