

Early Reformers

Wednesday, September 07, 2005

12:06

Erasmus of Rotterdam

- was a Dutch scholar who expressed many of his humanist views in his writing. Towards the end of his life, Erasmus became very critical of the Roman Catholic Church; however, he never formally sided with the Reformists and critiqued Martin Luther. As any early pioneer going against an established principle, he was cautious of not causing too much trouble with the church

Waldensians

- a strict Christian cult that followed its own interpretation of church doctrine. Led by Waldo, the Waldensians expressed their religious views in their daily lives and accepted living in poverty. Throughout time, the Waldensians were strongly persecuted by the Roman Catholic Church

Nominalists and William of Occam

- A philosophical group created by William of Occam that also indulged in a life of poverty. They believed in the idea that things that exist only inside a person's mind and are all imaginary. William was an Englishman and he was deemed a heretic by the church for his writings and philosophies.

John Wycliffe

- an English theologian that believed in reforming the church prior to the actual Protestant Reformation. During the 1300s, he studied religion and shared many similar beliefs with other later reformists.

Jan Hus

- born in Bohemia in the mid-1300s, he was a religious philosopher that supported and believed in the works of John Wycliffe. During his lifetime, he criticized the church and formed a reformist group. For his public expressions of disagreements with the church he was excommunicated and later burned at the stake

Luther and Calvin / Protestant Reformation

Tuesday, September 06, 2005

07:58

- **Martin Luther (1483 - 1546)**
 - o *German monk*
 - Member of the church
 - o Critical of church corruption and superstition
 - o **Ninety-five Theses**, 1517
 - List of complaints
 - Complaint to Tetzel, main monk in charge of selling of indulgencies
 - Nailed to church; initially didn't want to break with the church
 - Wanted to have a debate
 - Became more and more radical
 - o **Diet of Worms**
 - His trial
 - o Fled to Saxony
 - o *Frederick of Saxony*
 - Protection
 - o **BELIFS:**
 - **Priesthood of all believers**
 - individual does not need a priest
 - **Bible = MAIN AUTHORITY**
 - PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH GOD
 - ★ **Justification (salvation) by faith alone**
 - Only thing to be saved is a deep faith
 - No need of church, prayer, sacrament
 - ALL you need is deep love of God
 - Good faith brings good things
 - **Transubstantiation**
 - Priests turn bread and wine into the blood and flesh of God
 - Didn't say that it was just symbolic
 - God present in it, because God present everywhere
 - **Reduced 7 sacraments to 2**
 - Baptism and communion (bread and wine)
 - **AGAINST**
 - Pilgrimages
 - Fasts
 - Masses
 - Saints
 - Monasticism; monks
 - Celibacy for clergy
 - o **Appealed to:**
 - Princes
 - German particularism / liberties
 - Were now allowed to take all of church property
 - Masses
 - Got a sense of standing up to authority
 - Peasant's Revolt 1524-1525
 - Luther horrified
 - o **War of the League of Schmalkald 1546-1555**

- League of Schmalkald = protestant states
 - Catholic vs. Protestants
 - **Peace of Augsburg 1555**
 - *Religion of ruler = religion of state*
 - Ecclesiastical Reservation
 - Princes had to give back the property
 - Didn't work

- **John Calvin (1509 - 1564)**
 - French lawyer/priest
 - Exiled from France
 - Settled in Geneva
 - Influenced by Luther
 - *Institutes of the Christian Religion*
 - Famous book
 - Appealed to reason/logic
 - Most comprehensive explanation of Protestant belief
 - Thought world was in moral crisis
 - Worried about "good works" (for church) How much??
 - Wanted to make sure that he got to heaven
 - Simplicity
 - Rejected **iconoclasm**
 - Worship of icons and statues of saints

 - **BELIEFS:**
 - **Similar to Luther,**
 - Recognized same abuses of church
 - Opposed to celibacy of clergy
 - No monastic orders
 - Priests not necessary
 - Admired simple piety
 - **Bible = Only source of Xn doctrine**
 - PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH GOD
 - **Rejected transubstantiation**
 - Communion = symbolic
 - **Rejected Bishops**
 - **Salvation by election**
 - Those who will be saved are picked by God at birth
 - Predestination
 - **Theocratic / Theocracy**
 - Church should be in charge of the state
 - **Universal, expansionist appeal**
 - Not just Germany like Luther
 - **Puritanical approach to life**
 - Puritans who came to the New World were Calvinists

 - **Calvin's Tulip**
 - T: Total Depravity
 - Man full of sin, incapable of saving himself
 - U: Unconditional election
 - God chooses the elect unconditionally, not chose on basis of merit, Predestination
 - L: Limited atonement
 - Only the elect share in Christ's sacrifice
 - I: Irresistible Grace
 - When God choose to save someone, he will
 - P: Perseverance of the Saints

- The Elects cannot lose their elect status
- **Spread of Calvinism**
 - Switzerland
 - Basel, Geneva, Zurich, Bern
 - Scotland
 - John Knox / *Presbyterians*
 - France
 - *Huguenots*
 - England
 - **Puritans**
 - Holland
 - **Puritans** fled
 - New World
 - **Puritans** fled again
 - SPREAD MUCH FURTHER THAN LUTHERANISM
- **Weber Thesis**
 - Max Weber = German sociologist
 - Calvinism led to the development of Capitalism
 - Calvinism encouraged to work hard and save money
 - Encouraged reinvesting money
 - Protestant work ethic
- **Calvinism and democracy**
 - Never venerated the state
 - Self governing
 - Formed covenants
 - Mayflower Compact
 - Made constitution
 - Protected minorities
 - Emphasized honest work
 - Root of development of democracy

Other Reformers

Wednesday, September 07, 2005

12:03

- **Zwingli**
 - o Iconoclast (no icons)
 - o Similar to Calvin
 - o Believed that the Eucharist was a symbol
 - o Literal interpretation of the Bible
 - o Died in battle

- **Anabaptists**
 - o Very radical group
 - o Refused to fit in to society
 - o "utopians"
 - o No taxes, no army,

- **Munster Anabaptists**
 - o Very extremist group
 - o Took over Münster
 - o Set up a theocracy
 - o "New Jerusalem"
 - o Burned all books except the Bible
 - o Killed anyone who was not an Anabaptist
 - o Abolished private property, established barter system
 - o polygamy

- **Mennonites**
 - o Dutch Anabaptists
 - o Pacifists
 - o Fled to the New World
 - o Anti-Trinitarian views of God
 - One not three
 - o Roots of the Unitarian church

English Reformation

Friday, September 09, 2005
07:01

English Reformation

- I England had history of independence from Rome / Paved way for Ref
 - A. Edward I (r. 1272 - 1307)
 - 1. taxed clergy despite Pope Boniface VIII
 - B. Statutes of Provisors and Praemunire
 - 1. mid 14th c.
 - 2. laws passed by Parl
 - a. curtailed payment of annates
 - C. Wyclif and the Lollards
 - D. Wm. Tyndale
 - 1. 1492 - 1536
 - 2. translated Bible into English

- II Henry VIII (r. 1509 - 1547)
 - A. responsible for English Ref.
 - 1. more political than religious
 - B. critical of Luther
 - 1. wrote *In Defense of the Seven Sacraments*
 - a. granted title: Defender of the Faith by Pope
 - C. Catherine of Aragon married to Henry
 - 1. family
 - a. Spanish
 - b. daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella
 - c. aunt of Emperor Charles V
 - d. first marriage to Henry's brother, Arthur
 - 1) marriage = result of pol. alliance
 - e. special dispensation from Pope to marry Henry
 - 1) no male heir
 - 2) Mary = only offspring
 - 3) many miscarriages
 - 2. Henry asks for annulment - 1527
 - a. desire for male heir = serious concern
 - b. enamored of Anne Boleyn
 - c. claimed marriage cursed cuz. married brother's wife
 - D. Annulment denied
 - 1. Rome sacked by Germans in same year
 - a. Pope = prisoner of Charles V
 - 2. marriage 18 yrs. old
 - 3. papal dispensation given at time of marr.
 - E. Solution
 - 1. Act of Supremacy**
 - a. King = head of ch.
 - 1) canon law under civil law
 - 2. dissolved monasteries and confiscated ch. prop
 - a. given to noble in return for support
 - 3. Ch of Eng. = Anglican Ch
 - a. doctrine similar to Cath.
 - b. became more Prot. under other Tudor monarchs

- III Other Wives ("divorced, beheaded, died. Divorced, beheaded, survived")
 - A. Anne Boleyn
 - 1. Eliz. = daughter
 - 2. accused of treason; beheaded
 - B. Jane Seymour

- 1. Edward = son
- 2. died in childbirth
- C. Anne of Cleves
 - 1. German
 - pol. alliance
 - never met before marriage
 - 2. annulled
- D. Catherine Howard
 - 1. beheaded for adultery
- E. Catherine Parr
 - 1. outlived Henry
- IV Other Tudor Monarchs
- A. Edward r. 1547 - 1553
 - 1. 10 yrs. old
- B. Mary r. 1553 - 1558
 - 1. Bloody Mary
 - 2. >300 executed
 - 3. married Philip II of Spain
- C. Elizabeth r. 1558 - 1603
 - 1. kept religious beliefs to herself
 - a. did not pry into men's souls
 - Politique
 - 2. demanded only loyalty
 - a. pol. unity more imp. than religion
 - 1) politique
 - 3. long successful reign
 - 4. never married
 - a. Virgin Queen
 - b. used men for pol. purposes
 - 5. last Tudor monarch
 - a. crown passes to Stuarts

V Ch. of England

- A. similar to Cath.
 - 1. transubstantiation
 - 2. church hierarchy and organization
 - a. bishops, archbishops
 - b. parishes
 - 3. lavish
 - 4. similar rites
 - 5. clerical celibacy
- B. similar to Protestants
 - 1. rejected authority of Pope
 - a. monarch = head of ch (Act of Supremacy)
 - 2. salvation by faith alone
 - 3. 3 sacraments
 - 4. reject concept of Purgatory
 - 5. reject cult of saints
 - 6. reject monastic orders -monasteries dissolved
 - 7. service in Eng. not Latin

Catholic Reformation - Counter Reformation

Monday, September 12, 2005

07:57

- Catholic Reformation

- "Counter Reformation"
- A strategy by leaders of the Catholic Church to:
 - Defend itself from the Protestant Reformation
 - Reform its abuses
- **Tools of the Catholic Reformation**
 - **The Inquisition**
 - Church court
 - Heretics on trial
 - Roman Inquisition - no torture
 - **Catholic Index**
 - List of books that Catholics were not allowed to read
 - No works of Luther and Calvin
 - Banned books
 - **Persecution of the Jews**
 - Scapegoat
 - "Murders of Christ"
 - **Usury** - illegal to charge interest on loans
 - Restricted trade, because no one could get a loan
 - Changed to charging exorbitant interest
 - **Society of Jesus**
 - Jesuits
 - Organized by **St. Ignatius Loyola**
 - Scholarly priests
 - Mission: spread Catholicism, halt Protestant Reformation
 - **Confraternities**
 - Organizations of laymen (normal people)
 - Not clergy
 - Religious club / brotherhood
 - **Council of Trent**
 - 1545-1663
 - Organization where leaders of the church would discuss the problems of the church
 - TO: Clarify the position of the church
 - Reaffirmed:
 - Authority of the pope and bishops
 - 7 sacraments
 - Transubstantiation
 - Belief in Purgatory
 - Celibacy of clergy
 - Monasticism, monks separate from society
 - Saints
 - Most of old Catholic doctrine
 - Made **VERY FEW CHANGES**
 - Justification by faith AND works
 - Limited sale of indulgences
 - Condemned pluralism
 - Condemned behavior of bishops
 - Established **seminaries**
 - ◇ Schools for priests
 - Reformed monasteries

- **Baroque art**
 - Only in Catholic countries
 - Emotion (religious ecstasy), movement
 - Twisted
 - Darker colors
 - Caravaggio, Gentileschi, Bernini (sculptor)
- **Significance of Catholic Reformation**
 - Renewed sense of religious seriousness
 - New line of reforming popes
 - New religious orders and missionary activity
 - Led to the Wars of Religion