

Church History Session 8: 1500-1609
Coast Community Church; Jackson Tran; 10-13-2019

- 1) How reformation began with the righteousness of God
 - a) Martin Luther:
 - i) Became a monk and sought righteousness (Ps. 31:1; Rom. 1:17)
 - ii) Posted 95 Theses to protest the sale of indulgences (October 31, 1517)
 - iii) iii. Defended his writings at the Diet of Worms (1521)
 - b) John Calvin wrote Institutes of the Christian Religion in Geneva, Switzerland
 - c) Ulrich Zwingli challenged church practices in Zurich, Switzerland.
- 2) How reformation turned radical.
 - a) Anabaptist Felix Manz became the first Protestant martyred by other Protestants (1527)
 - b) Menno Simons led a group of Anabaptists who later became known as Mennonites
- 3) How reformation reached England
 - a) William Tyndale translated the New Testament into common English (1525)
- 4) How reformation looked in the Roman Catholic Church
 - a) Colloquy of Regensburg failed to unify Catholics and Protestants (1541)
 - b) Ignatius Loyola founded the Society of Jesus (Jesuit Order)
 - c) Council of Trent (1545–1563):
 - i) Denied justification by faith alone
 - ii) Affirmed that the elements of the Lord's Supper become the body and blood of Jesus Christ
 - iii) Proclaimed that the Bible is to be interpreted according to and with church tradition

Five Events You Should Know

- 1) **Moscow Claimed as Center of Orthodoxy (1500):** In 1448, Russian Orthodox Churches protested the Council of Florence by electing their own patriarch. After the Muslim Ottomans conquered Constantinople, Russians claimed that Moscow was the center of Orthodoxy.
- 2) **Fifth Lateran Council (1512-1517):** Reinterpreted the Council of Pisa's conciliar decrees.
- 3) **Luther's 95 Theses (1517):** Martin Luther, a Roman Catholic monk, protested the sale of indulgences by publishing 95 topics for debate.
- 4) **Union of Brest-Litovsk (1596):** Seven million Ukrainian Orthodox Christians entered into communion with the Roman Catholic Church. These Christians became known as Uniats.
- 5) **Rheims-Douay Bible Completed (1609):** Scholars from Douay College in England translated the Latin Vulgate into English. The New Testament was published in Rheims, Germany. The Rheims-Douay was the standard Bible for English-speaking Roman Catholics for more than 300 years.

Ten Names You Should Know

- 1) **Balthasar Hubmaier (1485-1528):** Anabaptist writer. He and his wife were killed for their faith.
- 2) **Oecolampadius (1482-1531):** First reformer to support laypeople's participation in church government. Defended Zwingli's view of the Lord's Supper at Marburg Colloquy.
- 3) **William Tyndale (1494-1536):** English Bible translator. His Bible formed the basis for the King James Version.
- 4) **Carlstadt (1480-1541):** First reformer to observe communion in the people's language. Debated Eck at Leipzig.
- 5) **Johann Maier Eck (1486-1543):** Catholic theologian. Publicly criticized Luther's theology.
- 6) **Martin Luther (1483-1546):** German reformer. Emphasized justification by grace through faith.
- 7) **Martin Bucer (1491-1551):** German reformer. Tried to find a middle ground between Luther's and Zwingli's teachings about the Lord's Supper.
- 8) **John Calvin (1509-1564):** French theologian of the Protestant Reformation.
- 9) **Heinrich Bullinger (1504-1575):** Swiss reformer. Author of the Second Helvetic Confession, an important Calvinist statement of faith. Influenced the final form of the Heidelberg Catechism.
- 10) **Theodore Beza (1519-1605):** Succeeded Calvin as leader of the Genevan church.

Key Terms

Anabaptists – (from Greek, “again-baptizer”) They taught—contrary to infant baptism—that only believers should be baptized (“believers’ baptism”). Mennonites, Quakers, and the Amish have their roots in the Anabaptist movement.

Colloquy of Regensburg (1541) – Conference held in Regensburg, Germany to bring Protestants and Catholics together. But after weeks of theological debate, the conference ended in a stalemate.

Council of Trent (1545-1563) – After the failed attempt at unity in the Colloquy of Regensburg, the Catholic Church at the Council of Trent formally rejected Protestant teachings.

Consubstantiation – Luther’s belief that, after the prayer of consecration during communion, the body and blood of Christ coexist with the Lord’s Supper elements.

Heidelberg Catechism – Reformed statement of faith, compiled in 1562. Wiedley used by Protestants for centuries.

Indulgences – In Roman Catholic theology, it’s a release from the temporal (earthly) penalties that a person must endure to demonstrate repentance from his or her sins.

Jesuit Order – Religious order founded by Ignatius of Loyola in the sixteenth century. Today, Jesuits are one of the largest religious orders of the Catholic Church. They are known for their missionary work, social justice, and colleges and universities.

Lutherans – Protestant denomination emerging from the work of Martin Luther in the sixteenth century. Lutherans today number more than 60 million worldwide.

Mennonites – Anabaptist group founded by Menno Simons in the sixteenth century. Today, Mennonites are the largest of the Anabaptist groups. They are sometimes known as “peace churches” because of their emphasis on nonviolence and pacifism.

Protestants – Groups during the Reformation that rejected the supreme authority of the pope later became known as Protestants. Today, Protestants include denominations such as Lutherans, Presbyterians, Anglicans, and many others.

Purgatory – Roman Catholic teaching about an intermediate state of death where souls can be purged of sins and thereby become ready to enter heaven.

Reformed Churches – Protestant churches, such as the Presbyterians, that were strongly influenced by Calvin and Knox.

Solas – (from Latin, “alone”) Five statements that summarize the Reformation understanding of salvation: sola fide (salvation is through faith alone), sola gratia (salvation is by God’s grace alone), sola Scriptura (written witness to God’s way of salvation is Scripture alone), solus Christus (salvation is in Christ alone), soli Deo gloria (salvation is for God’s glory alone).

Transubstantiation – In Roman Catholic teaching, transubstantiation is a way of explaining how Christ is truly present in the bread and wine of the Lord’s Supper. The substance of the elements—which is invisible—becomes the blood and body of Jesus, while the visible things of the elements—such as shape, taste, color, texture—remain unchanged.

Uniate: Christians in traditionally Orthodox areas who united with the Roman Catholic Church under the terms of the Union of Brest-Litovsk.