

Ephesians 2:8-9

For it is by grace you have been saved, through faith – and this is not from yourselves, it is the gift of God – not by works, so that no one can boast.

Unit 1:

***The
Medieval
Background***



From AD 33 – 451

1st Century Church

- Pentecost. (Acts 2)
- Peter baptizes the household of Cornelius. (Acts 10-11)
- Paul's missionary journeys (AD 47-60)
- Jerusalem council (AD 49, Acts 15)
==> Gentile Christians do not have to follow Jewish customs.

From AD 33 – 451

1st Century Church

- **Rising persecution in the Roman Empire.**
- **John writes Revelation to encourage and prepare the Church to stand under persecution.**
- **Increasing number of martyrs.**

From AD 33 – 451

2nd – 3rd Century Church

- Church structure consolidates with the Bishop of Rome being the prominent leader. (taking over from Jerusalem)
- First split due to heresy (Marcion).
- Church continues to grow underground with no Bibles and no buildings.
- Christian soldiers in the Roman army brought Christianity e.g. to England (~AD 200).

From AD 33 – 451

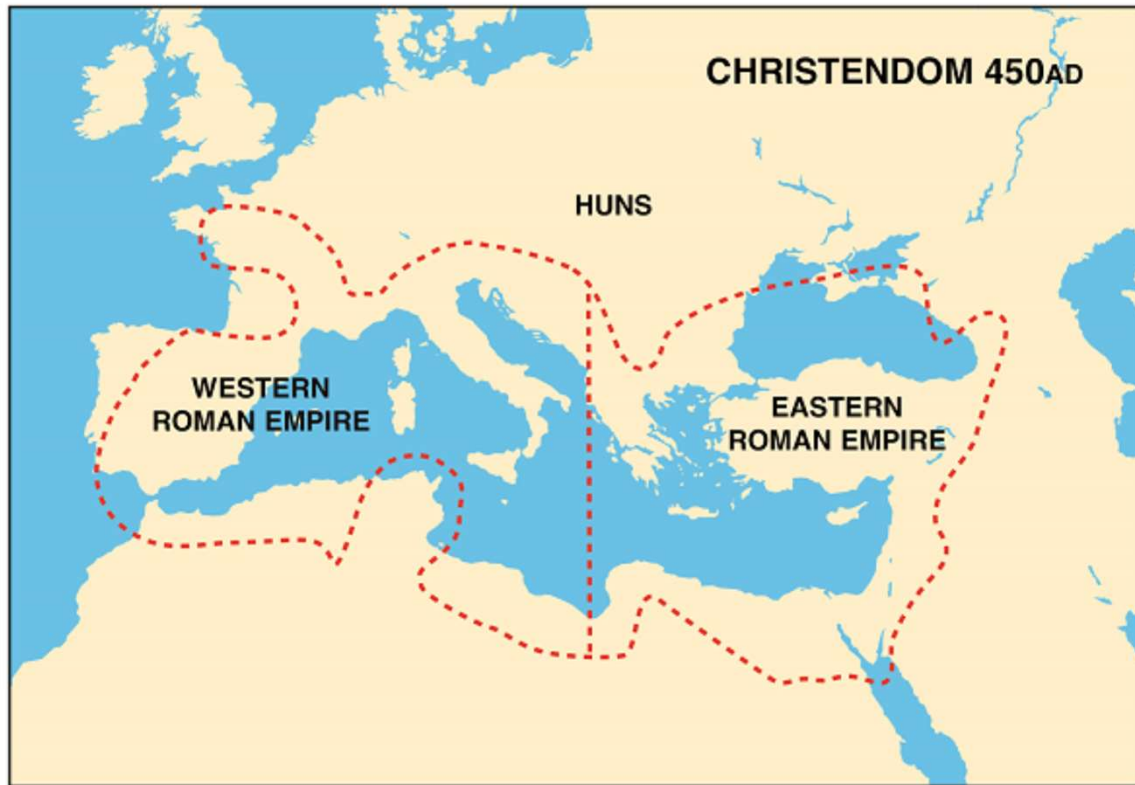
4th Century Church

- Christianity becomes state religion in the Roman Empire under Constantin.
- The state had the support of the Church and controlled it.
- Council of Nicaea (AD 325) is the first universal council. It forms the unity of the faith through the creed and canons.
- Creeds trigger good theological debates.

From AD 33 – 451

4th – 5th Century Church

- The biblical canon was settled ~AD 390.
- Outstanding theologians start to shape the Church's teaching, e.g. Augustin.
- Council of Chalcedon (AD 451) formulates the theology of the Trinity.
- Early signs of schism between the Roman Church and the Eastern Church in Constantinople.



Hagia Sophia in Istanbul



Dark Ages 5th – 8th Century

- **Various “barbarian” (Gentile) invasions.**
 - **Goths (Germans, but not German shepherds)**
 - **Vikings**
 - **Islamic sultans**

==> Christianity was greatly reduced in Europe, Middle East and North Africa, especially by the rise of Islam.

**CONTRACTION OF
CHRISTIANITY 737AD**

- WESTERN CHRISTIANITY
- EASTERN CHRISTIANITY



A New Beginning – AD 800

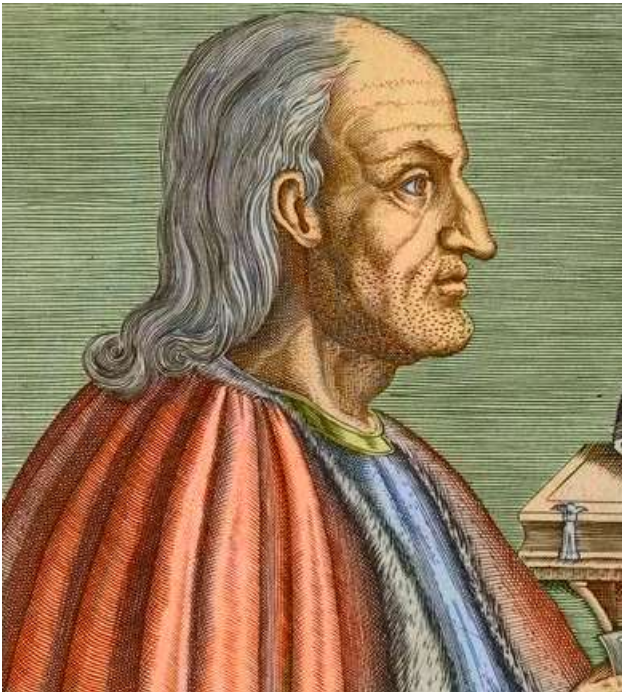
- Christianity had been preserved in the monasteries. Zeal for the gospel inflamed again.
- Charlemagne (Charles I, the Great).
- Aachen, Germany, place of coronation of future emperors.



Medieval Christianity

The rise of Scholasticism.

- Thesis and Anti-thesis from within the Church on certain topics.
- Anselm of Canterbury (AD 1033-1109) 'proved' the existence of God and Jesus incarnation from logic.



Medieval Christianity



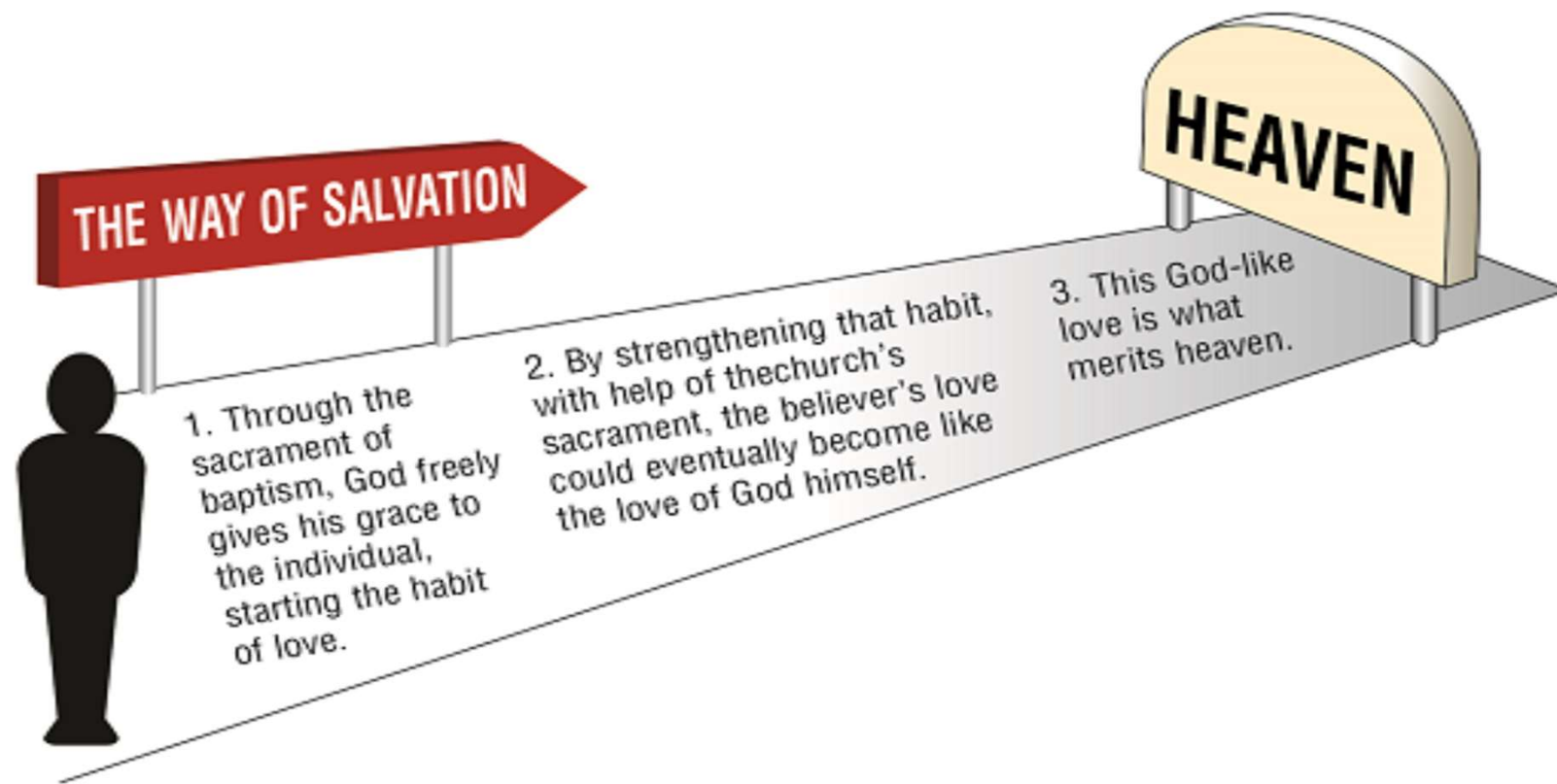
- Thomas Aquinas (AD 1225-1274)
 - Greatest medieval theologian.
 - Summa Theologiae.
 - Human rational reflection can know God. God is the substance within mankind to make us like him.



Medieval Christianity

- **William of Ockham
(AD 1285-1347)**
 - **Critic of Thomas Aquinas.**
 - **We must love God freely, not compelled by his substance within us.**

Thomas Aquinas



William of Ockham



Medieval Christianity

- All views were heavily based on merit.
- What couldn't be achieved on earth would come through purgatory.
 - Little emphasis on Christ's finished work.
 - Christian life becomes an achievement to various degrees.
 - People continue to depend on the Church.

Medieval Christianity

Mysticism

- Self-denial through prayer and reading the Bible.
 - Experience of the realm beyond.
 - Become like God in character and in love.
- ==> Grace follows...**

Medieval Christianity

Monasticism

- Life of poverty and service, chastity and obedience.
- Influence of the rich and powerful corrupted many monasteries and monks.
- Various reform movements.
- Modern devotion movement among the lay. (Thomas a Kempis, 13??)

Powers – Church + World

- This interconnection would today be seen as unhealthy.
- But it was vital in preserving Christendom, esp against Islam.
- Monasteries were both a guarantor of stability and the 'overlap' of state and Church.
- The Feudal system provided a loyal army.

Powers – Church + World

- In times of competing worldly powers in Europe, the papacy assumed supreme control, “*monarchical papacy*”.
- Again, a source of corruption of the Church due to wealth and influence.
- And a stabilizing power.
- Edicts tried to cement the papal supremacy.

Powers – Church + World

- In the 14th century, the papacy was divided (Rome and Avignon). The worldly powers tried to subdue and use papal powers, esp the French King.
- In the 15th century, the papacy settled back to one pope and the monarchical papacy. (what is left for us from this period is the largest Gothic Palace in the World!)



Eve of Reformation

Growth of national independence

- **Habsburg Dynasty started to rule Spain, Germany, Eastern Europe and parts of Italy.**
- **They elected the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.**
- **Valois Dynasty reigned France.**
- **England was highly fragmented.**
- **Most rulers initially held Roman Catholicism.**



Eve of Reformation

Eve of Reformation

- The growing influence of secular rulers slowly undermined the influence and privileges of the Pope and clergy.
- Protestantism became an opportunistic way to oppose the major establishment.
- The Emperor was busy to defend the Empire. Religious disputes did not immediately catch his attention.

Eve of Reformation

Wealth distribution, literacy and books

- **A middle-class developed rapidly. They had money and land but lacked political power. (→ join 'Protestantism')**
- **Humanism promoted education.**
- **The printing press enabled mass publishing.**

Eve of Reformation

Religious understanding

- **After the plague, Christianity experienced some sort of revival.**
- **Criticism of the Church as an institution rises. Popes and higher clergy lived in luxury, determined taxation and court rules.**
- **The theology of 'Penance' burdened people's conscience and wallets.**

Unit 2:

***Martin
Luther***



Opening Questions...

- 1. How important is the idea of 'unity' in the Christian church?**
- 2. Can you think of any issues which are more important than such unity?**

Early Years – 1483-1501

Birthplace - Eisleben



Childhood - Mansfeld



Studies – 1501-12

Law – Erfurt



**Augustinian
Monastery
– Erfurt**



**Theology
PHD -
Wittenberg**



Luther in 1512

- **Well-educated (law) son of pious middle-class parents.**
- **His education included 'progressive' teachings in philosophy and theology.**
- **Augustinian Monk.**
- **Professor of Theology in Wittenberg.**
- **Parish priest (pastor) in Wittenberg.**

A close-up photograph of a wooden gavel with a fluted head and a smooth handle, resting diagonally across the pages of an open, aged book. The book's pages are yellowed with text, and the lighting creates soft shadows on the wood and paper.

God's Righteousness

- Retributive justice?
- Luther feared God's righteousness, even portrayed in the Psalms.
- God's righteousness is also how he rescued sinners through Jesus' death on the cross.

→ Romans

God's Righteousness

- The passive righteousness of God mercifully justifies us by faith.
- All 'good Christians' struggle in the world; it's not a lack of faith and righteousness.
- The righteous [sinner] shall live by faith. (Rom 1:17)



A diagram illustrating the Lutheran view of salvation. It features a grey path leading from a person on the left to a person on the right. A red arrow-shaped sign at the start points right. A yellow semi-circular sign at the end says 'HEAVEN'. Two steps are marked on the path with numbered text.

LUTHER'S WAY OF SALVATION

1. Through faith in Jesus Christ the sinner is completely forgiven/justified; he/she already belongs in heaven

2. God then gives his grace as an appropriate reward for this effort

HEAVEN



Luther and Rome

Indulgences

- Church held a treasury of heavenly merits.
 - Pope could transfer these merits to penitent sinners.
 - Several middlemen received commissions.
- ➔ **Unbiblical!**

Luther and Rome

Indulgences

- Luther spoke up out of pastoral concern and theological zeal.
- Salvation / Justification / Sanctification through Jesus' death, only. It is God's grace, received by faith.

**BIBLE
ALONE**

(not Bible plus
church teaching)

**FAITH
ALONE**

(not faith plus
good works)

**CHRIST
ALONE**

(not Christ plus
the pope)

Luther and Rome

Luther's initial publishing

- **Appeal to the Christian Nobility**
 - Pope is not above rulers, Bible, or councils.
- **Babylonian Captivity of the Church**
 - 2 sacraments, only. Against the Roman practice of celebrating the Eucharist.
- **Freedom of the Christian Man**
 - Salvation and justification lead to freedom leads to service out of true love.

***Here I stand, I can do none
other. God help me. Amen.***



Exile in Wartburg



Luther's Reformation

- **Translated the Bible from Hebrew/Greek into German.**
- **Wrote extensive Bible commentaries.**
- **Formulated a reformed position between Roman Catholicism and radical reformers.**
- **Teach followers to live for Jesus.**

RELIGIOUS MAP OF EUROPE – MID 16TH CENTURY



Questions...

- 1. How important is the idea of 'unity' in the Christian church?**
- 2. Can you think of any issues which are more important than such unity?**

Unit 3:

***Lay
Reformation
in the Cities***



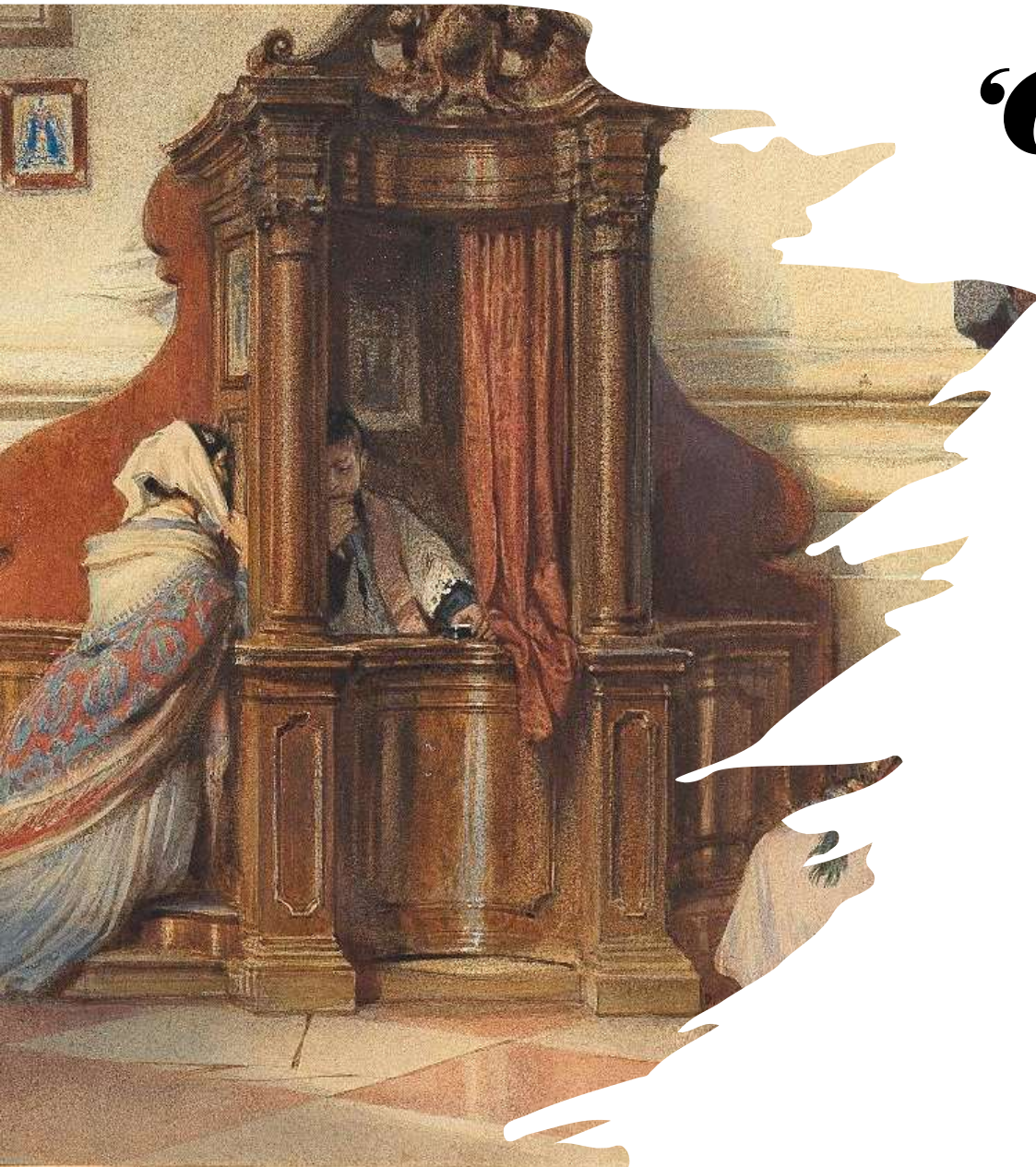


- **Who should drive change in the Church?**

- **The ordained minister?**

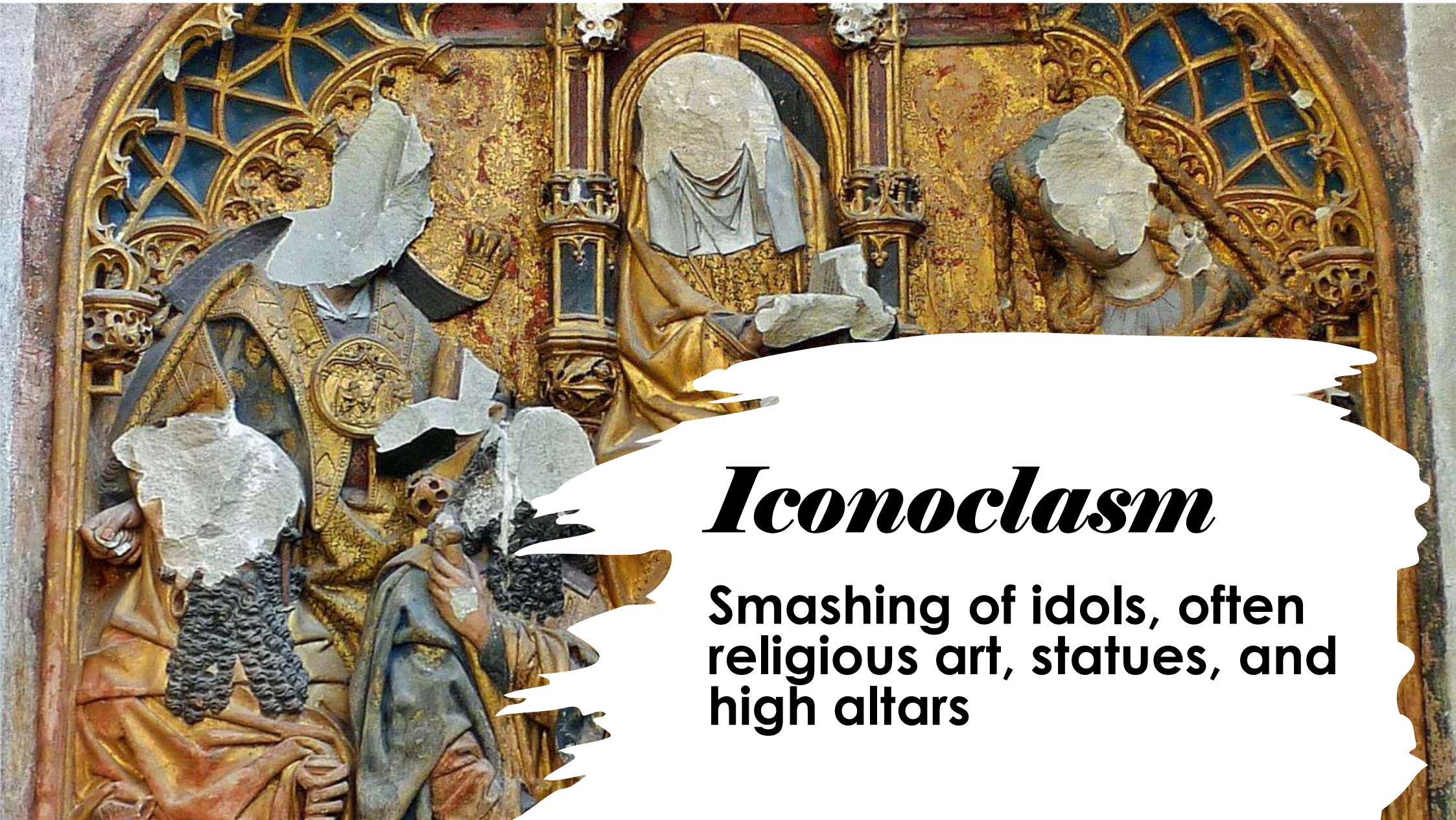
- **The Lay church members?**

- **The government?**



‘Church Burdens’

- The penitential system burdened people’s conscience.
- Interrogation rather than confession.
- The Church collected fees and taxes, but was itself exempted.
- Indulgences.



Iconoclasm

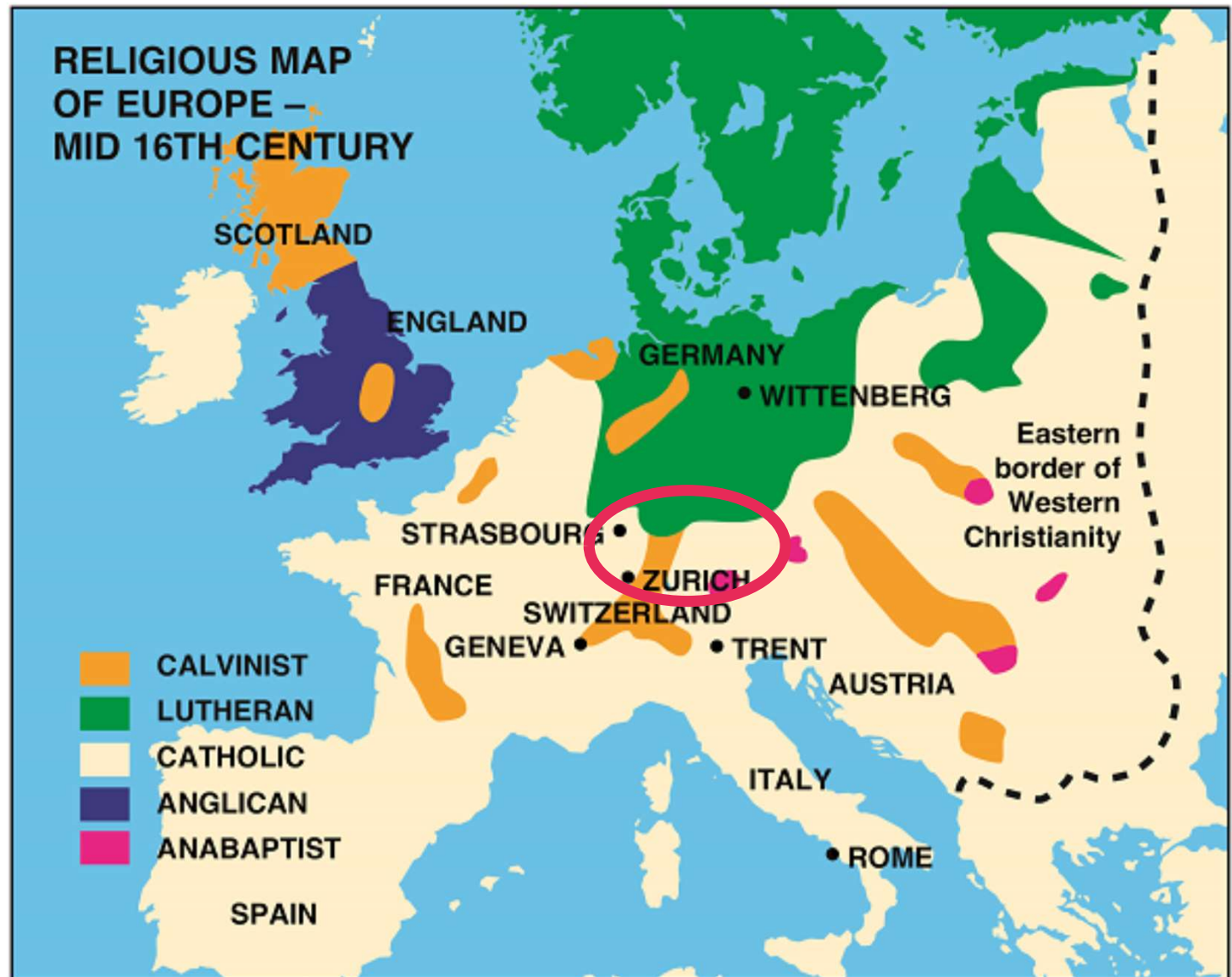
Smashing of idols, often religious art, statues, and high altars



New Hopes (in Protestantism)

- Assurance of salvation and the joy of afterlife in God's presence.
- Lifting of the financial burdens, even for clergy alimonies.
- Genuine clergy = under-shepherds of Christ caring for the souls.
- The promotion of the ordinary profession.

RELIGIOUS MAP OF EUROPE – MID 16TH CENTURY



City Governments

- Large number of independent 'city-states' under imperial charter. Emperor respected their laws.
- Reformation ideas swept into neighboring Switzerland.
- Zurich was governed by a Great Council of 200 men, often craftsmen.

Zurich, Switzerland

- Council had already taken over various aspects previously controlled by the church:
 - Criminal justice.
 - Appointment of government officials.
 - A say in appointing cathedral canons.
 - Running the nunnery.
- Pope agreed for the need of mercenaries.

Zurich and Zwingli

- 1518 Zwingli is appointed 'people's priest' in Zurich.
- He preached through biblical books.
- Critical over indulgences, mercenary trade, other Roman practices.

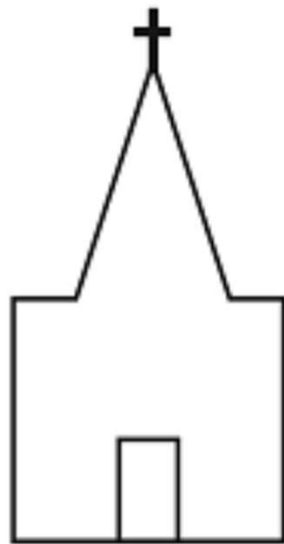




Zurich and Zwingli

- 1523 Great Council (magistrate) calls for a debate on doctrine.
- Zwingli 'won' and was tasked to start reforms led by God's Word.
- 1525 Reform 'completed'. Centrality of God's Word.

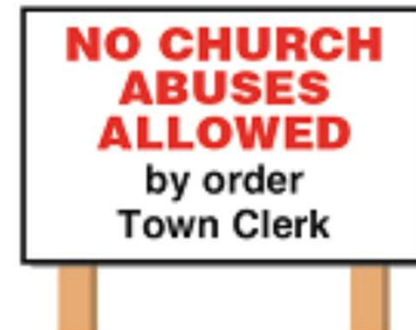
Magisterial Reformation



1. Preaching
and writing
by a leading
theologian



2. An official
disputation before
the city council



3. Council permission
to remove abuses and
reform church doctrines
and structures

Difference between Reformers

Christ's presence in the Eucharist

- **Luther: Mystically present in the elements because Jesus is present with us everywhere.**
- **Zwingli: Elements only signify Jesus' body and blood. Jesus is seated at the right hand of the Father in heaven.**
- **Anglican: A mix of both positions.**

Difference between Reformers

Extra-biblical Practices

- **Luther: Ok unless contrary to the Bible.**
- **Zwingli: Not ok.**
- **Anglican: Luther's position.**

Who Reforms the Church?

- **Luther: The Church from within.**
- **Zwingli: State drives and guards the reformation.**
- **Anglican: The Monarch...**



Unit 4:

***The
Radical
Reformation***





***How radical are we in our faith
and practices?***

RELIGIOUS MAP OF EUROPE – MID 16TH CENTURY



Radical Reformation Ideas

- **Return to the first Church in Acts 2. No need for structure, traditions, buildings.**
- **Holy Communion is symbolic, only, to be celebrated in the most simple way, presided over by anybody.**
- **Adult believers baptism, only, no infant baptism.**

Radical Reformation Ideas

- Church is a community of professing disciples, excluding nominal Christians who happen to live in parish neighborhood.
- Strive for holy living. Luther's emphasis on salvation and justification by faith fell short to emphasise the need for ongoing holiness.
- Holy living leads to high morality. Immoral behavior was punished.

Radical Reformation Ideas

- **Independence from the state. RC and Luther / Zwingli were intertwined with the secular government and were ineffective to change moral behavior at large. A Christian's sole allegiance is to Christ.**
- **Bible alone? The Holy Spirit speaks prophetically even apart from the Bible.**

Proponents and Spread

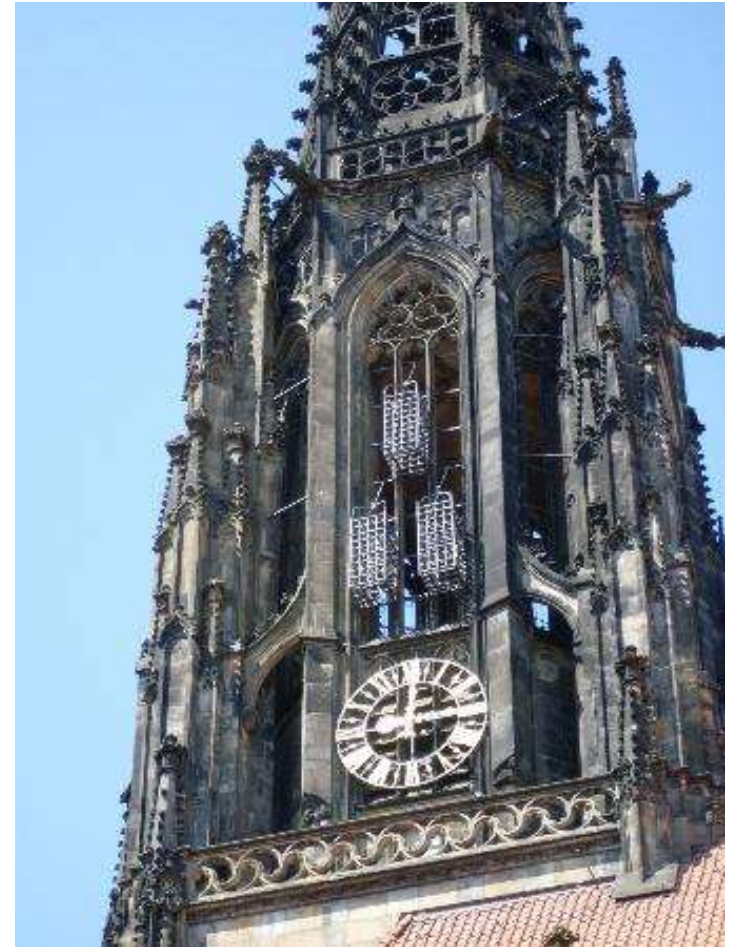
- **Conrad Grebel – Initial follower of Zwingli, didn't agree to wait for the magistrate, formed the Evangelical Anabaptists. Spread to Southern Germany, Eastern Europe and Holland.**
- **Anabaptists flourished in Austria and Moravia until the RC started to persecute them.**

Proponents and Spread

- **Menno Simons – his faith became reformed by reading of Scripture and Luther's work.**
- **Moved from Lutheran to Anabaptist.**
- **Tireless preacher and author, ministering in Holland and Northern Germany.**
- **Turned pacifist after the Muenster Rebellion.**

Muenster Rebellion

- Muenster is a RC town in the North-west of Germany.
- Place of Anabaptist theocracy from 1532-35.
'New Jerusalem'
- Compulsory re-baptism, all property held in common, compulsory polygamy.
- Brutally ended in 1535.



Protestant Response

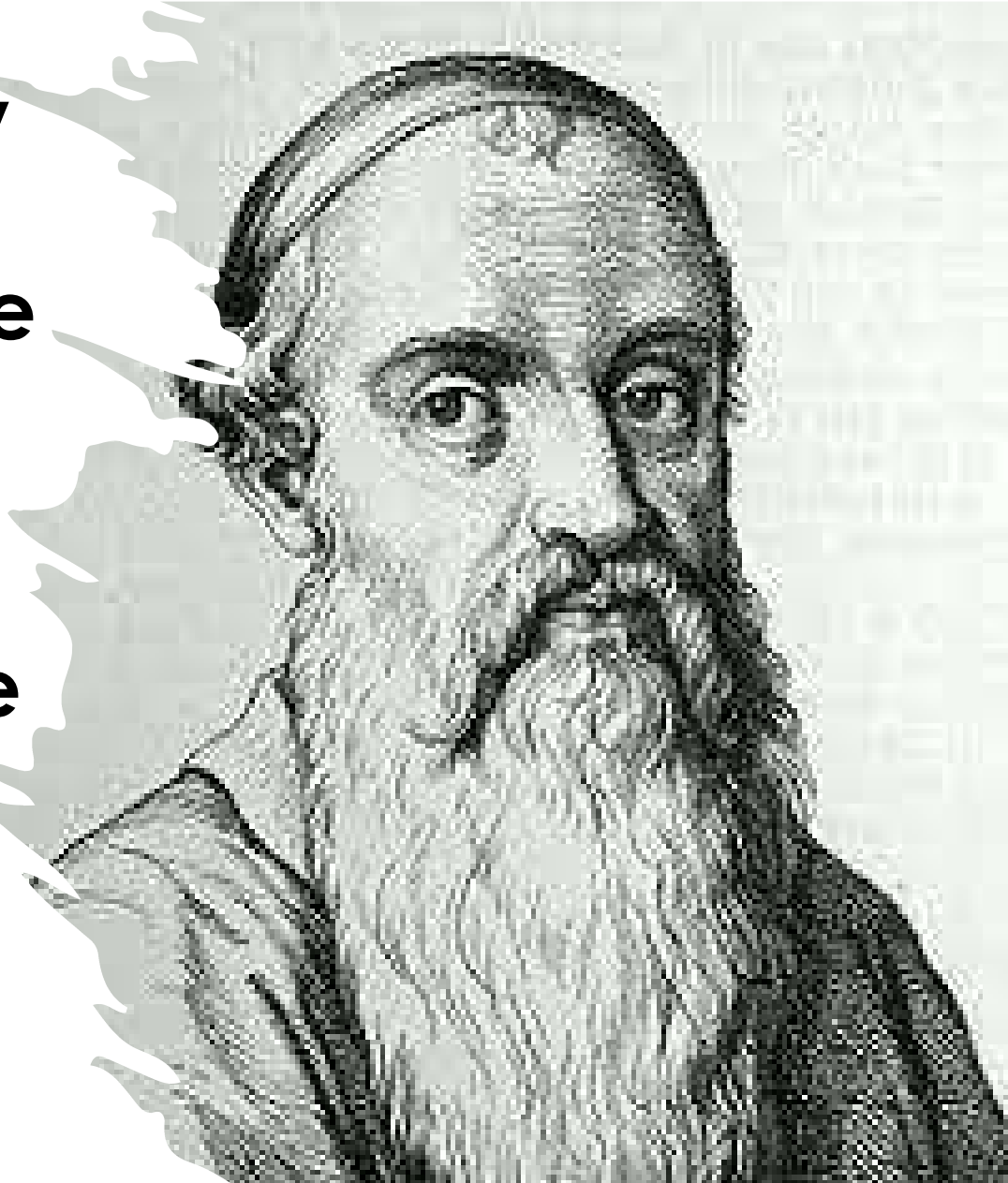
- **The Muenster Rebellion had shown to all how destructive radical reformers could be.**
- **This was a threat to all Protestants who often had reformed their city/province with the support of the government. Church and state are together.**
- **Many radical reformers went too far at some point of their 'career'. They became exclusive and derogatory, even heretical.**

Protestant Response

- Many radicals undermined the principle of 'Sola Scripture', Bible alone. They looked to the Holy Spirit for fresh revelation, even apart from Scripture.
- The radicals were often focussed on one leader and denounced structure. In that sense, they were unpredictable and an unstable ally.

Radical Legacy

- **Menno Simmons became the founder of the Mennonites.**
- **Anabaptists practice of adult (re-)baptism can be found in Baptist theology.**
- **The Brethren Churches find their roots in Anabaptists.**



Radical Legacy

- The Puritans and the Quakers had lots in common with radical reformers and brought Christianity to the US.
- Pentecostal theology takes up radical reformation ideas.
- Our practices of devotional life, celebration of the gifts of the Spirit, our desire to be renewed in our faith ('a fresh encounter') has 'radical' roots.

Unit 5:

John Calvin



John Calvin

- 2nd gen reformer.
- Born in 1509 in N/E France.
- Father in the Church's service, pulls ranks to get John a good education.
- John studies theology and law.



John Calvin

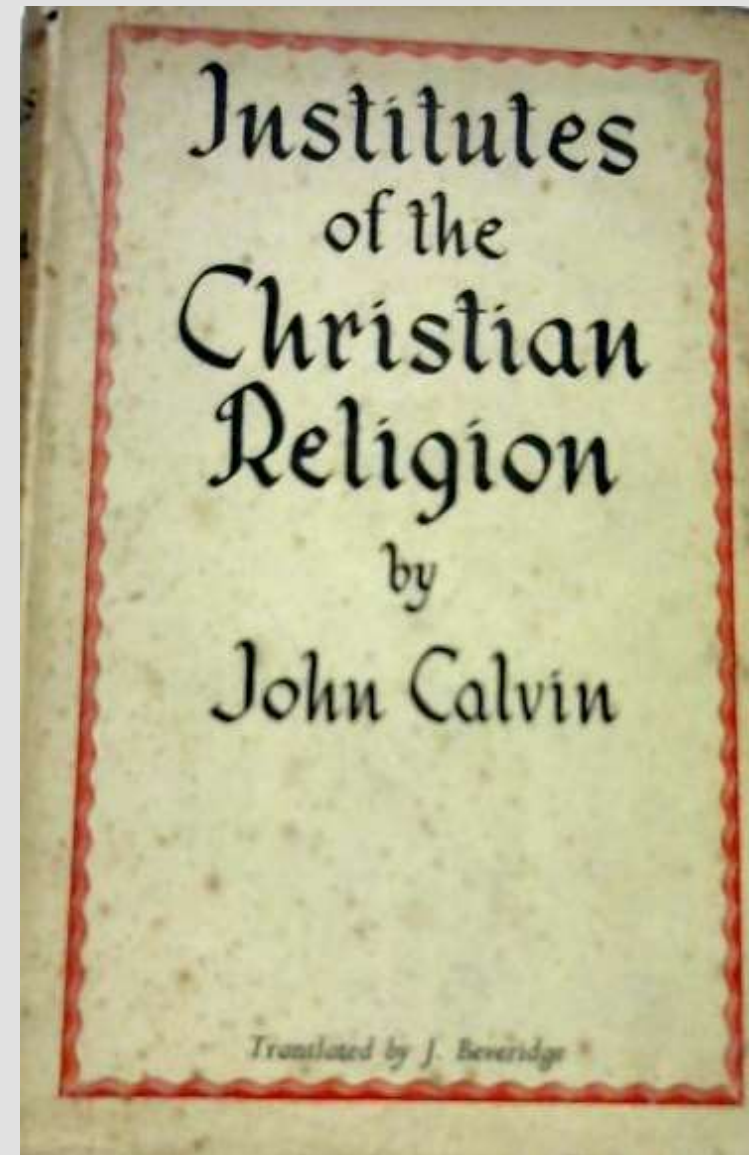
- His father is being excommunicated in 1528 and died in 1531. This changed John's view of the Roman Church.
- John converts to Protestantism through the influence of friends and scholars in France.
- He is soon marked a heretic and needs to flee to Strasbourg, Switzerland.

John Calvin

- A 'chance-encounter leads him to Geneva in 1536 where he meets William Farel.
- The two men try to reform the church in Geneva but clash with the council and need to leave.
- John is employed under Martin Bucer in Strasbourg where he grows 'pastorally'.
- In 1541, he is called back to Geneva where he reforms the church and remains until 1564.

Calvin's Contributions

- Calvin was a prolific writer and academic.
- His main work: Institutes
- He 'perfected' a new way of Bible commentaries based on humanistic research principles.
 - Original language.
 - Verse by verse.



Calvin's Contributions

- **The Bible is inerrant. It reveals the full character of God, primarily through his Son Jesus Christ.**
- **“Anyone who has seen me has seen the Father.” (John 14:9)**
- **Humans cannot know God outside Scripture.**
- **Humans are sinful and unable to repent / know God unless by his initiative (predestination).**
- **Knowing God ==> Christian living.**

RELIGIOUS MAP OF EUROPE – MID 16TH CENTURY



Appeal of Calvinism

- Calvin's writing provided a succinct and comprehensive doctrine of faith and church.
- Simple structure, even in Geneva: doctors, pastors, elders, deacons.
- Small churches were easily self-sustained because of the members' commitment.
- Strong involvement of lay leaders.

Calvinism vs Arminianism

| | Calvinism | Arminianism |
|--------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Human Will | Totally deprived and bonded to sin | |
| Election | Predestined | Conditional election |
| Atonement | Jesus only died for the elect | He died for all; those who choose are saved |
| Conversion | Irresistible | God & man together |
| Perseverance | Once saved, always saved | Only those who remain faithful |

Unit 6:

***Papal
Reformation***



Need for Reform in RC Church

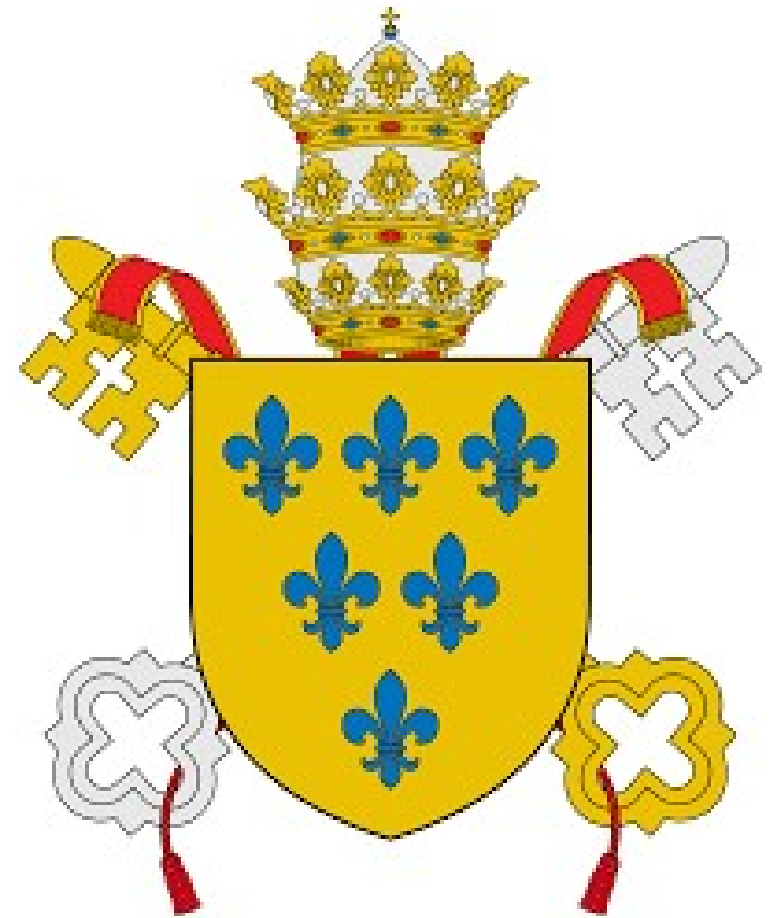
- **The need for reform was obvious even without Luther.**
- **Other voices from within the RC Church called for reform, esp to deal with abuses.**
- **The political leaders were pressing for more power and less financial burdens.**
- **But how about doctrinal reform?**

Need for Reform in RC Church

- **1511-1517: 5th Lateran Council. No concrete resolutions. Did this spring Luther into action?**
- **After Luther's actions, did the RC church still have the option to reform internally?**
- **Any change in doctrine would have been misunderstood as adopting Luther's ideas.**

Papal Reform

- Any reform would need to be driven by the pope.
- It would need to make clear anti-reformation statements.
- It would need to affirm RC doctrine.
- It would need to appease the secular leaders.



Papal Reform

- Pope Paul III tried a 'secretly prepared' reform which failed.
- He allowed his cardinals to meet reformers at Ratisbon; the conference failed over the dispute of how God saves.
- He then appointed a ruthless Inquisitor General.





Council of Trent

- **1st post-reformation council of the RC church.**
- **1545 – 1563, 3 sessions under three different popes.**
- **1st session (Paul III)**
 - **Tradition and Bible, not Bible alone.**

Council of Trent

- **1st session (cont.)**
 - Faith, works and seven sacraments, not faith alone.
 - Only one, Latin Bible translation. The church interprets. No further discussion on doctrine.
- > **A strong leader clearly affirmed well respected RC principles.**
- **2nd session (Julius III)**
 - Transubstantiation and penance affirmed.
 - Strengthened church discipline.

Council of Trent

- **3rd session (Paul IV, former inquisitor general)**
 - **Episcopalian residence and celibacy affirmed.**
 - **Prayer for the dead, purgatory, and indulgences were affirmed (but not their abuses).**
- > Trent renewed the RC church under papal leadership with the voices of secular leaders.**

Counter Reformation

- Looking back at Germany. The protestant princes had a church model with less clerical abuses and meddling in politics. How about the RC princes?
- The RC church needed to affirm the princes that she was renewed and strong (inquisition).
- Wherever the RC church had influence, she forcefully pushed back Protestantism with the support of the political rulers.

Newly Gained RC Strength

Monastic Orders

- New orders instead of reforming existing orders.
- Jesuits – Society of Jesus
 - Ignatius of Loyola (Spain)
 - Tried to subjugate his sinful desires and replace them with blind submission to the pope.
 - Jesuits became an ever-ready ‘army’ for the pope.
 - Influential in education and overseas mission, e.g. Malacca (Francis Xavier).

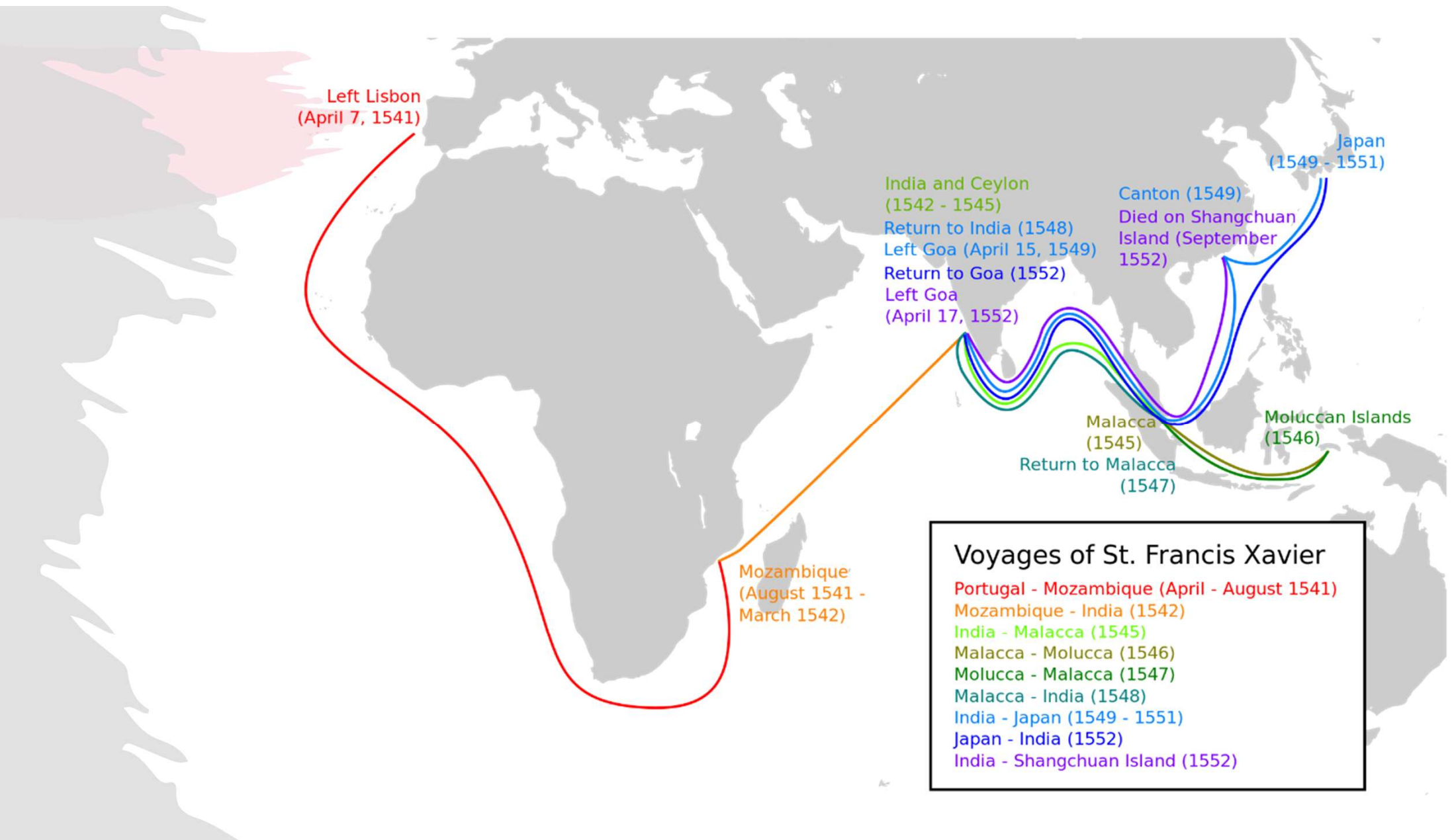
Newly Gained RC Strength

Monastic Orders

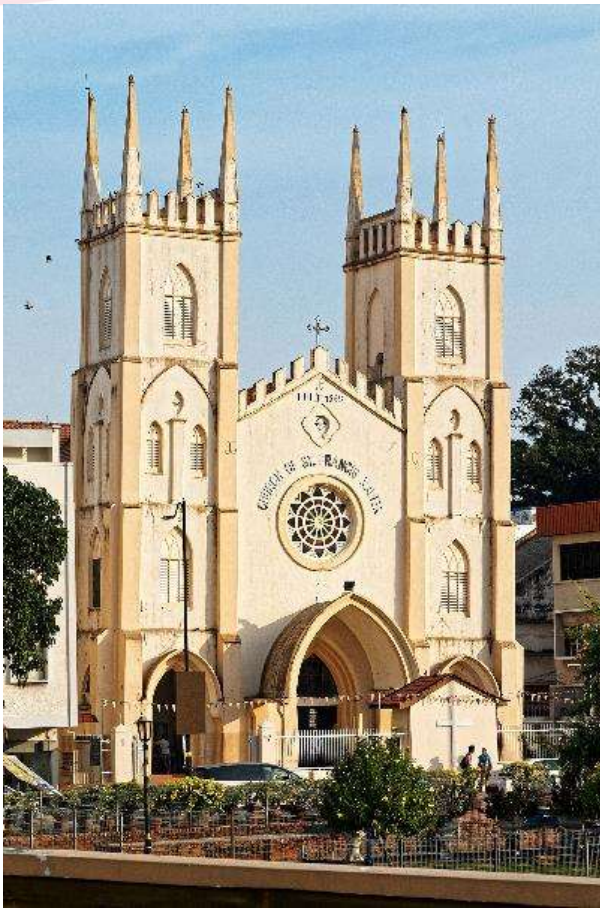
- Capuchins sprang from Franciscans.
- Effective pastoral ministry to the masses and the poor.

Overseas Mission

- Americas, Philippines, Malaya, Japan, China, India.



St Francis Malacca



RC Orders



Unit 7:

***Reformation
in England –
Part 1***



**Thomas
Cromwell**



**Abp Thomas
Cranmer**



King Henry VIII



The Monarchical Reformation

- Not driven by Henry VIII alone, but centred on him.
- Official Reformation: England breaks with Rome.
The monarch becomes head of the Church.
- Theological Reformation: A slow and secret shift to Protestantism during Henry's reign, accelerated during Edward's reign, reversed during Mary's reign, consolidated during Elisabeth's reign.
- Popular Reformation: When reformation became adopted by the clergy and the faithful. (much later)

Political Situation

- England had been riddled by internal turmoil. The nobility was decimated, the people wanted stability.
- Henry VIII ascends to the throne, a strong man.
- His 1st marriage did not produce a male heir.
- Without a male heir, would England fall back into turmoil?
- Henry requests for annulment of his heir-less marriage. The Pope rejects the request.

Political Situation

- Henry constructed charges against church and clergy which were readily believed by parliament.
- Clergy pledged their allegiance to Henry as the supreme head of the Church in England.
- Henry marries the pregnant Anne Boleyn and his marriage with Catherine is being annulled by Abp Cranmer.
- 1534 – Parliament passes the 1st Act of Supremacy.

Political Situation

Henry VIII strengthened England's identity:

- **England is an empire.**
- **It is one realm under the monarch.**
- **The monarch is bound by law (parliament).**
- **The Church is ruled by the monarch who is bound by Scripture.**
- **Doctrinally, the Church remained 'Roman' Catholic.**
- **Monasteries were dissolved.**

Religious Situation

- **John Wycliffe (1329-84) and the Lollards had prepared the soil for protestant doctrine.**
- **He also had translated the Bible into English.**
- **The urban middle class was anti-clerical.**
- **In the 16th century, the educated were tired of superstition and clerical abuses.**
- **The faithful church members in rural England were content with the status quo.**

Religious Situation

- 10 Articles → Affirming RC doctrine.
- Bishop's Book → Manual for clergy to preach.
- Injunction → Instructions for clergy about preaching and instructing Christian living.
- 1st official English Bible. (Tyndale)
- Dissolution of monasteries.
- However, the leading public preachers were loyal to the King and protestant in teaching.

Swinging Pendulum

- **1539-47 – Henry VIII pushed back against protestant doctrines. He dies in 1547.**
- **Edward, Henry's son from his 3rd marriage, becomes king at age 9, surrounded by protestant advisors.**
- **Archbishop Cranmer finally and officially starts the doctrinal reform.**

Thomas Cranmer

- May have been exposed to reformed views at the “White Horse Tavern”, Cambridge.
- Religious advisor to Henry in the matter of annulment of his 1st marriage.
- Toured Europe and was exposed to reformed doctrine. Married a Lutheran wife.
- Was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury by Henry (1532) and annulled Henry’s marriage.

Thomas Cranmer

- **‘Played his cards’ very carefully, even hid his wife when the pendulum swung.**
- **Was loyal to King Henry VIII.**
- **Waited for God’s time to reform the Church doctrinally.**

Unit 8:

***Reformation
in England –
Part 2***



The Monarchical Reformation

- **Official Reformation: England breaks with Rome. The monarch became head of the Church.**
- **Theological Reformation: A slow and secret shift to Protestantism during Henry's reign, forcefully accelerated during Edward's reign, forcefully reversed during Mary's reign, consolidated during Elisabeth's reign.**
- **Popular Reformation: When reformation became adopted by the clergy and the faithful. (much later)**



1547 - 1558

- **Edward VI (1547-1553),**
age 9-16. Son of Henry's
3rd marriage. Protestant
mentors.
- **Mary I (1553-1558)**
Daughter of Henry's 1st
marriage. Catholic and
loyal to Rome, married
the Spanish King.



Edwardian Reformation

- **Official reformation: Edward VI turned a Church that was already independent from Rome and under monarchical headship into a “structurally” Protestant Church.**
- **The official and theological reformation were merged with the issue of the Book of Common Prayer and the Act of Uniformity.**

Edwardian Reformation

The main architect: Archbishop Thomas Cranmer

- Book of Homilies (1547) – aligned the preaching in the Church, esp from less educated clergy.
- Legalization of marriage for clergy.
- Book of Common Prayer (1549 / 1552).
- Act of Uniformity (1549) – Imposed the used of the BCP by all clergy and mandated that all church services shall be held in English.

Book of Common Prayer

1549 – 1st BCP

- A profound change in many ways but a compromise in theological language.
- Preface & 'Of Ceremonies' lay out the purpose of the BCP.



BCP Preface

- **Daily reading of Scripture, esp by the clergy.**
- **Read through the Bible in English every year and through the Psalms every month.**
- **Introduction on Morning and Evening Prayer.**
- **Everything in one book.**
- **Celebration of Holy Communion is part of a complete service, Word and Sacrament.**

BCP 'Of Ceremonies'

- Too many ceremonies and services.
- Discontinue those that have given rise to abuse and superstition.
- Retain those that are based on Scripture and helpful for the order of the Church.
- Retain those that communicate Gospel truth and discontinue those that were ceremonial, only.

Reformed Theology

- Justification by faith alone.
- Love God and neighbor as an outworking of our faith, not to earn merits.
- The words of the HC liturgy stressed that it is not an offering and that the priest did not transform the elements.
- But the wording was compromised and ambiguous.

1552 – BCP Revision

- The change was too drastic to remain unchallenged.
- Clergy and people were still RC.
- Martin Bucer helped Cranmer.



1552 BCP and 42 Articles

- Structure and language of the BC liturgy were changed.
- Act of Uniformity was stricter, even made church attendance mandatory.
- Cranmer added the 42 Articles that would become the basis of today's 39 Articles.
- At the end of Edward's reign, the church's theology and structure were reformed, but not yet the clergy and the faithful.

Marian Counter Reformation

- It was still easy for Queen Mary I to undo the official and theological reformations:
 - Repeal Act of Supremacy ==> Pope becomes head of the church again.
 - Remove BCP and repeal Act of Uniformity.
 - Persecute the reformers.
 - Rely on the RC faithful church leaders, e.g. Bishop Stephen Gardiner and Cardinal Reginald Pole.

Marian Counter Reformation

Mary's counter reformation failed because ...

- Her marriage with King Philip of Spain upset the nationalistic sentiments of the English.**
- She had several popular preachers executed.**
- The counter-reformed church looked retro.**
- Her reign was too short, her successor protestant.**
- The protestant clergy and intellectuals were waiting underground...**

Unit 9:

***Reformation
in England –
Part 3***



The Monarchical Reformation

- **Official Reformation:** England breaks with Rome. The monarch became head of the Church.
- **Theological Reformation:** A slow and secret shift to Protestantism during Henry's reign, forcefully accelerated during Edward's reign, forcefully reversed during Mary's reign, consolidated during Elisabeth's reign.
- **Popular Reformation:** When reformation became adopted by the clergy and the faithful. (much later)

Reigned 1558 – 1603



- Elizabeth I, daughter of Henry VIII 2nd marriage. Protestant.
- Reinststituted the
 - Act of Supremacy (Church away from Rome)
 - Act of Uniformity (All need to comply, esp using the Book of Common Prayer.)

Elizabeth's Motives

- Elizabeth regarded herself as appointed by God to lead both realms under him.
- She wanted to be a strong leader of a strong nation.
- England was weakened by a recently lost war against France.
- Rome was trying to eliminate her.

Elizabeth's Motives

- Inner struggles called for clear leadership.
- Strong opposition from RC leaders, even in parliament.
- Protestants were disunited about the form of Protestantism for England (episcopalian vs presbyterian).

Elizabeth's Strategy

- **Focus on loyalty of her subjects.**
- **Initial leniency towards opposing religious view, esp towards RCs.**
- **Bishops would implement her leadership approach by soliciting an Oath of Uniformity from the clergy. (this empowered them, commanded and forged loyalty, and 'made' them protestant)**

Elizabeth's Strategy

- 1st and 2nd Book of Homilies provided protestant sermons in the churches.
- Book of Martyrs reflected on 'the horrors' of Queen Mary.
- *Apology of the Church of England* declared that the true and apostolic Church in England is protestant.
- Genevan 'Study' Bible became very popular.

Opposition

- **Roman Catholicism** was still dominant among conservative members, clergy, politicians, nobility.
- The legacy of Queen Mary weighed on them.
- They were nationalistic and loyal to the throne.
- Elizabeth accepted their outward conformity.
- Rome tried to infiltrate, and topple Elizabeth. She eventually suppressed that movement by force.



Opposition

- Puritanism was a protestant movement in England with strong Calvinist and mildly radical roots.
- They aimed for a purer, Bible-based worship.
- Puritans were very concerned that the Church in England should not return to Rome, neither continue in RC practices.

Opposition

- **Specific Puritan criticism:**
 - **Against wearing of vestments.**
 - **Lack of zeal, even among the clergy.**
 - **Against the power of the bishops to enforce uniformity.**
- **Elizabeth eventually cracked down on the Puritans. Her successors would pay the price...**

Elizabeth's Legacy

- ✓ Elizabeth I left behind a strong and united England.
- ✓ She had won over the Archenemy France and held Spain and Rome at bay.
- ✓ Through 'her' bishops, she implemented a new way of worship and church that was practiced widely, if not always with full conviction.

Elizabeth's Legacy

- ✦ The suppression of the Puritans disgruntled an emerging intellectual middle class.
- ✦ English Protestantism was too “chim” for the less educated, especially in the countryside.
 - ✦ Killjoys, a Bible that most could not read, looong and inaccessible sermons, comforting rites removed.
- ✦ The Anglican Church soon had the reputation of being a church for the upper class, mainly.

Unit 10:

***Scottish
Reformation***





Scottish Reformation

Background

- Scots wanted independence from France (→ Rome) and from England.
- The RC in Scotland was riddled with corruption and abuse.
- Nobles wanted to gain influence over the weak monarch.
- Protestant ideas had arrived in Scotland.

Another Pendulum Reformation

- It started with a half-hearted reformation of the RC Church in Scotland.
- Several protestant and thinkers and lay preachers promoted a protestant reformation.
- Support from Elizabeth I for political reasons.
- John Knox and 'The Lords of the Congregation' pushed Queen Mary for reformation. The Queen pushed back and allied with France.

Another Pendulum Reformation

- **The Lords allied with England. Civil unrest broke out.**
- **A peace treaty arranged by Elizabeth pathed the way for reformation.**
- **The episcopal system was defunct.**
- **John Knox and other reformation preachers led the reformation.**

Another Pendulum Reformation

- Final break from Rome. Draconian punishments for non-conformity that could not be imposed.
- 'Scots Confession' and 'Book of Disciplines'. The latter was widely rejected.
- James VI wanted to be King of the whole realm.
- The question was whether the Kirk would be episcopal (James' preference) or presbyterian.

Another Pendulum Reformation

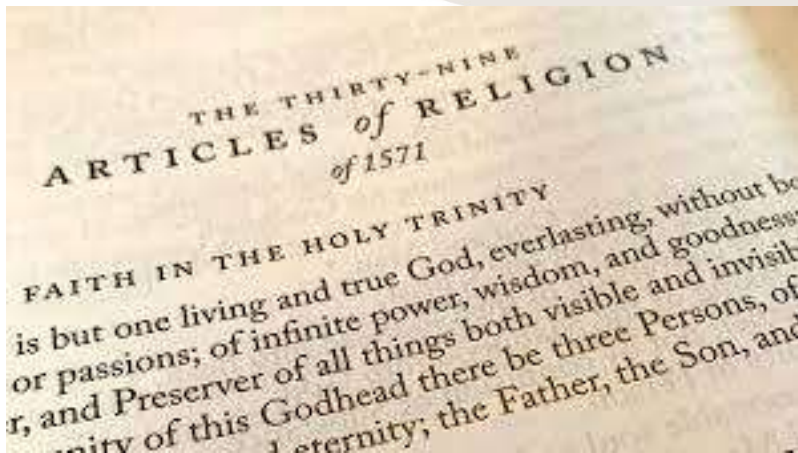
- **Presbyterian structure had been set up by the church, bishops had been maintained by the King.**
- **Step 1: Bishops were subordinated to the general assembly. Presbyteries in all of Scotland.**
- **Step 2: Scotland became episcopal again.**
- **Until 1690, the pendulum swung. Then Presbyterianism was firmly established.**

A large, horizontal, pink brushstroke with a rough, textured edge, resembling a paint splatter or a hand-painted mark. It is positioned on the left side of the page, with its right edge tapering off towards the center.

***Brief
Excuse: 39
Articles***

39 Articles of Religion

- Base line and boundaries of the Anglican faith.
- Some were anti-RC.
- Some were anti-puritan.
- Most are timeless declarations of faith.
- Not designed as comprehensive doctrine.



39 Articles of Religion

- **Articles 1-5: Doctrine of the triune God.**
- **Art 6-8: Scripture and creeds.**
- **Art 9-18: Sin and salvation.**
 - **Original sin. (IX)**
 - **The inability to turn to God without his grace working in us. (X, Calvinist)**
 - **Justification by faith alone. (XI, Luther)**
 - **Not works. (XII – XIV, anti-RC)**

39 Articles of Religion

- **Art 9-18: Sin and salvation.**
 - **Christ alone. (XV, XVIII Luther, XVIII possibly anti-radical)**
 - **God's plans (predestination) as a source 'sweet, pleasant and unspeakable comfort'. (XVII, Calvin)**
- **Art 19-21: The authority and fallibility of the Church. (anti-RC, XXI possible anti-Puritan)**
- **Art 22-24: Wrong church practices. (XXII+XXIV anti-RC, XXIII anti-Puritan)**

39 Articles of Religion

- **Art 25-31: The sacraments. (anti-RC XXV+XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, anti-radical XXVII)**
- **Art 32-36: Order in the Church. (anti-RC XXXII+XXXIV)**
- **Art 37-39: Church / Christian and state. (anti-radical XXXVIII)**

Summary

***Reformation
History***



Ephesians 2:8-9

For it is by grace you have been saved, through faith – and this is not from yourselves, it is the gift of God – not by works, so that no one can boast.

Eve of Reformation

- Papacy had been the guarantor of the faith.
- Holy Roman Empire was established in 900AD. Emperor and most high office holders were at the mercy of the Pope.
- The Church in Rome held on to non-biblical beliefs and practices, burdening the ordinary people, e.g. sales of indulgences.

Eve of Reformation

- **Fear of Ottoman invasion from the East.**
- **Rising middle class, wealth and education, hungry for political influence.**
- **‘Secular’ universities had become a breeding ground for new ideas.**
- **Printing press allowed mass printing and distribution.**

Types of Reformation

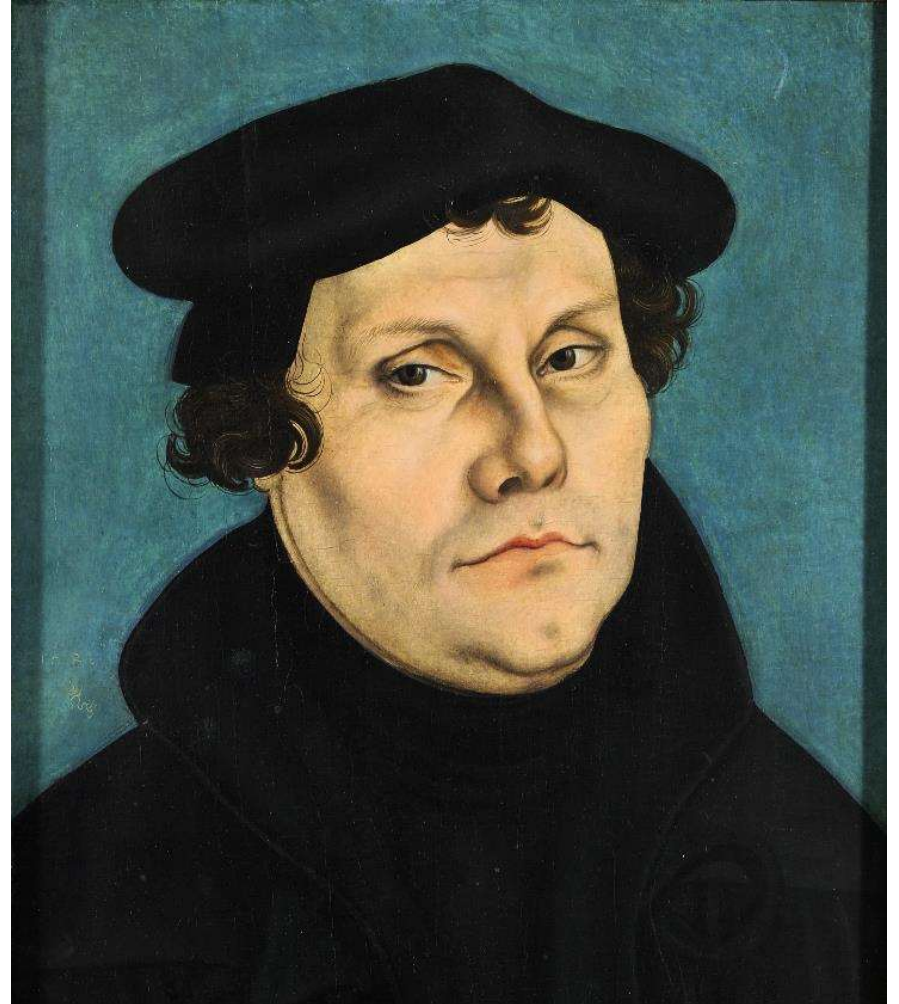
- **Initiated by the church leader**
 - **Luther**
 - **Roman Catholic counter reformation**
 - **Scots**
- **Initiated by secular town councils**
 - **Switzerland: Zwingli, Calvin, Bucer**
- **Initiated by the monarch**
 - **England**

Types of Reformation

- **Official reformation → Changed the religion in the land and the relationship between church and state.**
- **Theological reformation → Changed the doctrines, practices and structures of the Church.**
- **Popular reformation → Changed the teaching and practices of clergy and people.**

Martin Luther

- 31 Oct 1517 – ‘Start’ of Reformation.
- Faith alone / Bible alone / Christ alone.
- Translated Bible into German.



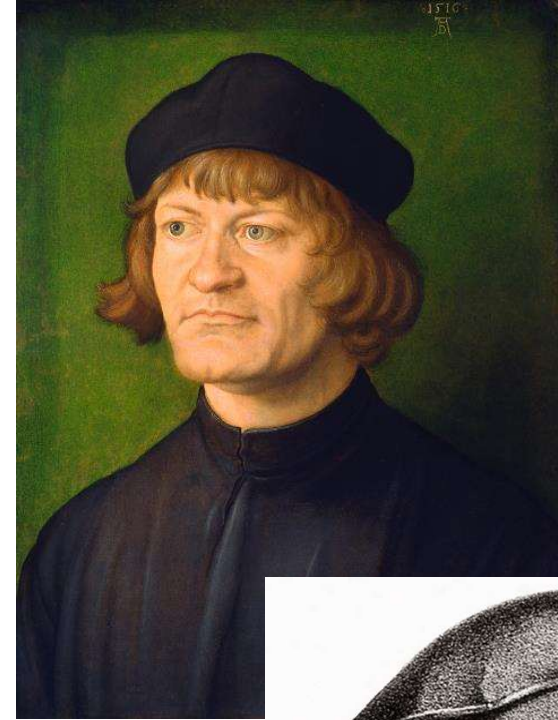
Luther's Reformation

- Initiated and shaped by Luther, aided by the Prince.
- Turned states 'Lutheran'.
- Provided clear reformed theology and church structures, preserving certain RC traditions.
- Clergy and people followed.

Legacy: Lutheran Church, educated and influenced many reformers, initial spread to Scandinavia.

Swiss Reformation

- Zwingli, Bucer, Calvin
- Stronger distancing from Roman Catholicism.
- French Bible translation.
- Calvin's Institutes.



Swiss' Reformation

- Initiated by the magistrates, shaped by reformers.
- Turned city-states into reformed places.
- Provided clear reformed theology and church structures, less tolerant of RC traditions.
- Clergy and people followed.

Legacy: Presbyterian Church, educated and influenced many reformers, spread to Holland, Scotland and the new world.



English Reformation

- Henry VIII, Thomas Cranmer, Elizabeth I
- 1549 – Book of Common Prayer.
- English Bible translation.



English Reformation

- Initiated by the monarch and parliament, shaped by reformers. Strong nationalistic agenda.
- Took the English Church away from Rome.
- Provided clear reformed theology and church structures, preserving certain RC traditions.
- Clergy and people followed much later.

Legacy: Anglican Church, significant spread alongside colonialism, even to Singapore 😊.



Scottish Reformation

- John Knox, James VI
- Cut with Rome and Roman Catholicism.
- Presbyterianism vs Episcopacy.
- Scots Confession.

Scottish Reformation

- Initiated by reformers, stirring up nobles. Strong nationalistic agenda.
- Took the Scottish 'Kirk' away from Rome and its allies.
- Provided clear reformed theology and church structures, though not consolidated until much later.
- Clergy and people followed.

Legacy: Presbyterian Church of Scotland (from 1690).

Επιμηθεύς



Radical Reformation Ideas

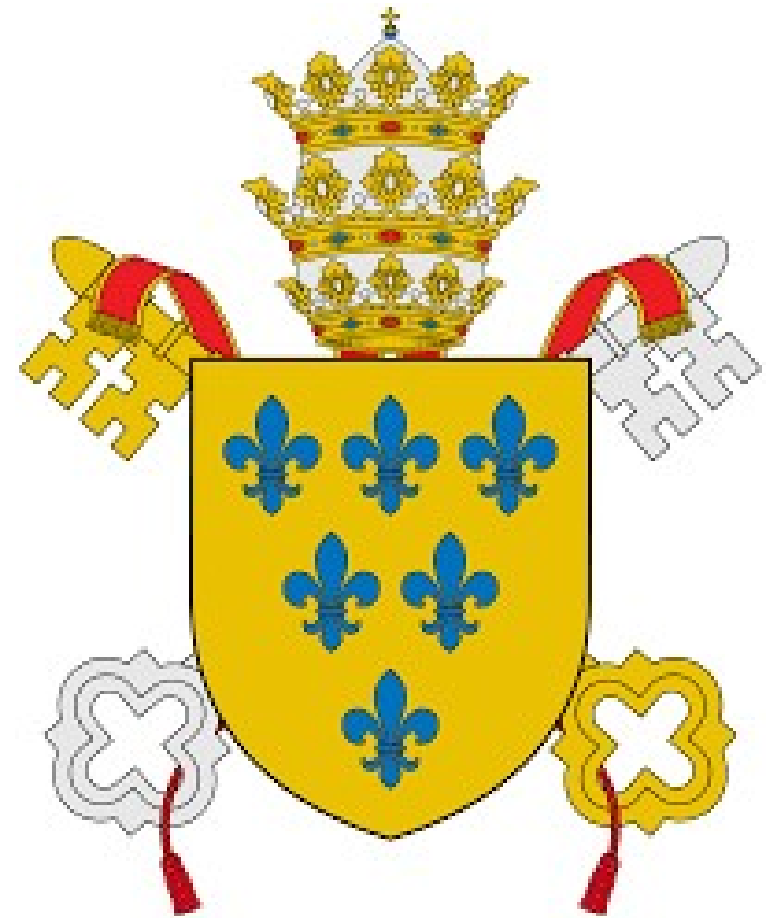
- **Return to the first Church in Acts 2. No need for structure, traditions, buildings.**
- **Holy Communion is symbolic, only, to be celebrated in the most simple way, presided over by anybody.**
- **Adult believers baptism, only, no infant baptism.**

Radical Legacy

- **Anabaptists practice of adult (re-)baptism can be found in Baptist theology.**
- **The Brethren Churches find their roots in Anabaptists.**
- **The Pentecostal Church has radical roots.**
- **Our practices of devotional life, celebration of the gifts of the Spirit, our desire to be renewed in our faith ('a fresh encounter') have radical roots.**

Papal Reform

- Any reform would need to be driven by the pope.
- It would need to
 - Address abuses.
 - Make clear anti-reformation statements.
 - Affirm RC doctrine.
 - Appease the secular leaders.





Council of Trent

- Trent renewed the RC church under papal leadership with the voices of secular leaders.
- Pushed back Protestantism.
- Renewed missional zeal of the Church.

RELIGIOUS MAP OF EUROPE – MID 16TH CENTURY

