

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## **Introduction**

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- There are 3 major divisions in Christianity today.
  - **Roman Catholicism**
  - **Eastern Orthodoxy**
  - **Protestantism**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

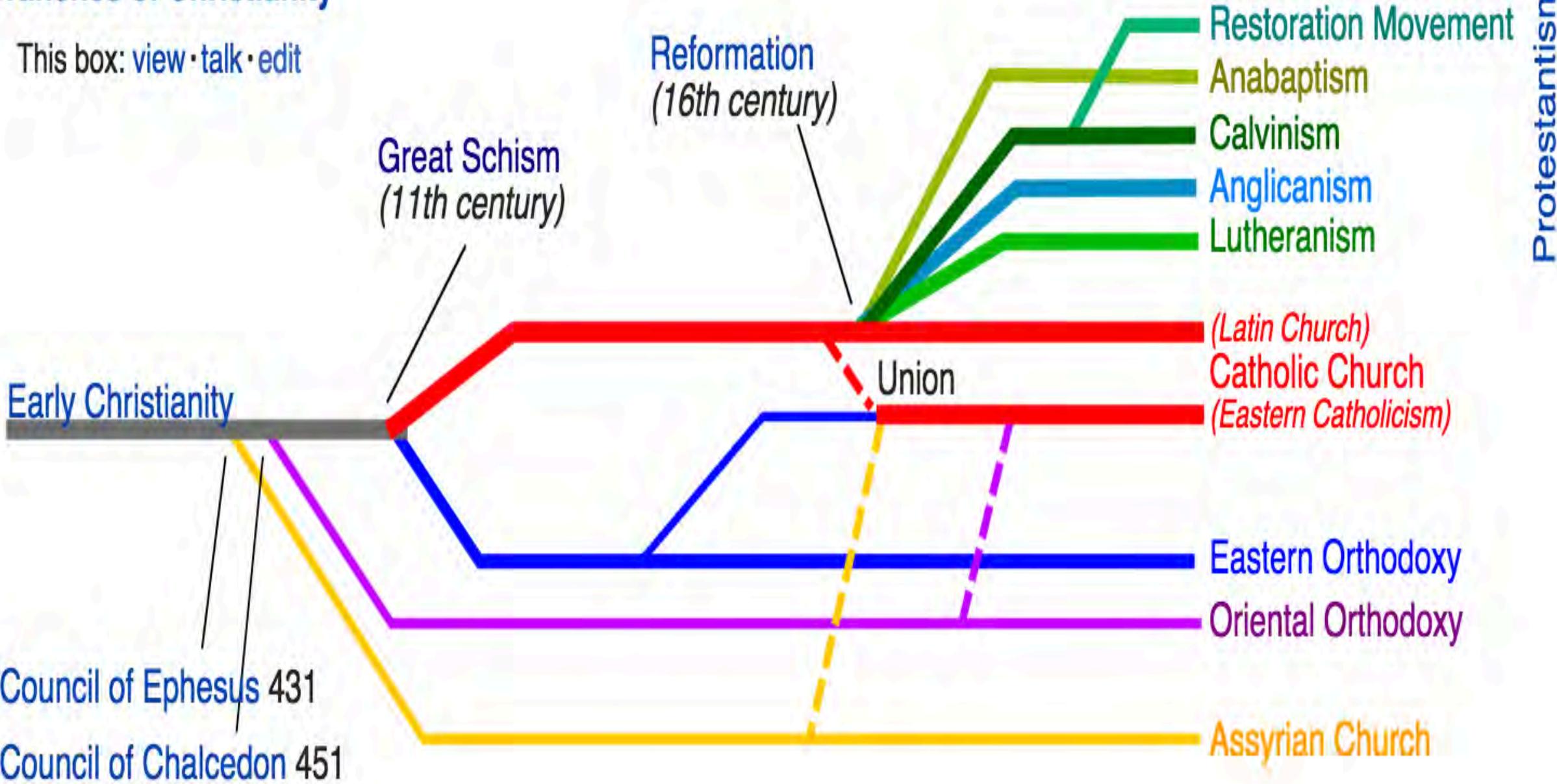
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## Introduction

- **There are other branches like Oriental Orthodoxy and the Assyrian church that broke out in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries but those 3 are the major divisions.**

# Branches of Christianity

This box: [view](#) · [talk](#) · [edit](#)



Protestantism

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## Introduction

- **Eastern Orthodoxy began as the church in the east in Constantinople and was unified with Rome in the West.**



The World in Which the Early Church Developed Its Doctrine

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## Introduction

- Eastern Orthodoxy began as the church in the east in Constantinople and was unified with Rome in the West.
- **However, once Rome established themselves as being the true authoritative church a slow rift began. It took about 500 years but ultimately lead to their separation.**

Eastern Orthodoxy

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# **Eastern Orthodoxy Today**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## Eastern Orthodoxy Today

- **Today the Eastern Orthodox church is made up of about 13-15 distinct church's or districts mainly in Eastern Europe.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## Eastern Orthodoxy Today

- Today the Eastern Orthodox church is made up of about 13-15 distinct church's or districts mainly in Eastern Europe.
- **This includes Greek and Russian Orthodox (not Oriental)**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## Eastern Orthodoxy Today

- **They have an estimated 225-300 million members worldwide which makes them the second largest church body behind the Roman Catholic Church.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## Eastern Orthodoxy Today

- They have an estimated 225-300 million members worldwide which makes them the second largest church body behind the Roman Catholic Church.
- **There are an estimated 800 million Protestants however that are not under one church body.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## Eastern Orthodoxy Today

- They have an estimated 225-300 million members worldwide which makes them the second largest church body behind the Roman Catholic Church.
- **They have a minor presence in the US as it only accounts to 0.5% or roughly 1.5 million people.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## **General Traits of the Orthodox Church**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## General Traits of the Orthodox Church

- **Eastern Orthodoxy is founded and based upon Greek traditions of the early church. Rome was influence by Latin.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## General Traits of the Orthodox Church

- Eastern Orthodoxy is founded and based upon Greek traditions of the early church. Rome was influenced by Latin.
- **They utilize the Septuagint as their source for the Old Testament which includes the Apocrypha.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## General Traits of the Orthodox Church

- **The Orthodox Church looks a lot more like a Roman Catholic Church than a Protestant.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## General Traits of the Orthodox Church

- The Orthodox Church looks a lot more like a Roman Catholic Church than a Protestant.
- They give equal authority for church tradition and Scripture.
- **They discourage individuals from interpreting the Bible apart from tradition and official interpretation of their councils.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## General Traits of the Orthodox Church

- The Orthodox Church looks a lot more like a Roman Catholic Church than a Protestant.
- **Prayers for the dead**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## General Traits of the Orthodox Church

- **They hold to a Apostolic succession**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## General Traits of the Orthodox Church

- They hold to an Apostolic succession
- **They believe that they are a true church because they were founded by the Apostles and that all church leaders have an unbroken line of succession that was transferred by the laying of hands.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## General Traits of the Orthodox Church

- They hold to a Apostolic succession
- They believe that they are a true church because they were founded by the Apostles and that all church leaders have an unbroken line of succession that was transferred by the laying of hands.
- **Although exactly “which” apostle or apostles is not clear.**

Eastern Orthodoxy

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## **Perspective on Christianity**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## Perspective on Christianity

- **Both Catholicism and Protestantism view sin as a violation of our relationship between man and God. Disobedience needs repentance.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## Perspective on Christianity

- Both Catholicism and Protestantism view sin as a violation of our relationship between man and God. Disobedience needs repentance.
- **Orthodoxy says that when a man sins, he does not violate this relationship but instead he reduces his divine likeness.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## Perspective on Christianity

- Orthodoxy says that when a man sins he does not violate this relationship but instead he reduces his divine likeness.
- **Man is on a continuous quest to make himself into the image of God.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## Perspective on Christianity

- Orthodoxy says that when a man sins he does not violate this relationship but instead he reduces his divine likeness.
- Man is on a continuous quest to make himself into the image of God.
- **Salvation is the perfection or completion of the full image of God in man.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## Perspective on Christianity

- Orthodoxy says that when a man sins he does not violate this relationship but instead he reduces his divine likeness.
- **Therefore, it is a “process” and not one that is based on faith.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## **Icons – Central to the worship of the Orthodox Church**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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Icons – Central to the worship of the Orthodox Church

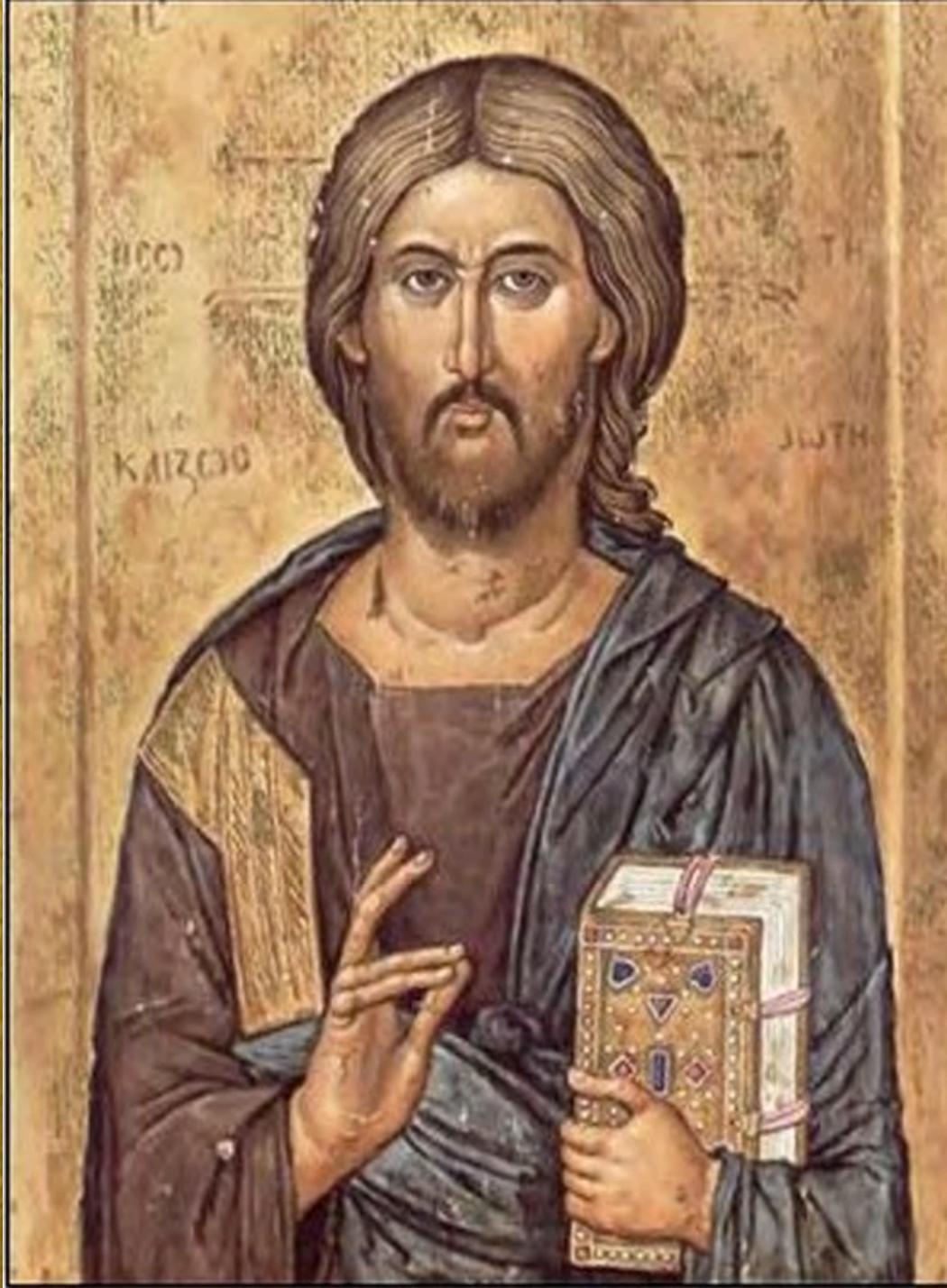
- **A very central tradition of the Orthodox Church is their use of icons.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## Icons – Central to the worship of the Orthodox Church

- A very central tradition of the Orthodox Church is their use of icons.
- **An icon is generally a painting of Jesus, Mary or one of the saints.**





# Eastern Orthodoxy

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Icons – Central to the worship of the Orthodox Church

- **They do not see these icons as the works of men but as the manifestations of the image portrayed.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## Icons – Central to the worship of the Orthodox Church

- They do not see these icons as the works of men but as the manifestations of the image portrayed.
- **They view them as a window between earth and Heaven.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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Icons – Central to the worship of the Orthodox Church

- **Orthodox believers will venerate the icons by kissing them and crossing themselves before them upon entering worship or someone's home.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## **Influence of icons on Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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Influence of icons on Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism.

- **During the 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> centuries there was widespread support for icons both in the church and the imperial government.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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Influence of icons on Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism.

- During the 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> centuries there was widespread support for icons both in the church and the imperial government.
- **However, the problem with icons became apparent very quickly as people began to devote their worship to local shrines and figures. They had essentially become idol worshipers.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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Influence of icons on Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism.

- **By the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> century icons of Christ and Mary replaced all imperial icons of the Emperor. Christ even appeared on the side of coins.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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Influence of icons on Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism.

- **During the 8<sup>th</sup> century under Emperor Leo III (717-741) he launched an attack on icons.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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Influence of icons on Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism.

- During the 8<sup>th</sup> century under Emperor Leo III (717-741) he launched an attack on icons.
- **He recalled the punishment of the Israelites by God because of their idolatry and he wanted to avoid the same mistake.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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Influence of icons on Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism.

- **Leo and anyone who sought to replace these icons were known as iconoclasts (image breakers)**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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Influence of icons on Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism.

- Leo and anyone who sought to replace these icons were known as iconoclasts (image breakers)
- **They sought to replace icons of Mary and Jesus with more traditional symbols like the cross, the Bible and elements of the Lord's Supper.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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Influence of icons on Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism.

- Leo and anyone who sought to replace these icons were known as iconoclasts (image breakers)
- **Leo even ordered the destruction of a statue of Jesus that was highly regarded by many in the church.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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Influence of icons on Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism.

- **The Orthodox believers would not be swayed, and they kept their veneration of the icons as the window into the heavens.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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Influence of icons on Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism.

- **These Orthodox believers were called iconodules (worshippers of images).**
- **The most well-known supporter of this was a priest known as John of Damascus.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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Influence of icons on Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism.

- **They saw their view of icons as being Christological orthodoxy.**
- **Christological – Theological field of study on the nature and person of Jesus Christ.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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Influence of icons on Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism.

- **If Jesus was truly human and God chose to reveal Himself through the flesh, then how can one object to a representation of Him?**
- **If God created man in His own image, then God made the first icon.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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Influence of icons on Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism.

- **The Roman Catholic Church did not completely abandon them either however as Leo had desired.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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Influence of icons on Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism.

- **John Mansour (monk) gave this definition to justify the use of icons such as Mary and Jesus.**
- ***“The image was never the same substance as the original but it was merely an imitation or a reminder of the original.”***

## Eastern Orthodoxy

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**He acknowledged it was wrong to worship an icon, but the presence could be used to assist the believer in the worship of the true Christ.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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Influence of icons on Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism.

- The Roman Catholic Church did not completely abandon them either however as Leo had desired.
- **With this perspective, icons should be honored and venerated as we would the Bible or the Cross.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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Influence of icons on Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism.

- **This “new” definition allowed the veneration of the icons to be accepted in the church.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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Influence of icons on Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism.

- This “new” definition allowed the veneration of the icons to be accepted in the church.
- **Modern day Catholicism believes it is acceptable to use icons such as Mary, Jesus, the Apostles, saints and angels as a reminder to give faithful respect and reverence.**

Eastern Orthodoxy

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## **The Great East-West Schism – 1054 A.D.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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The Great East-West Schism – 1054 A.D.

- **Prior to 1054 A.D. you had the two heads of the church, one in Rome and the other in Constantinople.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## The Great East-West Schism – 1054 A.D.

- Prior to 1054 A.D. you had the two heads of the church, one in Rome and the other in Constantinople.
- **There had been a growing rift between the two and by 1054 they officially split.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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The Great East-West Schism – 1054 A.D.

- **Numerous events contributed to this separation.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## The Great East-West Schism – 1054 A.D.

- Numerous events contributed to this separation.
- **Proclamation of the authority of the church in Rome (papacy).**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## The Great East-West Schism – 1054 A.D.

- Numerous events contributed to this separation.
- **Proclamation of the authority of the church in Rome (papacy).**
- **Rome saw Constantinople as an upstart church that only had power because of political influence (emperors), and did not have true apostolic origin.**
- **The Eastern patriarchs (head bishop) of Constantinople saw the pope as anti-Christian. That "papal supremacy" was a chief heresy.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## The Great East-West Schism – 1054 A.D.

- Numerous events contributed to this separation.
- Proclamation of the authority of the church in Rome (papacy).
- **Wording and insertions in the Creed.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## The Great East-West Schism – 1054 A.D.

- Numerous events contributed to this separation.
- Proclamation of the authority of the church in Rome (papacy).
- **Wording and insertions in the Creed.**
- **The Eastern Orthodox church didn't agree with the addition of "the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son." This was added in 381 in the second ecumenical council.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## The Great East-West Schism – 1054 A.D.

- Numerous events contributed to this separation.
- Proclamation of the authority of the church in Rome (papacy).
- Wording and insertions in the Creed.
- **Disagreements on the type of bread to use in the Eucharist (communion)**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## The Great East-West Schism – 1054 A.D.

- Numerous events contributed to this separation.
- **Disagreements on the type of bread to use in the Eucharist (communion)**
- **The West used unleavened bread instead of leavened and this was heavily disputed by the Eastern Orthodox church (Leo of Ochrid - Bulgarian archbishop).**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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The Great East-West Schism – 1054 A.D.

- **The final drop that tipped the scales**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## The Great East-West Schism – 1054 A.D.

- The final drop that tipped the scales
- **In 1054 Pope Leo IX sent his Cardinal Hubert to Constantinople with terms that were intentionally insulting (primacy of Rome).**
- **Hubert thought the East to be the enemy of the church.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## The Great East-West Schism – 1054 A.D.

- The final drop that tipped the scales
- In 1054 Pope Leo IX sent his Cardinal Hubert to Constantinople with terms that were intentionally insulting (primacy of Rome).
- **These were rejected and they in turn humiliated the papal party and sent them back to Rome.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## The Great East-West Schism – 1054 A.D.

- The final drop that tipped the scales
- **Hubert later returned to Constantinople and delivered the Pope's Bull of Excommunication to the altar of the church during worship.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## The Great East-West Schism – 1054 A.D.

- The final drop that tipped the scales
- **Pope Leo officially excluded Constantinople from being able to participate in the sacraments and services of the church.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## The Great East-West Schism – 1054 A.D.

- The final drop that tipped the scales
- Pope Leo officially excluded Constantinople from being able to participate in the sacraments and services of the church.
- **To be excommunicated was a big deal. It would be similar to having your salvation removed because God's grace was dispensed through the sacraments.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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## The Great East-West Schism – 1054 A.D.

- The final drop that tipped the scales
- Pope Leo officially excluded Constantinople from being able to participate in the sacraments and services of the church.
- **This obviously didn't go over very well and thus the separation was official.**

# Eastern Orthodoxy

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The Great East-West Schism – 1054 A.D.

- The final drop that tipped the scales
- **The church in the West (Rome) would go its own way and stake its claim for authority as would the East (Constantinople – Eastern Orthodoxy)**

# The Crusades

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# The Crusades

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**The crusades began in 1095 and lasted until 1291.**

**There were a total of 7 crusades (or 8 if you count the children's crusade).**

# The Crusades

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**The crusades were military endeavors that originated in the Roman Church as a way to combat Islam and to retake the Holy Land (Jerusalem) from the Muslims.**

**In 638 the Muslims took control of Jerusalem, so it had been in their hands for over 500 years.**

# The Crusades

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**The Christians in Rome decided that it was time for them to reclaim the Holy Land, to get it out of the hands of those who reject Jesus Christ as the Messiah.**

# The Crusades

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**It began under the idea that they needed to “honor” Christ.**

**They saw the Muslim rule as an insult to Christ so any real Christian should pick up his sword and fight to win honor back for Him.**

# The Crusades

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**Some problems with this perception.**

- **Christ never said that we needed to defend His honor.**
- **Christ never said that we needed to use the sword to fight for Him.**
  - **Peter in the garden?**
- **Christ never said that the land that He tread upon was holy and without it once could not properly worship Him.**

# The Crusades

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**The crusades are numbered but just reflect a period of time, not so much as a specific wave of crusaders.**

**The first crusade lasted 50 years and was the really only “successful” period.**

# The First Crusade



# The Crusades

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**In 1095 Pope Urban II called the Christian people from the West to leave their homes and to take up arms to join the armies in Jerusalem to fight the Muslims.**

# The Crusades

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## Pope Urban II

- **“I say it to those who are present. I command that it be said to those who are absent. Christ command it. All who go hither and lose their lives, be it on the road or on the sea, or in the fight against the pagans, will be granted immediate forgiveness for their sins. This I grant to all who will march, by virtue of the great gift which God has given me.”**

# The Crusades

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## **A few thoughts about his statement:**

- **Christ commands it**
- **He told the people that it was Christ Himself who called the crusades. In fact, when the crusaders went to battle they would cry out “God wills it”**

# The Crusades

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## **A few thoughts about his statement:**

- **If you lose your life you will be granted forgiveness for your sins.**
- **The sacramental system was followed for salvation, so this act of service granted one enough grace and penance to go straight to heaven. You would bypass purgatory.**

# The Crusades

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## **A few thoughts about his statement:**

- **I grant to all by the gift God has given me.**
- **This was the common belief that the pope could dispense God's grace upon the Christians. The pope had great power and prominent role in the salvation of Christians.**

# The Crusades

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**The first crusade was led by the Franks and was successful in taking back Jerusalem and some of the surround areas in 1099.**

**However, the only reason why they were successful was because the Muslim's were unorganized. This was not a mistake that was to be repeated.**

# The Crusades

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## **Holy Lance:**

**On their way to Jerusalem they sieged Antioch but were soon attacked by a much larger Turkish army. One of the priests said he had a vision that the “Holy Lance” (spear used to pierce Jesus) was buried there. This priest led them to a spot and they dug up a spear. This supposedly empowered them to defeat the Turkish army.**

# The Crusades

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**The Byzantine empire really should have gained control of the lands they did free since that is who originally controlled them. However the crusaders were sent by the West so they decided to just maintain control for themselves. This obviously led to “conflict”.**

# The Crusades

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**This hold over Jerusalem would prove to be temporary and for the next 150+ years the crusaders suffered losses.**

# The Crusades

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**In 1187 the Muslim armies under the command of Saladin (Sultan of Egypt) easily disposed of the crusaders no matter how many were sent against him. This is when they lost control of Jerusalem**

**In the fourth crusade they attacked their Christian brethren at Constantinople.**

# The Crusades

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**All future crusaders were defeated. Nearly everyone who entered the crusade lost their lives and the church would keep recruiting and raising money to send more in.**

# The Crusades

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**However, this was not the worst of it, there were many terrible things done in the name of Christ by the Crusaders.**

# The Crusades

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However, this was not the worst of it, there were many terrible things done in the name of Christ by the Crusaders.

**They quickly lost track of their purpose and seemed to be eager to shed blood of anyone in their path.**

# The Crusades

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## **Major faults of the crusades.**

- **The crusaders took food and supplies from anyone in their path. This included fellow Christians and Jews and they routinely would kill them if they resisted.**

# The Crusades

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## **Major faults of the crusades.**

- The crusaders took food and supplies from anyone in their path. This included fellow Christians and Jews and they routinely would kill them if they resisted.
- **During the first crusade when they made it into Jerusalem they began slaughtering all those inside. This included women and children. They also burned Jews alive in the synagogue.**

# The Crusades

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## **Major faults of the crusades.**

- In their apparent thirst for blood when they could not find Muslims, they would kill entire Jewish communities.**
- They justified this in that since the Jews were responsible for the murder of Christ then they should be punished.**

# The Crusades

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## **Major faults of the crusades.**

- **There was never an attempt at conversion for the Muslims. It was to give them the sword and exterminate all in their way.**

# The Crusades

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## **Major faults of the crusades.**

- There was never an attempt at conversion for the Muslims. It was to give them the sword and exterminate all in their way.
- **God will it? I think not...**

# The Crusades

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**Then there was the children's crusade in 1212**

# The Crusades

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## **Then there was the children's crusade in 1212**

- **As many as 30,000 children in various ages set out in waves to follow in the footsteps of the crusaders.**
- **Their motives are not entirely known other than they felt “called” and were not combative.**
- **Though there was the perception that since Christ loved the children then they should play a role.**

# The Crusades

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## **Then there was the children's crusade in 1212**

- **But what we do know is that the results in each of the waves was the same. They either died on the way or were captured and sold as slaves.**
- **There was absolutely nothing accomplished with this act.**

# The Crusades

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## **Results of the crusades**

# The Crusades

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## Results of the crusades

- **There was greater hostilities between the East and the West.**
- **The original objective was never achieved.**
- **Thousands upon thousands lost their lives.**
- **It has left a permeant scar on Christianity.**

# The Crusades

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## Results of the crusades

- This also created the first semi-monastic military orders within the church.
- The Knights Templar
- Hospitallers (Knights of St. John of Jerusalem)
- Teutonic Knights

# The Crusades

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## Results of the crusades

- The Knights Templar



# The Crusades

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## Results of the crusades

- **The Templars (Knights of the Temple)**
  - **Originally known as “The Poor Knights of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon”**
  - **Christian warriors whose primary role was to protect travelers visiting the Holy Land after taking it back from Muslim control in the first crusade.**

# The Crusades

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## Results of the crusades

- **The Templars ( Knights of the Temple)**
  - **They were well known for their bravery and military prowess. They were greatly respected and feared.**
  - **Answered only to the Pope**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**The following is summary of a few key events that affected the papacy and the Roman Catholic church from the 8<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> century. These events helped seed ideas that eventually became the protestant reformation.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**The papacy eventually saw a time of decline. It was no longer the office that was respected and who's great purpose contained the power of Peter as the head of the church.**

**It turned into an office of political power and those who sought it only had worldly desires in mind.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**When Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne emperor of the West in 800 A.D. this had given the office of the Pope significant political power that did not go unnoticed.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**If the Pope could name emperors, then who would not want to obtain that office? It was looked at as an office of power and prestige instead of an office that was to take care of the church and to proclaim the Gospel.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**The reign of Pope John VIII (872-882) saw the first signs of this decline.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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The reign of pope John VIII (872-882) saw the first signs of this decline.

- **He saw the advancing Muslims and attempted to gain support from the neighboring rulers of the Byzantines and also Charles the Fat (last Carolingian Emperor and was the great-grandson of Charlemagne).**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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The reign of pope John VIII (872-882) saw the first signs of this decline.

- **His request for assistance went unheeded and he was soon murdered by his own aide. He was poisoned and then had his head beat in with a mallet.**
- **There was not much respect for the Pope or the office.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**From here on there were numerous pope's in rapid succession.**

**Each gained power by murdering the current pope or starving them to death in the dungeon.**

- **This sounds a lot like what happened when Rome had rapid succession of emperors in the 3rd- 4th century prior to Constantine.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**This is also the time when "simony" (buying and selling positions in the church) became prevalent.**

**Simony is a term taken after Simon the magician/sorcerer from the Bible.**

- **In Acts 8:18-19 Simon seeing the works of Peter and the apostles sought to buy the power of the Holy Spirit.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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This is also the time when "simony" (buying and selling positions in the church) became prevalent.

- **Since the office of the pope and the subsequent church positions were sought for their power the individual chosen for the positions were not done through prayer and church council, but by bribery and setting a price.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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This is also the time when "simony" (buying and selling positions in the church) became prevalent.

- **You could become quite wealthy by selling positions in the church to the rich and powerful.**
- **This in turn lead to the control of the church being turned over to several wealthy and influential families.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**At times there were 2 or even 3 popes that all claimed apostolic succession to Peter.**

- To identify who was the "real pope" became difficult at best.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**In 1046 King Henry III of Germany finally intervened and convened a council to resolve the papal issue.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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In 1046 King Henry III of Germany finally intervened and convened a council to resolve the papal issue.

- **There were three pope's serving at the same time Gregory VI (probably the "real" pope), Benedict IX (pope prior to Gregory VI who decided to return to the papal office after resending his abdication), and Sylvester III chosen by the Crescendus's family.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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In 1046 King Henry III of Germany finally intervened and convened a council to resolve the papal issue.

- **Gregory VI had desired for reform in the papacy, he realized the problems they had.**
- **So he was interviewed by King Henry III and after their discussion the council disposed of the three popes and appointed Clement II.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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In 1046 King Henry III of Germany finally intervened and convened a council to resolve the papal issue.

- **So the solution here of course was to simply just start over again. Then there wouldn't be the conflict they had.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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In 1046 King Henry III of Germany finally intervened and convened a council to resolve the papal issue.

- So the solution here of course was to simply just start over again. Then there wouldn't be the conflict they had.
- **The council also enacted a series of decrees against the ecclesiastical corruption and chiefly against the practice of simony.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**In time after a series of reforming pope's, order to the papal office had returned.**

- **This was a time known as the Hildebrandian popes (1049-1073)**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**In time after a series of reforming pope's, order to the papal office had returned.**

- Hildebrand was a monk who sought reform in the church to bring it back to an office of the church and not one of political power that had been taken over by simony.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**In time after a series of reforming pope's, order to the papal office had returned.**

- Hildebrand was a monk who sought reform in the church to bring it back to an office of the church and not one of political power that had been taken over by simony.
- **(There were a significant number of events that took place during this period, but we will only be concerned for a summary of the results.)**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**The reform addressed three major areas**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**The reform addressed three major areas**

- **Abolition of simony**
  - **With the impact of the selling of church office it became obvious that the church was no longer being run by those called by God.**
  - **This had to be clearly disposed of if the church was going to continue to exist.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**The reform addressed three major areas**

- **Clerical celibacy**
  - **It was also determined that the clergy of the church should not be married and should live a life of celibacy.**
  - **One of the reasons for this was that during the height of corruption in the church the power was held by a few families.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**The reform addressed three major areas**

- **Clerical celibacy**
  - **So to prevent a church leader from passing down control to their children, you keep them celibate.**
  - **It was also believed that if one was removed from marriage, then that person could dedicate more time to God.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**The reform addressed three major areas**

- **A change in how the election of the pope is made.**
  - **In 1059 a Lateran Council was held in Rome that changed the way in which the election of the pope was made.**
  - **A group of bishops called cardinals would take up the initiative to choose the pope upon the death of the one serving.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**The reform addressed three major areas**

- **A change in how the election of the pope is made.**
  - **With the cardinals making the decision this permanently removed the influence of the emperor into choosing the pope.**
  - **The candidates would also have to come from the body of clergy and not an outsider.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**Hildebrand desired that everyone should be united under the papacy.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**Hildebrand desired that everyone should be united under the papacy.**

- **He declared that the Bible should not be translated into vernacular (spoken) languages of the common people.**
- **That Rome should maintain control over all works of the ministry especially in teaching and interpretation of Scriptures.**
- **Interpretations outside of the church were wrong.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**Hildebrand desired that everyone should be united under the papacy.**

- **This made it difficult if not impossible for the common man to be able to read the Scriptures.**
- **While there were clergy and common people who could read Latin there were others who could not and they were left to the interpretation of the clergy.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**Hildebrand desired that everyone should be united under the papacy.**

- **This is one of the issues addressed during the pre-reformation. Against the wishes of the Catholic Church the Bible was translated into common languages. Not long after this helped break way into the protestant reformation.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**The papacy viewed itself as being above the temporal rulers (kings).**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**The papacy viewed itself as being above the temporal rulers (kings).**

- **This power between the church and state was viewed as the two swords.**
- **The church and the state each had one, but the churches sword was supreme.**
- **So if the king should error in some way then the pope should correct him.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**Boniface VIII (1294-1303) summed it up:**

- **"One sword must be under the other, and temporal authority must be subject to the spiritual...Therefore, if earthly power strays from the right path it is to be judged by the spiritual...But if the supreme spiritual authority strays, it can only be judged by God, and not by humans...We further declare, affirm, and define that it is absolutely necessary for salvation that all human creatures be under the Roman pontiff."**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**The papacy's viewed itself as being above the temporal rulers (kings).**

- **To maintain this supreme sword, the pope had a couple of weapons at his disposal.**
- **The weapon of "excommunication"**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**The papacy's viewed itself as being above the temporal rulers (kings).**

- To maintain this supreme sword the pope had a couple of weapons at his disposal.
- The weapon of "excommunication"
  - **A process of removing the guilty from the church and depriving them of the grace essential for salvation. If you cannot participate in the sacraments, then salvation is lost.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**The papacy's viewed itself as being above the temporal rulers (kings).**

- To maintain this supreme sword the pope had a couple of weapons at his disposal.
- The weapon of "excommunication"
  - **This process consisted of a bishop reading the sentence of excommunication then ringing a bell, a book was closed and candle extinguished symbolizing the cutting off of the guilty.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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## Example:

- **Pope Gregory ordered Emperor Henry IV to come to see him and seek public penance because 4 of his knights had murdered the archbishop of Canterbury. If he refused, then Gregory said he would be deposed, and his soul condemned to hell. The emperor eventually did so fearing his soul and begged for three days to gain entrance to see Gregory who removed his punishment.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**The papacy's viewed itself as being above the temporal rulers (kings).**

- To maintain this supreme sword the pope had a couple of weapons at his disposal.
- **The weapon of "interdict"**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**The papacy's viewed itself as being above the temporal rulers (kings).**

- To maintain this supreme sword the pope had a couple of weapons at his disposal.
- The weapon of "interdict"
  - **This was essentially to excommunicate an entire kingdom at once.**
  - **Under the interdict the sacramental system was stopped and no services could be performed.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**The papacy's viewed itself as being above the temporal rulers (kings).**

- To maintain this supreme sword the pope had a couple of weapons at his disposal.
- The weapon of "interdict"
  - **Therefore, salvation was cut off for that kingdom.**
  - **Pope Innocent III applied or threatened the interdicts 85 times against various princes.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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**The papacy's viewed itself as being above the temporal rulers (kings).**

- To maintain this supreme sword the pope had a couple of weapons at his disposal.
- The weapon of "interdict"
  - **Since people genuinely believed the pope was capable it was a fearful weapon used by the church.**
  - **These weapons were frequently used by the popes to influence the political landscape.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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## **The Great Papal Schism (1378-1417)**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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## **The Great Papal Schism (1378-1417)**

- **After Boniface VIII there was a 70-year period where the popes lived in France instead of the church in Rome. This is called the "Babylonian captivity of the church".**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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## **The Great Papal Schism (1378-1417)**

- After Boniface VIII there was a 70 year period where the popes lived in France instead of the church in Rome. This is called the "Babylonian captivity of the church".
- **Avignon France was the home for these popes and where it is said the papacy was "captured" by the French kings.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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## **The Great Papal Schism (1378-1417)**

- After Boniface VIII there was a 70 year period where the popes lived in France instead of the church in Rome. This is called the "Babylonian captivity of the church".
- **This took place because after the first French pope was appointed (Clement V), he appointed 24 cardinals all but whom 1 was French. That and many of them were his relatives. So he was able to stack the deck which gave way to the next 70 years of French dominance of the papacy.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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## **The Great Papal Schism (1378-1417)**

- **The 5<sup>th</sup> French pope (Gregory XI) was being persuaded to return the papacy to Rome by physically moving it there from Avignon France, which he did (reluctantly). But right after he returned to Rome he suddenly died.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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## **The Great Papal Schism (1378-1417)**

- **This created a problem because now the Cardinals met and needed to appoint a new pope but were under extreme pressure by the Roman people to elect an Italian which they did.**
- **There was a great mob that surrounded the Cardinals and provided “pressure” which likely affected their choice.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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## **The Great Papal Schism (1378-1417)**

- **They chose Bari an Italian who took the name Urban VI.**
- **The Cardinals attended his coronation and everything seemed to be OK.**
- **Shortly after though the newly elected Urban began electing family to positions of power while on the other hand screaming reform.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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## **The Great Papal Schism (1378-1417)**

- **Then he played a card used by the French 70 years prior and was planning on appointing new cardinals to put the weight back into the favor of the Italians.**
- **But for some reason he announced his plan to do so before actually implementing it.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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## **The Great Papal Schism (1378-1417)**

- **The French revolted and then said that they were coerced into appointing Urban VI and so it was invalid.**
- **Forgetting apparently that they attended his coronation without protest.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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## **The Great Papal Schism (1378-1417)**

- **Then something happened that was unprecedented. The same group of Cardinals appointed another pope whom they said was the true successor to Peter. He is known as Clement VII.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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## **The Great Papal Schism (1378-1417)**

- **So now we have 2 popes who were both properly elected to their position.**
- **The choice was grave because in their view salvation was by proper adherence to the sacramental system.**
- **So if you chose the wrong pope then you followed a untrue sacramental system and therefore you could not be a Christian.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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## **The Great Papal Schism (1378-1417)**

- **The results were a period of almost 40 years where there were 2 popes divided between Rome and Avignon.**
- **And to make matters worse a council met in Pisa, Italy and decided to elect a 3rd pope and have the other 2 resign. Well they didn't do that of course so now there were 3 popes all claiming apostolic succession.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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## **The Great Papal Schism (1378-1417)**

- **Things were finally straightened out by 1418 when the Council of Constance forced all 3 popes to resign and then chose Martin V to be the new pope of Rome which ended the Schism.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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## **The Great Papal Schism (1378-1417)**

- Things were finally straightened out by 1418 when the Council of Constance forced all 3 popes to resign and then chose Martin V to be the new pope of Rome which ended the Schism.
- **Interestingly enough though, immediately after his election Martin V made sure to make a rule that took any absolute power in the church away from the council and restored it to the pope. So once again the pope is over the council.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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## **The Great Papal Schism (1378-1417)**

- **The people's perspective after the pain of the schism.**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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## **The Great Papal Schism (1378-1417)**

- **The people's perspective after the pain of the schism.**
- **There were many who felt that the papacy now needed reform after the Schism specially to restrict the power of the papacy and to make it solely spiritual. Did the pope really need to hold power over the state?**

# The State of the Papacy – Decline and Reform

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## **The Great Papal Schism (1378-1417)**

- **The people's perspective after the pain of the schism.**
- **This was also the time that people began to see themselves as "nations" being English or German etc., This wasn't the time it began but it was beginning.**
- **This leaning of the forming of nations would certainly favor the kings over the popes for temporal power.**

# Medieval Sacramental System for Salvation

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# Medieval Sacramental System for Salvation

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**The sacraments are religious activities approved by the church that as you do them God's grace is dispensed.**

# Medieval Sacramental System for Salvation

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The sacraments are religious activities approved by the church that as you do them God's grace is dispensed.

**There are 7 sacraments that were and are part of the Roman Catholic Church.**

- **Baptism, confirmation, Eucharist, penance, extreme unction, marriage and ordination.**
- **This was established by Peter Lombard (100-1160) – Scholastic Theologian and Bishop of Paris**

# Medieval Sacramental System for Salvation

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**The church uses these sacraments to dispense God's grace upon you so that you can go to heaven.**

**With this system there is never a guarantee that you are saved, only that if you do them there is a good chance that you will.**

# Medieval Sacramental System for Salvation

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## Baptism

- **Baptismal regeneration is necessary to remove original sin and salvation is not possible without it.**
- **Performed on infants no later than 6 weeks of age by a priest. However a special exception is made for emergencies, so anyone could perform a baptism if needed.**
- **The baptism is not a guarantee of your salvation though since you can commit mortal sins later in life.**

# Medieval Sacramental System for Salvation

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## Confirmation

- **It is when a child (or adult) confirms the vows that were given at baptism.**
- **In the medieval times this was only possible if done by the bishop so not everyone could go through confirmation.**

# Medieval Sacramental System for Salvation

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## **Eucharist (Lord's Supper or Communion)**

- **By taking part in communion you are strengthened spiritually and God's grace is given to you.**
- **This is only valid if done by a priest of the church who has consecrated it through a process called transubstantiation.**
- **In the medieval times only the bread was received by the people, because it was too dangerous to spill the consecrated wine.**

# Medieval Sacramental System for Salvation

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## Penance

- **One must repent of their sins and confess them to a priest who will pronounce absolution or forgiveness.**
- **Then a meritorious work must be performed.**
- **Prayer, fasting, alms, pilgrimages to shrines, indulgences (giving alms to receive prayer from the pope).**

# Medieval Sacramental System for Salvation

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## **Extreme unction**

- **Performed on your deathbed by a priest which consists of anointing with oil and a prayer for your soul.**

# Medieval Sacramental System for Salvation

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## Marriage

- **Marriage is seen as a sacrament that God will bless and bestow His grace upon.**

# Medieval Sacramental System for Salvation

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## **Ordination**

- **Becoming a priest.**

# Medieval Sacramental System for Salvation

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**Salvation to the medieval church was a system of sacraments. There was never a guarantee that you were saved, but if you did what the Church told you to do you had a good chance.**

**This is far from the faith based salvation that would be a pillar during the reformation because most people during this time worked for their salvation.**

**The seeds of the reformation however are already in the works and Christians are beginning to question the church when they began to truly read the Scriptures.**

# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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## Introduction

- **During the Middle Ages there came a time where knowledge and learning became of significant importance to the church.**
- **It was important for the clergy to be intelligent and not just in theology but also in the seven liberal arts: grammar, logic (philosophy), rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music.**

# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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## Introduction

- **This expanded beyond just education for the clergy to your first universities that were open to those outside of the church.**
- **Scholasticism is the term used to describe the merging of the theological teachings of Augustine with the philosophy of Greek thinkers like Aristotle.**

# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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## **Progression to Universities**

# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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## Progression to Universities

- **During the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> centuries education in Christian Europe was primarily in monasteries and some cathedral schools (schools connected to churches that had bishops).**

# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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## Progression to Universities

- During the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> centuries education in Christian Europe was primarily in monasteries and some cathedral schools (schools connected to churches that had bishops).
- **A well-educated “senior” monk would educate the younger or less learned.**
- **It then became common for outsiders (especially those who were wealthy) to come and learn since they taught more than just theology.**

# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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## **Progression to Universities**

- **By the 12<sup>th</sup> century however cathedral schools became dominate.**

# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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## Progression to Universities

- **By the 12<sup>th</sup> century however cathedral schools became dominate.**
- **You had a chancellor that taught the seven liberal arts along with theology and then other teachers who taught Latin grammar.**
- **The primary cities were Laon, Paris, Chartres, and Cologne.**

# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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## **Progression to Universities**

- By the 12<sup>th</sup> century however cathedral schools became dominate.
- **People flocked to them as they could have intellectual discussions about the Bible, philosophy and the teachings of the early Christian writers**

# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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## **Progression to Universities**

- **In the 13<sup>th</sup> century these began to transform into larger universities.**

# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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## **Progression to Universities**

- In the 13<sup>th</sup> century these began to transform into larger universities.
- **A university was used to describe a guild or a group of teachers and scholars who banded together.**
- **So it was a larger grouping of your cathedral schools where you had many more instructors.**

# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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## Progression to Universities

- In the 13<sup>th</sup> century these began to transform into larger universities.
- **Early charters were commissioned by the pope, but later they would apply to the secular ruler.**
- **The earliest well-known universities were Paris, Oxford and Cambridge.**
- **In addition to the seven liberal arts and theology, some taught graduate classes in law or medicine.**

# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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## Progression to Universities

- In the 13<sup>th</sup> century these began to transform into larger universities.
- **Some then began to specialize in certain disciplines so one would go to a university in Bologna for law and then to Paris and Oxford for theology.**

# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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## **Progression to Universities**

- **Path to become a theologian**

# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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## Progression to Universities

- Path to become a theologian
- **To become a theologian, one had to go through several stages.**
- **Complete studies in the Faculty of Arts which were the core liberal arts with philosophy and humanities.**

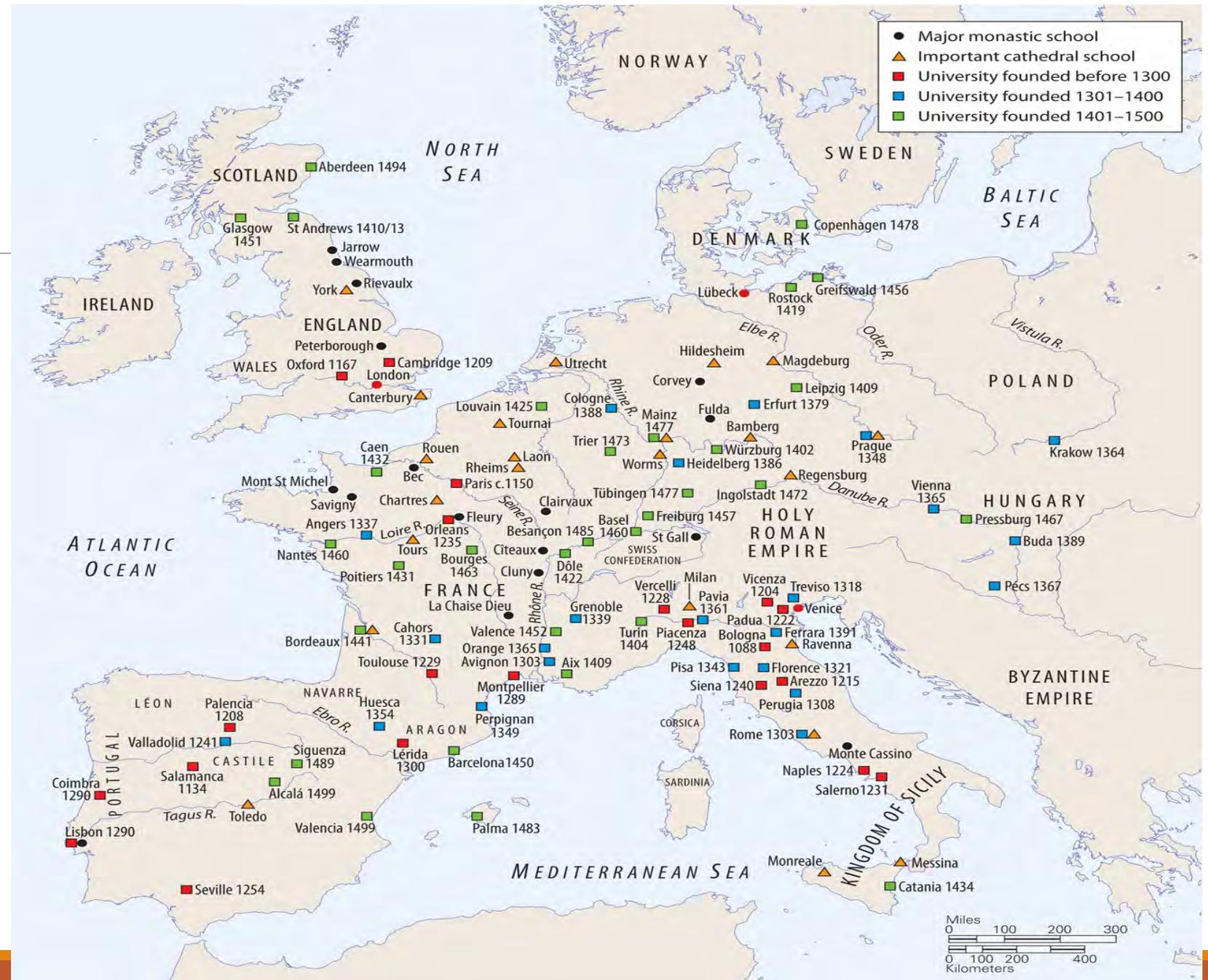
# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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## Progression to Universities

- Path to become a theologian
  - Then enter into the Faculty of Theology to progress through different degrees
    - Hearers
    - Biblical bachelors
    - Bachelors on the sentences
    - Formed bachelors
    - Licensed masters
    - Doctors
  - This process took 14 years on top of the years in the Faculty of Arts.

# Massive Expansion of Universities



# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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**Forerunner of scholasticism - Anselm of Canterbury**

# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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## **Forerunner of scholasticism - Anselm of Canterbury**

- **The most important forerunner to establishing scholasticism (merging of theology and philosophy) was Anselm of Canterbury.**
- **His purpose for doing this was not to prove something he didn't believe, but to understand more deeply what he already believed through faith.**

# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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## Forerunner of scholasticism - Anselm of Canterbury

- **Anselm:**

- ***“I do not seek, Lord, to reach your heights, for my intellect is as nothing compared to them. But I seek in some way to understand your truth, which my heart believes and loves. For I do not seek to understand in order to believe, but rather believe in order to understand.”***
- **He simply wanted a deeper understanding of what he already believed.**

# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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## **Other significant contributors to scholastic theology**

- **Peter Lombard (1100-1160)**

# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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## **Other significant contributors to scholastic theology**

- Peter Lombard (1100-1160)
- **Systematic treatment of the main themes of Christian theology which produced groups like Christology and Eschatology.**
- **Systematic is a system to put various teachings of Scripture into groups.**
- **Eschatology – Everything related to end-times and prophecy**
- **Christology – Everything related to Jesus Christ.**

# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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## **Other significant contributors to scholastic theology**

- Peter Lombard (1100-1160)
- **Establishment of the seven sacraments**

# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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## **Other significant contributors to scholastic theology**

- **Thomas Aquinas (1224-1274)**

# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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## **Other significant contributors to scholastic theology**

- Thomas Aquinas (1224-1274)
  - Famous professor in Paris, produced massive volumes on theology like his *Summa Theologica*.
  - Gave deep philosophical reasoning for the existence of God by looking at our natural world.

# Medieval Scholasticism/Rise of Learning

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## **Other significant contributors to scholastic theology**

- Thomas Aquinas (1224-1274)
  - **He emphasized the use of reasoning in exploring theology and philosophy which eventually led to the scientific methods of observation, experimentation, and corroboration.**
  - **He gave way to the reasoning that is the foundation of scientific thinking**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## Introduction

- **The reformation is a series of events that led to a significant change or reform of the church.**
- **A reformation is to return to the original or what is correct. Not to start something “new”.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## Introduction

- **The goal of the reformation of the church then was to return it to what it was supposed to be.**
- **It was to purify and reform the church according to Scriptures.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## Introduction

- **This reform ultimately however did not take place on the inside of the existing Roman Catholic Church.**
- **It began initially to do so but the movement was at great odds with the Roman Church in almost every area including doctrine and church structure.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## Introduction

- **Ultimately the reformation is the period that gave birth to the modern-day protestant church.**
- **It is these events where the people began to see and read the Scriptures for themselves.**
- **Where they began to have a new outlook on what the Church and being a Christian truly is.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## Introduction

- **Prior to what we officially deem as the reformation period there were individual and groups who were forerunners or pre-reformers.**
- **This is known as the reformation before the reformation.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## Introduction

- **When we think of the reformation we commonly think of Martin Luther in 1517. However, there were a few early reformers that began before him.**
- **The reason they do not get as much attention is because while their ideas were essentially the same the reforms did not stick. Their fire of reform was put out by the Roman Catholic Church.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## Introduction

- **For the pre-reformers we will be taking a look at the Waldensians, John Wycliffe and John Huss.**
- **These individuals had one thing in common, that they believed the church had strayed from the truth of the Bible and that the church was in desperate need of a reformation.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **The Waldensians (12th century onward)**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **The Waldensians (12th century onward)**

- **This was a movement that started in the 12 century 300 years before Luther.**
- **They were a sect meaning they were outside of the Roman Catholic church, although they originally began within the church but were eventually excommunicated.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **The Waldensians (12th century onward)**

- **This movement began by a man named Waldo who was from Lyon in France.**
- **Waldo felt that God had called him to live a life of poverty so he did so and gave away everything that he had.**
- **He also felt the call that God desired for him to preach.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## The Waldensians (12th century onward)

- This movement began by a man named Waldo who was from Lyon in France.
- **This was a difficult task however because he was not a priest but a layman. It was not possible for non-clergy to preach.**
- **But regardless he did so and proceeded to memorize Scripture in the language of the people he was preaching to.**
- **So his sermons were mostly the reciting of memorized Scripture.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **The Waldensians (12th century onward)**

- As time progressed he started a movement and there were others who followed him and also preached in the streets.**
- In time they needed to get papal permission if they were going to exist as an order within the Catholic Church so they set out to speak with the pope.**
- At this time, they were not looking to form a separate church but to simply be a separate order.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **The Waldensians (12th century onward)**

- **Needless to say the approval was not granted and they were intentionally made fun of during the official proceedings.**
- **So the pope did not allow them to continue their preaching with the approval of the papal office, neither could they form a legitimate order.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **The Waldensians (12th century onward)**

- **While they were disappointed they did not give up. They believed that permission to preach did not come from the pope or the church, but from Christ.**
- **Waldo when questioned by the local bishop to his disobedience replied "It is better to obey God than man"**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **The Waldensians (12th century onward)**

- **With that the archbishop of Lyon expelled Waldo and anyone that followed him.**
- **From then on they set out across southern France and northern Italy preaching and teaching the Gospel outside of the Roman Catholic church.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **The Waldensians (12th century onward)**

- **Their followers still participated in the Catholic church. They were baptized and took communion once a year. But they also met outside of the Catholic church to study the Bible and to focus on Christian living.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **The Waldensians (12th century onward)**

- **Waldensian theology and beliefs**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **The Waldensians (12th century onward)**

- **Waldensian theology and beliefs**
- **Lived by a literal following of the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5-7) and the commandments. This was how one needed to live their Christian life.**
- **Believed in living in poverty, (blessed are the poor in spirit).**
- **Repudiation of violence. (blessed are the peacemakers.)**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **The Waldensians (12th century onward)**

- **Waldensian theology and beliefs**
- **A very strong commitment to the Bible**
  - **They translated it into the language of the people (Franco-Provencal) and preached it for salvation and discipleship.**
  - **It is the Bible and not church tradition that is the source of faith.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **The Waldensians (12th century onward)**

- **Waldensian theology and beliefs**
- **Emphasis on lay preaching**
  - **Anyone called by God could preach you did not have to be a priest.**
- **That all Christians should know their Bible and be able to preach it.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **The Waldensians (12th century onward)**

- **Waldensian theology and beliefs**
- **They rejected the Roman Catholic sacramental theology**
- **They upheld the only two sacraments that were ordained by Christ, which was baptism and the Lord's Supper.**
- **This is the same view as modern day protestants.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **The Waldensians (12th century onward)**

- **Waldensian theology and beliefs**
- **They also rejected prayers for the dead and purgatory.**
- **As well as the veneration of relics and transubstantiation.**
- **They rejected the Papacy and the special class of priesthood. They saw all believers as part of the priesthood.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **The Waldensians (12th century onward)**

- **However they were severely persecuted by the Roman Catholic Church.**
- **Rome did not approve of their activities outside the church and that they were translating it outside of the Latin Vulgate.**
- **To them this was heresy.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **The Waldensians (12th century onward)**

- However they were severely persecuted by the Roman Catholic Church.
- **Rome would confiscate and remove all of their Bibles.**
- **Since this was frequent they had the entire Bible memorized by assigning books to different families.**
- **This way when their Bibles were taken away they could come together and write them new again.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **The Waldensians (12th century onward)**

- **In 1211 over 80 Waldensians were burned at the stake as heretics by the Inquisition**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## The Waldensians (12th century onward)

- Inquisition –
  - The overall purpose was to root out heresy from the church.
  - The church had adopted a play from Roman law. It is a trial before judge, where evidence is given, and all judges interrogate the witness. Then witnesses were called to substantiate the evidence. If the one on trial could no refute the evidence he would then have to renounce his errors or be burned at the stake.

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **The Waldensians (12th century onward)**

- **Inquisition –**
  - **It was used many times and was considered to be “justified torture” to root out heresy.**
  - **Punishment included being burned at the stake and even a form of water-boarding.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **The Waldensians (12th century onward)**

- **Inquisition –**
- **It was used for many years especially to combat the protestant reformation.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **The Waldensians (12th century onward)**

- **The Waldensians continued their "secret" church within the church until the protestant reformation which they then broke away from the Roman Catholic church.**
- **In the modern day most Waldensians in America have joined with the Presbyterian church.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **The Waldensians (12th century onward)**

- The Waldensians continued their "secret" church within the church until the protestant reformation which they then broke away from the Roman Catholic church.
- In the modern day most Waldensians in America have joined with the Presbyterian church.
- **There is also a settlement of Waldensians in a place called Monett, Missouri!**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **The Waldensians (12th century onward)**

- **So, while the Waldensian movement did not officially kick off the protestant reformation we can see that early on Christians were seeing the differences between the Christian life according to the Roman Catholic church and the Bible.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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**John Wycliffe (1300-1384)**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Wycliffe (1300-1384)**

- **John Wycliffe is known to us as a forerunner of the protestant reformation.**
- **He lived and studied in Oxford England.**
- **He lived during the time of the Avignon papacy and died in 1384 just before the Great Papal Schism.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Wycliffe (1300-1384)**

- **When he was born, Norman French was the language of the elites and government, but in 1362 English became a language of the courts. Latin was still the language of instruction.**
- **The timing of the English language becoming dominant would prove to be significant.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Wycliffe (1300-1384)**

- **A majority of the Christians during this era still believed that the papal office was the channel of God's will and that it was required to be a Christian.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Wycliffe (1300-1384)**

- A majority of the Christians during their era still believed that the papal office was the channel of God's will and that it was required to be a Christian.
- **However, there were those like Wycliffe who had ideas of the Christian church being something other than a visible organization that was headed by a pope or other leader.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Wycliffe (1300-1384)**

- **To Wycliffe the true church of Christ was not something visible, but the invisible body of those who are predestined to salvation.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Wycliffe (1300-1384)**

- **Wycliffe's doctrine of dominion founded in grace**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Wycliffe (1300-1384)**

- **Wycliffe's doctrine of dominion founded in grace**
- **Wycliffe believed that every man regardless if he was a priest or layman, held an equal place in the eyes of God.**
- **That a personal relationship between God and man is everything, that the priesthood and sacrificial masses of the medieval church are no longer essential.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Wycliffe (1300-1384)**

- **He came to the height of his views in the year of the Great Schism in the papacy in 1378 when two rivalry popes were excommunicating one another.**
- **To him the "Bible papacy" consisted of one leading a poor and humble life spent in the services of the church and being a example of Christ.**
- **The popes were very wealthy and wore crowns that rivaled those of kings.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Wycliffe (1300-1384)**

- **The pope should be the shepherd of the flock and to be a preacher to reach the lost.**
- **His view even became so dire against the popes that he viewed them as the Antichrist.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Wycliffe (1300-1384)**

- **Statements by John Wycliffe**
- **"Christ is truth, the pope is the principle of falsehood. Christ lived in poverty, the pope labors for worldly magnificence. Christ refused temporal dominion, the pope seeks it."**
- **"Christ alone is the head of the church. The papal institution is full of poison."**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Wycliffe (1300-1384)**

- **He challenged the common practices of the Roman Catholic Church**
- **Indulgences, absolutions, worship of images, adoration of the saints, treasury of merits, venial and mortal sins.**
- **He was against church leaders holding civil offices and enforcing clerical celibacy.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Wycliffe (1300-1384)**

- **His judgments on the church were based on Scripture.**
- **Since most of these were tradition and not founded in Scripture they were false in his perspective.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Wycliffe (1300-1384)**

- **Wycliffe also believed that everyman should be able to examine the Bible for themselves.**
- **The Scriptures were heavily guarded by the church and the common man could not read it and they certainly couldn't be allowed to do their own interpretation.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Wycliffe (1300-1384)**

- **Wycliffe also believed that everyman should be able to examine the Bible for themselves.**
- **Wycliffe was so sure of this that in 1380 he translated the New Testament of the Latin Vulgate into English. This was the first English Bible.**
- **It is known as the “Wycliffe Bible”**
- **His followers continued his work after his death and finished the Old Testament in 1388.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Wycliffe (1300-1384)**

- **His greatest act that caused him trouble with the Roman church was his attack upon transubstantiation.**
- **He believed that the Scriptures do not teach that it is actually the blood and body of Christ that are transformed.**
- **That the early Christians saw them as symbols.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Wycliffe (1300-1384)**

- **However, the Roman Catholic church did not like his teachings and in 1377 Pope Gregory XI issued 5 bulls against him declaring him a heretic.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Wycliffe (1300-1384)**

- **He was incarcerated for a short time because of this but it didn't last long, and he was released and allowed to continue his studies and writings. He was still highly looked upon by many.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Wycliffe (1300-1384)**

- **In 1382 Archbishop William Courtenay called a court and denounced his writings and teachings.**
- **However, Wycliffe was still very respected and popular so not much else was done against him.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Wycliffe (1300-1384)**

- **He had many followers who became known as “Lollards” or Wycliffites who shared his views.**
- **Later they eventually rolled up into the ranks of Protestants in England when the reformation really took off.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Wycliffe (1300-1384)**

- **He retired to his home and died of a stroke in 1384.**
- **However later on the Council of Constance (1414-1418) condemned him. So they dug up his bones, burned them and threw the ashes into the river Swift.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Wycliffe (1300-1384)**

- **His perspective on Christianity and the church would not be forgotten. His ideas were growing among more and more Christians that eventually led to a full reformation.**
- **He influenced several followers who became known as the Wycliffe movement with one of them being John Huss.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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**John Hus (1369-1415)**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## John Hus (1369-1415)

- John Hus came from Bohemia in what is now known as the Czech Republic.



# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Hus (1369-1415)**

- **John Hus came from Bohemia in what is now known as the Czech Republic.**
- **He is also a forerunner to the protestant reformation and he followed the teachings of John Wycliffe.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Hus (1369-1415)**

- **He lived during the time of the great Papal Schism where a pope in Rome and a pope in Avignon claimed papal primacy.**
- **The ruler of the Czechs (King Wenceslas) had been previously deposed as the Holy Roman emperor. The pope in Rome Boniface IX supported this so naturally the Czechs supported the French pope in Avignon.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Hus (1369-1415)**

- **Professionally Hus was the dean of the faculty of philosophy at the University of Prague and eventually became a very eloquent preacher.**
- **By 1402 he was appointed the preacher at the Chapel of Bethlehem where he began preaching his reformed doctrine a short time later.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Hus (1369-1415)**

- **At this time Hus was very much a "Roman Catholic" by definition and regarded the church hierarchy and sacramental system as the way for proper worship and salvation.**
- **In fact at one point he had spent all of his money on buying indulgences for his sins.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Hus (1369-1415)**

- **While John Hus was preaching at Prague, a relationship developed between the University of Prague and the University of Oxford.**
- **The University of Oxford is the one that John Wycliffe taught at and also held all of his writings.**
- **So now Prague (and Hus) had access to all of Wycliffe's teachings.**
- **It is here where John Hus was exposed the reformation thinking of Wycliffe**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Hus (1369-1415)**

- **Huss (with influence from Wycliffe) had been having ideas of reform. This was mainly due to problems he saw in the church but it wasn't doctrine initially.**
- **The greatest problem he saw was corruption in the clergy who he deemed "The Lord's fat ones". He accused them of fornication and enriching themselves at the expense of the people who gave to the church.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Hus (1369-1415)**

- **There was still widespread selling and buying of positions in the church (simony)**
- **He also disagreed with the church's perspective of the pope, especially when compared to Jesus Christ.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Hus (1369-1415)**

- There was still widespread selling and buying of positions in the church (simony)
- He also disagreed the the church's perspective of the pope, especially when compared to Jesus Christ.
- **The pope rode a horse while Christ walked barefoot.**
- **Jesus washed the disciple's feet while the pope preferred to have his kissed.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Hus (1369-1415)**

- **Hus believed that the Bible alone is the final authority that all Christians (including the pope) would ultimately be judged. So if the pope was in error then the Christian can disobey the pope.**
- **This was of course not the teaching of the church. The pope was held as the supreme authority in doctrine and interpretation. So the people could not disobey the pope.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Hus (1369-1415)**

- **Then came the sale of indulgences to fund the Crusades.**
- **They advertised the forgiveness of all sins by buying the indulgences.**
- **Huss believed that only God could grant forgiveness. What the church was selling was impossible for man to bestow.**
- **This was a common concern with all the reformers.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Hus (1369-1415)**

- **Hus was not shy about his views and he was preaching them from the pulpit.**
- **As his preaching of “reform” continued it wasn’t long until the “church” tried to get rid of Huss.**
- **At first they tried to deny his ability to preach and when that didn't work he was eventually excommunicated.**
- **Not wanting to bring any hardship on the university he left but kept writing about the need for a reformation in the church.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Hus (1369-1415)**

- **Even with his excommunication Hus was still an influence. So pope John XXIII (Avignon pope) came up with a ploy to get rid of Hus.**
- **Hus was invited to come to the council of Constance to defend his writings.**
- **He was promised safe passage and that it was simply to allow him a voice.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Hus (1369-1415)**

- **But upon his arrival he found himself the victim of the Inquisition.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## John Hus (1369-1415)

- Hus was then condemned for heresies he never taught, they even brought false witnesses to testify against him.
- When asked if he would renounce his errors he said this:
  - *"I appeal to Jesus Christ, the only judge who is almighty and completely just. In his hands I place my cause since he will judge each, not on the basis of false witnesses and erring councils, but on truth and justice."*

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Hus (1369-1415)**

- **The council then promptly condemned him to be burned at the stake.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Hus (1369-1415)**

- **On July 6th, 1415 he was brought to the cathedral.**
- **He was dressed in his priestly garments which they then tore off of him.**
- **They shaved his head and bestowed him a paper crown with demons.**
- **On the way to the stake he saw a pile of his books being burned.**
- **He knelt and prayed one last time and they asked if he would recant to save his life.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## John Hus (1369-1415)

- On July 6th, 1415 he was brought to the cathedral.
- To this Hus replied:
  - ***"God is my witness that the evidence against me is false. I have never thought nor preached except with the one intention of winning men, if possible, from their sins. In the truth of the gospel I have written, taught, and preached; today I will gladly die."***

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Hus (1369-1415)**

- On July 6th, 1415 he was brought to the cathedral.
- **On that note he was burned alive at the stake and he was forever remembered for the stand he took for what he believed was right.**

# The Reformation Before the Reformation

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## **John Hus (1369-1415)**

- **The actions the church took upon John Hus showed just how much power it had and what it meant if your views differed from the Church.**
- **However, the actions of Hus and Wycliffe would not completely die and shortly a great reformation would take place that would prove to forever change the church.**

# Reformation Introduction

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# Reformation Introduction

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- **The reformation is a period of time between 1517-1648**
- **With the obvious problems that was rampant in the church the idea of reform was now being spoken by more and more Christians.**
- **The teachings and ideas of the pre-reformers had planted seeds as well.**

# Reformation Introduction

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- **The idea was that if at different points along the way there were practices that were introduced into the Christian church that was contrary to Scripture, then they needed to be removed.**

# Reformation Introduction

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- **It was now seen that the teachings of the church could and had gone astray. They were not infallible.**
- **This turned into a much larger movement to return to early Christianity and the teachings of Scripture.**

# Reformation Introduction

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- **While the major sparks that really gave force was corruption, the deeper reformation happened when ALL Christians began to truly read and study the Bible for themselves.**

# Reformation Introduction

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- **During the reformation period the Scriptures became much more readily available and were translated into the spoken languages of the people.**
- **The Tyndale Bible – First English translation to work directly from the original Hebrew and Greek texts.**
  - **It was printed on the newly invented Gutenberg printing press in 1525-1526.**
  - **The Gutenberg printing press was completed in 1440 A.D.**

# Reformation Introduction

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- During the reformation period the Scriptures became much more readily available and were translated into the spoken languages of the people.
- **Martin Luther translated the Hebrew and Greek manuscripts into German language (1522 – NT, 1534 – OT)**
  - **This wasn't the first German Bible, but it was the best.**
- **Henry the VIII authorized The Great Bible and made it widely available to all in 1539.**

# Reformation Introduction

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- **It's amazing what happens when the Christian can read the Bible for themselves!**

# Martin Luther

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# Martin Luther

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- **Luther was a very zealous and dedicated monk. If there was a monk that all the others looked up to it was Luther.**
- **He tried to follow the Roman Catholic sacramental system to perfection, he believed (as the church taught) that the sacrament of penance was necessary to receive forgiveness of sins.**

# Martin Luther

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- **Luther took penance to the extreme and he would consistently punish himself by sleeping in the cold winters without a blanket and continuous fasting.**
- **He would spend hours in the confessional listing out every minor sin he committed. If he left and remembered another he would return. He was concerned that if he forgot a specific sin then he would not be forgiven and be punished.**

# Martin Luther

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- **Luther knew that good works and the sacrament of penance was there to justify himself before God, but no matter how much he did them he still felt the overwhelming burden of his sins.**
- **He was constantly in despair because he could not live perfectly, even as a monk. His works were not enough.**
- **Luther later said that if one was to get to heaven based on their sheer “monkery” it would have been him.**

# Martin Luther

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- **Luther became very discouraged about being a Christian because no matter how hard he tried he knew he was never good enough to live the life God called for.**
- **In fact, at the height of his discouragement he even said "love God...I do not love Him I hate Him!"**
- **Because God had given him an impossible task that he would always fail at.**
- **Luther tried to obtain salvation through works.**

# Martin Luther

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- **While unbeknownst to Luther at the time, his perspective that his works were not good enough to grant him salvation was an accurate assessment which he would soon understand why.**

# Martin Luther

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- **He eventually came to a realization that perhaps the life of a monk and the church's perspective on faith was misguided.**
- **He came to this realization when he was on a pilgrimage to the Holy Steps.**

# Martin Luther

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- **In 1511 he traveled to Rome to ascend the “Holy Steps”.**
- **These according to Catholic tradition are the steps that Jesus walked upon when he went before Pontius Pilate.**
- **They are venerated by the Roman Catholic Church and members will visit them looking for grace and blessings from God.**

The Holy Stairs  
-  
Scala Sancta in  
Rome



# Martin Luther

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- **Instead of just walking up the steps, he knelt upon each one and kissed each step while reciting the Lord's Prayer.**
- **But as he reached the top expecting the grand climax of having physically touched and prayed upon each step, he didn't get the satisfaction he was looking for.**

# Martin Luther

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- **Instead he simply asked himself...“Who knows whether it is so?**
- **Luther described this moment in his later writings and said this was the Holy Spirit leading him to the realization of relying on faith alone instead of works.**

# Martin Luther

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- **Instead he simply asked himself...“Who knows whether it is so?**
- Luther described this moment in his later writings and said this was the Holy Spirit leading him to the realization of relying on faith alone instead of works.
- **This began a realization for him that faith was a much greater part of being a Christian than the works that were required by the church.**

# Martin Luther

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- **A short time later he was eventually assigned to the chair of biblical studies at the Wittenberg university.**
- **In this position he was in charge of teaching the Scripture. It is this focus that began to open his eyes.**
- **While deeply studying Scripture God spoke to him in ways he had not seen before.**

# Martin Luther

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- **In 1515 while studying and contemplating the book of Romans, Luther came upon this passage.**
- **Romans 1:17**
  - **“For in it God’s righteousness is revealed from faith to faith, just as it is written: The righteous will live by faith”**

# Martin Luther

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- **By studying and praying over this passage he discovered its meaning. That the righteousness of God is that which is given to those who live by faith. It is given not because of works or obligations but because God wishes to.**

# Martin Luther

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- **Faith and justification are the work of God that is a free gift given to sinners.**
- **Upon this he felt that he had been born anew and the gates of heaven had been opened. The Scriptures took on new a meaning for him.**

# Martin Luther

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## Martin Luther:

- ***"Night and day I pondered, until I saw the connection between the justice of God and the statement that "the just shall live by his faith." Then I grasped that the justice of God is that righteousness by which through grace and sheer mercy God justifies us through faith. Thereupon I felt myself to be reborn and to have gone through open doors into paradise."***

# Martin Luther

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**This led Luther to his famous doctrine of justification by faith alone.**

- **That man can only be saved by his faith in the grace of Christ's sacrifice.**

**This of course was quite different from the Roman Catholic's teachings of justification by faith and the sacraments which required works. Without the church there was no salvation.**

- **Sacraments: Participation in mass, penance, virtuous acts, communion etc.**

# Martin Luther

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**This new found belief also meant that the necessity of the Church of Rome had crumbled.**

- The intercession of priests was unnecessary. Anyone can speak to God.**
- Faith was formed solely by the Word of God both written and preached.**
- Monks, masses, proper interpretation by priests, and prayers to the saints were not required.**
- Jesus Christ was the sole mediator.**

# Martin Luther

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**The spark that ignited the reformation**

# Martin Luther

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## **The spark that ignited the reformation**

- **With his new-found view on Christianity in relation to justification by faith and the church. There was something else that caused him to pen his 95 theses.**

# Martin Luther

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## **The spark that ignited the reformation**

- **The sale of indulgences was quite popular in the crusades and it was still prevalent in the church. It was a favored source of income that was still allowed by the papacy.**
- **Indulgence - granted the sinner forgiveness of sins and a exception from acts of penance by drawing on the treasury of merits.**

# Martin Luther

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## **The spark that ignited the reformation**

- The sale of indulgences was quite popular in the crusades and it was still prevalent in the church. It was a favored source of income that was still allowed by the papacy.
- **This had turned into such a problem that the church no longer cared if the person was actually sorry for their sins, the requirement for the sinner to actually repent was removed.**

# Martin Luther

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## **The spark that ignited the reformation**

- **The height of this was in 1517 when John Tetzel was preaching through Germany and raising money for the construction of St. Peter's basilica.**
- **In exchange for a contribution he would provide an indulgence of such a great magnitude that it would free loved ones from purgatory.**

# Martin Luther

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## **The spark that ignited the reformation**

- The height of this was in 1517 when John Tetzel was preaching through Germany and raising money for the construction of St. Peter's basilica.
- **His jingle:**
  - **"As soon as the coin in the coffer rings, the soul from purgatory springs."**

# Martin Luther

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## **The spark that ignited the reformation**

- The height of this was in 1517 when John Tetzel was preaching through Germany and raising money for the construction of St. Peter's basilica.
- **Tetzel also claimed that the indulgences made the sinner “cleaner than when coming out of baptism”**

# Martin Luther

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## **The spark that ignited the reformation**

- **This proved to be too much for Martin Luther and he drew up his famous ninety-five Theses.**

# Martin Luther

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**Luther's ninety-five Theses – October 31<sup>st</sup>, 1517**

# Martin Luther

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## Luther's ninety-five Theses

- **These were propositions or problems that he saw within the church.**
- **He posted them on October 31<sup>st</sup>, 1517 (2017 is the 500-year anniversary)**

# Martin Luther

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## **Luther's ninety-five Theses**

- He posted them on October 31<sup>st</sup>, 1517 (2017 is the 500-year anniversary)
- **This day was known as “All-hallows Eve” because November 1<sup>st</sup> was “All Saints Day” (All-hallows)**
- **This was a day to remember the saints and martyrs. This was initially established by Pop Boniface IV, but the date was changed to November 1<sup>st</sup> by Pope Gregory III.**
- **There was also an established Celtic festival of the dead that took place on the same day which lead to the eventual “merger” so to speak and eventually the name changed to Halloween.**

# Martin Luther

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## Luther's ninety-five Theses

- He posted them on October 31<sup>st</sup>, 1517 (2017 is the 500-year anniversary)
- **In 1000 A.D. the church made November 2<sup>nd</sup> “All Souls’ Day” to remember all those who have passed away that were Christians. This included bonfires and costumes such as saints, angels and devils.**

# Martin Luther

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## Luther's ninety-five Theses

- He posted them to the Castle Church door at Wittenberg to instigate debate.
- This "church door" was really more like a bulletin board, it wasn't abnormal for things to be posted there.

# Wittenberg Castle Door



# Martin Luther

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## Luther's ninety-five Theses

- **Luther wasn't setting out to cause quite the uproar that eventually came about, in fact he had written this theses in Latin which was the language of scholars. The common man could only read German.**

# Martin Luther

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## Luther's ninety-five Theses

- **In this theses Luther went beyond just the problems with the selling of indulgences, but we also pointed out problems with the pope and corruption within the church.**

# Martin Luther

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## Luther's ninety-five Theses

- Thesis (86): which poses the question: "Why does the pope, whose wealth today is greater than the wealth of the richest [Crassus](#), build the basilica of Saint Peter with the money of poor believers rather than with his own money?"

# Martin Luther

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## Luther's ninety-five Theses

- **Thesis (62): “The true treasury of the church is the holy gospel of the glory and the grace of God.”**
- **This sets aside the medieval notion about the overflowing treasury of extra-merits and rewards at the disposal of the pope for the benefit of the living and the dead --  
Indulgences**

# Martin Luther

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## Luther's ninety-five Theses

- **Thesis (27): They preach man, who say that the soul flies out of purgatory as soon as the money thrown into the chest rattles.**

# Martin Luther

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## Luther's ninety-five Theses

- **Thesis (79): To say that the cross set up among the insignia of the papal arms is of equal power with the cross of Christ, is blasphemy.**



# Martin Luther

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## Luther's ninety-five Theses

- **Thesis (82): If the pope had the power to free souls from purgatory, he should use it for greater things than building a church. He should give his money to the poor.**

# Martin Luther

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## Luther's ninety-five Theses

- **While initially his intention was to discuss these matters within the church, it didn't take long for his theses to be ready by everyone else.**



# Martin Luther

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## **Luther's ninety-five Theses**

- **His theses were soon printed in German and Latin and widely distributed.**
- **Luther was the first to make full use of the value of printing for propaganda or personal opinions.**
- **Now Christians everywhere were reading about the problems in the church that Luther so passionately spoke about.**

# Martin Luther

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## Luther's ninety-five Theses

- This added the necessary fuel to others who had similar views but wouldn't come out and say it.
- Others who were afraid to express their views of the church realized they were not alone.
- Many from Wittenberg also sided with Luther over the church.

# Martin Luther

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- **Luther was certainly successfully in gaining the attention of the pope and the church.**
- **It didn't take long before the Roman church denounced him as being heretical and said he was teaching dangerous doctrines.**
- **Pope Leo X desired for Luther to be condemned and suffer the fate of the previous reformers however Luther had his supporters and found it difficult to officially carry it out.**

# Martin Luther

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## **Luther and The Augsburg Imperial Diet (1518 A.D.)**

# Martin Luther

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## **Luther and The Augsburg Imperial Diet (1518 A.D.)**

- **Luther was called to The Imperial Diet (assembly of princes and nobles) in Augsburg in 1518 A.D.**
- **Leo had instructed his cardinal Cajetan to get Luther to recant his teachings and if he failed to do so then to have him arrested.**
- **When asked by Cajetan Luther said:**
  - **"I will recant if you can convince me that I am wrong"**

# Martin Luther

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## Luther and The Imperial Diet

- This would have sent him in chains except Luther was being watched over by his ruling prince Frederick the Wise of Saxony. He protected Luther and was granted a stay until Luther could receive a proper trial.
- Frederick didn't want Luther to end up like Huss.
- The pope continued to stay his condemnation until something could be resolved between Luther and Frederick.

# Martin Luther

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## **Luther and his debate with John Eck**

# Martin Luther

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## **Luther and his debate with John Eck**

- **In 1519 Luther participated in an 18-day debate with theologian John Eck (Roman Catholic) regarding his views against that of the church.**
- **Luther was now becoming much more vocal about his views and he was not afraid to speak to anyone about them.**

# Martin Luther

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## **Luther and his debate with John Eck**

- **Here he stated:**
  - **"A council may sometimes err. Neither the church nor the pope can establish articles of faith. These must come from Scripture"**

# Martin Luther

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## **Luther and his debate with John Eck**

- **Luther also said that the council of Constance had made a mistake in condemning John Huss.**
- **That a Christian armed with the support of Scripture, had greater authority than any pope or council that might object to its teachings.**

# Martin Luther

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## **Luther and his debate with John Eck**

- **He now believed that the Scriptures were the standards for Christian behavior and faith, not the desires of man.**
- **This among other things was all it took to have him declared a heretic by those in support of Rome.**
- **He had sided with Huss (another convicted heretic) and questioned the church's authority.**

# Martin Luther

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## Luther and his debate with John Eck

- There were however many who listened to the debate and sided with Luther.
- There were many who saw Luther as the champion for Biblical faith.
- Luther was now thrust into the spotlight and he participated in more debates just like this one and more came to see his perspective.
- There were more and more Christians who were "converting" to Luther's views.

# Martin Luther

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- **But soon the political winds changed and in 1520 Pope Leo X finally condemned Luther.**
- **The pope filed a bull of excommunication upon Luther and called everyone to burn his books and gave him 60 days to submit to Roman authority.**

# Martin Luther

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- **However, it took a long time for this to reach him. When it did he decided to burn their books (not the Bible) and also tossed in the bull of excommunication in with it. That was his answer.**
- **However, for this condemnation to be carried out against Luther the pope needed the support of the emperor and other German Lords.**
- **(There was a very complicated political atmosphere that caused the delays and road blocks to enact the judgment upon Luther.)**

# Martin Luther

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## **Luther and the Edict of Worms**

# Martin Luther

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## Luther and the Edict of Worms

- In 1521 Luther was brought to Worms before the empire to be judged for his actions.
- He was given a trial and was shown all of his books and writings. The court asked if they were his and if so did he wish to recant his teachings.
- Luther was in a tough spot, on one hand he had the church and the emperor. On the other God. Luther wavered and asked for one day to make a decision which was granted.

# Martin Luther

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## Luther and the Edict of Worms

- The next day Luther came in to an overflowing hall as everyone had now known that Luther was appearing before the court.
- Luther was again asked if he wished to recant anything to which Luther replied.
  - *“What I have written is much about basic Christian doctrine which I cannot recant.”*

# Martin Luther

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## Luther and the Edict of Worms

- The next day Luther came in to a overflowing hall as everyone had now known that Luther was appearing before the court.
- Luther was against asked if he wished to recant anything to witch Luther replied.
  - ***“I have written and spoken much about the tyranny and injustice against the German people, that too I cannot recant.”***
  - ***“To my teachings of doctrine issues with certain individuals, while perhaps spoken too harshly at times, it is the truth.”***

# Martin Luther

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## Luther and the Edict of Worms

- One last time he was asked "Do you recant, or do you not?"
- To this Luther replied in German (previously speaking Latin)
- *"My conscience is a prisoner of God's Word. I cannot and will not recant, for to disobey one's conscience is neither just nor safe. God help me. Amen"*

# Martin Luther

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## **Luther and the Edict of Worms**

- With that Luther walked out and returned to his quarters.**
- The edict had set into significant debate and it took a long time to come to an agreement. Not everyone there wished to condemn Luther.**

# Martin Luther

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## Luther and the Edict of Worms

- In the end this was the official statement in the Edict
- *“Luther is now to be seen as a convicted heretic. He has twenty-one days from the fifteenth of April. After that time, no one should give him shelter. His followers also are to be condemned, and his books will be erased from human memory.”*

# Martin Luther

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## **Luther and the Edict of Worms**

- **The end seemed here for Luther however when this decision was made Luther was nowhere to be found.**
- **His guardian Frederick the Wise had devised a plan to have Luther kidnapped and taken to Wartburg Castle where he remained in disguise for some time.**

# Martin Luther

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## **Luther and the Edict of Worms**

- **It was here that Luther took too task to translate the Bible into the German language.**
- **While he was in exile his supporters continued his work and the "protestant" movement grew.**
- **Things were changing and Christianity would never be the same.**

# Martin Luther

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## **The results of Luther's reformation work**

# Martin Luther

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## The results of Luther's reformation work

- As those who followed Luther and his perspectives on Christianity, there began notable changes in some of the church's.
- In numerous towns priests and town councils began removing statues and abandoned the mass.
- The office of church bishop was replaced with pastors because the role of the bishop (by Rome's standards) was not biblical.

# Martin Luther

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## **The results of Luther's reformation work**

- Monks and nuns abandoned celibacy and they married.**
- Luther also eventually took up a nun as a wife.**
  
- Instead of a celibate priest leading mass, you now have a married pastor with a family leading the church.**

# Martin Luther

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## **The results of Luther's reformation work**

- **Those who followed Luther became known as Lutheran's and his teachings were known as Lutheranism.**
- **You had different territories that were now either Catholic or Lutheran and were generally dictated by the ruling princes.**

# Martin Luther

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## **The results of Luther's reformation work**

- **His spark of reform eventually spawned other denominational beliefs.**
- **But these early reformed Christians signified the breakup from the Roman Catholic Church, whom the reformers believed were preventing Christians from truly seeing the truth of Scripture.**

# Martin Luther

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## **The coining of the term “Protestant”**

- **In 1529 you had territories that were no longer Catholic and were Lutheran.**
- **At the Diet of Speyer (Catholic majority) they tried to end the spread of Lutheranism.**
- **The Lutheran princes “protested” against the council and hence coining the term “Protestant”.**

# Martin Luther

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**Luther's basic perspective of the Scriptures and the church or tradition.**

# Martin Luther

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**Luther's basic perspective of the Scriptures and the church or tradition.**

- **The Word of God is the starting point and the final authority for all beliefs.**
- **The Roman Catholic church stated that since they chose which books were to be in the Bible that the church had authority over the Bible.**

# Martin Luther

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**Luther's basic perspective of the Scriptures and the church or tradition.**

- **Luther countered that the Gospels were inspired Scripture of Jesus Christ, so Christ alone was over the Scriptures and the church.**
- **The Bible has authority over the church, pope and tradition.**
- **God used the Christians to find His inspired Word but the church did not write them.**

# Martin Luther

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**These four questions were answered which summed up his basic doctrinal beliefs that are foundational to all protestants.**

# Martin Luther

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**These four questions were answered which summed up his basic doctrinal beliefs that are foundational to all protestants.**

- **How is a person saved?**
  - **Not by works but faith alone.**
- **What is the church?**
  - **The whole community of Christian believers**

# Martin Luther

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**These four questions were answered which summed up his basic doctrinal beliefs that are foundational to all protestants.**

- **What is Christian living?**
  - **Serving God in any useful calling, whether ordained or lay.**
- **Where does religious authority lie?**
  - **Not in the visible institution called the Roman church but in the Word of God found in the Bible.**

# Martin Luther

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**The idea of the reformation did not begin or end with Luther, but he certainly can be credited for giving the church the push it needed.**

# Ulrich Zwingli and the Swiss Reformation

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# Ulrich Zwingli and the Swiss Reformation

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**At the same time Martin Luther had come to his new found views on what it means to be a Christian according to Scriptures, we have another reformation going on in Zurich.**



# Ulrich Zwingli and the Swiss Reformation

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- **Ulrich Zwingli (known as the reformer of Zurich) had heard of Luther but came to his own similar conclusions by simply studying the Scriptures.**
- **He became a priest early in life but came under conviction that he needed a better understanding of the Scriptures. It was common for priests to actually not be all that familiar with them.**

# Ulrich Zwingli and the Swiss Reformation

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- **So, he purchased a copy of Erasmus' New Testament Latin translation and taught himself Greek then poured over the Scriptures so he would truly understand them.**
- **He found (as did others) that there was more to the Scriptures than what was being taught in the church.**
- **In 1519, he began preaching regularly and in his sermons, he actually explained the meanings of the long-neglected Scriptures.**

# Ulrich Zwingli and the Swiss Reformation

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- **His movement was really in parallel to that of Luther's and they eventually merged together. He took a stand in 1523 six years after Luther's 95 Theses.**
- **They held similar beliefs on faith and shared mutual concerns with the Roman church and the papacy.**

# Ulrich Zwingli and the Swiss Reformation

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- **However, Zwingli took an even harder stance than Luther when it came to reformed views.**
- **Luther was willing to retain some traditions that did not contradict the Scriptures.**
- **Of all the modern protestant denominations the Lutheran's are the ones that look more like Catholics.**

# Ulrich Zwingli and the Swiss Reformation

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**Zwingli insisted that everything was to be rejected that did not have explicit support in Scripture.**

- **For example he banned music like the organ and violin because it was not found in the Scriptures.**
- **He was afraid of anything interfering with the central task of hearing the Word of God.**

# Ulrich Zwingli and the Swiss Reformation

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**There were other differences like with communion.**

- **Luther held a similar belief to Roman Catholics that there was still a change being done within the bread and wine. Zwingli like Wycliffe believed that they were purely symbols.**
- **He was against taking communion frequently in that it might become more important than the Scriptures. He preferred taking it 4 times a year.**

# Ulrich Zwingli and the Swiss Reformation

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**They differed on their view of what predestination meant.**

- **Luther expressed predestination as the results of his experience of knowing himself powerless before his own sin, and therefore finding himself forced to declare that his salvation was not on his own, but God's.**
- **Zwingli held that predestination as the logical consequence of the nature of God. That God being omnipotent and omniscient, knows and determines all things beforehand. Therefore, it is God determining who will be saved.**

# Ulrich Zwingli and the Swiss Reformation

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**The differences between Luther and Zwingli ultimately lead to the formation of two different protestant traditions, the Lutheran and the Reformed.**

- **The reformed would later claim John Calvin and his teachings that are central to Presbyterians and reformed Baptists among others.**

# Ulrich Zwingli and the Swiss Reformation

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**However, both Luther and Zwingli believed that the church had gone astray from the New Testament teachings so they did have many things they agreed upon.**

**This is the case with most protestant denominations today, they hold similar core beliefs and differ on things like baptism, church structure, membership, communion etc.,**

# Ulrich Zwingli and the Swiss Reformation

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**It was under the reformation of Zwingli that gave us the Anabaptists.**

# Anabaptists

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# Anabaptists

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- **The Anabaptists were born out of the reformation in Zurich under Zwingli.**
- **There are certain beliefs of the Anabaptists that we still find today in many protestant traditions however the modern day Anabaptists are the Mennonites (Amish). Baptists did not come from them but we do carry some of their beliefs.**

# Anabaptists

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**We can summarize them up in a couple of different views.**

- **Baptism**

- **They rejected infant baptism because to them baptism could only be done by a believer, one who had faith in Christ.**
- **A public confession of Christ must be made first. One cannot be "born" into being a Christian faith must be present.**
- **So adults who had been sprinkled as babies would be baptized under a confession of faith. This is why they were called Anabaptists which meant rebaptizer.**

# Anabaptists

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**We can summarize them up in a couple of different views.**

## **Church and state**

- **They held the same beliefs as the reformers however they felt that neither Luther nor Zwingli addressed the view of the church and state.**
- **They saw the merging of government and the church with Constantine as a betrayal of primitive Christianity.**

# Anabaptists

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**We can summarize them up in a couple of different views.**

## **Church and state**

- **The Church must then be removed from government control.**
- **When they examined Scripture all they saw was a community of believers who followed Jesus Christ, there was no government interaction.**
- **They firmly believed in the separation of church and state to prevent the government from controlling the church.**

# Anabaptists

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**We can summarize them up in a couple of different views.**

## **Church and state**

- **They were the first Christians in modern times to stand for religious liberty.**
- **It was the right of all to join in worship with others of like faith without state support or persecution.**
- **Even in Germany under Luther's reformation while some districts were Catholic and others Lutheran, you were still expected to believe and go to church according to the ruler of the land.**

# Anabaptists

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- **The Anabaptists felt the need to form a congregation of true believers.**
- **These were people were were not “Christian” just because they were born into it through infant baptism. They would have true faith.**
- **So, they formed their own congregation in 1525.**

# Anabaptists

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**Initiation into the congregation called "brethren" was by baptism.**

- **In the beginning it was not by immersion, but they soon changed and that became the preferred method.**
- **Note: This is common for most modern protestant Baptist churches.**

# Anabaptists

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- **They further distanced themselves from society by refusing to bear arms and holding political office.**
- **They removed all symbols of the Roman church like candles, statues, music and pictures from their worship.**
- **The Anabaptists later went through their own revolution and in the end the group that has survived today was a group of Anabaptists guided by Menno Simons in 1536.**

# Anabaptists

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**Today they are known as Mennonites.**

- **This includes the Amish who are the strictest who refrain from electricity and zippers.**

# John Calvin

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# John Calvin

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**John Calvin (1509-1564)**

# John Calvin

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- **John Calvin is the reformer from Geneva Switzerland who is known primarily as being the center of Calvinism.**
- **He is a 2<sup>nd</sup> generation reformer and came along after Luther.**
- **Luther's focus was on faith for salvation, while Calvin expanded his view to many other doctrines.**
- **In the modern day his teachings and perspectives of Christianity are mostly embraced by Presbyterians and other reformed denominations or leanings.**

# John Calvin

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- **Calvin was an important reformer to Geneva and he wrote numerous books on the various doctrines of the Christian faith that was spread out among the various reformers and protestants.**
- **He brought these views together and they were widely distributed.**

# John Calvin

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## **Calvin and Double Predestination**

# John Calvin

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## Calvin and Double Predestination

- **Of all the beliefs of John Calvin the one that stands out the most is his teachings on double predestination.**

# John Calvin

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## Calvin and Double Predestination

- He believed that salvation and damnation has been determined by God since the beginning of time and they cannot be changed.
- That God has chosen some for salvation and rejected others (reprobation).
- Predestination to Calvin was not just foreknowledge but a choice. It isn't just that God knows who will be saved He determines it.
- Just as God chose Israel, so God chooses the Christians.

# John Calvin

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## Calvin and Double Predestination

- **When we examine his view on what this looks like by viewing the process of one coming to Christ. On the surface it appears to be the same as to one who is non-Calvinistic.**

# John Calvin

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## Calvin and Double Predestination

- **“Some hear the Gospel, believe and are justified. While others hear the gospel and they reject it and harden their hearts.”**

# John Calvin

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## Calvin and Double Predestination

- **That statement would generally be agreed upon by all protestants except for Calvin's understanding of what is really taking place.**

# John Calvin

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## Calvin and Double Predestination

- That statement would generally be agreed upon by all protestants except for Calvin's understanding of what is really taking place.
- **Calvin's predestination belief says that the one who heard and believed was chosen by God (elect) while the one who rejected it was not.**
- **The non-Calvinistic protestant would say that both had an opportunity and only one answered God's call because God desires for all to be saved.**

# John Calvin

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**John Calvin wrote many influential books and one of his greatest was “Institutes of the Christian Religion” (1536)**

- In his writings there are many things that protestants are in complete agreement upon that are core to our view on the Scriptures and what being a Christian is.**
- However, his writings stand out primarily based upon a few doctrines that have divided protestants even into this very day.**

# John Calvin

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## **Calvinism according to TULIP**

# John Calvin

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## Calvinism according to TULIP

- **Total Depravity (Total Inability)**
- **Man on his own is totally lost in his sins. With Adam's sin in the fall humanity is fallen and is stained with original sin. Without God he is unable to be saved himself and will be forever lost.**

# John Calvin

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## Calvinism according to TULIP

- **Unconditional Election**
  - **Since man is dead in sin he cannot initiate a response to God.**
  - **Before the foundations of the world God chose the elect, that is those whom He would save. God has selected some for glory and others for damnation (they receive their just punishment).**
  - **This is not based on man's future acceptance to God's calling, but on who He has already predestined.**
  - **Belief or faith is still required but only the elect will have this faith and it is irresistible (irresistible grace)**

# John Calvin

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## Calvinism according to TULIP

- **Limited Atonement (Particular Redemption)**
- **Christ died for the elect not the whole world. Not everyone has been predestined.**

# John Calvin

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## Calvinism according to TULIP

- **Irresistible Grace**
  - **When the elect hears the gospel and God works in their hearts this calling is irresistible.**
  - **God does not force one to have faith but the draw is so great that once cannot resist God.**

# John Calvin

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## Calvinism according to TULIP

- **Perseverance of the Saints**
- **Those whom God has saved (elect) will always remain in the hands of God. The Christian cannot lose their salvation.**

# John Calvin

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**John Calvin and the other reformers have different views on several different doctrines of Scripture.**

**This is of course why we have so many denominations today.**

**However even with our differences we all share a common bond and core beliefs that have come out of the Protestant Reformation.**

# John Calvin

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## Presbyterianism Beginnings

- **John Knox studied under Calvin and took this perspective to Scotland, where the Church of Scotland was formed.**
- **This eventually became Presbyterianism and the Presbyterian Church.**

# Church of England

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# Church of England - Introduction

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**England went through essentially two different reformations.**

**The first was under King Henry VIII who's reformation was not one of a reformers doctrine, but to separate from the Roman Catholic Church.**

# Church of England - Introduction

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**Basically this was to make the Church of England its own "Catholic" (beliefs, structure) offshoot that did not answer to pope in Rome.**

**Henry considered himself a guardian of Catholic dogma, so he was not a supporter of reformation thinking.**

# Church of England - Introduction

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**In response to Luther's attack on the seven sacraments Henry deemed Luther a "poisonous serpent" and a "wolf of hell". For this the pope gave him the title "Defender of the Faith".**

**This title is still carried by English monarchs today.**

# Church of England – Henry VIII

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## Church of England – Henry VIII

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**While Henry VIII did not support the Protestant doctrine, he did lead the Church of England in its break from Rome.**

**We could summarize the cause of this breakup in that Henry VIII, King of England, desired a woman named Anne Boleyn and he needed a way to nullify his existing marriage to Catherine of Aragon.**

# Church of England – Henry VIII

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## **Henry's first marriage to Catherine**

- **His wife Catherine was his brother's widow.**
- **His older brother had married Catherine when she was 15 years old in an attempt to strengthen England's ties with Spain.**
- **But he died four months later, so it was decided that Henry would then take Catherine as his wife when he was of age.**

# Church of England – Henry VIII

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## **Henry's first marriage to Catherine**

- **However, this arrangement would require special papal approval. It was against canon law to marry your brother's widow and therefore wasn't technically legal.**
- **The pope did make a special exception to allow it, but the decision was always criticized and its legitimacy questioned.**

# Church of England – Henry VIII

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## **Henry's first marriage to Catherine**

- **Henry's desire and need was to have a male offspring. This is where all of his problems began with his many marriages.**
- **Catherine was only able to give him a single daughter who was Mary Tudor.**
- **This the Mary who was later known as "Bloody Mary".**

# Church of England – Henry VIII

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## Henry's first marriage to Catherine

- Henry began to wonder if perhaps he was under a curse from God.
- Leviticus 20:21
  - "If a man shall take his brother's wife, it is an unclean thing...they shall be childless"

# Church of England – Henry VIII

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## **Henry's first marriage to Catherine**

- **He then sought an annulment from the pope (Clement VII), to make his original “questionable marriage” invalid. However Clement denied his request.**
- **Clement might have agreed if it wasn't for the fact that Catherine was the aunt of Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor and King of Spain.**
- **The pope was not interested in offending him.**

# Church of England – Henry VIII

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## **Henry's first marriage to Catherine**

- **Henry then reached out to the European universities for their scholarly opinion on his original marriage to see if it was even legitimate in the first place.**
- **Expectedly he received mixed answers but numerous of them said that the pope did not have the ability to legitimize the first marriage.**

# Church of England – Henry VIII

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## **Henry's first marriage to Catherine**

- **This was all that Henry needed to convince himself that it was not valid.**
- **In 1533 Henry then proceeded to secretly marry Anne Boleyn, the “woman in waiting” that he hoped to have a male heir with.**

## Church of England – Henry VIII

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**The pope eventually found about Ann and he proceeded to excommunicate Henry from the Church.**

**Henry then realized that papal authority had to be overthrown. He desired to still be a part of the church AND have his way with his personal affairs. This overthrow had nothing to do with doctrine.**

# Church of England – Henry VIII

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**So Henry set out on a course that would eventually break the Church of England away from Rome.**

- He reenacted various ancient laws that denied one to appeal to Rome.**
- He put the clergy more directly under his authority.**
- He forced the pope to choose Cranmer as archbishop of Canterbury.**

## Church of England – Henry VIII

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**While Henry's actions were for "personal" reasons, the breakup with Rome was welcomed by the English Christians who desired their own reformation.**

**Cranmer the archbishop and numerous Christians had been influenced by the teachings of Luther and Wycliffe.**

# Church of England – Henry VIII

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**This gave great hope to the possibility of reform in England, because separation from the pope and Rome was the foundational first step.**

# Church of England – Henry VIII

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**In 1534 the break was official**

- **Parliament prevented any funds to be allowed to enter into Rome.**
- **His marriage to Catherine was deemed to be invalid so his daughter (Mary) was no longer first in line for the throne.**
- **And for good measure Henry was declared the “supreme head of the Church of England”.**

# Church of England – Henry VIII

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**In 1534 the break was official**

- **This put Henry in the position where he could appoint bishops but could not consecrate them.**
- **So now this task was given to the highest church position in England the archbishop of Canterbury (Cranmer).**

## Church of England – Henry VIII

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**After the break from Rome, Henry still held onto the doctrines of the church. This was his own “Catholic” church.**

**The church produced the Statute of Six Articles in 1539 which upheld clerical celibacy, private mass and confession to a priest as examples.**

# Church of England – Henry VIII

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**There were two major changes he made however.**

- **He suppressed the monasteries and transferred the wealth to the kingdom.**
- **Then he ordered for an English Bible (The Great Bible) to be installed in all of the churches in England.**

# Church of England – Henry VIII

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## **The Great Bible of 1539**

- **The Great Bible was based primarily off of the Tyndale Bible (1526) (translated from the original Hebrew and Greek manuscripts) and also the Latin Vulgate.**
- **This version that Henry the VIII had produced and distributed, would not have been approved of the Roman church.**

# Church of England – Henry VIII

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## **The Great Bible of 1539**

- **This Bible was in English and Rome only authorized versions that were produced in Latin and they certainly did not approve of new translations from the original manuscripts.**
- **One of the reasons was because some of their doctrine was based off of the translated passages into Latin and their meaning. They would not approve of a different rendering of the text that might have a different meaning than their interpretation.**

# Church of England – Henry VIII

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## The Great Bible of 1539

- **For example, Mark 1:15**
  - In our English Bible it reads: ESV "...repent and believe in the gospel"
  - In Latin it is rendered as "...do penance and believe the Gospel"
  - The Latin meaning for "penance" is not only regret and sorrow as in repent but with the addition of having to perform acts of self-denial or compensation.
  - This was chosen as a close match but a rendering of "repent" is the accurate translation.

# Church of England – Henry VIII

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## **The Great Bible of 1539**

- **This Bible was physically large and was placed in every church so that anyone could come and read it.**
- **This greatly enhanced the view of the reformers, because they could point out to everyone specific Scriptures that backed their beliefs.**

# Church of England – Henry VIII

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**Henry's desire for a male heir, and his many wives.**

# Church of England – Henry VIII

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**Henry's desire for a male heir, and his many wives.**

- **With his new found power, he officially acknowledged his “secret marriage” he had with Anne Boleyn.**
- **However, to his dismay she could not bear him a male heir either. Only a daughter named Elizabeth.**
  - **Elizabeth would later take the throne after Mary.**
- **In 1536 Ann was convicted of adultery and beheaded.**

# Church of England – Henry VIII

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**Henry's desire for a male heir, and his many wives.**

- **He then married Jane Seymour who finally bore him a male heir who was later known later as Edward VI.**
- **Edward would be the first one to take the throne after Henry.**

# Church of England – Henry VIII

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**Henry's desire for a male heir, and his many wives.**

- **Jane soon died, so Henry moved onto his fourth marriage. He chose Anne of Cleves who was related to those of prominence within the German Lutherans.**
- **The Lutherans had been gaining significant ground and he desired to have a closer relationship with them for political reasons.**

# Church of England – Henry VIII

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**Henry's desire for a male heir, and his many wives.**

- **However, they could never come to an agreement on doctrine, Henry opposed several of the protestant teachings and so they were always in conflict.**

# Church of England – Henry VIII

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**Henry's desire for a male heir, and his many wives.**

- **So that marriage didn't work out, so he moved onto a fifth wife named Catherine Howard who fully supported the Catholic Church and made it difficult for the reformation to pick up steam in England.**
- **But Catherine eventually fell into disgrace and she was also beheaded.**

# Church of England – Henry VIII

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**Henry's desire for a male heir, and his many wives.**

- **Now Henry took his last wife Catherine Parr who was actually a great supporter of the reformation.**
- **Then unexpectedly in 1547 Henry died, and the line of the throne (and the church) was given to his children.**

# Church of England – The move to Protestantism

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# Church of England – The move to Protestantism

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**After Henry died in 1547 his only son Edward VI took the throne.**

**Edward was only 10 years of age when he was crowned king, so in reality the power of the government rested with his royal advisors.**

# Church of England – The move to Protestantism

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**The advisors were very sympathetic for the protestant reformation, and so during the reign of Edward England took a sharp turn towards Protestantism.**

# Church of England – The move to Protestantism

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**The church was largely in control by Cranmer the archbishop of who also held protestant views.**

**The previous Six Articles were repealed and the priests were allowed to marry.**

# Church of England – The move to Protestantism

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**The Latin service was replaced with Cranmer's Book of Common Prayer written in English.**

**In 1553 Cranmer produced the Forty-Two Articles which defined the faith of the Church of England along Protestant lines.**

# Church of England – Mary Tudor (Bloody Mary) and the return to Catholicism

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# Church of England – Mary Tudor (Bloody Mary) and the return to Catholicism

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**Edward didn't live long and died after reigning only 6 years.**

**So the throne fell to Mary Tudor who was Henry's first daughter from his first wife Catherine.**

# Church of England – Mary Tudor (Bloody Mary) and the return to Catholicism

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**Mary was devoutly Catholic and immediately took action to return to the church in Rome.**

**In fact, much of the work accomplished during the time of Edward was undone.**

# Church of England – Mary Tudor (Bloody Mary) and the return to Catholicism

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**In 1554 she returned England to answering to the pope in Rome.**

**Cranmer's articles were repelled.**

**Clergy were commanded to lay aside their wives.**

# Church of England – Mary Tudor (Bloody Mary) and the return to Catholicism

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**An open season of persecution was declared against the Protestant leaders.**

**It is her actions here that earned her the name "Bloody Mary".**

# Church of England – Mary Tudor (Bloody Mary) and the return to Catholicism

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**Within four years nearly 300 protestants, including Archbishop Cranmer, were sent to the stake to be burned by her command.**

**Countless others were arrested or sent into exile.**

- **It is these exiles that we see returning later with a renewed sense of vigor for the reformation.**

# Church of England – Mary Tudor (Bloody Mary) and the return to Catholicism

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**Mary also created something else that wasn't intended.**

**Many of the Exiles went to Geneva and were influenced by John Calvin.**

**It is here that John Foxe wrote the "Book of Martyrs" which long fueled for many years a dislike of the Roman Catholic church as he depicted all the martyrs under Mary.**

# Church of England – Mary Tudor (Bloody Mary) and the return to Catholicism

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**It also here that these exiles translated the Geneva Bible that was carried over on the mayflower to America.**

- **(More on this under the topic "Puritans")**

# Church of England – Mary Tudor (Bloody Mary) and the return to Catholicism

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**Mary's exile actually ended up strengthening the reformers for their future return.**

**And it allowed the creation of a Bible that eventually became the most popular and widespread English Bible.**

# Church of England – Elizabeth I

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# Church of England – Elizabeth I

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**Elizabeth I (reigned: 1558-1603)**

**After the death of Mary in 1558, control of England now came to Elizabeth.**

**She was Henry's daughter from Anne Boleyn, his second wife.**

## Church of England – Elizabeth I

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**It was under Elizabeth that the church achieved its new character that is neither Roman Catholic nor reformed.**

- This is similar to how the church is viewed today.**

**She desired for unity so she took steps to try and bridge the two polarized views between those who had protestant leanings and those of Catholic.**

# Church of England – Elizabeth I

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**The majority of the views and teachings of the church however looked more protestant.**

- **Acceptance of the Bible as the final authority.**
- **Recognizing only 2 sacraments: Baptism and the Holy Eucharist.**

# Church of England – Elizabeth I

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**But she did word things (like communion) in such a way that both catholic and protestant could agree with.**

**In time this became known as "Via Media" or the "Middle Way" between Protestantism and Catholicism.**

**However very soon those exiles, who were banished during the reign of Mary, will return with a much more reformed view and determination.**

# Puritanism

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# Puritanism

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**Puritanism emerged during reign of Elizabeth I and is generally looked at as a time period between 1558 and 1660.**

**Many of The early Puritans were exiles (under Mary Tudor) who had returned from Geneva and were influenced by the teachings of John Calvin.**

# Puritanism

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**They believed that the church needed to abandon anything that even remotely looked like Roman Catholicism.**

**These Puritan's desired for a even greater reform than what had taken place in England at this point. Separation from Rome was not enough.**

# Puritanism

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**They were called Puritans because they insisted on the need to purify the Church by returning to biblical religion.**

**To return to the Christianity of the Bible void of anything man has introduced himself.**

# Puritanism

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**They saw that worship in the Church of England appeared to be needlessly elaborate and convoluted. It focused too much on a scripted process and repetition.**

**They sought removal of priestly garments, symbols and the meaning of communion.**

# Puritanism

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**They also had an issue with the "Book of common Prayer" and any type of written prayer.**

**That when following a "script" it was easy to not have any true meaning behind the prayers or with their worship.**

# Puritanism

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**The movement focused on the heart of the Christian instead of the mind**

- **There was a focus on a individual experience of the redeeming grace of God. This perspective was foundational for the later evangelical "born-again" message.**
- **That the church and other Christians could help guide one who was lost, but only a spiritual change in the heart by God could one be truly converted.**

# Puritanism

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**They also stressed that society should be shaped and guided by biblical principles.**

**It is here where the concept of "nation under God" came into realization and was later used in the shaping of the character of the American people.**

# Puritanism

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**The Puritans called for a biblical view of church organization and to remove the monarchs control over electing preachers in the church.**

- The Puritans believed that the body guided by God should elect their shepherd.**
- That the current structure of episcopacy was a invention by man and wasn't biblical.**

# Puritanism

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The Puritans called for a biblical view of church organization and to remove the monarchs control over electing preachers in the church.

- **This was one that Elizabeth would not allow, she maintained control over who was appointed to lead the church.**
- **She allowed them to "bark like dogs" in her words and they could complain all they wanted but she would not give in.**

# Puritanism

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## **The Bible of the Puritans - The Geneva Bible (1560)**

# Puritanism

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## **The Bible of the Puritans - The Geneva Bible (1560)**

- **As with the mindset of all the reformers, it centered upon a new understanding of the Scriptures.**
- **Getting the Bible into the hands of the Christians where it could be read and studied in-depth.**

# Puritanism

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## **The Bible of the Puritans - The Geneva Bible**

- **While in Geneva the exiles also counted Miles Coverdale among them. Coverdale translated the first complete Bible into English in 1535.**
- **So Coverdale and other reformers set out to create another translation of the Scriptures into English known as the Geneva Bible in 1560.**
- **It would could also be considered the first "study bible".**

# Puritanism

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## **The Bible of the Puritans - The Geneva Bible**

- **In addition to the Scriptures it contained extensive prologues and marginal notes much like what you would find in a study bible today.**
- **The Geneva Bible was not the first to have marginal notes but this was by far the most extensive.**

# Puritanism

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## **The Bible of the Puritans - The Geneva Bible**

- **It was also the first time a machine printed Bible was made available to the public that contained the study guides, notes and chapter summaries.**
- **This made it the most widely distributed Bible in English until it was replaced with the King James Version in 1611.**

# Puritanism

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## **The Bible of the Puritans - The Geneva Bible**

- **The Geneva Bible is also the one carried over to America both in 1607 (Jamestown settlers) and also in 1620 (Plymouth Pilgrims).**
- **It was the Bible used by William Shakespeare and John Bunyan (author of *The Pilgrim's Progress*)**
- **It was the first Bible printed in Scotland in 1579 and a law was passed that required every household to purchase a copy.**

# Puritanism

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**The Puritans view of Gods relationship to man.**

# Puritanism

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**The Puritans view of Gods relationship to man.**

- **One thing that set apart the Puritans from other Christians, was their perspective of the New Testament covenant.**
- **They saw Christians as the new Israel. That a spiritual contract exists between God and men.**

# Puritanism

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**The Puritans view of Gods relationship to man.**

- **At the foundation was the covenant of grace where true Christians were bound to God.**
- **That God elected men to salvation and anyone with personal faith in Jesus Christ could be added to the fold.**
- **This would be a mixed view of Calvin's predestination and the perspective that all can come to Christ.**
- **That to live as a Christian was to live out the Scriptures in one's daily life.**

# Puritanism

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**The Puritans were a fundamental group of reformers who's views on doctrine and the church would become influential in prominent protestant teachings.**

**However it would be a group that would later come out of the Puritans that would actually make this happen outside of the existing "Church".**

# The Separatists (Separatism)

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# The Separatists (Separatism)

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**After Queen Elizabeth died (no heir) James VI of Scotland became King James I of England (1567-1625).**

- **James was the son of Mary, Queen of Scots who was a relative of Queen Elizabeth making her his cousin.**

**This was the first uniting of Scotland and England.**

**The Puritans had hoped this would bring the Presbyterianism sect of protestants to England, but King James would not allow it as they were hard to work with.**

# The Separatists (Separatism)

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**The Puritans went to King James hoping to further reform the Church of England.**

**Almost everything they asked for was denied.**

- **They had asked the king to remove the ceremonies, Prayer Books and bishops but those all stayed.**

**However, he did grant them one request which was a new translation of the Bible.**

- **This is what we know today as the "1611 King James Version".**

# The Separatists (Separatism)

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- **This is what we know today as the "1611 King James Version".**
- **He was OK with this since he really didn't like the Geneva Bible because of the marginal notes (very protestant and Calvinistic).**
- **King James commissioned 50 scholars to translate the original Hebrew and Greek into "modern" English however they also borrowed heavily from other English translations especially the English Bishop's Bible (1568)**

# The Separatists (Separatism)

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- **This is what we know today as the "1611 King James Version".**
- **He provided a list of 14 strict rules that they had to abide by in the translation process.**
  - **Aline as close as possible with the Bishop's Bible.**
  - **No marginal notes allowed.**
- **Then their work would be reviewed by the bishops for verification.**
- **The original 1611 also contained the Apocrypha as King James still agreed with many aspects of a "Catholic Church".**

## The Separatists (Separatism)

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**But beyond that, King James was not going to allow any more "reformed" views and politically he abolished Parliament and ruled England for the next 10 years without it.**

- **It was the King's way or no way.**

**So now we have a group that comes to light from within the Puritans called the Separatists or "Separatism".**

## The Separatists (Separatism)

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**They realized that there was no chance of additional reform within the Church of England.**

**That it was always going to be ruled by the monarchs and the ceremonies and scripted services would remain.**

**So this is how they received their name (Separatists) as they simply desired to build a separate church.**

# The Separatists (Separatism)

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**This began as small groups of believers who met for worship as they believed the Bible taught them, not as directed by the bishops or the prayer books.**

**They soon found it difficult to maintain these gatherings in England so they moved to Holland (Leiden and Amsterdam), which granted them safety and freedom to worship as they chose.**

- **King James said they would either reform or he would kick them out.**



# The Separatists (Separatism)

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## **The Separatists and the mayflower**

# The Separatists (Separatism)

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## The Separatists and the mayflower

- A group of these separatists that lived in Leiden known as the "Scrooby congregation", led by Pastor John Robinson realized that their children were growing up in a land that was out of touch with their roots and they were forgetting their native tongue.
- But they didn't really want to return to England permanently because that would mean to return to their "evil" ways of English society.

# The Separatists (Separatism)

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## The Separatists and the mayflower

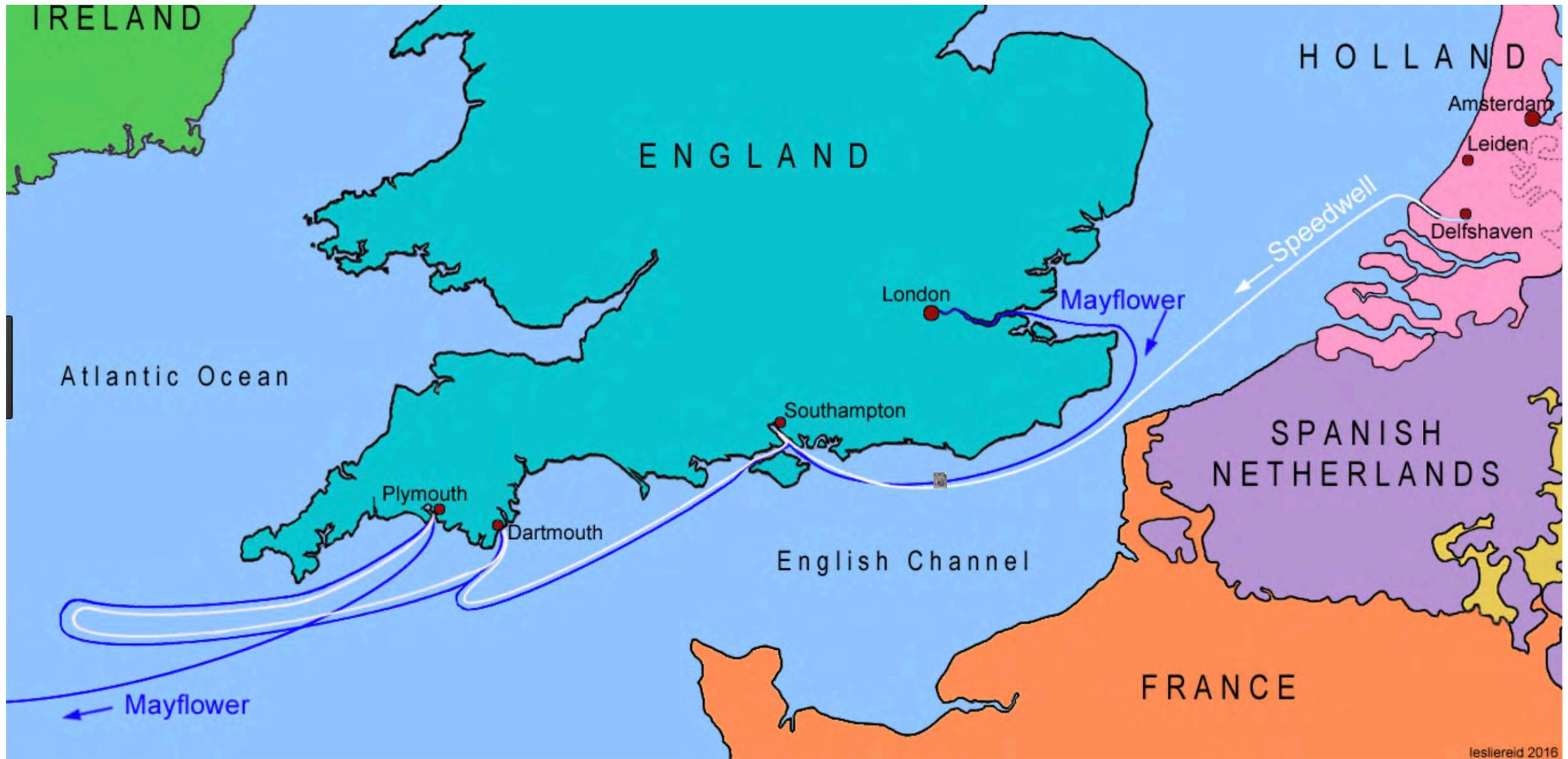
- They had heard of this new continent called America. That an English colony in Virginia existed that had been planted previously in 1607 (Jamestown settlers).
- They wondered if America was perhaps the answer to all their problems.
- They could live among their English brethren but have the freedom to worship and establish church's as they felt called too.

# The Separatists (Separatism)

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## **The Separatists and the mayflower**

- **While many were scared and not all joined in, there was a small group that traveled to England to embark on this journey.**
- **There they joined with other like-minded individuals (100 total). This group became known as "Plymouth Pilgrims".**
- **In September of 1620 they set sail from Plymouth in a ship called the Mayflower.**



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## 1620 Mayflower Voyage

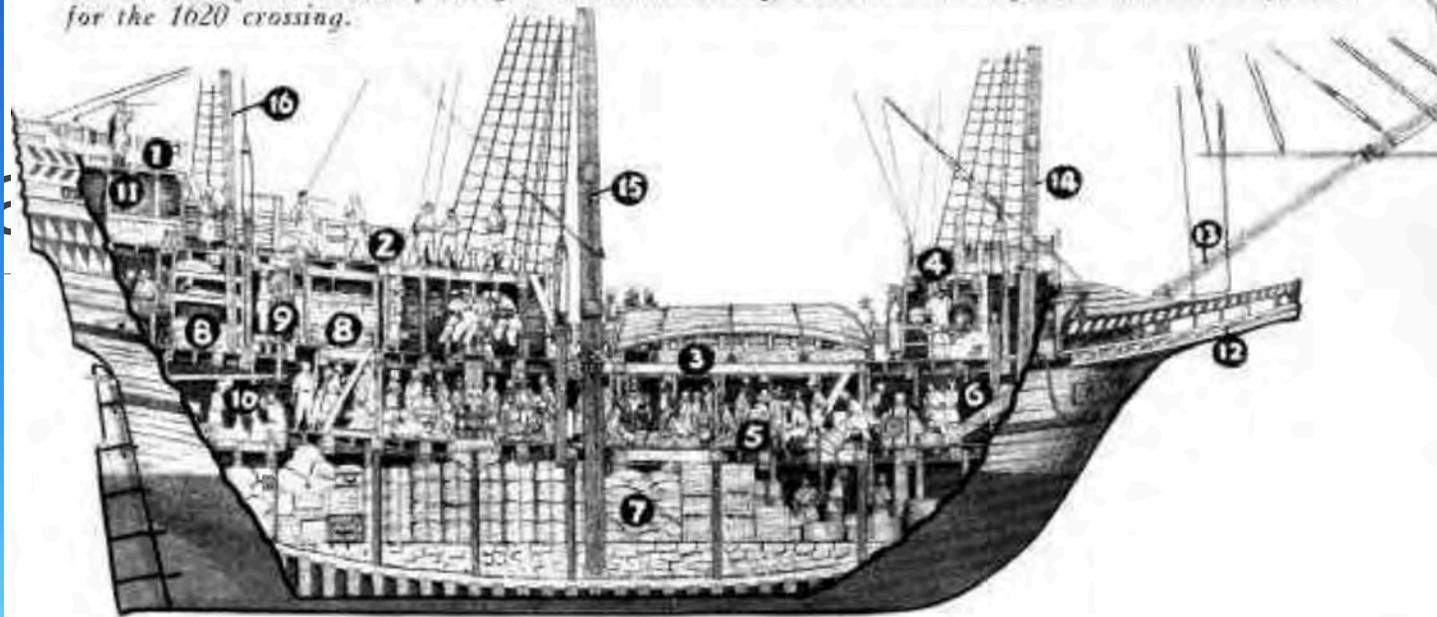
**16 Sep** Sailed from England

**11 Nov** Anchored in Cape Cod harbor





*This cut-away view shows passengers and crew as they would have been packed into the Mayflower for the 1620 crossing.*



KEY TO DRAWING

- |   |   |                      |
|---|---|----------------------|
| 1. Poop deck.   | 6. Crew's quarters.                                   | 11. Captain's cabin. |
| 2. Half deck.   | 7. Large hold.  | 12. Beak.            |
| 3. Upper deck.  | 8. Special cabins.                                    | 13. Bowsprit.        |
| 4. Forecastle.  | 9. Helmsman with whipstaff<br>controlling the tiller. | 14. Foremast.        |
| 5. Main deck where most of the<br>Pilgrims were housed. | 10. Tiller room.                                      | 15. Mainmast.        |
|   |   | 16. Mizzen mast.     |

# The Separatists (Separatism)

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## **The Separatists and the mayflower**

- **In November they landed on the shores of New England in Plymouth, Massachusetts.**
  
- **With this they brought their bibles and Christianity along with it, as had the previous settlers.**

# The Separatists (Separatism)

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## **The Separatists and the mayflower**

- **A primary goal of these Separatists (that made up half of the passengers of the Mayflower) was to establish a church that was free to worship God as they felt called too. To be free from government or papal control.**

# The Separatists (Separatism)

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## **Interesting Facts:**

# The Separatists (Separatism)

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## Interesting Facts:

- **Prior to landing they needed to come up with an agreement between all of the settlers so there wouldn't be chaos.**
- **The foundation for this document was modeled after a church covenant provided by the separatists.**
- **This document is known as the Mayflower compact which was signed on November 11<sup>th</sup> 1620.**

**"Elder Brewster wrote: In the name of God, Amen. We whose names are underwritten, having undertaken--for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith--a voyage to plant the first colony in the Northern parts of Virginia, do solemnly and mutually in the presence of God, and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience."**

# The Separatists (Separatism)

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## Interesting Facts:

- **The Bible of Governor Bradford**
- **Bradford (who later became governor) carried with him a Geneva Bible.**
- **This Bible is currently in the possession of Harvard University.**
- **The newly opened Museum of the Bible also has a Geneva Bible from the Mayflower on display.**

# The Separatists and the beginnings of the Baptist Denomination

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# The Separatists and the beginnings of the Baptist Denomination

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**If we turn back to Holland where we had our two groups of Separatists (Amsterdam and Leiden), the Amsterdam group came under the leadership of John Smyth (1554-1612).**

**John Smyth was an Anglican priest who like the other Separatists felt that the Church of England had not gone far enough in the process of reformation.**

# The Separatists and the beginnings of the Baptist Denomination

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**In his preaching John Smyth so desired to be sure he was preaching the exact text as was originally given by God, that he would use the original Hebrew and Greek in his sermons. He would translate as he read them to the congregation.**

# The Separatists and the beginnings of the Baptist Denomination

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**Through study of Scripture and partial influence of the Mennonites (Anabaptists) he became convinced that baptizing infants was not biblical.**

- **Other protestants (Presbyterians) continued to baptize infants, but not for baptismal regeneration.**

**So he thought that if only mature believers in Jesus Christ were included in the covenant of grace, then shouldn't churches be constituted by confession of faith rather than ties of covenants?**

# The Separatists and the beginnings of the Baptist Denomination

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**His perspective on baptism was that it was a public confession and not a covenant binding that brought one into salvation.**

- **John Smyth**

- **"Baptism is not washing with water: but it is the baptism of the Spirit, the confession of the mouth, and the washing with water."**

# The Separatists and the beginnings of the Baptist Denomination

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**John Smyth then did something that was "interesting". He recited a confession of faith and then baptized himself using a bucket and a ladle.**

- **Because of this one of the witnesses Richard Bernard, nicknamed him a "Se-Baptist" (self-Baptizer). Which was not intended to be a compliment.**

# The Separatists and the beginnings of the Baptist Denomination

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**His followers would much rather refer to this as "Christians Baptized on Profession of Their Faith", however the shorter derogatory "se-baptist" stuck. Later this was shortened to just "Baptist".**

- **So the origins of the names for "Christians" and "Baptists" were derogatory ￣\\_(ツ)\_/￣**

# The Separatists and the beginnings of the Baptist Denomination

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**So for John's church, membership was based upon one's profession of faith. This constituted the first Baptist church in 1608-1609.**

**John Smyth's goal for the church was to make it like the one described in the Book of Acts, to return to the simplest form of Christianity that is provided in the Scriptures.**

# The Separatists and the beginnings of the Baptist Denomination

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**Simple foundational beliefs:**

# The Separatists and the beginnings of the Baptist Denomination

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## **Simple foundational beliefs:**

- **The Bible, not creeds or church tradition, should be the guide for faith and practice.**
- **Church membership was based on a personal confession of faith in Christ and followed by believers baptism.**
- **Interestingly the early baptisms were by pouring as opposed to immersion. It was a few years later that they made the switch to immersion.**

# The Separatists and the beginnings of the Baptist Denomination

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## **Simple foundational beliefs:**

- **Since membership was by a confession of faith the “parish” structure was rejected (Congregationalism).**
- **Parish meaning that there was a church established for a particular neighborhood that everyone was to attend and be baptized.**
- **You did not “choose” which church to attend.**

# The Separatists and the beginnings of the Baptist Denomination

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## **Simple foundational beliefs:**

- **The Church should be governed by its members and not bishops.**
- **That the laity of the church held greater power than the bishops/elders/preachers and deacons.**
- **He fought against any attempts to create a hierarchy.**

# The Separatists and the beginnings of the Baptist Denomination

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**There were two distinct groups that developed out of the Baptists early on. These were the General Baptists and the Particular Baptists.**

**Their main differences were based on the perspective of the meaning of predestination.**

# The Separatists and the beginnings of the Baptist Denomination

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**The General Baptists believed that salvation was generally available for all. This is also called “general atonement”, that Christ died for all people, and whoever would believe in Him would be saved.**

**This view is also known as “Arminianism”.**

# The Separatists and the beginnings of the Baptist Denomination

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## Arminianism

- **Arminianism was a 17<sup>th</sup> century Dutch theological reform movement that came from the views of Arminius.**
- **It was a direct counter to Calvin's predestination and limited atonement.**

# The Separatists and the beginnings of the Baptist Denomination

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## Arminianism

- **He believed that God's grace initiates the act of salvation, but for it to become effective, grace has to cooperate with the human act of responding to God's grace.**
- **For Arminius this meant that "the grace sufficient for salvation is conferred on the Elect, and on the non-Elect; that, if they will, they may believe or not believe, may be saved or not be saved."**

# The Separatists and the beginnings of the Baptist Denomination

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**The Particular Baptists believed that only the elect are predestined. They held to John's Calvin's perspective that only the elect can be saved and God's grace is irresistible.**

# The Separatists and the beginnings of the Baptist Denomination

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**In 1612 John passed away, but it was also that same year that a group of his followers established the first Baptist Church in Great Britain.**

**By 1650 they grew to 47 churches, and in 1652 America saw its first Baptist church in Providence (Rhode Island).**

# The National Monument to the Forefathers

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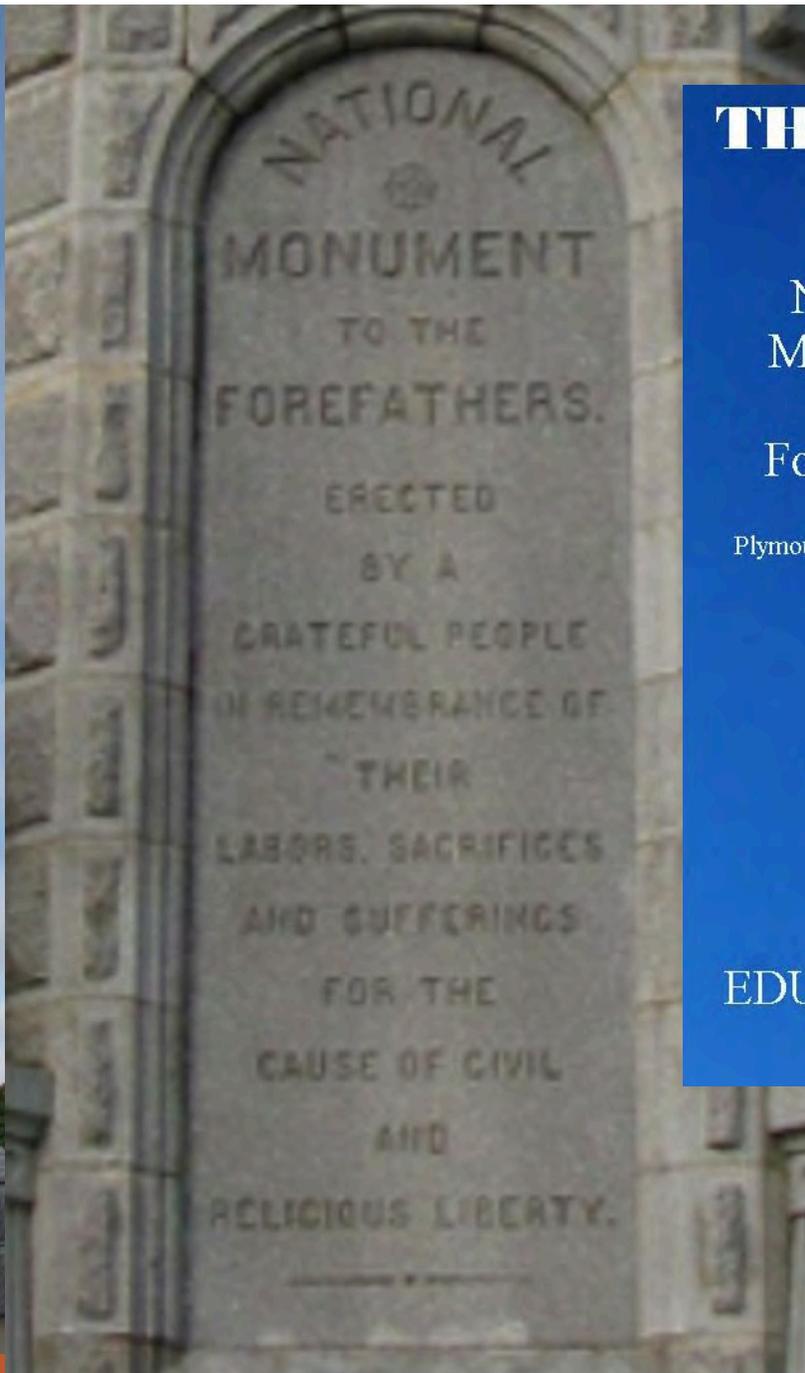
# The National Monument to the Forefathers

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**In Plymouth Massachusetts a 81 foot granite statue stands to remember the ideals of our forefathers who founded America.**

**It was finished and dedicated in 1889**

**Was previously known as the “Pilgrim Monument”**



# THE MATRIX OF LIBERTY

National  
Monument  
to the  
Forefathers

Plymouth, Massachusetts

LAW

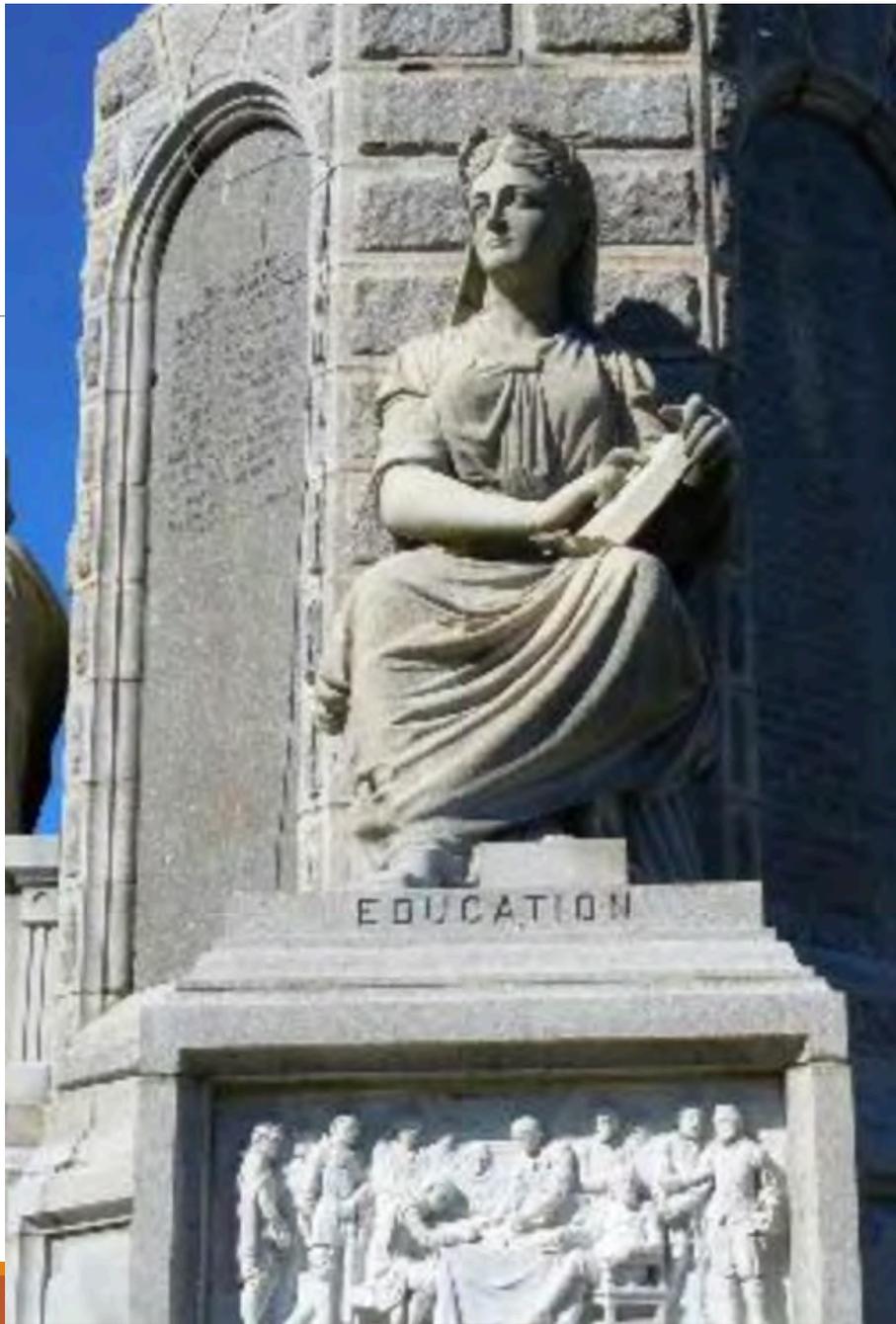
EDUCATION

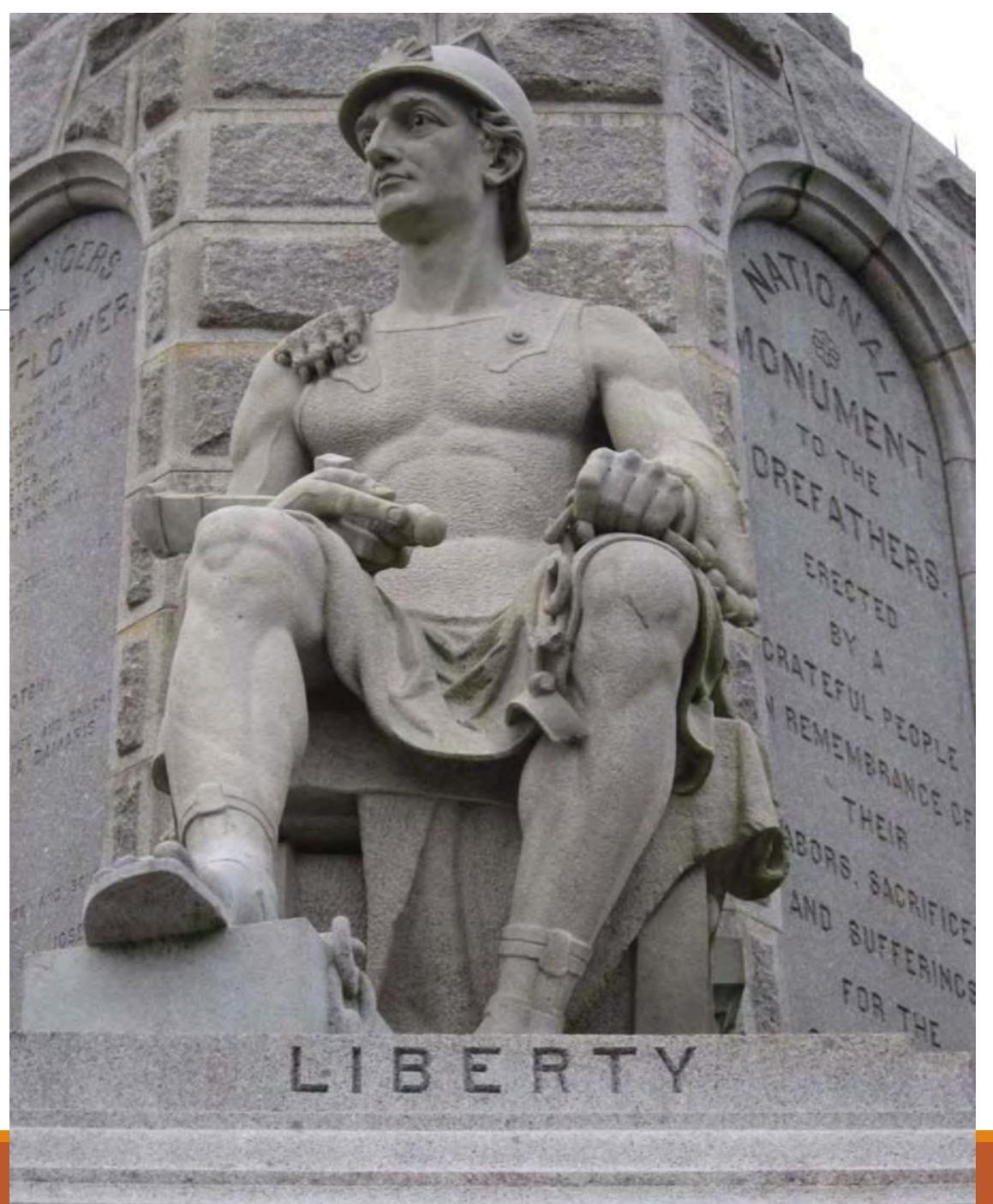
FAITH

MORALITY

LIBERTY







THUS OUT OF SMALL  
BEGINNINGS GREATER THINGS  
HAVE BEEN PRODUCED BY HIS  
HAND THAT MADE ALL THINGS  
OF NOTHING AND GIVES BEING  
TO ALL THINGS THAT ARE;  
AND AS ONE SMALL CANDLE  
MAY LIGHT A THOUSAND, SO  
THE LIGHT HERE KINDLED  
HATH SHONE UNTO MANY, YEA  
IN SOME SORT TO OUR WHOLE  
NATION; LET THE GLOBIOUS  
NAME OF JEHOVAH HAVE ALL  
THE PRAISE.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD

