

# Church History

## Reformation

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- What happened?
  - Corruption of the priesthood.
  - Education and ability to read the Bible for one's self in your own language.
  - Printing press.
  - Indulgences.

# Prince Albert of Brandenburg

- Paid \$25,000 to hold a second bishopric.
- He also asked for a third – Archbishopric of Mainz.
  - Pay Pope Leo X \$250,000 as a regular fee and another \$250,000 for holding a third office.
  - Down payment of \$100,000 borrowed from Fugger banking house.
  - Down payment and balance guaranteed and payed through the selling of indulgences.
  - Pope Leo X issued a bull authorizing sale of indulgences in certain German states.
  - Albert hired John Tetzel to sell the indulgences.

# Luther

- Studied law and then philosophy – Aristotle.
- Became a monk to strive to become a part of the elect.
- Was encouraged to read the letters of Paul.
- Salvation by faith – not by works as described by the church.
- Wittenberg – 95 theses

## Six of the 95

- Out of love for the truth and from desire to elucidate it, the Reverend Father Martin Luther, Master of Arts and Sacred Theology, and ordinary lecturer therein at Wittenberg, intends to defend the following statements and to dispute on them in that place. Therefore he asks that those who cannot be present and dispute with him orally shall do so in their absence by letter. In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, Amen.
- 21. Therefore, those preachers of indulgences err who say that, by the Pope's indulgence, a man may be exempt from all punishments, and be saved.
- 27. They preach vanity who say that the soul flies out of Purgatory as soon as the money thrown into the chest rattles.

## Six of the 95

- 28. What is sure, is, that as soon as the penny rattles in the chest, gain and avarice are on the way of increase; but the intercession of the church depends only on the will of God Himself.
- 32. On the way to eternal damnation are they and their teachers, who believe that they are sure of their salvation through indulgences.
- 33. Beware well of those who say, the Pope's pardons are that inestimable gift of God by which man is reconciled to God.
- 35. He preaches like a heathen who teaches that those who will deliver souls out of Purgatory or buy indulgences do not need repentance and contrition.

# Luther's four basic principles of reformation:

- Justification by faith.
- Priesthood of all believers.
- Right of the individual to interpret scripture.
- The final authority in religion is scripture itself – not the church.

# Augsburg Confession

- A statement of the faith of Luther's followers.
- Asked for by the Diet of Augsburg in 1530.
- Written by Melancthon, a strong supporter of Luther.

# Huldreich Zwingli – Switzerland

- Studied the Bible in the original languages.
- Learned of the work of Martin Luther.
- Preached sermons direct from the Bible.
- Justification by faith – stopped invoking saints – clergy ought to marry – Lord's Supper a memorial – no transubstantiation - church services in the language of the people – musical instruments removed

# Zwingli and Luther meet

- Catholic church trying to destroy reformation. Seemed important for two of the strongest leaders to join forces.
- They met in Marburg.
- There were 15 points Luther considered essential for unity.
- They agreed on 14.
- Lord's Supper
  - Consubstantiation – representative
- Zwingli – allow in the church only what the Bible approves.
- Luther – remove only what the Bible condemns.
- John Calvin and Jacob Arminius

# TULIP OF CALVINISM

- ✘ T – Total depravity; man is sinful and incapable of redemption
- ✘ U – Unconditional election; God elects those for salvation and the terms are unconditional
- ✘ L – Limited atonement; Christ died only for the elect, not all of humankind
- ✘ I – Irresistible grace; God's grace is irresistible for the elect and do not receive it as a reward
- ✘ P – Persistence in grace; Grace cannot be lost or rejected

# Calvinism & Arminianism

## Arminianism

1. Sinner, can do good & respond to God
2. God elects on basis of foreseen faith
3. Christ died for all
4. Man can resist God
5. Believer may lose salvation

## Calvinism

- Man unable of self to respond to God
- God elects according to His good pleasure
- Christ died for Elect
- Irresistible election
- Elect can never lose salvation