

Church History

The Reformation (2)

Growing reform

- Luther and Zwingli lead the reform.
- Many other reform movements were also formed, which differed in many ways.

Anabaptist

- Anabaptist

- The name **Anabaptist** means "one who baptizes again". Their persecutors named them this, referring to the practice of baptizing persons when they converted or declared their faith in Christ even if they had been baptized as infants.
- Persecuted by Catholics and followers of Luther and Zwingli.
- Baptism for adult believers – sprinkling or pouring and some to immersion.
- Many different thoughts – liberty of conscience – some intolerant of different views – “swear not at all” – “an inner light of the Holy Spirit replacing Bible”
- 1526 – Zurich, Switzerland town council punished by drowning.

Anabaptist

- Meno Simons from Netherlands affiliated with Anabaptist but took the name “Brethren”. They soon adopted the name of their leader, “Mennonites”.
- Second generation Anabaptist began to call themselves “Baptist”.
- Quakers, Mennonites, Dunkards and Baptist all had their origin with Anabaptist.

Anglican Church

- Anglican Church – Church of England – Episcopal
- Henry VIII declared himself *Anglicana Ecclesia* – “The king’s majesty justly and rightly is and ought to be and shall be the only supreme head in earth of the Church of England called *Anglicana Ecclesia*.”
- Henry VIII – Edward (1547-1553) – Mary, during the six years of her reign martyred 288 persons – Elizabeth, daughter of Anne Boleyn – neither reformed nor Catholic.
- Crammer’s Book of Common Prayer and The Forty-Two Articles which defined the faith of the Church of England.

Bible translated into English

- First English translation was by John Wycliffe (1320-1384). Translated from Latin Vulgate.
- William Tyndale (1495-1536) translated from the original languages.
 - Archbishop under Henry VIII collected and burned copies.
 - Tyndale was captured and burned at the stake.
 - “Lord, open the eyes of the King of England.”

KJV

- King James Version
 - About 90% of the final work still the identical work of Tyndale.
 - King James rules:
 - Bishop's Bible to be followed and as little altered as truth would allow.
 - Old ecclesiastical words were to be retained.

Methodist

- John and Charles Wesley – Church of England and educated at Oxford.
 - Started the “Holy Club”, a nightly meeting of a group for mutual improvement, Bible study and devotion.
 - Other students made fun of them and called them “Methodist” because of their insistence upon a “method” of strict observance to all that the prayer book demanded. (Fasting, denying self, communion every Sunday and benevolence.)
 - They became convinced that each believer ought to be able to point to some definite time and place or circumstance when, where and by what means the assurance of individual pardon and salvation came to his soul.
 - Wesley’s came at 8:45 on May 24th, 1738, when his heart was strangely warmed and God gave him assurance of salvation.

Council of Trent

- Tradition is of equal authority with the Scriptures.
- The Latin Vulgate, translated by Jerome, was accepted as the authoritative text of the Bible. (Thus, the Apocrypha)
- The interpretation of Scripture is to be given authoritatively by the church and not the individual.
- Justification came as a result of both faith and good works.

Council of Trent

- All the sacraments of the church were reasserted as valid.
- They restudied the validity of indulgences and declared the pope held the key to the treasury of merits and goodness of Christ.
- Existence of purgatory was reaffirmed.
- Images used as aids in worship.
- Proper for humans on earth to invoke the saints for special services.
- Council decided that when the average person took the bread after it had been changed into the actual body of Christ that it contained enough of the blood to suffice for communion.
- The priest alone were to drink the blood.