



Reformation Church History

Study Guide

W. Robert Godfrey, Ph.D.
President and Professor of Church History
Westminster Theological Seminary
Escondido, CA

INSTITUTE OF
THEOLOGICAL
STUDIES



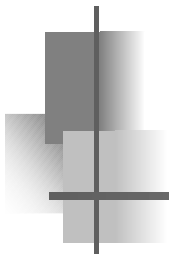


Table of Contents

Lecture I	3
Lecture II.....	4
Lecture III.....	5
Lecture IV	5
Lecture V.....	7
Lecture VI	8
Lecture VII	9
Lecture VIII.....	11
Lecture IX.....	12
Lecture X.....	13
Lecture XI.....	15
Lecture XII	16
Lecture XIII.....	17
Lecture XIV	18
Lecture XV.....	20
Lecture XVI.....	21
Lecture XVII	22
Lecture XVIII.....	23
Lecture XIX.....	25
Lecture XX	26
Lecture XXI.....	27
Lecture XXII	28
Lecture XXIII.....	29
Lecture XXIV	30
Study Questions	32
Bibliography.....	36

Lecture Outlines

Lecture I

I. BACKGROUND TO THE REFORMATION

A. Social and Political Setting

1. Decline in traditional medieval phenomena.
 - a. Decline in universal character of the papacy and the Empire
 - b. Decline in feudalism
2. New economic and social factors.
 - a. New trade routes shifting center of Europe north and west
 - b. Rising importance of towns and the middle class
3. Increasing centralization and the emergence of nation-states.
 - a. The exceptions
 - (1) Italy: the south under Spanish control, the central regions under the Papacy, the north divided into several states
 - (2) Germany: Holy Roman Empire divided into hundreds of city states and princely territories
 - b. Spain: united by the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella and passing to their Hapsburg grandson, Charles I (1516-1555)
 - c. France: most unified; Francis I (1515-1547)
 - d. England: unified after the War of the Roses under Henry VII and his son, Henry VIII (1509-1547)
 - e. Ottoman Empire: Sulieman II (1520-1566)

B. Ecclesiastical Setting

1. Papal success: centralization.



Lecture Outlines

2. Papal problems:
 - a. Babylonian Captivity in Avignon (1309-1377)
 - b. Great Schism (1378-1415)
 - c. Councils:
 - (1) Pisa (1409)
 - (2) Constance (1414-1417)
 - (3) Basle (1431-1449)
 - d. Moral corruption of Renaissance popes



Lecture II

- e. Commercialization of the spiritual, e.g., penance
 3. Character of piety: superstitious, external, burdensome.
- C. Intellectual Setting: The Renaissance
1. General character.
 - a. Return to sources: Latin, Greek, Hebrew
 - b. Stress on rhetoric
 2. The case of Johannes Reuchlin (1455-1522).
 - a. Study of Hebrew
 - b. Confrontation with Pfefferkorn
 - c. Defense by humanists: Epistolae Obscurorum Virorum
 3. Desiderius Erasmus (1469-1536).
 - a. His piety: Enchiridion (1501)
 - b. His satires: Praise of Folly, Julius Exclusus, Colloquies
 - c. His scholarly work: editions of Fathers, Greek New Testament

Lecture Outlines

Lecture III

II. Martin Luther (1483-1546)

A. Early Life and Education

1. Luther's father and his work.
2. Education at Magdeburg, Eisenach, and Erfurt.

B. Monastic Life

1. Decision to join Augustinian Hermits.
2. Study of Greek and Hebrew.
3. Teaching Bible at Wittenberg and Erfurt.
4. Trip to Rome for his order.
5. People's priest in Wittenberg.

C. A Public Figure

1. October 31, 1517: 95 Theses.
 - a. Complaint against abuses in use of indulgences
 - b. Conservative character of 95 Theses
2. Heidelberg Disputation, April 1518.
3. Summons to Rome and order for arrest, July and August 1518.

D. His Conversion

1. *Turmerlebnis* and evangelical breakthrough.
2. The background of spiritual distress and discipline in the monastery.
3. Righteousness of God and Romans 1:17.
4. Problem of dating Luther's conversion.

Lecture IV

E. Theological Development

1. Leipzig Disputation, July 4-16, 1519.
 - a. Eck and Karlstadt debating free will



Lecture Outlines

- b. Eck and Luther debating authority
 - (1) Eck defending church as only interpreter of the Bible
 - (2) Luther in effect coming to *sola Scriptura*
 - (3) Luther's recognition of some agreement with Hus
- 2. Three treatises of 1520.
 - a. Address to the Christian Nobility of the German nation
 - (1) Neither popes nor councils will reform church
 - (2) Princes must lead reform as emergency bishops
 - b. Babylonian Captivity of the Church
 - (1) Examines errors of seven sacraments
 - (2) Initially defends three sacraments: baptism, Lord's Supper, and penance
 - (3) Concludes defending two sacraments
 - c. The Freedom of the Christian
 - (1) Before God, the Christian lives by faith and is free from the law and condemnation
 - (2) In relation to his neighbor, the Christian lives by love and is the servant of all
- F. Crucial Confrontations
 - 1. Papal order to recant: Exsurge Domine, June 1520.
 - 2. Luther burns bull and canon law, December 1520.
 - 3. Luther is excommunicated, January 1521.
 - 4. Luther tried at the Diet of Worms, April 1521.
 - a. Luther ordered to recant
 - b. Luther defending sole authority of the Bible
 - c. Luther placed under ban of the Empire
 - d. Luther taken secretly to Wartburg castle



Lecture Outlines

5. Luther returns to Wittenberg in March 1522 to confront Karlstadt.
6. Luther debates Erasmus.
 - a. Erasmus writes his *Diatribes on Free Will* (1524)
 - b. Luther responds with *Bondage of the Will* (1525)
 - (1) Teaches total bondage of will to sin and denies any freedom of will in salvation
 - (2) Teaches fully Augustinian doctrine of pre-destination
 - c. Luther loses support of many humanists
7. Luther marries Katherine von Bora (1525).
8. Peasants' Revolt (1524-1525).
 - a. Peasants' violent action to gain their rights
 - b. Luther's harsh attacks on the peasants



Lecture V

G. Luther's Personality

1. Use of violent and vulgar language.
 - a. Particular objects of abuses: lawyers, Anabaptists, Jews, Papacy
 - b. Reason for abuse: attacking the demonic spirit of works of righteousness
2. Erik Ericson's psychoanalysis of Luther.
 - a. Ego development psychology: identity and integrity crisis
 - b. Luther's relations with his father and mother
 - c. Three crises in Luther's life
 - d. Evaluation of Ericson's use of evidence

Lecture Outlines

H. Luther's Theology

1. Basic themes: sola fide, solus Christus, sola gratia, sola Scriptura.
2. Theology like a rose, not “ergo” but “dennoch”.
3. Paradoxes:
 - a. Deus absconditus – Deus revelatus
 - b. Theologia gloriae – theologia crucis



Lecture VI

- c. Law – Gospel
- d. Outer man – inner man
4. Word – Spirit.

III. REACTIONS IN EMPIRE AND CHURCH

A. In the Empire

1. Diet of Speyer,(1526): curius regio, eius religio.
2. Diet of Augsburg (1530).
 - a. Augsburg Confession
 - b. Melancthon's Apology for the Confession
 - c. Eck's Confutation of the Confession
3. Schmalkaldic League formed (1531).

B. In the Church

1. Pontificate of Clement VII (1523-1534).
 - a. Spread of Lutheranism
 - b. Resistance to growing Hapsburg strength
 - c. Resistance to calls for an ecumenical council
2. Pontificate of Paul III (1534-1549).

Lecture Outlines

- a. Unsuccessful call for a council in 1535
- b. 1537 committee of humanist Roman Catholics to recommend moral reform in church: Contarini, Pole
- c. Peter Paul Vergerio's trip to Germany (1535-1536)
- d. Council of Trent (1545-1563)



C. Coming War in the Empire

1. Bigamy of Philip of Hesse (1540).
2. Charles V's attacking Protestants in Schmalkaldic Wars (1546-1547).
3. Augsburg Interim.
4. Protestant reaction and Treaty of Passau (1552).
5. Peace of Augsburg (1555).

D. Peace in the Lutheran churches

1. Theological differences: Melancthon and Flacius Illyricus.
2. Formula of Concord (1576).
 - a. Article 4: of Good Works – settled dispute between Amsdorf and Major
 - b. Article 8: Of the Person of Christ
 - (1) Asserts doctrine of ubiquity of Christ
 - (2) Only explicit mention of Calvinism
 - c. Book of Concord (1580)

Lecture VII

IV. ULRICH ZWINGLI (1484-1531)

- A. Swiss Environment and Humanist Education
- B. Priest and Chaplain for Mercenaries
- C. Call to Zurich

Lecture Outlines

1. Strong influence of Erasmus.
2. Plague in the city.
3. Influence of Luther.
4. Preaching against fasting in Lent, 1522.
5. First Disputation (1523).
6. Purification of the churches (1524).

D. Spread of Zwinglianism

1. Influence in Switzerland.
2. Contacts in southern Germany.

E. Theological and Political Relationships

1. Martin Bucer, reformer of Strassburg.
2. Philip of Hesse.
3. Martin Luther.
 - a. Concerns about alliances
 - (1) Responsibilities under Romans 13
 - (2) Depend on the Word
 - (3) Must be founded on theological agreement
 - b. Rejected Zwingli's doctrine of the Lord's Supper
4. Marburg Colloquy, October 1529.

F. Death of Zwingli – Second War of Kassel, October 11, 1531

V. THE LORD'S SUPPER

A. The Importance of the Eucharist

1. Centrality in popular piety.
2. Theological definition at the Fourth Lateran Council (1215).

B. Areas Where All Reformers Agreed

1. Need for faith to receive the blessing of the sacrament.
2. Rejection of medieval *ex opere operato* doctrine.
3. Rejection of eucharistic sacrifice.



Lecture Outlines

4. Rejection of transubstantiation.

C. Luther's Distinctive Concerns

1. Lord's Supper as God's gift.
2. Body and blood of Christ truly given.



Lecture VIII

D. Zwingli's Distinctive Concerns

1. Rejection of idolatry of transubstantiation.
2. Centrality of the ascension of Christ.
3. Lord's Supper as memorial and pledge of allegiance.

E. Luther and Zwingli Debate

1. Written exchanges of 1526-1528.
 - a. Accusations of rationalism and mysticism
 - b. Complaints of excessive subjectivism and objectivism
 - c. Question on place and usefulness of body of Christ
 - d. Luther defends *communicatio idiomatum* and ubiquity
2. Marburg Colloquy.
 - a. Recognition of areas of agreement
 - b. Remaining differences

F. Position of John Calvin

1. Areas of agreement with Luther and Zwingli.
2. Distinctive concerns:
 - a. Sacrament as visible word
 - b. Nourishment of soul through real communion
 - c. Christ given to all, received by faith
 - d. Christian lifted to heaven by Spirit to commune
 - e. Value of frequent communion
 - f. Strength and assurance to weak

Lecture Outlines

Lecture IX

VI. ANABAPTISM

A. A Problem to Name

1. Anabaptism.
2. Left-Wing Reformation.
3. Radical Reformation.

B. Suggested Outline: George Williams, *The Radical Reformation*

1. Anabaptists (Bible).
 - a. Evangelical: Grebel, Hubmaier, Hutter, Sattler, Menno Simmons
 - b. Revolutionary: Melchior Hofmann, city of Muenster
 - c. Contemplative: Denck, Pastor
2. Spiritualists (Spirit).
 - a. Revolutionary: Carlstadt, Thomas Muentzer, Zwickau prophets
 - b. Evangelical: Schwenkfeld
 - c. Rational: Paracelsus, Weigel, Franck
3. Evangelical Rationalists (Reason).
 - a. Servetus
 - b. Ochino
 - c. Castellio
 - d. Socinus

C. General Characteristics

1. Differences among historians.
 - a. Extension of Protestant subjectivism: Lortz
 - b. Continuation of medieval mysticism and dissent
 - c. Forerunners of modern religious attitudes
2. Restitution of the church to New Testament practice.
3. Reputation in the sixteenth century: revolutionaries.



Lecture Outlines

- a. Thomas Muentzer and the Peasants' Revolt
- b. New Jerusalem at the city of Muenster
 - (1) Melchior Hofmann
 - (2) Jan Matthys and Jan of Leiden
- 4. Schleithem Confession of 1527 (Sattler).
 - a. Baptism
 - b. Ban
 - c. Breaking of bread
 - d. Separation
 - e. Pastors
 - f. Sword
 - g. Oath
- 5. Relations to modern church life and to modern Baptists.



Lecture X

VII. JOHN CALVIN (1509-1564)

- A. Reputation and Personality
- B. Early Life to 1536
 - 1. Education.
 - a. Theology
 - b. Law
 - c. Renaissance studies
 - 2. Commentary on Seneca's *De Clementia* (1532).
 - 3. Suddenly converted.
 - 4. *Institutes of the Christian Religion* (1536).
 - a. Law
 - b. Faith
 - c. Prayer

Lecture Outlines

- d. True sacraments
- e. False sacraments
- f. Christian freedom and responsibilities

C. Geneva (1536-1538)

1. Political independence from Savoy.
2. Reformation in Geneva: William Farel.
3. Calvin seeks Confession of Faith and discipline.
4. City Council holds power of excommunication.
5. Farel and Calvin exiled.

D. Strassburg (1538-1541)

1. Influence of Martin Bucer on Calvin.
 - a. Offices of church
 - b. Order of worship
 - c. Education in Strassburg: Sturm
2. Commentary writing.
 - a. Romans (1539)
 - b. Lucid brevity
3. Marriage to Idelette de Bure.

E. Geneva (1541-1564)

1. Limits to Calvin's influence.
2. Trial of Michael Servetus.
3. *Institutes* (1559).
 - a. Book I: God the Father as Creator
 - b. Book II: God the Son as Redeemer
 - c. Book III: Holy Spirit as giver of faith
 - d. Book IV: The Church

F. Basic Theology

1. The Reformation basics.
2. No central doctrine: expositor of the Bible.



Lecture Outlines

3. B.B. Warfield: Calvin as the theologian of the Holy Spirit.
 - a. Not Spirit's extraordinary work: tongues, miracles, etc.
 - b. Spirit's ordinary work



Lecture XI

G. Topics in Calvin's Theology

1. Bible as the Word of God.
 - a. Calvin as minister and teacher of Bible
 - b. Authority of Bible
 - (1) Not from church or tradition
 - (2) Not from reason
 - (3) From inspiration of God
 - (a) Revelation by the Spirit
 - (b) Illumination by the Spirit
 - (c) Immediate recognition by believer
 - (d) Uses of reason to support recognition
 - c. Bible as guide
 - (1) Spectacles and weapon
 - (2) True, sufficient and clear
 - (3) Leads to salvation
2. Faith.
 - a. Faith is knowledge.
 - (1) Faith has doctrinal content
 - (2) Faith is not implicit faith
 - (3) Faith especially looks to promises

Lecture Outlines

- b. Faith is trust.
 - (1) Faith embraces promises
 - (2) Faith is not unformed faith
- c. Faith is assurance.
 - (1) Trust implies assurance
 - (2) Faith is not moral conjecture
 - (3) Faith struggles



Lecture XII

- (4) Faith triumphs
- (5) Calvin differs from part of later Reformed tradition that believes assurance is not of the essence but of the well-being of faith
- d. Faith is a fountain of good works
 - (1) True faith is never alone in the believer
 - (2) True faith is source of repentance and love
- e. Faith is a basic organizing element in Book III of the *Institutes*
- 3. Election.
 - a. Election is not original with Calvin
 - b. Election is not the core or the center of Calvin's theology
 - c. Election is important to Calvin
 - (1) Need to study election cautiously
 - (2) Related to doctrine that faith is a gift of God
 - (3) Electing decree of God is source of belief in some and unbelief in others
 - d. Election is spiritually profitable

Lecture Outlines

- (1) All that God reveals is useful
- (2) Election teaches that God is sovereign in salvation and deserves all thanks for it
- (3) Election teaches us to be humble and confident in God
- (4) Election encourages us to work for God as His instruments

4. Book IV of *Institutes*.

- a. Calvin links inner renewal of believer to external means of the church
- b. Key role of ministry, discipline and sacraments
- c. Marks of true church: faithful preaching and sacraments



Lecture XIII

VIII. REVIVED ROMAN CATHOLICISM

A. Historiographical Question

1. Roman Catholic Reformation.
2. Counter-Reformation.

B. Early Reform in the Roman Catholic Church

1. Fifth Lateran Council (1512-1517).
 - a. Called by Julius II and continued by Leo X
 - b. Appeal by Egidio da Viterbo for reform in head and members
 - c. End of simony in papal elections
 - d. Definition of immortality of the soul
2. Concern for Renaissance humanists.
 - a. Call for moral reform
 - b. Erasmus' letter to Bucer on failings of Protestantism

C. Society of Jesus.

Lecture Outlines

1. Ignatius of Loyola (1491-1556).
 - a. Romantic medieval vision
 - b. *Spiritual Exercises*
 - c. Society founded (1534)
 - d. Society recognized by Pope, 1540, by bull *Regimini militantis ecclesiae*
 - e. Ignatius' letter outlining his anti-Protestant program
2. Francis Xavier.

D. Mystical Piety

1. St. Theresa of Avila (1515-1582).
2. St. John of the Cross (1542-1591) and *The Dark Night of the Soul*.

Lecture XIV

E. Council of Trent

1. First meetings (1545-1547).
 - a. Seven sacraments reaffirmed
 - b. Scripture and tradition as authorities
 - c. Usefulness of Jerome's Latin Vulgate Bible
 - d. Justification authoritatively defined
2. Second meetings (1551-1552): transubstantiation reaffirmed
3. Third meetings (1562-1563).
 - a. Sacrifice of Mass reaffirmed.
 - b. Reforms of morals and education of clergy.
 - c. Residence and plurality of bishops.

IX. JUSTIFICATION

A. Introductory Considerations



Lecture Outlines

1. Justification is being judged acceptable by God.

2. Causes of justification.

a. Nature

b. Nature and grace

c. Grace

(1) Infusion

(2) Imputation

(3) Infusion and imputation

B. Justification As Define At Trent

1. Justification by moral renewal (an infusion of grace).

2. Primary focus on grace.

a. Final cause: glory of God and human salvation

b. Efficient cause: God's renewing grace

c. Meritorious cause: death of Christ

d. Instrumental cause: baptism, the sacrament of faith

e. Formal cause: righteousness of God making man righteous

3. Secondary focus on nature.

a. Voluntary reception of grace by man

b. Man's disposition and cooperation

C. Justification as Defined By Calvin

1. Calvin as a representative of Protestant theology.

2. God's requirement of perfect righteousness.

3. Only hope of justification in forgiveness and imputation.

4. Only Christ's imputed or credit righteousness is perfect.

5. Infused righteousness is valuable but not perfect.

6. Promise of life on the basis of works in Bible refers not to cause of salvation but sequence: justification, sanctification, glorification.



Lecture Outlines

Lecture XV



D. Justification As Summarized in *The Westminster Larger Catechism*.

1. Question 70 – What is justification?
2. Question 71 – How is justification an act of God's free grace?
3. Question 72 – What is justifying faith?
4. Question 73 – How does faith justify a sinner in the sight of God?
5. Question 75 – What is sanctification?
6. Question 77 – Wherein do justification and sanctification differ?

X. THE REFORMATION IN ENGLAND

A. Significance Of English Reformation

1. The Tudors.
2. Uniqueness of Anglicanism.

B. Political Backgrounds

1. 100 Years War.
2. War of the Roses.
3. Bosworth Field, 1485, and Henry VII.

C. Early Years of Henry VIII

1. Under the shadow of Arthur.
2. Marriage to Catherine of Aragon (1509)
3. Resources as king.
4. Goals.
 - a. Regain Angevin Empire
 - b. Insure dynastic succession

D. Background to Reformation in England

1. Wyclif and Lollards.

Lecture Outlines

2. Humanism.
3. Lutheranism.
4. Growth in universities and common people.
5. Henry's *Assertio Septem Sacramentorum* and the title Defensor Fidei.

E. The Divorce Question

1. Reasons for wanting a divorce.
2. Impediments to marriage in canon law.
 - a. Consanguinity
 - b. Affinity
 - c. Public Honesty
3. The problem in Rome.
4. Thomas More's opposition to the king.
5. 1533: Cranmer and Anne Boleyn.
6. 1534: Full break with Rome.

Lecture XVI

F. Henry's Developments After the Divorce

1. 1536: Ten Articles.
2. Continuing search for an heir.
3. 1539: Six Articles and Henry's commitment to transubstantiation.
4. Other wives.

G. Edward VI (1547-1553)

1. Political councilors.
2. Move to Protestantism.
 - a. Influence of Cranmer
 - b. First Edwardian Prayer Book



Lecture Outlines

- c. Foreign teachers: Vermigli, Ochino, A Lasco, Bucer, Knox
- d. Second Edwardian Prayer Book
- e. Efforts to reform bishops
- f. 42 Articles

3. Early death.

H. Mary (1553-1558)

1. Commitment to restore Roman Catholicism.
2. Bloody Mary: martyrs and exiles.
3. Marriage to Philip of Spain (1554).

I. Elizabeth (1558-1603)

1. A politic queen.
2. Elizabethan settlement.
 - a. Elizabethan Prayer Book
 - b. Act of Supremacy
 - c. Act of Uniformity
3. Fear of Philip of Spain.



Lecture XVII

XI. THE REFORMATION IN SCOTLAND

A. Background

1. Economic and cultural limitations.
2. Character of church.
3. Political developments.
4. Introduction of Protestantism

B. John Knox

1. His preparation for leadership.
 - a. Uncertain origins

Lecture Outlines

- b. Conversion
- c. Martyrdom of George Wishart
- 2. Pastoral work.
 - a. First call at St. Andrew's castle after Beaton's death
 - b. Galley slave
 - c. Work in England (1549-1553)
 - d. Exile in Frankfurt, (1553-1555)
 - e. Work in Geneva, (1555-1559)
- 3. Prophetic Challenge.
 - a. *First Blast on the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women*
 - (1) Idolatrous women
 - (2) Rights of Christian resistance to idolaters
 - b. Back in Scotland
 - (1) Acts of Parliament
 - (2) Book of Discipline
 - c. Confrontations with Mary, Queen of Scots



Lecture XVIII

- 4. Degeneration in Scottish government.
 - a. Mary's marriage to Lord Darnley
 - b. Riccio murdered
 - c. Darnley murdered
 - d. Mary arrested and abdicating in favor of her son
 - e. Mary held in England and executed in 1587
- C. After Knox
 - 1. Growing concern for church government.
 - a. Beza's position
 - b. Episcopacy restored in Scotland in 1572

Lecture Outlines

- c. Andrew Melville: “The Presbyterian missionary”
2. Different theological defenses of Presbyterianism and Episcopacy in Scotland and England.
3. Efforts to impose and oppose bishops.
 - a. General Assembly orders bishops to resign
 - b. Black Acts (1584)
 - c. Presbyterianism recognized by Parliament in 1592
 - d. Revivals of Episcopacy in 1610 and 1661
 - e. Final recognition of Presbyterianism in 1690



XII. THE REFORMATION IN FRANCE

A. Background to the French Reformation

1. Independence of the Gallican church.
2. French Renaissance humanism: Bude and Lefevre d'Étaples.

B. Early Protestant Influences

1. Early Lutheran influence.
2. Affair of the Placards (1534).
3. Growing Genevan influence, especially 1555-1562.
4. 1562: Shift from ministerial to noble dominance.

C. Political Circumstances

1. Antipathy of the king.
2. External threat of the Hapsburgs.
3. Internal problems.
 - a. Great families: Guise of Lorraine, Montmorency, Coligny, Valois, Bourbon
 - b. Noble restlessness
 - (1) Economic problems of lesser nobility
 - (2) Nobility of sword and nobility of robe
- c. Calvinism as an ideology of decentralization

Lecture Outlines

Lecture XIX



4. Wars of Religion.
 - a. First (1562-1563)
 - b. Second (1567-1568)
 - c. Third (1568-1569)
- D. Jeanne d'Albret (1528-1572)
 1. Noble connections.
 - a. Her father was king of Navarre
 - b. Her mother was Marguerite d'Angouleme
 - c. Second husband: Antoine de Bourbon
 2. Converted in 1560.
 3. Faithful sovereign in Navarre.
 4. Faithful Christian.
 - a. Reformed churches in Navarre
 - b. Witness at court of Catherine de Medici
 - c. Defies Spain
 - d. Gives generously to support the "Cause"
 - e. Service at La Rochelle
 - f. Concern for her son, the later Henry IV
 5. Died strong in the faith at age of 44.
- E. Decline of Huguenot Movement
 1. St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre, August 24, 1572.
 - a. Death of Admiral Gaspard de Coligny
 - b. Thousands of others die
 2. Succession (1589) and apostasy (1593) of Henry IV.
 3. Edict of Nantes (1598).
 4. Religious policy of King Louis XIII (1610-1643) and Cardinal Richelieu (1585-1642).

Lecture Outlines

5. The school at Saumur and Amyraut (Amyraldus).
6. King Louis XIV (1643-1715) and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685).



Lecture XX

XIII. REFORMATION IN THE NETHERLANDS

A. Emergence Of The Dutch State

1. Character of the 17 provinces.
2. Reign of Charles V.
3. Philip II becomes ruler in 1555.
4. Philip's reforms.
 - a. Increased taxes
 - b. Ecclesiastical changes
 - c. Continuing persecution
5. Growing opposition
 - a. Nobles sense loss of traditional privileges
 - b. Widespread iconoclasm in 1566
 - c. Duke of Alva arrives in 1567
6. The Revolt.
 - a. William of Orange's leadership
 - b. Goals: restore ancient rights and maintain unity
 - c. Pursuit of allies: German, French, English
 - d. Siege of Leiden (1574)
 - e. Union of Utrecht (1579)
7. Death of William (1584).
8. Key successors: Oldenbarnevelt and Maurice.
9. States General and United Provinces.

Lecture Outlines

B. Emergence Of The Dutch Reformed Church

1. Early Protestantism.
 - a. Early Lutheranism (1520-1525)
 - b. Sacramentarians (1525-1530)
 - c. Anabaptists (1530-1540)
2. Calvinism.
 - a. Early church: strict Genevan or humanist?
 - b. Belgic Confession (1561) by Guido de Bres
 - c. Heidelberg Catechism (1563)
 - d. First National Synod of Emden (1571)
 - e. Problems of church and state: Erastian vs. Calvinist
 - f. Church organization: consistories, classes and synods



Lecture XXI

C. James Arminius (1559-1609)

1. Born in midst of war against Spain.
2. Educated at Leiden, Geneva and Basle.
3. Relations with Beza.
 - a. Differences on philosophy: Aristotle vs. Peter Ramus
 - b. Good letter of recommendation for pastorate
4. Pastor in Amsterdam (1587-1603).
 - a. Marriage into merchant oligarchy
 - b. Erastianism
 - c. Preaching on Romans 7 and 9
 - d. Unpublished response to William Perkins on Predestination
5. Professor at Leiden (1603-1609).
 - a. Interviewed by Gomarus
 - b. Growing questions

Lecture Outlines

- c. Supralapsarianism, infralapsarianism, and justification
- d. *Declaration of Sentiments* (1608)

D. Growing Polarization.

1. Twelve years truce with Spain (1609).
2. Internal tensions.
3. Remonstrance of 1610.
 - a. Point one: conditional election
 - b. Point two: universal atonement



Lecture XXII

- c. Point three: total depravity
 - d. Point four: resistible grace
 - e. Point five: uncertain on perseverance
4. Calvinists call for a national synod.
 5. Maurice identifies with Calvinists.
 6. Coup d'Etat (1618).
- ## E. National Synod of Dort (1618-1619)
1. International membership.
 2. Arminian maneuvering.
 3. Theology of the Canons.
 - a. Popular and edifying
 - b. Example from First Head of Doctrine
 4. Other issues at Dort from the Bible to Church Order.

XIV. ELIZABETHAN PURITANISM

A. Origins of "Puritan"

Lecture Outlines

1. In relation to the Interim.
2. Roman Catholic contempt for Church of England.
3. English Protestantism wanting more change in Church.



Lecture XXIII

B. Elizabeth Settlement: “mediocrity”

1. Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity.
2. Elizabethan Prayer Book.

C. Four types of Puritanism: Leonard Trinterud

1. Vestarian controversy.
2. Passive-Resistance party.
3. Presbyterians.
 - a. Thomas Cartwright: de jure divino presbyterianism
 - b. John Whitgift: pragmatic episcopacy
4. Separatists.
 - a. Disciplined congregationalism
 - b. The case of John Smyth

D. Puritan Concerns

1. Prophesyings.
 - a. Meetings for preaching and discussion
 - b. Elizabeth and Edmund Grindal
2. Sabbath.
 - a. Sabbath before the Puritans
 - b. Sabbath as symbol: The Lord’s Day vs. the Queen’s Day
3. The case of William Perkins.

Lecture Outlines

- a. Conversion and ethics
- b. Assurance
- c. *A Reformed Catholicke*



Lecture XXIV

XV. REFORMATION HISTORIOGRAPHY

A. Periodization

1. Reformation as medieval: Ernst Troeltsch.
2. Reformation as modern: Wilhelm Dilthey.
3. Reformation as fundamentally distinct.

B. Joseph Lortz: Roman Catholic Historian

1. The charge of subjectivism.
2. The case of objectivity.

XVI. THE IMPACT OF THE REFORMATION

A. Impact On The Development of Democracy

1. Breach with medieval hierarchicalism.
2. Centralization vs. decentralization.
3. Revolutions: English, American, French.
4. Virtuous citizen: Michael Walzer.

B. Impact on Capitalism

1. Thesis of Max Weber.
2. Changing attitudes on interest/usury.
3. Virtues of the middle class: hard work, savings

C. Impact on Science

1. Stress on experiment and exploration.
2. Broken authority of church and natural theology.
3. Science as an alternative to theological debate.

D. Impact on Education

Lecture Outlines

1. Maintains Renaissance stress on literature and languages.
2. Extends ideal of education, especially reading, to all

E. Impact on Religion

1. Dangers.
 - a. Excessive individualism
 - b. Loss of church and sacraments
2. Blessings: Bible and grace.





Study Questions

Lecture I

1. What factors encouraged the centralization of nations in the sixteenth century?
2. Why were German and Italy exceptions to the process of centralization?

Lecture II

1. What was the sacrament of penance and how did it become externalized and burdensome in the late Middle Ages?
2. What were the key concerns of the Renaissance scholars?
3. Why was Erasmus known as the “prince of the humanists”?

Lecture III

1. What attracted Luther to the monastic way of life?
2. What was the indulgence controversy?
3. How did Luther’s study of the Bible relate to his conversion?

Lecture IV

1. How did Luther’s discoveries at Leipzig influence his defense at Worms?
2. What were Luther’s views on the sacraments as expressed in his treatise, *The Babylonian Captivity of the Church*?

Lecture V

1. Did Luther have a “normal” personality?
2. Why did Luther like to express his theology in paradoxes?

Lecture VI

1. How did Luther distinguish the Law from the Gospel?
2. What were the goals of the Augsburg Confession of 1530 and the Peace of Augsburg of 1555?



Study Questions

3. What did the Formula of Concord teach about the ubiquity of Christ?

Lecture VII

1. In what ways was the early Zwingli influenced by Erasmus and Luther?
2. Why was the Colloquy of Marburg held?
3. What were the basic medieval errors on the Lord's Supper?

Lecture VIII

1. Is it true to say that Luther stressed the objective nature of the Lord's Supper while Zwingli stressed the subjective?
2. How different from Luther and Zwingli was Calvin's view of the Lord's Supper?

Lecture IX

1. What were the central concerns of all Anabaptists?
2. What differences existed among Anabaptists in the sixteenth century?
3. What was the source of the bad reputation of Anabaptists in many circles in the sixteenth century?

Lecture X

1. Compare Calvin's *Institutes* of 1536 with those of 1559.
2. Contrast Calvin's experiences in Geneva and Strassburg.

Lecture XI

1. How did Calvin use the Bible?
2. How are knowledge and assurance related to faith for Calvin?

Lecture XII

1. How important was the doctrine of election to Calvin's theology?
2. Why did Calvin think that the doctrine of election was spiritually profitable?



Study Questions

3. How did Calvin stress the institutions of the church as important of Christian living?

Lecture XIII

1. What reform was there in the Roman Catholic Church before the Reformation?
2. What was the distinctive role of the Jesuits in the Counter-Reformation?

Lecture XIV

1. What were the key theological and moral decisions at the Council of Trent?
2. Define the issues that separate Protestants from Roman Catholics on the doctrine of justification.
3. Why did Calvin stress the idea of imputation?

Lecture XV

1. How do justification and sanctification differ according to the Westminster Larger Catechism?
2. What prepared the way for the Reformation in England?
3. Why did Henry VIII reform the church in England?

Lecture XVI

1. How Protestant did the English church become under Henry VIII?
2. What were the key reforming activities under Edwards VI?
3. In what ways could Elizabeth's settlement be called a compromise?

Lecture XVII

1. What events in Knox's life prepared him to lead the Reformation in Scotland?
2. How did the acts of Parliament in 1560 reform the Scottish church?

Lecture XVIII

1. What arguments were used in Scotland to defend presbyterianism and episcopacy?
2. What efforts were made to impose episcopacy on Scotland?
3. What factors encouraged the growth of Calvinism in France?



Study Questions

Lecture XIX

1. How did noble leadership in the Reformed movement in France help and hinder the development of the church?
2. What was the impact both of the issuing and the revoking of the Edict of Nantes on the French Reformed Church?

Lecture XX

1. What were the differences in the governments of Charles V and Philip II in the Netherlands?
2. What were the goals of the revolt as led by William of Orange?
3. What was Erastianism and how did it effect the development of the Dutch Reformed Church?

Lecture XXI

1. What were the central theological concerns of James Arminius?
2. What were the first two points of the Remonstrance of 1610?

Lecture XXII

1. What were the last three points of the Remonstrance of 1610?
2. What was accomplished at the Synod of Dort, 1618-1619?
3. What were the earliest uses of the word “Puritan”?

Lecture XXIII

1. Compare Presbyterian and Separatist Puritans.
2. How did the Puritans hope to encourage serious Christian living?

Lecture XXIV

1. What were the distinctive interpretations of the Reformation of Troeltsch, Dilthey, and Lortz?
2. What is the Weberian thesis?
3. Evaluate the most important contributions of the Reformation.



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