The Reformation

John Calvin (1509-1564)
- French Lawyer/Priest
- Exiled from France
  - Settled in Geneva
- Influenced by Luther
- *Institutes of the Christian Religion*
  - Famous book
  - Appealed to reason/logic
  - Most comprehensive explanation of Protestant beliefs
- Thought world was in moral crisis
- Worried about “good works”
  - Wanted to make sure that he got into heaven
- Simplicity
- Rejected iconoclasm
  - Worship of icons and statues of saints
- Beliefs
  - Similar to Luther
    - Recognized same abuses of church
    - Opposed to celibacy of clergy
    - No monastic orders
    - Priests not necessary
    - Admired simple piety
  - Bible = only source of Christian doctrine
    - *Personal relationship with God*
  - Rejected transubstantiation
    - Communion=symbolic
  - Rejected Bishops
  - Salvation by election
    - Those who will be saved are picked by God at birth (*Predestination*)
  - Theocratic
    - Church should be in charge of state
  - Universal, expansionist appeal
    - Not just Germany like Luther
  - Puritanical approach to life
    - Puritans who came to new world were Calvinists
- Calvin’s Tulip
  - T: Total Depravity
    - Man is full of sin and incapable of saving himself
  - U: Unconditional election
    - God chooses the elect unconditionally, not chosen on basis of merit, Predestination
  - L: Limited Atonement
    - Only the elect share in Christ’s sacrifice
  - I: Irresistible Grace
    - When God chooses to save someone, he will
  - P: Preservation of the Saints
    - The elect cannot lose their elect status

Spread of Calvinism
- Switzerland
  - Basel, Geneva, Zurich, Bern
- Scotland
  - John Know/Presbyterians
- France
  - Huguenots
- England
  - Puritans
    - Fled
- Holland
  - Puritans
    - Forced to flee again
- New World
  - Puritans
    - Came for religious freedom
  - Spread much further than Lutheranism

**Weber Thesis**
- Max Weber
  - German Sociologist
  - Calvinism led to development of Capitalism
    - Encouraged to work hard and save money
    - Encouraged reinvesting money
    - Protestant work ethic

**Calvinism and Democracy**
- Never venerated the state
- Self-governing
- Formed covenants
  - Mayflower Compact
  - Made Constitution
- Protect minorities
- Emphasized honest work
- Root of development of democracy

**Other Reformers**
- Zwingli
  - Iconoclast
    - No Icons
  - Similar to Calvin
  - Believed that the Eucharist was a symbol
  - Literal interpretation of Bible
  - Died in Battle
- Anabaptists
  - Very radical group
  - Refused to fit in to society
  - “Utopians”
  - No Taxes, No Army
- Munster Anabaptists
  - Very extremist group
  - Took over Münster
  - Set up a theocracy
  - “New Jerusalem”
- Burned all books except the Bible
- Killed anyone who was not an Anabaptist
- Abolished private property
  - Established barter system
- Practiced Polygamy
- Mennonites
  - Dutch Anabaptists
  - Pacifists
  - Fled to New World
  - Anti-Trinitarian view of God
    - One not Three
  - Roots of Unitarian Church

The English Reformation

Background
- History of Independence from Rome
  - Paved way for reformation
- Edward I
  - 1272-1307
  - Taxed clergy despite Pope Boniface VIII
- Statutes of Provisors and Praemunire
  - Mid 14th c.
  - Laws passed by Parliament
    - Curtailed payments of annates
- Wycliff and the Lollards
- William Tyndale
  - 1492-1536
  - Translated Bible into English

Henry VIII
- r. 1509-1547
- Responsible for English Reformation
  - More political than religious
- Critical of Luther
  - Wrote *In Defense of the Seven Sacraments*
    - Granted title *Fidei Defensor* by Pope
- Catherine of Aragon married to Henry
  - Family
    - Spanish
    - Daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella
    - Aunt of Emperor Charles V
    - First marriage to Henry’s brother Arthur
      - Marriage for political alliance
  - Special Dispensation from Pope to marry Henry
    - No male Heir
    - Mary is only living offspring
- Henry asks for annulment
  - 1527
  - Desire for male heir is serious concern
Enamored of Anne Boleyn (Among others)
- Annulment denied
  - Rome sacked by Germans in same year
    - Pope is taken Prisoner of Charles V
  - Been married for 18 years
    - Papal dispensation treated as word of God
- Solution
  - Act of Supremacy
    - Makes King of England the head of the Church
      - Canon Law under Civil Law
    - Dissolved monasteries and confiscated church property
      - Given to nobles in return for support
    - Church of England is formed as Anglican Church
      - Doctrine similar to Catholicism
        - Became more protestant under other Tudor monarchs
- Other Marriages
  - Anne Boleyn
    - Pushes Henry to dissolve connection with Rome
    - Bears Henry Daughter Elizabeth
    - Fails to produce male heir
    - Accused of treason
      - Beheaded
  - Jane Seymour
    - Gives birth to Edward
    - Dies in childbirth
  - Anne of Cleves
    - German
      - Political alliance
        - Annullned
  - Catherine Howard
    - Beheaded for Adultery
  - Catherine Parr
    - Outlives Henry
    - Uses position to further reformation

Other Tudor Monarchs
- Edward VI
  - r. 1547-1553
  - Crowned at age 9
- Mary
  - r. 1553-1558
  - Bloody Mary
    - Less than 300 executed
  - Married Philip II of Spain
- Elizabeth
  - r. 1558-1603
  - Kept religious beliefs to herself
    - Did not “pry into men’s souls”
    - Demanded only loyalty
      - Political unity more important than religion
        - Politique
  - Long successful reign
  - Never married
- Virgin Queen
- Used men for political purposes
- Last Tudor Monarch

**Church of England**
- Similar to Catholic
  - Transubstantiation
  - Church hierarchy and organization
    - Bishops, archbishops, etc...
    - Parishes
  - Lavish
  - Similar rites
  - Clerical celibacy
- Similar to Protestants
  - Rejected authority of Pope
    - Monarch is the head of Church
    - Act of Supremacy
  - Salvation by faith alone
  - 3 sacraments
  - Rejected concept of purgatory
  - Reject cult of saints
  - Reject monastic orders
    - Monasteries dissolved
  - Services in English not Latin