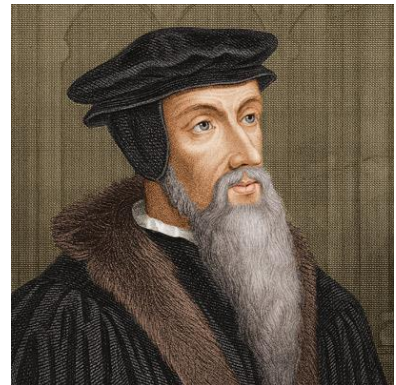


The Reformation

John Calvin (1509-1564)

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



Spread of Calvinism

- Switzerland
 - o Basel, Geneva, Zurich, Bern

- Scotland
 - o John Know/Presbyterians
- France
 - o Huguenots
- England
 - o Puritans
 - Fled
- Holland
 - o Puritans
 - Forced to flee again
- New World
 - o Puritans
 - Came for religious freedom
- Spread much further than Lutheranism

Weber Thesis

- Max Weber
 - o German Sociologist
 - o 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
 - o Mayflower Compact
 - o Made Constitution
- Protect minorities
- Emphasized honest work
- Root of development of democracy

Other Reformers

- Zwingli
 - o Iconoclast
 - No Icons
 - o Similar to Calvin
 - o Believed that the Eucharist was a symbol
 - o Literal interpretation of Bible
 - o Died in Battle
- Anabaptists
 - o Very radical group
 - o Refused to fit in to society
 - o "Utopians"
 - o No Taxes, No Army
- Munster Anabaptists
 - o Very extremist group
 - o Took over Münster
 - o Set up a theocracy
 - o "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
 - Annulled
 - 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