Church History: The Reformation Church

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I. Finishing up the Medieval Church:

A. Salvation:

i. Semi-Pelagianism: God helps us _____.

ii. Gabriel Biel: "To the one who does what lies within himself, God will not deny grace."

iii. Augustinians: Gottschalk (9th c.), Anselm (11th c.), Lombard (12th c.), Bonaventure (13th c.), Wycliffe (14th c.), Hus (14th – 15th c.), Von Staupitz (15th – 16th c., Luther's mentor).

B. Sacraments:

i. Radbertus & Ratramnus: 9th century debate on the nature of the Lord's Supper.

ii. There were undoubtedly 2 sacraments (Baptism & LS), but 5 other church practices grew in importance (confirmation, penance, last rights, ordination, marriage).

iii. _____ (1215) formally adopted 7 sacraments & transubstantiation

II. Introducing the Reformation

A. Heretics:

i. Anabaptism (16th c.): Reject _____, mix Med. spirituality w/ radical reform

ii. Socinianism (16th c.): _____, put human reason above Scripture.

B. Heroes:

i. Martin Luther (1483–1546): The (_____) founder of the Reformation.

ii. Phillip Melanchthon (1497–1560): _____.

iii. Ulrich Zwingli (1484–1531): The first leader of the Reformation in _____.

C. Developments:

i. The Guttenberg _____: Used by Reformers to spread ideas through Europe.

ii. The Renaissance: Retrieval of ancient _____ scholarship, ideas, and culture.

iii. Humanism: *ad fontes* (to the _____) corresponds to the Reformation *sola Scriptura*.

iv. The Magisterial Reformation: The Lutherans and _____ (and Anglicans).

v. The Radical Reformation: Anti-Protestant reform movements—Anabaptism/ Socinianism

vi. The Counter Reformation: The Pope's response to Protestantism—Trent & _____.

III. How did the Reformation Start?

A. The Protestant Reformation didn't fall out of the sky, but did it start?

i. Luther was studying law, but in 1505, when he feared for his life while traveling in a thunderstorm, he cried out to St. Anne, "Help me, and I will _____!"

ii. He joined a monastery, was ordained as a priest, then became a _____ in Wittenberg.

iii. In 1510 he was sent to Rome, and he was shocked by the _____ in the holy city.

B. In university, Luther was exposed to the new scholarship of nominalism and _____

i. But his mentor, Johannes von Staupitz, was a dedicated _____.

ii. Luther slowly developed Augustinian views of grace, original sin, imputed righteousness, the distinction between Law and Gospel, and came to reject the new form of Pelagianism.

C. In April of 1517, Luther wrote 97 theses against the new _____ scholarship.

i. But on Oct 31 of 1517, Luther published 95 theses against the sale of _____

ii. The Pope could open the treasury of merit to shorten punishment for sins in purgatory.

iii. Indulgences were tied to pilgrimages, but were also given in exchange for _____

iv. 1513: Pope Juilius II made a general indulgence to fund St. Peter's Basilica.

v. 1515: Leo X allowed Albert, Archbishop of Mainz, to sell indulgences in Germany.

vi. Albert authorized Johannes Tetzel to sell indulgences, and he developed the slogan, "When a coin in the coffer rings, _____."

vii. Luther was a pastor too, and he was concerned his congregation would be led astray.

D. The Diet of Worms (_____): Luther commanded by Emperor & Pope to recant his writings.

i. He came back the next day, and said: "Unless I am refuted and convicted by testimonies of Scripture or by clear reason… I am conquered by the holy Scriptures I have quoted, and my conscience is captive to the Word of God. I cannot and will not withdraw anything, since it is neither safe nor right to do anything against one's conscience."

ii. Later accounts add the following words: "_____. God help me. Amen."