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RISE 

—→ **CHURCH HISTORY 2**

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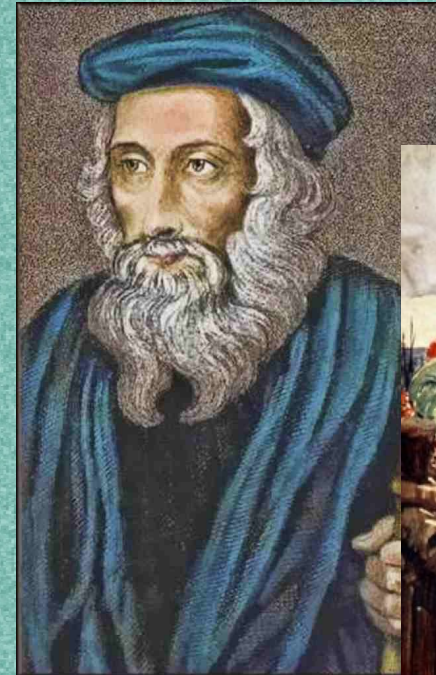


THE SEEDS OF REFORM

- The Rise of KNOWLEDGE
- The Rise of NATIONALISM
- The Rise of CORRUPTION

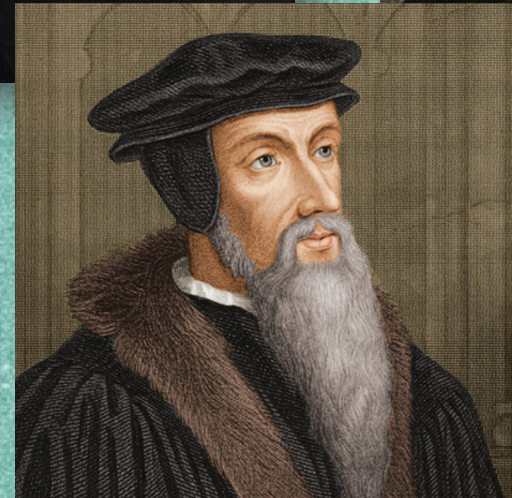
THE EARLY REFORMERS

- **Jean Wycliffe** *(mid-14th Cen.)*
- **Jon Huss** *(1362-1415)*



THE REFORMERS

- **Martin Luther** *(1483-1546)*
- **Ulrich Zwingli** *(1483-1531)*
- **John Calvin** *(1503-1564)*



The background is a detailed historical painting. In the center, a monarch sits on a high, ornate throne with a large, decorative crest above the backrest. The monarch is wearing a dark cap and a patterned robe. To the left of the throne, a man in a dark, patterned tunic and a black cap stands with his hands on his hips. Further left, a soldier in a brown tunic and a helmet with a plume stands with a sword. To the right of the throne, several women in elaborate, voluminous dresses of various colors (gold, red, brown) are standing. The floor is covered with a large, patterned rug. The background features large windows with red curtains and a checkered floor in the foreground.

THE ENGLISH REFORMATION

THE ENGLISH REFORMATION



- Leading up the Reformation, England was highly divided and at constant war for control
- Henry VII won the WAR of the ROSES and established the Tudor Dynasty. His son would bring enormous change

THE ENGLISH REFORMATION

- HENRY VIII: Fought to limit church control in England in terms of law and land ownership
- Wanted to DIVORCE his wife Catherine of Aragon and marry his mistress, Anne Boleyn
- The Pope refused, not wanting to anger Spain and the powerful Hapsburg family



THE ENGLISH REFORMATION

- Henry forced Parliament to pass the *Act of Restraint in Appeals* (1533) which limited the Church's influence in England
- Then he forced through the SUPREMACY ACT (1534) which broke entirely from Rome and gave him complete authority over the church in England

THE ENGLISH REFORMATION



- *Thomas Cramner*, now the bishop of Canterbury, used this massive shift to reform the new Church of England: ANGLICANISM
- He liked the ideas of the Reformation but didn't want to abandon all the traditions of the Church; sought to bridge the two

THE ENGLISH REFORMATION

- Henry's son, Edward, died young and his half sister *Mary*, the *Catholic* daughter of his first wife Catherine took the throne, with a massive axe to grind
- She fought to remove all reformation ideas and reinstate Catholicism, often with extreme violence. Became known as BLOODY MARY



THE ENGLISH REFORMATION



- Mary died young and was replaced by Henry's protestant daughter from Anne Boleyn, **Elizabeth** (1558-1603)
- This began the **GOLDEN AGE** for England that would see them rise to world power
- The **Elizabethan Settlement** (1559) declared her the "Governor" of the church, rather than "Supreme Head"

The background of the image is a composite of historical portraits of Protestant reformers. In the foreground, Martin Luther is on the left, wearing a black cap and a dark robe. To his right, John Calvin is visible, also in a black cap and a dark, patterned robe. Further back and to the right, a portrait of a bearded man, likely Ulrich Zwingli, is partially visible. The background is a dark, muted brown. Overlaid on this background is a faint, large-scale Latin text in a Gothic script. The text is partially obscured by the portraits and the main title. The main title is centered and reads "DIFFERENCES AMONG THE REFORMERS" in a white, sans-serif font. The word "DIFFERENCES" is on the top line, "AMONG THE" is on the middle line, and "REFORMERS" is on the bottom line.

DIFFERENCES AMONG THE REFORMERS

DIFFERENCES AMONG REFORMERS

- All reformers agreed on three basic points:
 - FAITH alone is necessary for salvation
 - SCRIPTURE is the ultimate authority, not the Pope
 - PRIESTHOOD of the believers
- However, they tended to greatly disagree over many other issues, leading to multiple divisions and denominations within Protestantism

DIFFERENCES AMONG REFORMERS

- They argued intensely over issues like:
 - Baptism
 - Communion
 - Scripture vs Tradition
 - Relationship of Church and State

OPPOSITION TO THE REFORMATION



As Reformation ideals spread quickly across Europe, many staunch Catholics and nations committed to the Pope responded with tremendous opposition and violence

OPPOSITION TO THE REFORMATION

Over 1000 French Protestant (*Huguenot*) leaders were violently murdered during the **St Bartholomew's Day Massacre** by the French Queen Catherine De Medici





THE CATHOLIC REFORMATION

As a Response to Protestantism

THE CATHOLIC REFORMATION

- Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain sought to reform the Church by increasing the morality and qualifications of BISHOPS and to defend Church doctrine against Protestant “HERESY”
- New monastic orders were founded to renew spiritual rigor and call people back to the Church
- Observant FRANCISCANS sought to restore Christian character and piety

IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA

- A former soldier who was converted while recovering in a hospital bed
- Wrote “Christian Exercises” to help people develop a deeper devotion to Christ
- Founded the JESUITS which swore complete obedience to the Pope
- Missionary zeal led to great evangelistic efforts across the globe



THE CATHOLIC REFORMATION

- The Papacy began to experience reform as more Christ-like Popes emerged and the sale of offices and over concern on politics diminished
- Some attempted to reconcile with Protestant, hoping to heal the divide, but there was just too much between them theologically; especially the issue of the Pope's AUTHORITY

THE COUNCIL OF TRENT (1545-1563)

- 3 Church Councils called to stand firm and make clear the position and theology of the Catholic Church on all points as they related to Protestantism moving forward
- Offered systematic rebuttals to main Protestant ideas of *Salvation*, *Scripture*, and *Sacraments*



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THE COUNCIL OF TRENT

- Pushed back on “Grace Only”, said humans have a role to play
- Scripture and Tradition are mutual authorities
- 7 Sacraments necessary for SALVATION
- Mass and Scripture to remain LATIN



THE COUNCIL OF TRENT

- Affirmed the Pope's authority
- Established uniform beliefs and practices
- Called Bishops and leaders to higher ACCOUNTABILITY to keep and teach under Rome's leadership
- Stressed the MISSIONARY MANDATE to go into the world



AN ISSUE OF
AUTHORITY





EUROPE'S GROWING FRUSTRATION

And Shifting Attitudes Towards Religion

THE 30 YEAR'S WAR

- Protestant arguments against the Holy Roman Emperor turned hostile
- **Defenestration of Prague:** Visiting Catholic delegates were thrown from a window, beginning a violent war that would decimate 1/3 of Germany
- **Peace of Westphalia:** No one claimed victory, they were just tired of fighting
- Created a rising cynicism towards religion and politics



THE RISE OF “ORTHODOXY”

- Arguments over how new churches should be run and exactly what should be believed and taught brought great strife and divisions
- Focus shifted more to accurate beliefs and theological details than to personal devotion



THE PURITAN REVOLT

- Radical Reformers in England felt the changes were not enough and sought a PURER form of the Church
- Some wanted a complete break with the Church (*Quakers/Baptists*), others just more reform to Church structure (*Presbyterians*)



THE PURITAN REVOLT

- **LONG PARLIAMENT:** Puritans in Parliament declared themselves the government and started a civil war, executing the king
- But they couldn't agree on anything and ended up restoring the king, having accomplished nothing but bloodshed



THE RESULT...

200 years of violence, bickering and hatred brought about a growing DISINTEREST in religion and real questions about whether it should play such a big role in public life

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The Enlightenment

AND the rise of Rationalism

The Enlightenment

- *Empiricism*: what should be believed and accepted as true is that which can be shown true from experience and reason, not based on superstition or just being told it was true (*John Locke, David Hume*)
- *Deism*: God created all things and gave us certain rights, but then left us alone to govern and manage things ourselves (*Jefferson, Franklin*)
- *Categorical Imperative*: Religion is useful for teaching us how to behave and be moral, but doesn't belong in government and regular life (*Immanuel Kant*)
- *Human Reason* calls us to free ourselves from systems of control and to think and govern for ourselves, not

The Rise of Pietism

And Turning Religion Inward

Spiritualists & Pietism

- Many responded to the violence and infighting by turning to a more *inward focused religion* with a greater devotion to Christ
- *George Fox*: led a movement of enthusiastic spiritualists (*Quakers*) who rejected all church tradition and structure in favor of personal devotion and spiritual experience
- *Philip Spener*: Encouraged people to seek a deeper walk with Christ, apart from worthless theological arguments or cold church traditions
- *Count Zinzendorf*: Led a community of Pietistic Moravian refugees that lasted over 100 years and sent

John Wesley (1703-1791)

- Anglican priest at a time when the Church of England had grown cold, overly legalistic and against fanaticism
- Accepted an invitation to travel to America and serve as a priest in the prison colony of Georgia....failed miserably
- During his travels he met a group of Moravians who challenged his understanding of God and being sure of your own salvation
- Had a life-altering experience at a Moravian prayer meeting which caused him to spend



John Wesley (1703-1791)



- Travel $\frac{1}{4}$ of a million miles preaching in the open air, calling people to true faith
- His message hit home with people suffering from the *Industrial Revolution*
- Developed leaders and lay preachers to carry on the mission, as well as small group societies that offered 'methodical' steps to growing in faith
- This method would spread throughout England and eventually across America as well

Spiritualists & Pietism

This shift in Christianity *BOTH* responded to and was in line with Enlightenment thinking

- Religion is something *personal*, not political
- Salvation is something that you should think through and be *SURE* of
- Traditions or institutions that don't work or aren't *relevant* should be discarded
- Various beliefs should be *tolerated*
- Tremendous zeal for personal holiness and life change

Faith in the American Colonies

And the Rise of Denominations



- England established 13 colonies to advance their Empire, develop trade and stronger business relationships and to stop the spread of Spain and its Catholic Empire
- Its distance and separation made it difficult to control or demand conformity and so many came to America to practice the religion they desired without persecution



- In the southern colonies Anglicanism remained the dominant religion
- Jamestown was founded to advance national interests so the king controlled it strongly
- Anglicanism was a fairly dry religion that allowed people to live how they wanted; including owning slaves



- In the North East, “New England” was formed by Puritans (*Mayflower*, *Plymouth Rock*) seeking their own version of religious freedom
- They wanted to create a pure, religious society that held to strict religious beliefs and practices and all inhabitants were church members
- Zero Tolerance for others



- Others created colonies built around true religious tolerance and openness
- *Roger Williams* founded Rhode Island in effort to create a society where the state is not mixed with the church
- *William Penn* founded Pennsylvania as a slave-free colony where any religion was welcomed

Denominationalism

- Once people were allowed true freedom of religion and the right to express however they chose, the door was opened for multiple streams of Christian thought and practice to develop
- Rather than fighting or killing one another over a disagreement, it became normal in America to just go start your own church/denomination

The Great Awakening

And the Stirring of America's Spirit

The Great Awakening

- *Jonathon Edwards*: Calvinist preacher who called people to true repentance and a deep awareness of sin
- *George Whitefield*: Gifted speaker who traveled between the continents preaching in the open air
- This movement of God across the 13 colonies set the stage for future revivals, the spread of faith west and the sense among the colonists that they were one