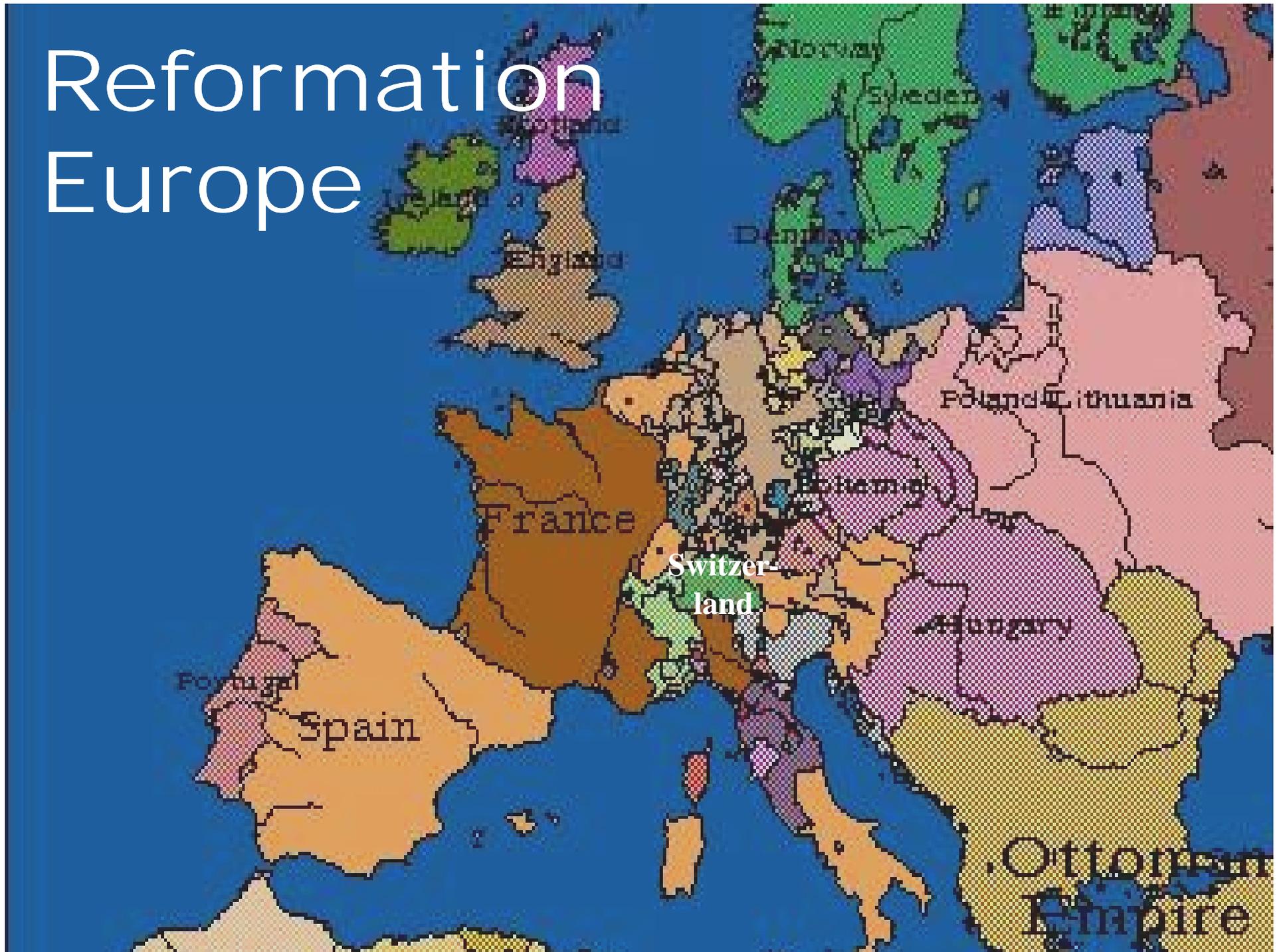
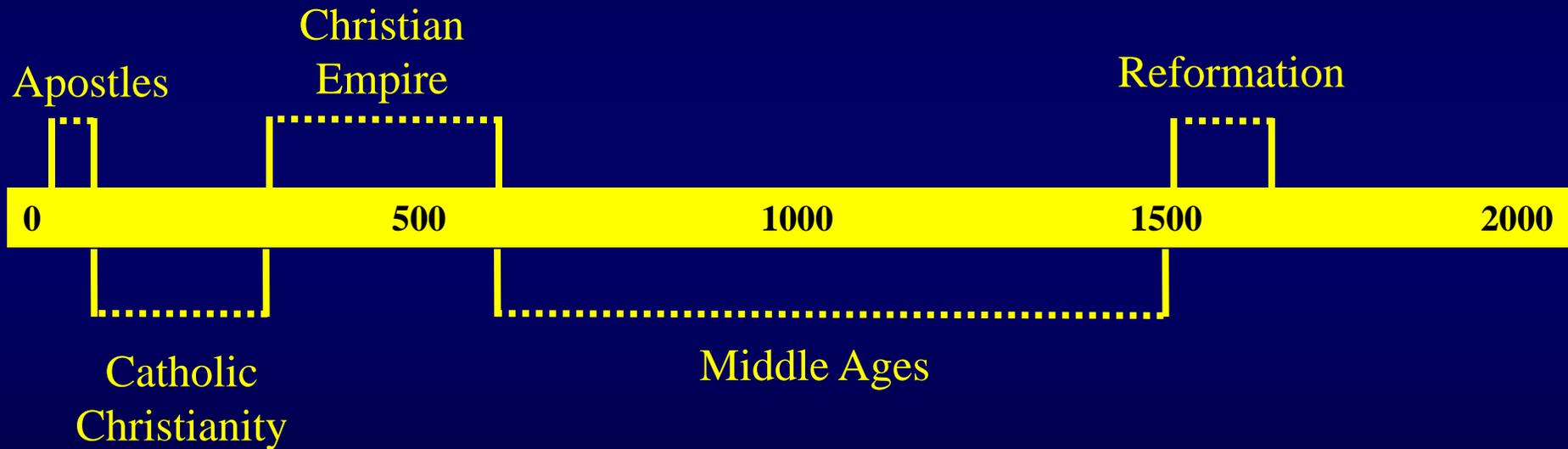


Reformation Europe



Church History



Last Week

- 1. Martin Luther**
- 2. The Anabaptists**
- 3. John Calvin**
- 4. The Anglican Church**
- 5. The Jesuits**

Martin Luther

- **Lawyer who surrendered his life to become a monk in 1505.**
- **Studied the Greek New Testament as a professor.**
- **Recognized while studying Romans 1:17 that righteousness was received through faith.**



Martin Luther

- **Nailed the 95 Theses to the door of Wittenberg chapel on October 31, 1517.**
- **Excommunicated after the Diet of Worms in 1520.**
- **Married Katherine in 1525.**



The Anabaptists

- **Felix Manz was one of Ulrich Zwingli's students in Zurich, Switzerland.**
- **Reacting against the continued use of Latin in the Mass, Manz started a Bible study, "the Swiss Brothers."**



The Anabaptists

- In 1525, the Swiss Brothers, convinced that their infant baptisms were invalid, baptized one another.
- They became known as “Again-Baptizers” or “Anabaptists.”



The Anabaptists

- **Hundreds of Anabaptist leaders—including Felix—died for their beliefs.**
- **The loss of leadership contributed to the heresies that led to “the Munster Massacre.”**



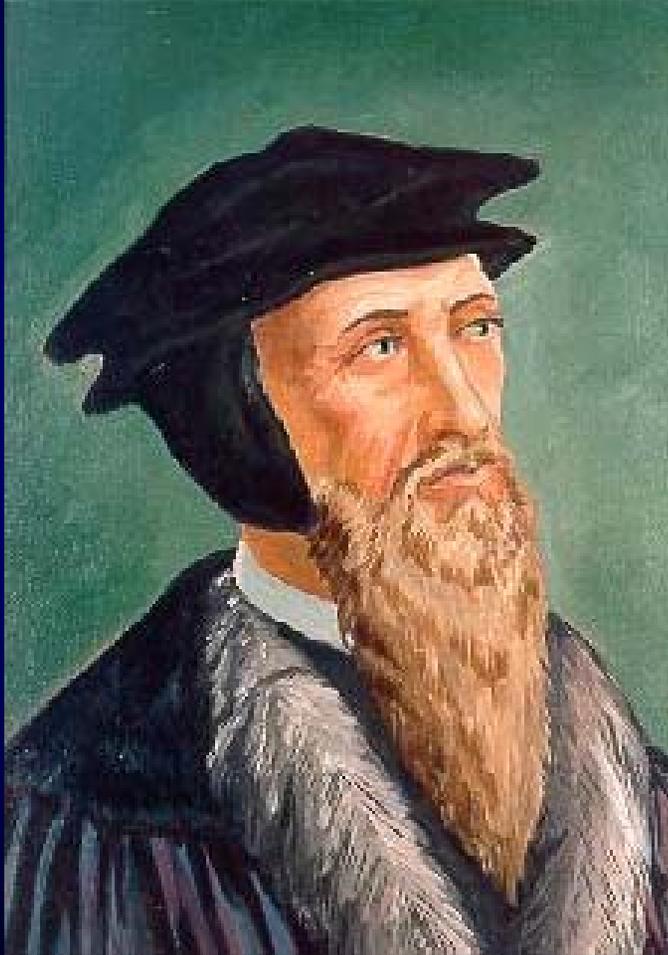
The Anabaptists

- Menno Simons returned the Anabaptists to their initial teachings—
 - (1) believers' baptism,
 - (2) separation of church and state.
 - (3) non-violence.



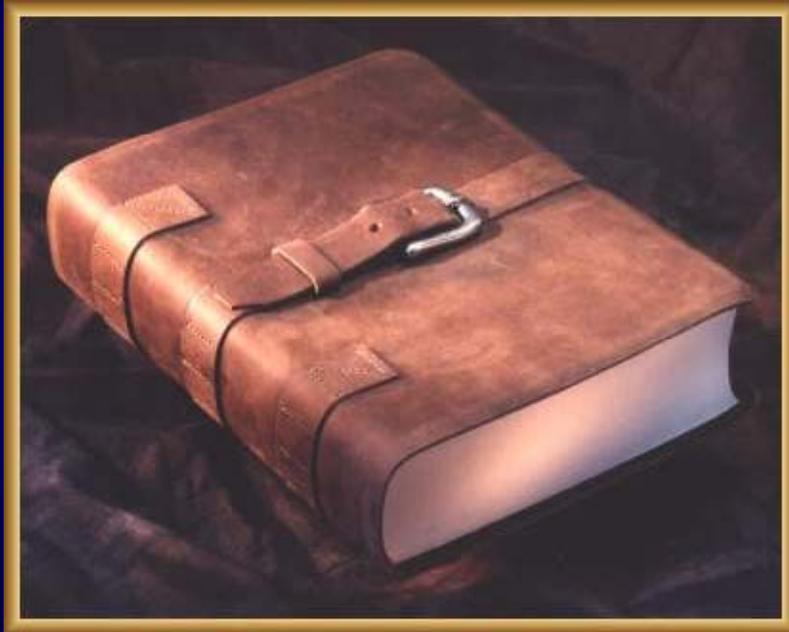
Menno Simons

John Calvin



- Also a lawyer, Calvin was from France.
- Calvin became a Christian and a Protestant around 1534.
- At another reformer's urging, chose to be a pastor in Geneva rather than becoming a scholar in Strasbourg, Switzerland.

John Calvin



- **Wrote the first systematic summary of Protestant theology, *The Institutes of the Christian Religion*.**
- **Established a Protestant community, uniting state and church in Geneva.**

John Calvin

- **Continental churches that followed Calvin's theology became known as "Reformed" churches, from Calvin's statement that the church is "reformed yet always being reformed."**
- **"Elders" or "presbyters" guided English Calvinist churches; these Christians became known as ...**
... "Presbyterians."

The English Reformation



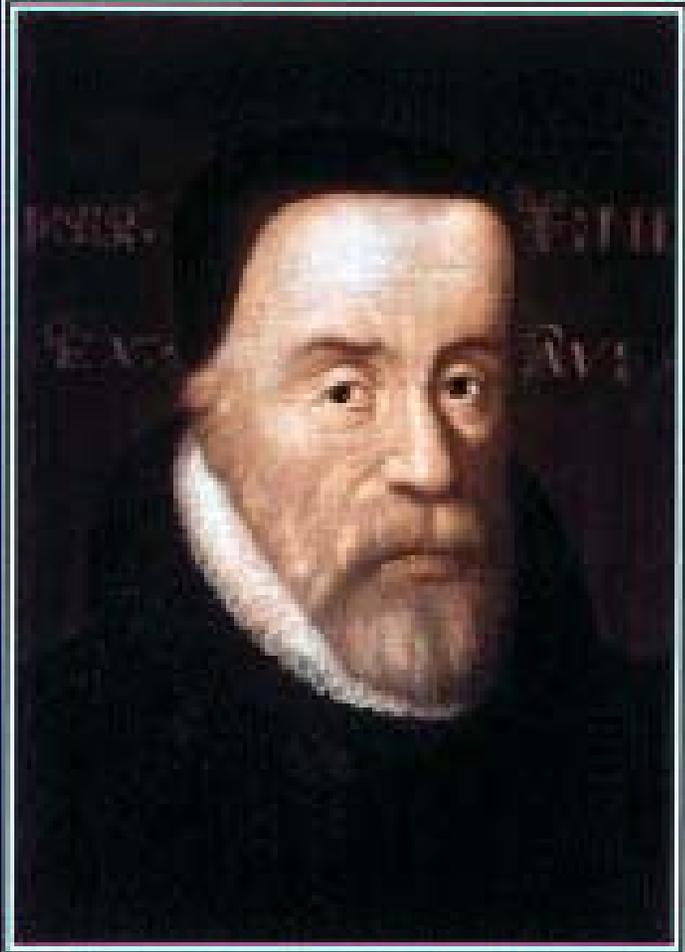
- **The pope would not allow King Henry VIII to divorce Catherine of Aragon.**
- **The church lawyers overturned the pope's decision and allowed Henry to divorce Catherine.**
- **Henry declared himself "Head of the Church" in England.**

The English Reformation



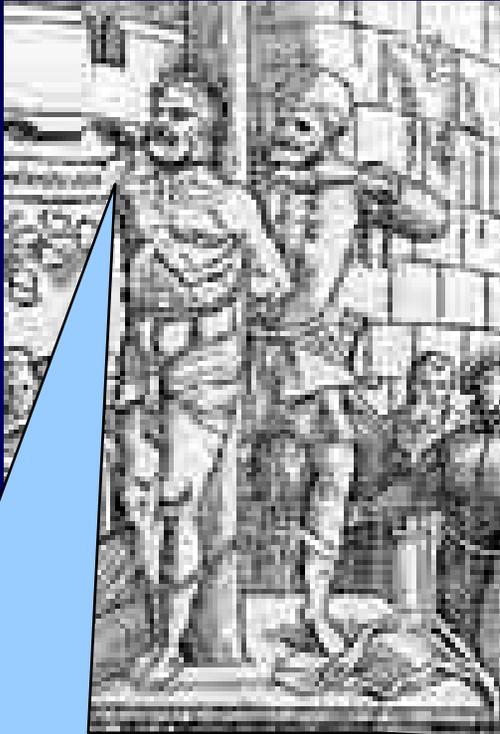
- Thomas More **was Henry's chancellor and a devout Roman Catholic.**
- **More was beheaded when he refused to recognize Henry as the new head of the English church.**

The English Reformation



- **William Tyndale, an English priest, dreamed of a day when even “the plow-boy” could read Scripture.**
- **The church refused to allow an individual, such as Tyndale, to translate the Scriptures.**

The English Reformation



*Lord, open the king
of England's eyes!*

- **Tyndale had his New Testaments** printed in Germany **and** smuggled into England.
- **In 1530, a tract by Tyndale** criticized Henry's divorce.
- **Tyndale was betrayed, captured, and sentenced to death.**

The English Reformation



- In 1538, King Henry VIII approved the Matthew's Bible, a finished edition of Tyndale's work.
- In 1539, a revision of the Matthew's Bible—the Great Bible—was placed in every English church.

The Catholic Reformation

Roman Catholic priest
Ignatius Loyola founds
Society of Jesus
(Jesuits) in Paris to
spread Counter-
Reformation and to
evangelize



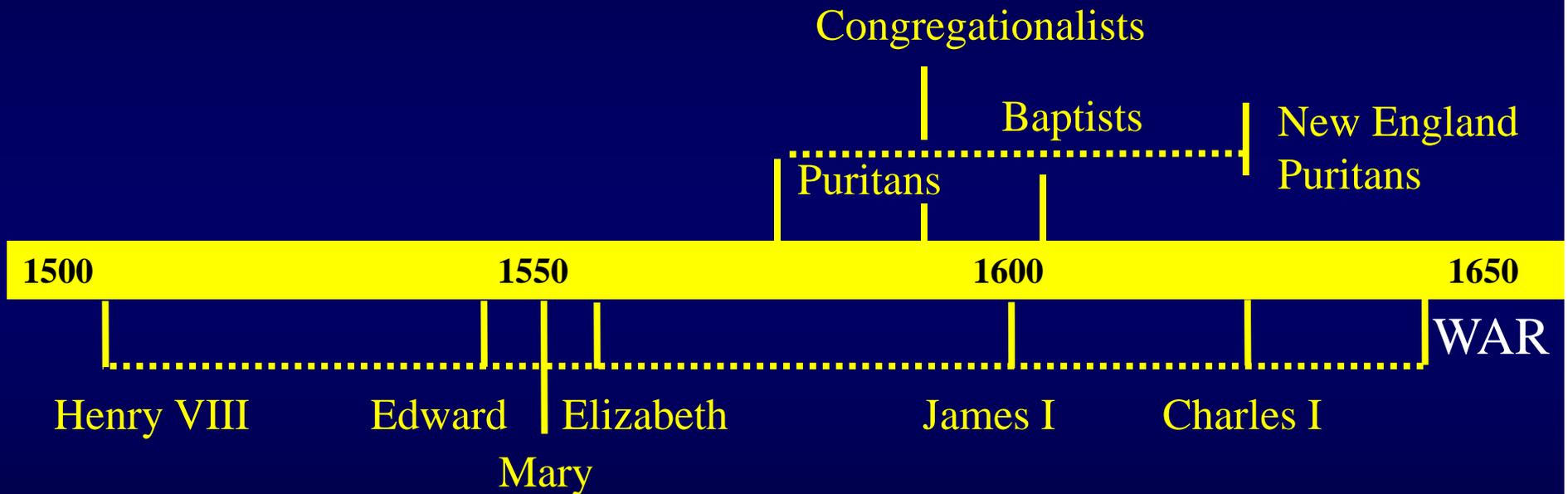
Ignatius Loyola

The Catholic Reformation



- **The delegates to the Council of Trent also determined that ...**
 - **1. Scripture and church tradition have equal authority.**
 - **2. Faith and works are necessary for salvation.**
 - **3. The Mass must be said in Latin.**

The Reformation in England



The English Reformation



- Edward VI (1547–1553) moved the Church of England toward Protestantism.
- “Bloody” Queen Mary (1553–1558) moved the church back toward Catholicism.
- Queen Elizabeth (1558–1603) placed England on “the middle way,” between Protestantism and Catholicism.

1554

◎ Queen Mary Tudor, daughter of Henry VIII, restores Roman Catholicism to England, bans Protestant translations of the Bible, and persecutes Protestants



Queen Mary Tudor

1558

⊙ Queen Elizabeth I becomes queen of England and Supreme Governor of the Church of England.



Queen Elizabeth I

⊙ She attempts a compromise between Catholics and Protestants

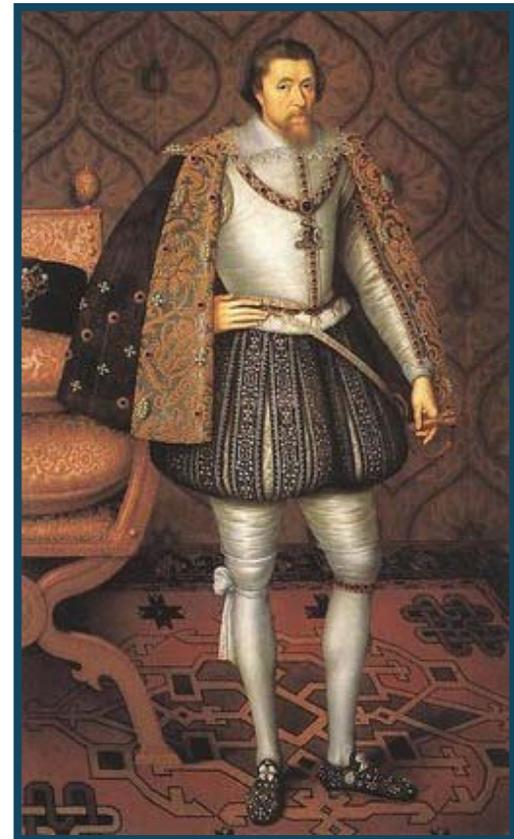
1570

⊙ Queen Elizabeth I is excommunicated by the pope, and in turn persecutes Catholics

1611

⦿ King James Version Bible (KJV), also known as the Authorized Version, is published

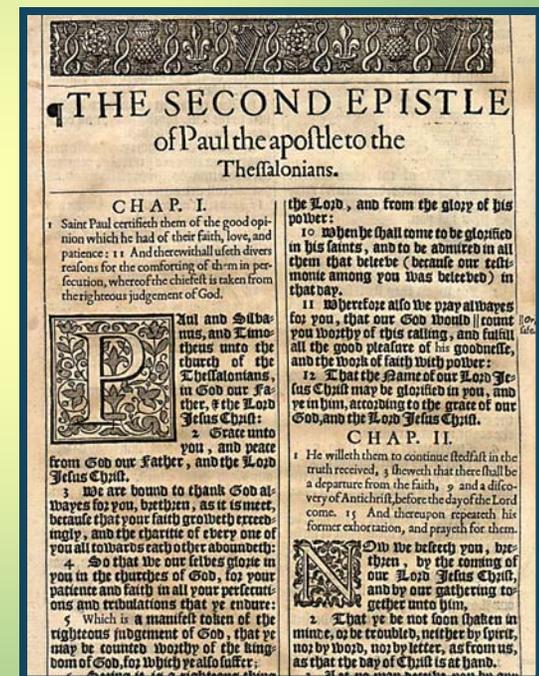
King James I of England commissioned 54 scholars to undertake a new Bible translation, which took six years to complete.



King James I

⦿ The scholars used the Bishops Bible and Tyndale's Bible as well as available Greek and Hebrew manuscripts.

⦿ After slow initial acceptance, this became the most popular Bible for the next 300 years.



King James Bible Page

1601

- ① Dutch Reformed theologian
Jacobus Arminius sets forth doctrines emphasizing man's ability to choose Christ and Christ's death for all people (Arminianism)



Arminius' studies of Paul's Epistle to the Romans led him to disagree with Calvin's doctrine of predestination, which claimed that God's will determines ahead of time what the destiny of groups and individuals will be.

1618

- ① Dutch Reformed Synod of Dordt, the Netherlands, denounces Arminianism
- ① The Synod responds to Arminius' five criticisms of Calvinism with five points of Calvinism



The Synod of Dordt

Five points of Arminianism

1. Free will or human ability

- ✠ Free will consists of our ability to choose good over evil
- ✠ We have the power to cooperate with God's grace or resist it.

Five points of Arminianism

2. Conditional election

- ✠ God's choice (election) determined by knowledge of what man would do (foreseen faith).
- ✠ Our choice of God, not God's choice of us, is cause of salvation.

Five points of Arminianism

3. Universal redemption or general atonement

- ✠ Jesus' death and resurrection made it possible for all to be saved, but is effective only for those who choose to accept it.

Five points of Arminianism

4. Resistible grace

- ✠ Our free will limits the Holy Spirit's ability to draw us toward salvation; God's grace can be resisted.

5. Falling from grace

- ✠ Salvation can be lost, as it requires our cooperation.

Five points of Calvinism (T.U.L.I.P.)

1. Total depravity (inability)

- ✦ Sin affects every part of human nature, resulting in our inability to choose good over evil.
- ✦ We must be regenerated by the Holy Spirit in order to believe.

Five points of Calvinism (T.U.L.I.P.)

2. Unconditional election

- ✠ God's choice (election) determined not by our foreseen response (faith); rather, faith and repentance are also gifts given by God.
- ✠ God's choice of us, not our choice of God, is the cause of salvation.

Five points of Calvinism (T.U.L.I.P.)

3. Limited atonement

- ✦ Jesus' death and resurrection actually saved the elect.
- ✦ It guarantees everything necessary for salvation, including the gift of faith.

Five points of Calvinism (T.U.L.I.P.)

4. Irresistible grace

- ✠ The Holy Spirit's call is irresistible.
- ✠ God's grace never fails to result in salvation for those to whom it is extended.

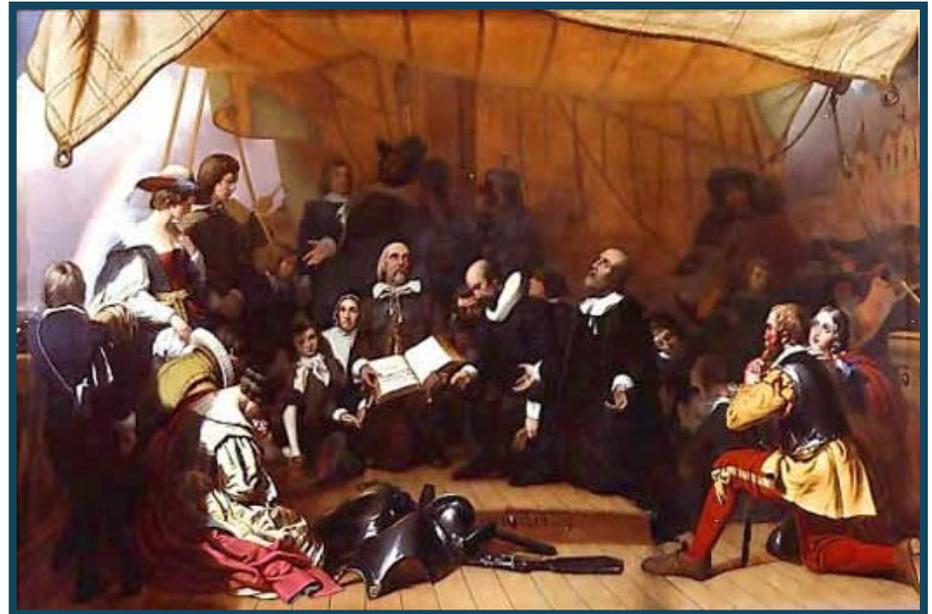
Five points of Calvinism (T.U.L.I.P.)

5. Perseverance of the saints

- ✦ Salvation cannot be lost, as it is completely powered by God.
- ✦ Thus the elect will persevere (be preserved) to the end.

1618

- ⦿ Separatists (“Pilgrims”) reject the Church of England and sail to America on the *Mayflower*.
- ⦿ Later Puritans, who wish to cleanse the church, arrive in America and start colonies



Embarkation of the Pilgrims,
Robert W. Weir, 1844

1642

⊙ Power struggles between Charles I and the English Parliament lead to civil war in England

- ⊙ Puritan Member of Parliament, Oliver Cromwell, defeated the king's troops.
- ⊙ Later as Lord Protector, Cromwell sought tolerance for many Protestant groups.



Oliver Cromwell

1647

- ⊙ Westminster Confession is accepted as the statement of Presbyterianism in Scotland and England
- ⊙ Beginnings of the Quaker movement (the Society of Friends) under preacher George Fox



George Fox

1648

⊙ After the end of the Thirty Years' War, Catholics and Protestants are given equal rights in most of the Holy Roman Empire

1654

⊙ Conversion of Blaise Pascal, French mathematician and theologian



Blaise Pascal

1670

- ⊙ Secret Treaty of Dover between Charles II of England and Louis XIV of France intended to restore Roman Catholicism to England. It failed...

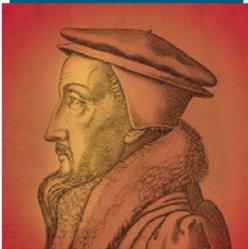
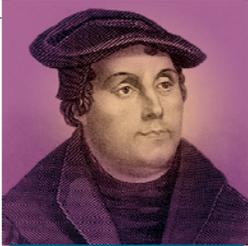
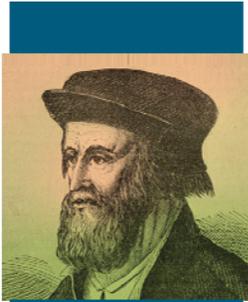


Charles II



Louis XIV

- ⊙ But they did succeed in inspiring the Glamour Rock Movement of the 80's.



Denominations that Arose from the Reformation

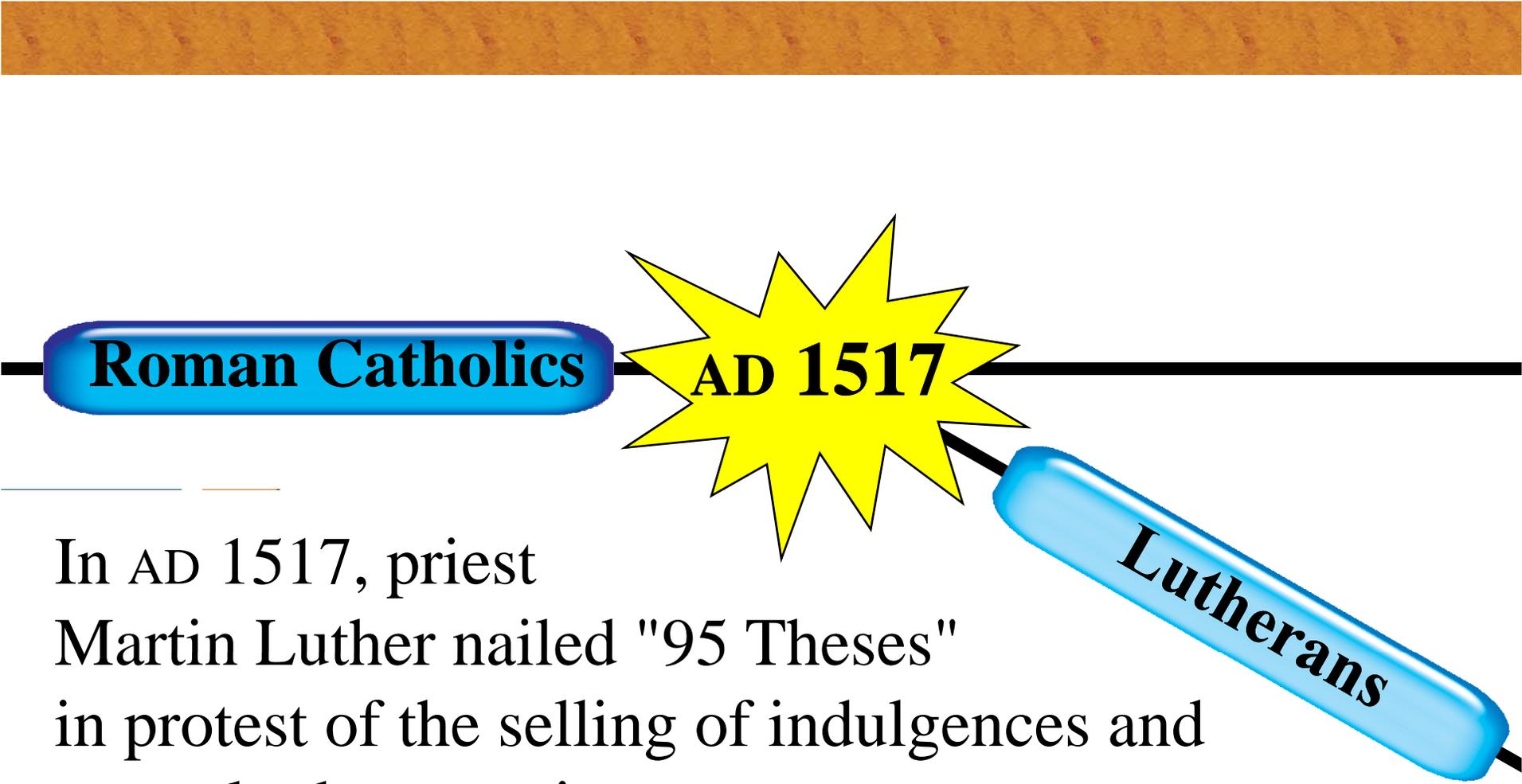
Menu

Denominations that Arose from the Reformation

In AD 1054, a break occurred between the Roman Catholic church and the Orthodox church. This break is known as the Great Schism.

The following charts show the denominations that broke from the Roman Catholic church during the Reformation.

Due to space limitations, these charts and tables show only a few major groups and offshoots.



A horizontal timeline is depicted with a black line. On the left, a blue pill-shaped box contains the text "Roman Catholics". On the right, a light blue pill-shaped box is tilted and contains the text "Lutherans". A yellow starburst shape is positioned in the center of the timeline, containing the text "AD 1517".

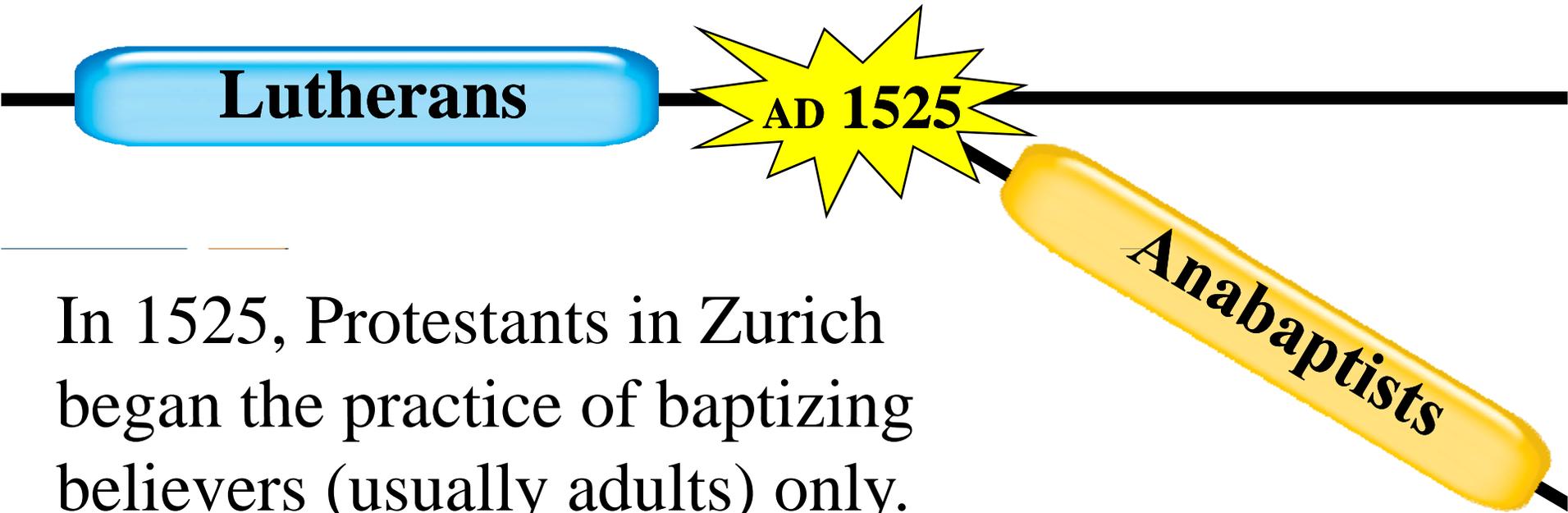
Roman Catholics

AD 1517

Lutherans

In AD 1517, priest Martin Luther nailed "95 Theses" in protest of the selling of indulgences and several other practices.

This marked the beginning of the Protestant Reformation and the Lutheran church.



A horizontal timeline is depicted with a black line. On the left, a blue pill-shaped box contains the word "Lutherans". To its right, a yellow starburst contains the text "AD 1525". Further to the right, a yellow pill-shaped box is tilted downwards and contains the word "Anabaptists".

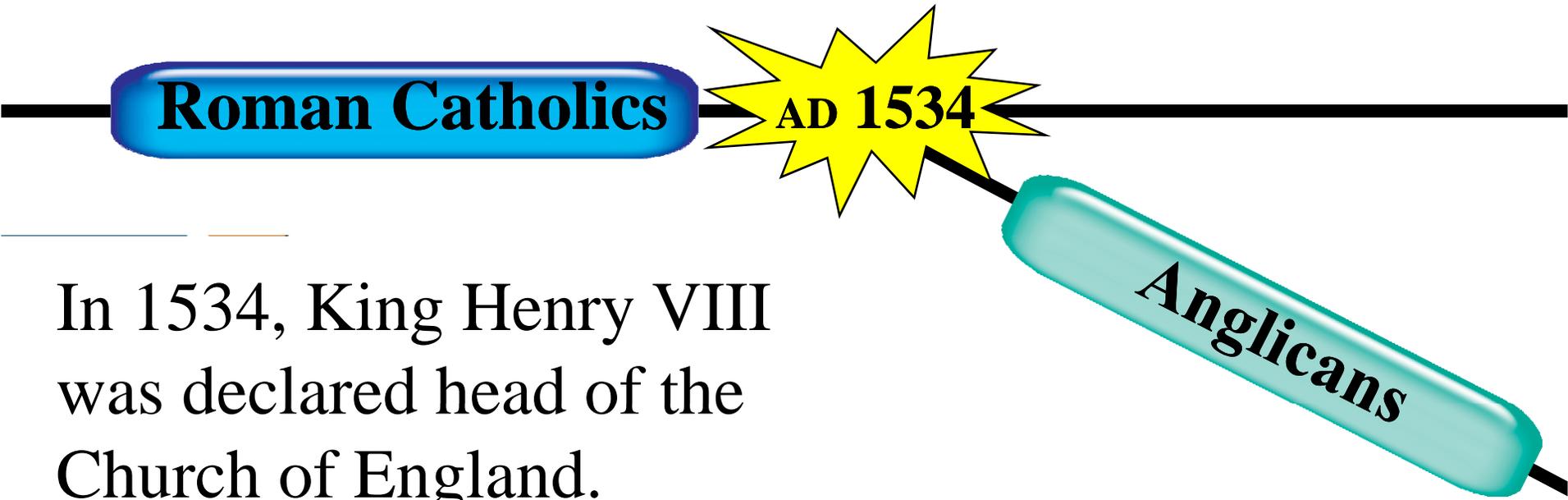
Lutherans

AD 1525

Anabaptists

In 1525, Protestants in Zurich began the practice of baptizing believers (usually adults) only.

This marked the beginning of the Anabaptist movement.



A horizontal black line represents a timeline. On the left, a blue rounded rectangle contains the text "Roman Catholics". To its right, a yellow starburst contains the text "AD 1534". From this point, the line continues to the right and then curves downwards to a light blue rounded rectangle containing the text "Anglicans".

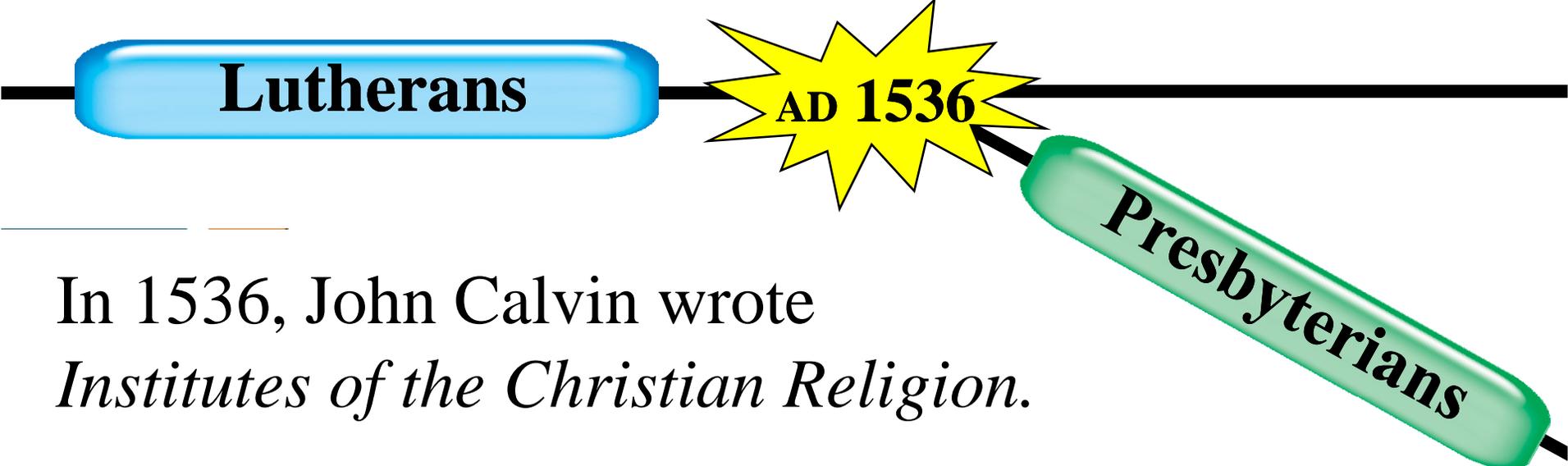
Roman Catholics

AD 1534

Anglicans

In 1534, King Henry VIII was declared head of the Church of England.

This marked the beginning of the Anglican Church.



A horizontal timeline is depicted with a black line. On the left, a blue pill-shaped box contains the word "Lutherans". To its right, a yellow starburst contains the text "AD 1536". Further to the right, a green pill-shaped box, tilted downwards, contains the word "Presbyterians".

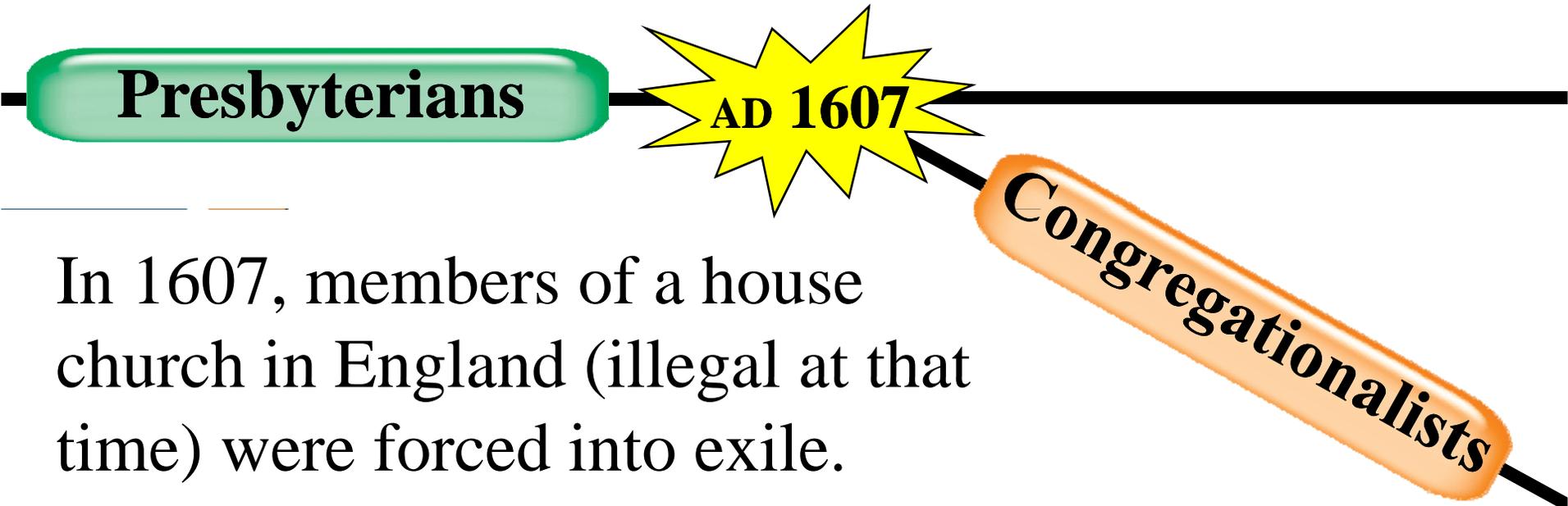
Lutherans

AD 1536

Presbyterians

In 1536, John Calvin wrote
Institutes of the Christian Religion.

This marked the beginning of the Calvinist
(Presbyterian/Reformed) movement.



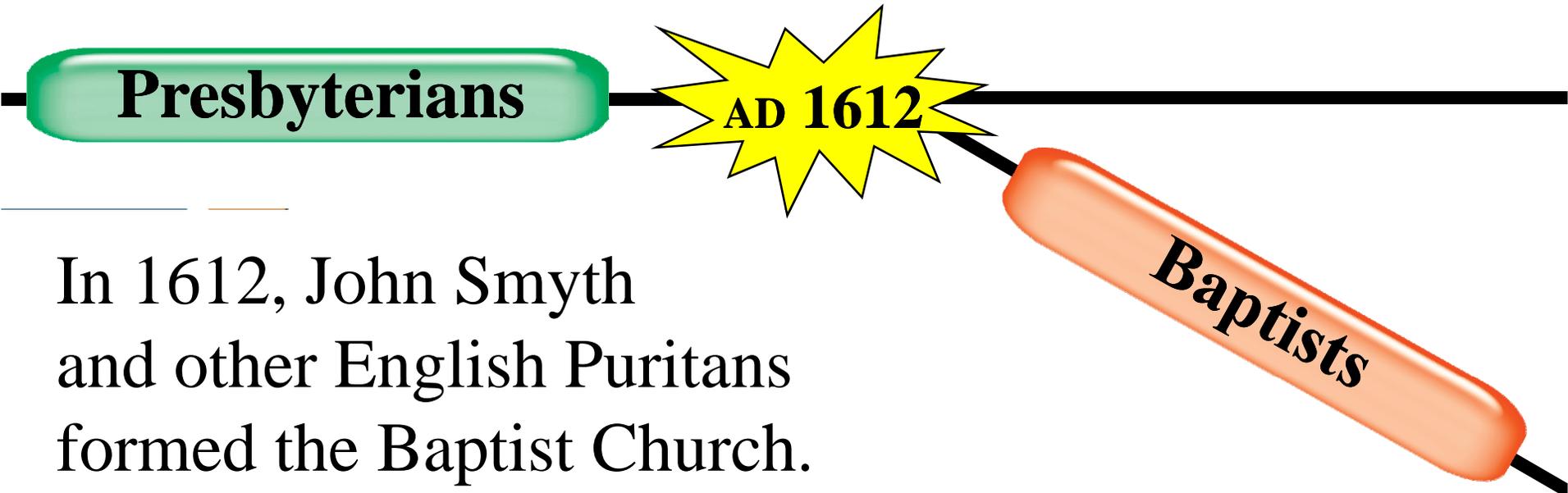
Presbyterians

AD 1607

Congregationalists

In 1607, members of a house church in England (illegal at that time) were forced into exile.

This marked the beginning of the Congregational Church.

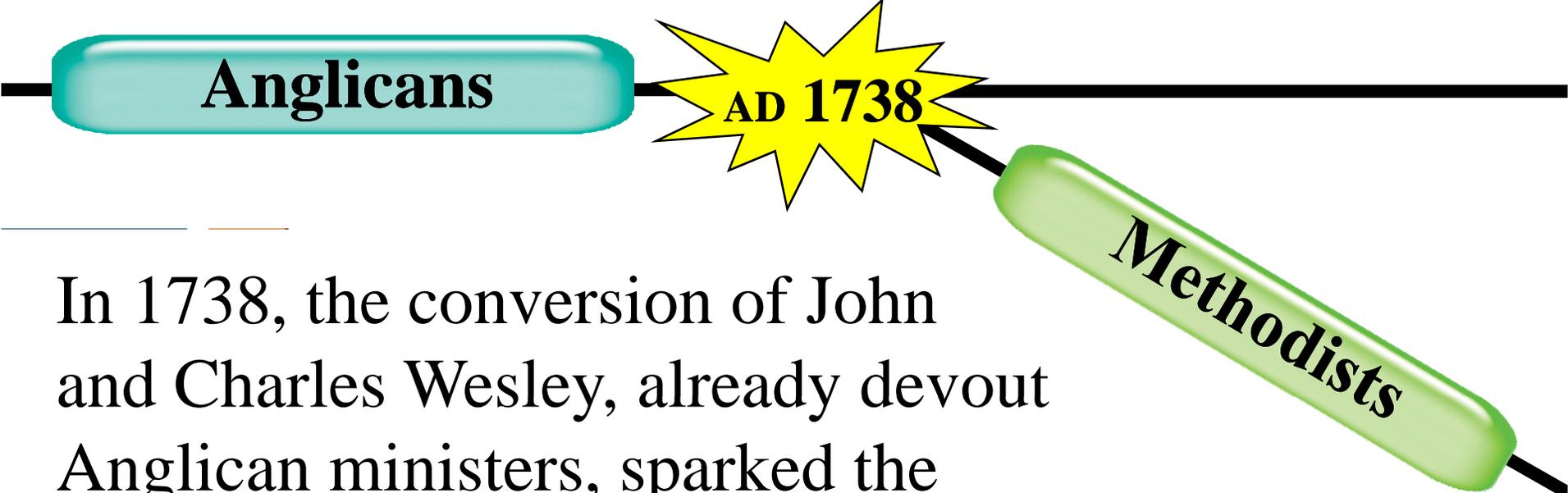


Presbyterians

AD 1612

Baptists

In 1612, John Smyth
and other English Puritans
formed the Baptist Church.



A horizontal black line represents a timeline. On the left, a teal rounded rectangle contains the word "Anglicans". In the center, a yellow starburst contains the text "AD 1738". On the right, a green rounded rectangle, tilted downwards, contains the word "Methodists".

Anglicans

AD 1738

Methodists

In 1738, the conversion of John and Charles Wesley, already devout Anglican ministers, sparked the “Great Awakening,” a revival in England.

This marked the beginning of the Methodist Church.



Baptists

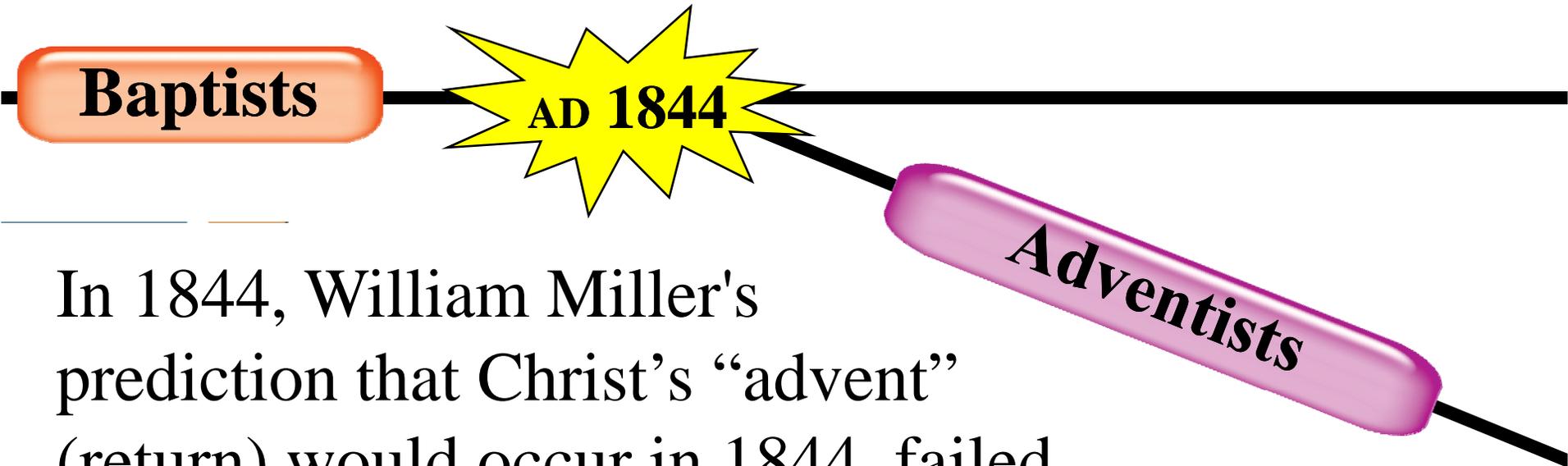
The diagram features a horizontal black line. On the left, an orange rounded rectangle contains the word "Baptists". In the center, a yellow starburst contains the text "AD 1801". On the right, a red rounded rectangle, tilted downwards, contains the text "Churches of Christ".

AD 1801

Churches of Christ

In 1801, Barton Stone held his Cane Ridge Revival in Kentucky.

This marked the beginning of the Churches of Christ.



A horizontal black line represents a timeline. On the left, an orange rounded rectangle contains the word "Baptists". In the center, a yellow starburst shape contains the text "AD 1844". To the right, a purple rounded rectangle is tilted downwards and contains the word "Adventists".

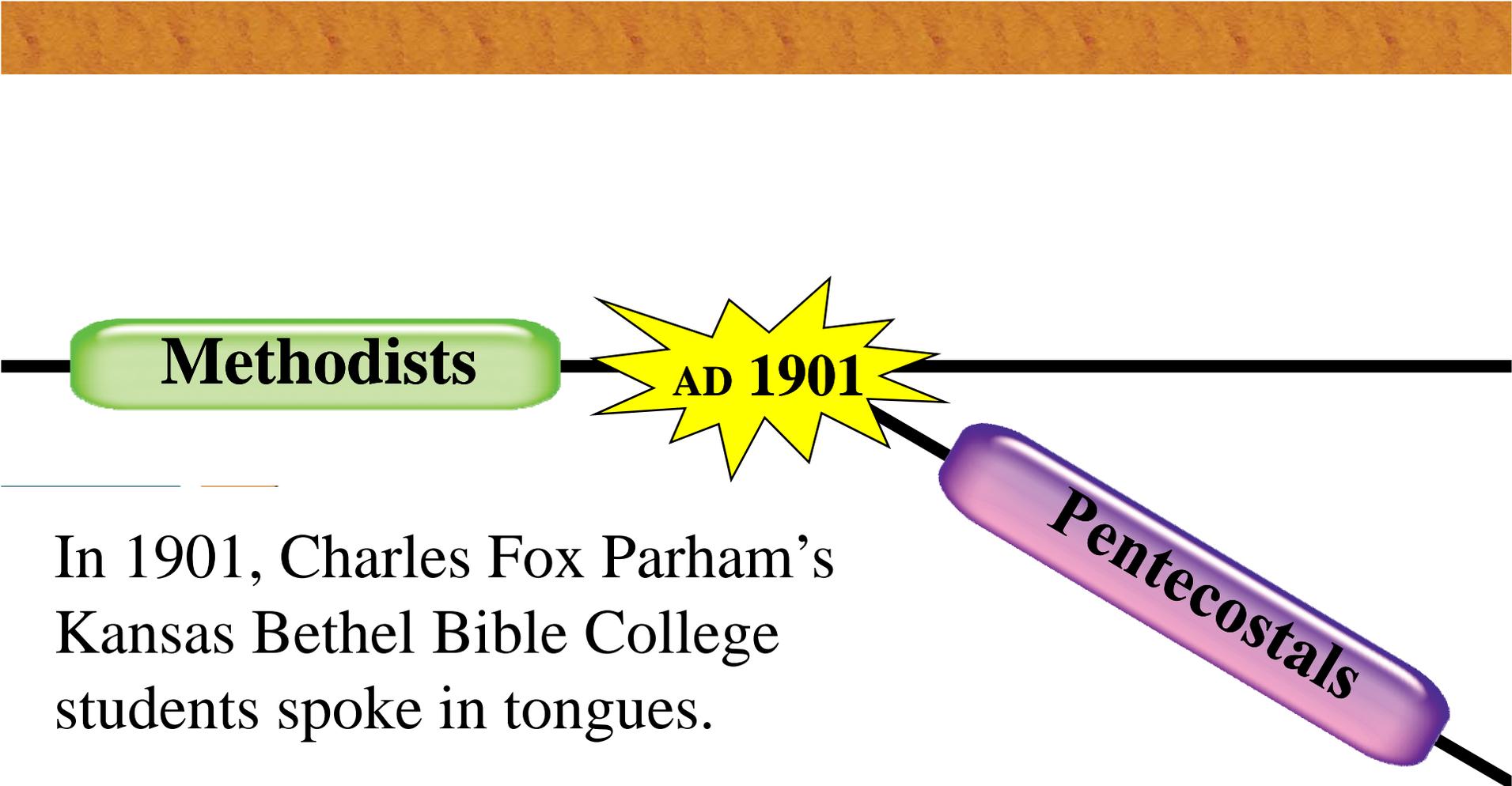
Baptists

AD 1844

Adventists

In 1844, William Miller's prediction that Christ's "advent" (return) would occur in 1844, failed.

This marked the beginning of the Adventist movement.



A horizontal timeline is depicted with a black line. On the left, a green rounded rectangle contains the word "Methodists". To its right, a yellow starburst shape contains the text "AD 1901". From the right side of the starburst, a purple rounded rectangle containing the word "Pentecostals" is attached to the timeline line, angled downwards. The top and bottom of the slide are framed by a brown textured border.

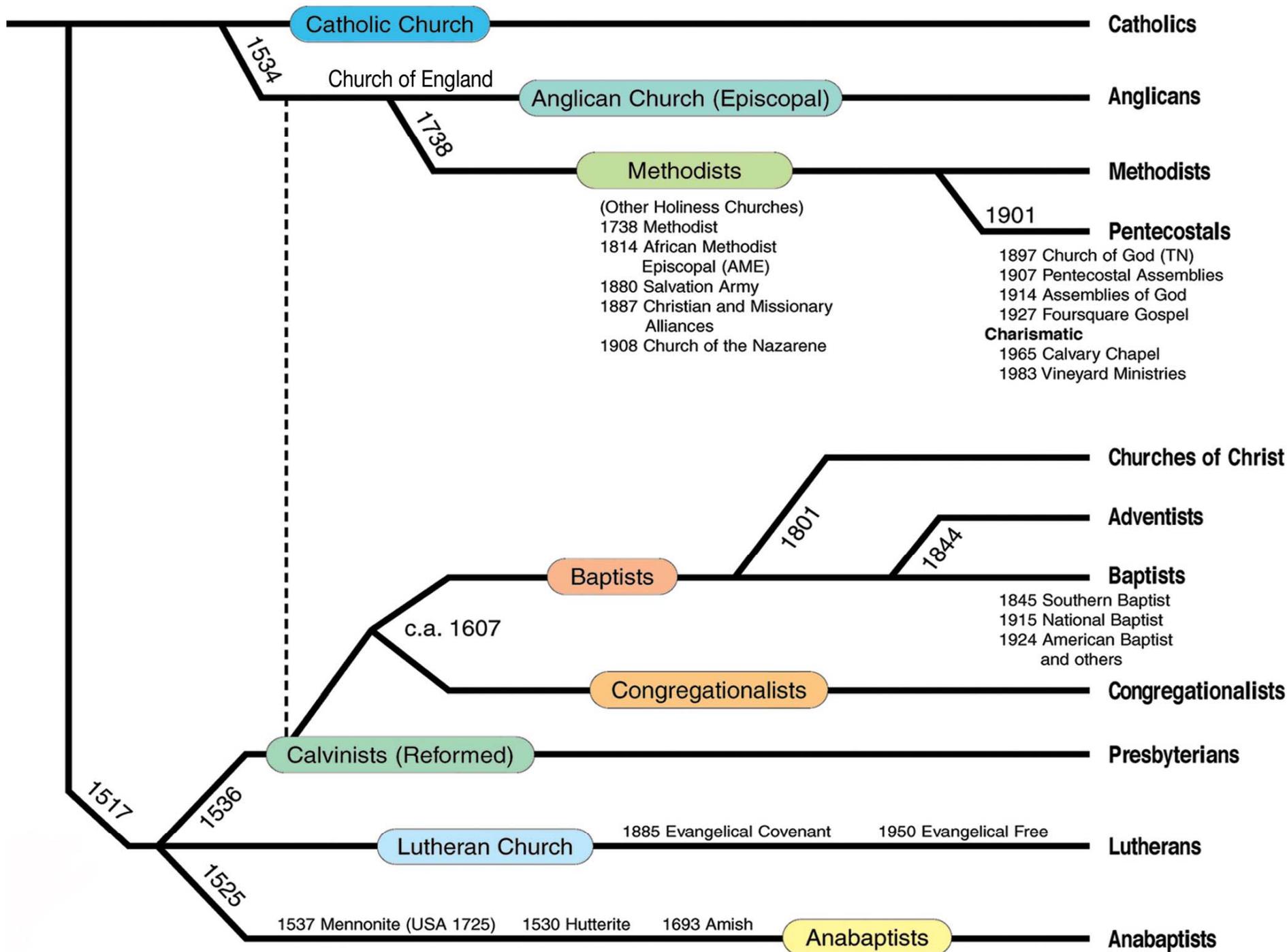
Methodists

AD 1901

Pentecostals

In 1901, Charles Fox Parham's Kansas Bethel Bible College students spoke in tongues.

This marked the beginning of the Pentecostal movement.



Recommended Resources

13 Weeks to a Better Understanding of Church History

CHRISTIAN HISTORY MADE EASY



- Key events and people every Christian should know
- From the time of Jesus to today
- How the Bible came to us
- Time lines, worksheets, websites
- Photos, maps, and illustrations
- 13 Lessons with Leader's Guide
- For churches, schools, small groups, homeschoolers & individuals

by Dr. Timothy Paul Jones

Foreword by Dr. A. Kenneth Curtis
and Mark Galli, Managing Editor, Christianity Today

*"Here you have a beautifully simple,
beginner-friendly telling of Christian
history: a precious heritage."
—J.I. Packer*

Revised
and
updated

100 Fascinating Events in Church History

Christian History Time Line



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