

Pre-Reformation

I. The 14th Century Drama

A. In 1301 Pope Boniface VIII issued *Unam Sanctam*

1. Most extreme papal declaration ever
2. "Everyone is subject to the Roman pontiff"
3. King Philip of France detained Pope Boniface at Anagni for six days
4. Pope Boniface died within weeks of his release

B. In 1305 Pope Clement V was elected

1. French pope who never went to Rome – stayed very close to King Philip
2. Papal office moved to Avignon, France
3. Germans resented the French popes for the following reasons
 - a. *annat* – first year income of bishops given to the Pope
 - b. *reservation* – delayed appointment of bishops
 - c. *indulgences* – selling blessings, grace and forgiveness

C. Papal Schism (1378-1417)

1. Divided Europe over church authority, government power and national resources
 - a. Pope Urban VI – Italy, Germany, England, Spain
 - b. Pope Clement VII – France, Scotland
2. Third Pope elected in 1409 at Pisa – Alexander V
3. Council of Constance (Germany) in 1414
 - a. Martin V elected new pope – others resign in order to stabilize the church
 - b. Greater authority – church councils or popes?

II. Early Reformers

A. Peter Waldo (c.1140-1205) – *Matthew 6:24-34*

1. Radical Christian merchant from Lyons who rejected transubstantiation
2. Inspired by Saint Alexius of Eddessa (d.435) – simple living
3. Preached on the ideas of simplicity and poverty – can serve only one master
4. Pursued New Testament Christianity, itinerant preaching and even met with the pope
5. Roman Catholic Church condemned the Waldensians in 1215

B. John Wyclif (1300-1384) – *II Timothy 3:1-9*

1. English scholastic philosopher and theologian – taught at Oxford
2. Attacked the status of clergy – money and power
3. Translated the Bible into English in 1382 – personally translated the Gospels
4. Desired reform in the Roman Catholic Church including saints, sacraments, the papacy
5. Stressed Scriptures and authority for life and faith
6. Stressed predestination with no salvation outside of the church
7. Died in 1384 from a stroke
8. Declared a heretic May 4, 1415 and his corpse was exhumed and burned

C. John Hus (1369-1415) – *Ephesians 4:17-32*

1. Czech priest and philosopher at Charles University in Prague
2. Considered to be the first church reformer – Bohemian movement
3. Attacked the Roman Catholic Church on the moral failings of its clergy
4. Condemned the selling of indulgences and crusades
5. Left Prague and went to live in a country in 1412 – wrote papers in Czech on Christian Faith
6. Journeyed to Constance in October 1414 under a safe passage from the church council
7. Transferred to a Franciscan monastery in 1415 and was tried for heresy
8. Burned at the stake in 1415 – "*Svata prostota*" "holy simplicity"

Martin Luther

I. Introduction to Martin Luther (1488-1546)

A. Early Life – *Psalm 27*

1. Born on east central Germany to Hans and Margarethe Luder
2. Family moves in 1483 to Mansfeld where Hans works in mining
3. Luther preferred music to all other subjects – played a lute
4. Luther attends secondary school in Magdeburg – reads *The Imitation of Christ*
5. Luther studies grammar and rhetoric at St. George Latin School for three years
6. Luther receives his bachelor's degree in Erfurt in 1502
7. Luther receives his master's degree in 1505 and enrolls in law school
8. July 2, 1505 – lightning strike near Luther causes him to join an Augustinian Monastery
9. Luther is ordained a priest in 1507 and falters at his first Mass – drops the cup
10. Luther sent to Rome in 1510 to represent his order during the monastic debate
11. Luther is transferred to Wittenberg in 1511 and begins lecturing on the Bible
12. Luther receives his doctorate in theology in 1512 and chairs theology at Wittenberg
13. Luther begins lecturing on the book of *Psalms* in 1513
14. Luther lectures on *Romans* and has a “tower experience”
 - a. Luther realizes the righteous will live by faith – *Romans 1:17*
 - b. Faith in God imparts God's divine mercy – *Romans 3:21-24*
15. Luther lectures on *Galatians* and *Hebrews* and stresses the resurrection of Christ

B. Early Ministry – *Galatians 5:16-26*

1. Luther Posts 95 Theses on The Wittenberg Church Door – October 31, 1517
 - a. Invitation for fellow teachers to debate the power and need for indulgences
 - b. Indulgences were paying the temporal penalty for sins – money for forgiveness
 - c. Indulgences came in the form of letters after the price was paid
 - d. Johann Tetzel was selling indulgences in Germany – angered Luther
2. Luther is summoned to the Diet of Augsburg – 1518 and refuses to recant
3. Pope Leo X sends Luther a papal bull threatening excommunication
 - a. Luther burns the bull and a copy of Canon Law church law in front of church
 - b. Luther writes three papers on freedom for Christians and nations
 - c. Luther refers to the pope as the anti-Christ
 - d. Luther reduces the number of sacraments – keeping baptism, communion, confession
 - e. Luther rejects the doctrine of transubstantiation
 - f. Luther rejects the notion of the communion of a priestly sacrifice
 - g. Luther undercuts the laity of the priesthood
 - h. Luther stresses that faith in communion makes it fruitful
 - i. Luther rejects monasticism – many monks and nuns leave their communities
4. Pope Leo X excommunicates Martin Luther on January 3, 1521
 - a. Diet of Worms held in 1521 – Luther refuses to recant
 - b. Condemned as “demon in the appearance of a man”
 - c. Luther is banned from the Holy Roman Empire – Germany protects Luther
 - d. Luther begins to translate the Bible into German – New Testament first
 - e. Luther noted as the Father of the German language
5. Pope Leo X dies in December 1521 – Pope Adrian VI elected, desires reform

II. Summary of the 95 Theses

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Repentance | 33. False Pardon | 65. Seeking Riches |
| 2. Individual Repentance | 34. Pope's Pardon | 66. Avarice |
| 3. Mortification | 35. False Doctrine | 67. Fat Clergy |
| 4. Penalty of Sin | 36. Change | 68. Small Graces |
| 5. Remittance | 37. Blessings | 69. Bishops |
| 6. Guilt | 38. Grace | 70. Truth |
| 7. Humility | 39. Humility | 71. Cursed |
| 8. Dying and Dead | 40. Justice | 72. Deceit |
| 9. Holy Spirit | 41. Preaching | 73. Play Acting |
| 10. Wicked Priests | 42. Mercy | 74. Injury |
| 11. Purgatory | 43. Giving | 75. Madness |
| 12. Contrition | 44. Love | 76. Sin Removal |
| 13. Freed by Death | 45. Compassion | 77. St. Peter |
| 14. Fear | 46. Stewardship | 78. Healing |
| 15. Despair | 47. Free Will | 79. Blasphemy |
| 16. Assurance | 48. Devotion | 80. Account |
| 17. After Life | 49. Reverence | 81. Easy Grace |
| 18. Merits | 50. Honesty | 82. Empty Purgatory |
| 19. Blessed | 51. Hawkers | 83. Anniversary Masses |
| 20. Remission | 52. Salvation | 84. Pure Love |
| 21. Indulgences | 53. Silence | 85. Dead |
| 22. Payment | 54. Scriptures | 86. Pope's Money |
| 23. Perfection | 55. Bell | 87. Pope's Actions |
| 24. Deception | 56. Treasure | 88. Pope's Blessings |
| 25. Pope's Power | 57. Sharing | 89. Pope's Pardons |
| 26. Pope's Prayers | 58. Cross | 90. Pope's Popularity |
| 27. Money Boxes | 59. Poor | 91. False Guilt |
| 28. Greed | 60. Christ's Merit | 92. No Peace |
| 29. Legends | 61. Canon | 93. Cross of Christ |
| 30. Sincerity | 62. Holy Gospel | 94. Following Christ |
| 31. Rarity | 63. Reversal | 95. Assurance of Peace |
| 32. Condemnation | 64. Favoritism | |

[https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Works_of_Martin_Luther,_with_introductions_and_notes,_Volume_1/Disputation on Indulgences](https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Works_of_Martin_Luther,_with_introductions_and_notes,_Volume_1/Disputation_on_Indulgences)

To make the way smoother for the unlearned – for only them do I serve – I shall set down the following two propositions concerning the freedom and the bondage of the spirit:

A Christian is perfectly free lord of all, subject to none.

A Christian is a perfectly dutiful servant of all, subject to all.

These two theses seem to contradict each other. If, however, they should be found to fit together, they would serve our purpose beautifully. Both are Paul's own statements. He says in *I Corinthians 9*, "For though I am free from all men, I have made myself a slave to all," and in *Romans 13:8*, "Owe no one anything, except to love another." Love by its very nature is ready to serve and be subject to him who is loved. So Christ, although He was Lord of all, was "born of woman, born under the law" (*Galatians 4:4*), and therefore was at the same time a free man and a servant, "in the form of God" and "of a servant" (*Philippians 2:6-7*).

An Invitation to the Writings of Martin Luther

Luther's Church

I. Expansion

A. Marriage and Ministry

1. Luther abandons his Augustinian habit in October 1524
2. Katharina von Bora (1499-1552) leaves her convent and goes to Wittenberg
3. Katharina marries Luther on June 13, 1525 – they have six children
4. Luther writes against Erasmus breaking their friendship permanently
5. Luther's health starts to effect his work in 1527 – probably heart disease
6. First Protestant University is founded in Marburg, Germany 1527
7. *Small Catechisms* for laity/*Large Catechisms* for clergy
 - a. Ten Commandments – *Exodus 20:1-17*
 - b. The Apostles' Creed
 - c. The Lord's Prayer – *Matthew 6:9-15*
8. Luther's father dies in 1530 and mother in 1531
9. Old Testament translation into German finished in 1534
10. Luther suffers from kidney stones in 1537 – continues revisions of his Bible translation
11. Luther dies on February 18, 1546 – buried under the Wittenberg pulpit

B. Friends

1. Johann von Staupitz (1469-1524) – Luther's spiritual advisor and fellow Augustinian friar
2. Philipp Melancthon (1497-1560) – co-teacher and dear friend
3. Frederick III (1463-1525) – protected Luther from assassination and helped reform the Church
4. Georg Spalatin (1484-1545) – advisor and trusted friend
5. Lucas Cranach (1472-1553) – painter who illustrated the German Bible
6. Andreas Karlstadt (1480-1541) – often opposed Luther but sought his graces

II. Legacy

A. Lutheran Theology

1. The Apostles' Creed – used from 2nd Century
2. The Nicene Creed – used from 4th Century
3. The Athanasian Creed – used from 6th Century
4. The Augsburg Confession – Organization and duties of the church
5. The Apology of the Augsburg Confession – articles of doctrine-i.e. sin, humanity, salvation, church
6. Schmalkald Articles – articles against the Roman Catholic Church and its sacraments
7. Large Catechism – doctrine for clergy
8. Small Catechism – doctrine for laity
9. The Formula of Concord – comparing true doctrines to false doctrines

B. Paradoxes of Holy Living – *Romans 5:20-6:14*

1. Sin/Grace – Where sin abounds, grace abounds more
2. Death/Resurrection – Buried with Christ, rise with Christ
3. Crucifixion/Baptism – Old self dies, new self lives
4. Dying/Living – If we die with Christ, we live with Christ
5. Law/Freedom – Not under law, but under grace

C. Catholic View vs. Lutheran View – Righteousness

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Christians made righteous on the journey | Christians are declared righteous by faith |
| 2. Righteousness acquired | Righteousness is received |
| 3. Righteousness is imparted | Righteousness is imputed |
| 5. Righteousness is infused or implanted | Righteousness is external to believer |
| 6. Justification/sanctification are unified | Justification/sanctification are divided |

A Mighty Fortress is Our God

1. A mighty Fortress is our God,
A Bulwark never failing;
Our Helper He amid the flood
Of mortal ills prevailing:
For still our ancient foe
Doth seek to work us woe;
His craft and power are great,
And, armed with cruel hate,
On earth is not his equal.

2. Did we in our own strength confide,
Our striving would be losing;
Were not the right Man on our side,
The Man of God's own choosing:
Dost ask who that may be?
Christ Jesus, it is He;
Lord Sabaoth His Name,
From age to age the same,
And He must win the battle

3. And though this world, with devils filled,
Should threaten to undo us,
We will not fear, for God hath willed
His truth to triumph through us:
The Prince of Darkness grim,
We tremble not for him;
His rage we can endure,
For lo! his doom is sure,
One little word shall fell him.

4. That word above all earthly powers,
No thanks to them, abideth;
The Spirit and the gifts are ours
Through Him who with us sideth:
Let goods and kindred go,
This mortal life also;
The body they may kill:
God's truth abideth still,
His Kingdom is forever.

Reformation

I. European Protestant Spirituality

A. Martin Luther's Questions

*Martin Luther (1483-1546) was a German theologian and pastor

1. How is a person saved? "by faith alone"
2. Where does religious authority come? "Word of God"
3. What is the Church? "The whole community of believers"
4. What is the essence of Christian living? "serving God"

B. Thomas Cranmer's Prayers

*Thomas Cranmer (1489-1556) was an English Archbishop killed for his faith

1. *Book of Common Prayer* first published in 1549 for public and private worship
2. *Book of Common Prayer* contains prayers, songs, Scriptures and all 150 *Psalms*
3. Intended for clergy and laity – helped teach people to read
4. Created a "middle way" between Catholics and Lutherans

C. John Calvin's Institutes

*John Calvin (1509-1564) was a French philosopher who highly valued Scriptures

1. Wrote *Institutes* as the foundation of Protestant Theology
2. Pastored in Switzerland to French refugees
3. Tried to govern Geneva with a reformed style of leadership
4. Promoted the sovereignty of God
5. Calvinism spread to Scotland, the Netherlands and France

D. Ulrich Zwingli's Radical Discipleship

*Ulrich Zwingli's (1484-1531) was a Swiss leader of the Anabaptists

1. Preached only biblical sermons mostly from the New Testament
2. Rejected whatever the Bible did not prescribe – i.e. music
3. Promoted a church free from state rules and traditions – i.e. infant baptism
4. Faced intense persecution – fled to German and Austria
5. Principles – discipleship, love ethic, congregational and free church

6. Distrusted by the Lutherans

II. Roman Catholic Counter Reformation

A. Pope Paul III (1534-1549)

1. Started reform in the Roman Catholic Church with new cardinals
2. Called for a general council of the church-Trent
3. Approved the Society of Jesus in 1540 – Jesuits

B. The Society of Jesus

1. Ignatius of Loyola (1491-1556) creates the company of Jesus
2. *The Spiritual Exercises* are taught throughout Roman Catholic Europe
3. Francis of Xavier (1506-1552) becomes a missionary to India and Japan
4. Jesuit influences reaches Brazil and the New World

C. Results

1. Expanded Roman Catholic Church spirituality to include people like Teresa of Avila
2. Developed better training for priests
3. Mobilized Roman Catholic Church missions to America and Asia
4. Articulated rebuttals to Protestant doctrines
5. Created the Inquisition to discover and stop heresy
6. Jesuits and Calvinists led the ideological warfare for the true church
7. Religious toleration took several hundred years to appear

III. Spiritual Exercises from the Carmelites

A. Spiritual Direction (Guidance or Counseling)

1. Everyone is on a spiritual journey – need someone to guide and direct
2. Spiritual directors help Christians build good habits
 - a. Jesus calls each of us to be disciples
 - b. Disciples require of us to be disciples
 - c. New Christians need to be disciples in the faith
 - d. All Christians need to be directed in the faith

***How were you disciplined?**

***How is the community of faith giving you spiritual direction?**

B. Recollection Prayer

1. Examining the Heart (Priorities) – *Matthew 6:33-35* – What is first in our lives?
2. The Soul's Gaze – *Psalms 91:14-16* – We are forever in God's presence
 - *The Lord is my Shepherd – *Psalms 23*
 - *I am crucified with Christ – *Galatians 2:20*
 - *I am the way – *John 14:6*
 - *Here I am – *Revelation 30:20*
 - *Rejoice in the Lord – *Philippians 4:4*
 - *Finally, be strong – *Ephesians 6:10-18*
 - *O Lord, our Lord – *Psalms 8*
 - *Ask, seek, knock – *Matthew 7:7-8*
3. Lifting the heart – *Colossians 3:15-17* – Our actions express our love to God
4. Perseverance – *James 1:4-5*

C. Obstacles to Recollection

1. Humility, not bashfulness – *James 4:6*
2. Spiritual Gluttony – Looking for the kickback? – *1 Peter 5:2*
3. Prayer Forms – *1 Thessalonians 5:17*

IV. Spiritual Exercises from the Jesuits

A. Ignatius of Loyola – 1491-1556

1. Born into Spanish nobility; named Inigo
2. Raised to be a soldier for Spain and fought the French in 1517 and injured his leg
3. Read the *Life of Christ* by Ludolph while resting
4. Converted while preparing to visit the Holy Land

5. Traveled to Paris to study theology under the Dominicans
 6. Founded the Society of Jesus on August 15, 1534
- B. Society of Jesus
1. Takes vows of obedience, humility, poverty and missions
 2. Promotes the spiritual exercises as a discipline
 3. Recruits hundreds of men to join including Francis Xavier
 4. Develops schools and colleges around the world: India, Japan, Brazil
- C. Ignatian Spiritual Exercises: The Examen
1. Acknowledging – *Colossians 3:15-17*
 2. Asking – *Philippians 2:5-8*
 3. Admitting – *I John 1:9*
 4. Repenting – *II Corinthians 7:10-11*
 5. Resolving – *Acts 26:19-20*

The Doctrine of the Church

I. Definitions

- A. Church - *Greek kuriakon* - belonging to the Lord especially in regard to communion and the Lord's Day - *I Corinthians 11:20; Revelation 1:10*
1. Post-apostolic term for building used by Christians for worship
 2. Evolved through the Scottish word "kirk"
- B. Ekklesia - *Greek* - an assembly of people; to call out from - *Matthew 16:18*
1. Interdependent relationships - social community
 2. Common interests, goals, ideals, beliefs
 3. Mutual affairs - food, water, production, protection, education, recreation, government
 4. Mutual edification - church collective - past, present, future
- C. Koinonia - *Greek* - having something in common; fellowship; society - *II Cor. 13:14*
1. Interphetic relationships - Christian Community
 2. Intimate gathering of believers
 3. Communion and fellowship in the body of Christ
- D. Oikos - *Greek* - household or home; family and friends - *Acts 2 46*
1. Interpersonal relationships - personal community
 2. Primary group of social interaction
 3. People with daily or weekly contact
- E. Other terms used
1. Universal Body of Christ - all Christians, everywhere, throughout the ages; both on earth and in heaven - *Revelation 19:6-9*
 2. Local Church - geographic locality - *Romans 16:1*
 3. House Church - Christians meeting in homes - *I Corinthians 16:19*
 4. Collective Church - visible church on earth as one body of believers - *Gal 1:13*
 5. Body of Christ - visible church on earth with its function and interaction - *I Cor. 12:12-31*
 6. Holy Catholic Church - universal body of Christ
 7. Denominational - a number of local churches organized for legal and administrative purposes
 - a. Non-denominational - independent church acting alone in legal & administrative duties
 - b. Interdenominational - involving two or more different denominations
 - c. Independent - not affiliated with a larger unit; self-governing
 8. Cell Church - church structure based on house groups and congregational groups (small and large gatherings)
 9. State or Government Church - church structure supported and/or controlled by a government
 10. Underground Church - church structure not visible to the world due to persecution

II. Leaders of the Church

A. Apostles - *Greek apostolos* - messenger; sent on a mission - *Matthew 10:2*

1. Requirements for a New Testament Apostle

a. To have been with the Lord - *Acts 1:21*

b. To witness the Resurrection - *Acts 1:22*

c. To have seen the Lord - *I Corinthians 9:4*

d. To have wrought signs, wonders and miracles - *II Corinthians 12:12*

2. Modern Apostles - could mean the same as the word "missionary"

a. Commissioned to found new churches

b. Sent to open new mission fields

c. Accompanied with signs, wonders and miracles

3. Must be a distinction between the Apostles for the foundation of the church and the apostles for the advance of the church

B. Prophets - *Greek prophetes* - to speak divine revelations - *Ephesians 2:20*

C. Evangelists - *Greek euangelistes* - to bring good news; to preach the gospel - *Acts 21:8*

D. Pastors - *Greek poimen* - shepherd; spiritual leader of the local church - *Ephesians 4:11*

E. Teachers - *Greek dedaskalos* - to disciple or instruct by precept, example or experience - *Acts 13:1*

F. Elders - *Greek presbuteros* - an older person; pastor and/or teacher in charge of a local church - *Acts 14:23*

G. Bishops - *Greek episcopos* - overseer - *I Timothy 3:1-9*

H. Deacons - *Greek diakonos* - servants; helped elders minister in the local church - *I Timothy 3:8-13*

III. The Mission of the Church

A. Preaching and Teaching - *Matthew 28:18-20*

B. Discipling - *Matthew 28:18-20*

C. Fellowship - *Acts 2:42*

D. Worship - *John 4:23*

E. Missions and Evangelism - *Acts 1:8*

F. Equipping the Believer - *Ephesians 4:11-15*

G. Meeting Material Needs - *Acts 6:1-7*

IV. The Ordinances of the Church

Ordinances or sacraments are the outward sign of an inward work of grace

A. Roman Catholic Ordinances

1. Baptism

2. Confirmation

3. Communion (Mass or Eucharist)

4. Penance or Confession

5. Extreme Unction - anointing the sick and dying with oil

6. Marriage

7. Ordination of Priests and consecration of nuns

B. Protestant Ordinances

1. Baptism - part of the "Great Commission" and observed through the book of Acts

a. *Greek baptizo* - to immerse; to dip

b. Baptism identifies us with the death, burial and resurrection of Jesus

2. The Lord's Supper - referred to as breaking of bread in remembrance of the Last Passover Meal Jesus had with his disciples

V. The Church as the Body of Christ

A. Head of the Church - Jesus Christ - *Ephesians 1:22-23*

B. One Body or Unity of the Body - *I Corinthians 12:18-26*

C. Members of the Body - *I Corinthians 12:21-25*

D. Submission in the Body - *I Corinthians 12:4-7*

1. Submission to God - *Ephesians 5:24*

2. Submission to God appointed leaders of the Church - *Hebrews 13:17*

3. Submission to one another in Christ - *Ephesians 5:21-6:9*
4. Submission to rulers of this world, when such it does not require disobedience to the teaching of Scripture - *Acts 4:19-20; Romans 13:1-7*

E. Local Body of Christ

1. Jesus Assumed all believers in a local body - *Matthew 18:17*
2. All the Epistles of the New Testament are addressed to local churches or to leaders of local churches
3. All saints are equipped by the local body - *Ephesians 4:11-16*
4. All saints are commanded to partake in communion until His return - *I Corinthians 11:23-26*
5. All saints are encouraged to fellowship with one another - *Hebrews 10:25*