

---

# *The End of “Europe” as Common Spiritual Aims and Values*

*Martin Luther, John Calvin and the Protestant Reformation*

---

## *Martin Luther*

- *Various causes for Protestant Reformation, but Immediate Cause is Martin Luther (1483-1546)*
  - *Some facts from his life. A dramatic experience in a thunderstorm led him to enter a monastery.*
  - *In the monastery he still did not find peace.*
  - *The problem of “good works”.*
  - *His abbot sent him to the University of Wittenberg to teach.*
-

---

# *The End of “Europe” as Common Spiritual Aims and Values*

*Question*

---

*A modern psychologist, Eric Fromm, did a study of Luther which used Freudian concepts to suggest that Luther's early life and spiritual search was motivated by his relationship with his father (the Oedipus complex) and his transference to God of his feelings about his father. What do you think?*

---

# *The End of “Europe” as Common Spiritual Aims and Values*

*Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation*

---

- *In teaching Luther began to find spiritual answers. Lectures on Romans. “The righteous shall live by faith”.*
  - *The key to salvation is faith. Good works and penance are useless without faith.*
  - *Applying this outlook to the Church he began to have many fundamental problems with the Church and its doctrines.*
  - *Sale of Indulgences in 1517 brought it to a head.*
-

# *The End of “Europe” as Common Spiritual Aims and Values*

*Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation*

---

- *The Church’s teaching about indulgences.*
  - *Indulgences in Germany to be sold for money to pay for Prince Albrecht’s elevation to Archbishop. And for St. Peter’s.*
  - *John Tetzel and his claims.*
  - *Luther denounces Tetzel’s claims and they began to trade charges.*
  - *Luther writes the Pope and Prince Albert. Then*
-

# *The End of “Europe” as Common Spiritual Aims and Values*

*Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation*

---

- *Posts his 95 Theses on Castle Church door.*
  - *95 Theses challenged not only sale but entire theology behind indulgences.*
  - *A reading of the 95 Theses.*
  - *Sales fall off and the Pope directs reply to Luther. Luther and the Pope began to trade replies.*
  - *Luther’s stance and personality as crisis unfolds.*
-

# *The End of “Europe” as Common Spiritual Aims and Values*

*Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation*

---

- *Luther broadens his attack on the Church and papacy. Address to the Christian Nobility.*
  - *Pope Leo X excommunicates Luther in 1520.*
  - *Luther’s enemies want him seized and burned but his patron Duke Frederick the Wise gets him a hearing at the Diet of Worms in 1521.*
  - *Luther’s stance at the Diet.*
  - *Duke Frederick has him “kidnapped” and taken*
-

# *The End of “Europe” as Common Spiritual Aims and Values*

*Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation*

---

- *into hiding at Wartburg Castle.*
  - *Luther’s translation of the Bible into German.*
  - *In 1522 he emerges and begins organization of new church and new doctrines.*
  - *The Anabaptists use his views about conscience and Scripture to create new social and religious doctrines Luther finds horrible.*
  - *Peasant Revolt in 1524. Luther’s stance. Urged rulers to put down the “murdering and thieving hordes of peasants”.*
-

---

# *The End of “Europe” as Common Spiritual Aims and Values*

## *Question*

---

- *Your reaction to Luther's turning on the peasants?*
  - *Great persons are not necessarily people you would want to know. Agreed?*
-

# *The End of “Europe” as Common Spiritual Aims and Values*

*Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation*

---

- *Luther’s attitude towards opponents.*
  - *Augsburg Confession of 1530 defines orthodox Lutheranism.*
  - *Religious war tears Germany apart. Peace Of Augsburg (1555) settles religious strife. Prince’s faith determines faith of subjects.*
  - *The Lutheran Church in Germany and Scandinavia. Changes in clergy’s marital status; in doctrines; in order of worship.*
-

---

# *The End of “Europe” as Common Spiritual Aims and Values*

*Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation*

---

- ***When Luther died in 1546 Lutheranism was strong enough to survive. The Church once split continued to split.***
-

---

# *The End of “Europe” as Common Spiritual Aims and Values*

*John Calvin and the Protestant Reformation*

---

- *John Calvin (1509-1564)*
  - *What Luther and Calvin share*
  - *What they differ about*
  - *Calvin’s early life and education: priesthood to law*
  - *Exposure to reform (Lutheran) ideas*
-

---

# *The End of “Europe” as Common Spiritual Aims and Values*

*John Calvin and the Protestant Reformation*

---

- ***His conversion:***

- Since I was more stubbornly addicted to the superstitions of the Papacy than to be easily drawn out of that so deep mire, by a sudden conversion, He subdued my heart (too hardened for my age) to docility. Thus, having acquired some taste of true piety, I burned with such great zeal to go forward that although I did not desist from other studies I yet pursued them more indifferently, nor had a year gone by when all who were desirous of this purer doctrine thronged to me, novice and beginner that I was, in order to learn.

---

# *The End of “Europe” as Common Spiritual Aims and Values*

*John Calvin and the Protestant Reformation*

---

- ***Fled to Switzerland to avoid persecution. Ulrich Zwingli and the reform movement***
  - ***Guillaume Farel and the invitation to Geneva.***
    - ***1536-38.***
    - ***1541-1564. Institutes of Christian Religion. Commentaries. Over 4000 letters.***
  - **How did he go about organizing a new society?**
    - **Zwingli’s idea about the primacy of Scripture: if it’s Scriptural it must be done; if it isn’t, it must be rejected.**
-

# *The End of “Europe” as Common Spiritual Aims and Values*

*John Calvin and the Protestant Reformation*

---

- **Geneva’s statutes based on the moral code of the Bible.**
  - **He turned to Acts of the Apostles for structure:**
    - **5 Pastors held authority over religious matters**
    - **Teachers taught doctrine**
    - **12 Elders oversaw everything**
    - **Deacons responsible for poor, widows, orphans, and elderly.**
  - **In Church he set up Presbytery of Elders elected by the congregation. Above them, higher courts.. Qualification for office: spiritual gifts and evidence of calling.**
  - **Geneva as refuge for persecuted; as center for reforming Europe.**
-

---

# *The End of “Europe” as Common Spiritual Aims and Values*

*John Calvin and the Protestant Reformation*

---

- ***Calvin’s teaching about predestination.***
  - “When we attribute foreknowledge to God, we mean that all things have ever been, and perpetually remain, before His eyes, so that to His knowledge nothing is future or past, but all things are present: and present in such a manner that He does not merely conceive of them from ideas formed in His mind, as things remembered by us appear present to our minds, but really beholds and sees them as if actually placed before Him. And this foreknowledge extends to the whole world and to all the creatures. Predestination we call the eternal decree of God, by which He hath determined in Himself what He would have to become of every individual of mankind. For they are not all created with a similar destiny; but eternal life is foreordained for some, and eternal damnation for others.”
-

---

# *The End of “Europe” as Common Spiritual Aims and Values*

*John Calvin’s Theology: TULIP*

---

T = TOTAL DEPRAVITY: At birth all men are depraved wholly and totally. They are in this sinful condition because they have inherited it from their parents.

U = UNCONDITIONAL ELECTION: God, before the foundation of the world, arbitrarily chose to save some people and destroy others and nothing can be done to change God's sovereign decree.

L = LIMITED ATONEMENT: Christ died only for the ones God had unconditionally chosen to save.

I = IRRISISTABLE GRACE: An unregenerate person cannot voluntarily believe in God. But once God determines to save him, that same individual cannot overcome or resist the power of God no matter what he may desire.

P = PERSEVERENCE OF THE SAINTS: Since man can do nothing but evil on his own, God's unconditional election is required to save him. Consequently, one needs to do nothing to remain saved. If one's salvation depended on himself in any way, the miraculous work of God in saving him would be overthrown.

---

---

# *The End of “Europe” as Common Spiritual Aims and Values*

*John Calvin and the Protestant Reformation*

---

- Doctrine of Success and its influence.
  - Voluntarism as a basis for association. Natural corollary to priesthood of all believers.
  - Basis for challenging royal authority and for a new society.
  - George III called the American Revolution “a Presbyterian rebellion.”
-

---

# *The End of “Europe” as Common Spiritual Aims and Values*

*John Calvin and the Protestant Reformation*

---

?

1. Do you get the picture? Imagine the anguish and burden. All based on a principle which goes back to St. Augustine and perhaps to St. Paul, called the idea of predestination.
  2. Would you want to live in Calvin’s Geneva?
-