

- ▶ Prior to Luther's Reform:
- ▶ --John Wycliff (England, 1382)
- ▶ --Johannes Hus (died: 1415)
- ▶ Age of "Discovery"
- ▶ Corrupt Papacy (buying and selling offices, indulgences, relics, merits of the saints, purgatory, papacy)
- ▶ Invention of Printing Press
- ▶ Then Luther turns from law to monastic life, ordained priest,
- ▶     doctorate, professor of Biblical studies, Wittenberg Univ.

# LUTHER/REFORM

**Born: Nov. 10, 1483; Died: Feb. 18, 1546**

**Augustinian Monk; doctorate in Biblical Studies, professor at Wittenberg University; posted 95 theses on Oct. 31, 1517.**

**Roman Catholic church caught up in the intrigues of money and power. Sale of indulgences sparks the Reformation.**

--BIOGRAPHY OF A LEADER OF REFORM...



### **Major emphases:**

Reduced number of sacraments from 7 to 2

Taught the “priesthood of all believers”

Taught that all are “saint and sinner” at once

Emphasis on “faith” and grace in disputes with Rome (right wing of the Reformation)

Had to turn attention to the “left wing of the Reformation): anabaptists, schweimers, etc.

### **Luther’s major teaching in addition to the above:**

--centrality of Scripture

--CHRIST is the WORD and the “real presence” is audible and visible

--Word and Sacrament

--Law and Gospel

--Saint and Sinner

--Catechisms written for children and adults focused on 10 commandments, the Creed and the Lord’s Prayer, Baptism and Holy Communion, Prayers and Table of duties. Priests allowed to marry!

He called opponents to the reforms: “sin, death and the devil,” also, “the Jew, the Turk and the infidel.”

Four of Luther's main worship issues from 1520 forward:

--liturgies in the common language of the people

--communion in both kinds

--hymody for the people to sing

--theology of the Eucharist

### **First attempt at liturgical reform:**

**FORMULAE MISSAE OF 1523:** written for the churches in and around Wittenberg

--replaced the canon of the Mass;

--kept chants/forms of worship familiar to the people

--conservative gestures to reform liturgies: allowed for statues, stained glass, etc., all that were devotion helps to the people.

### **Second attempt at liturgical reform”**

**GERMAN MASS of 1526:**

Participation of Laity in responses and liturgies

Encouragement of hymns! Huge effort to become a “singing church”

To be a church of “catholic substance with evangelical marks.”

Daily worship offices were kept, also festivals; vestments continued with addition of university teaching gown for prayer services

-----Three Treatises in 1520: Address to the Christian Nobility, Babylonian Captivity of the Church and the Freedom of a Christian...

-----1524: New Testament translation; 1534: Old Testament translation completed

-----Priestly marriage, 1525

-----Catechisms in 1529; also Marburg Colloquy

-----Augsburg Confession in 1530

### Luther's Negative Impacts:

--schism of the church; Peasant's Revolt (1524); anti-Jewish invectives.

### Positive Impacts:

--Justification by grace through faith

--"priesthood of all believers" vocations of laity affirmed

--Theological dyads

--Church reforms/personal courage/leadership of a movement

--Language and translations and writings

--History's first mass media event

--Restoring Scripture in the church's life

--Christocentric

--marriage/education/caring for needs of the poor

--individual has worth and dignity!

Dr. John Donohue: How much did St. Peter's cost?

--Marburg Colloquy (1529). Eucharistic controversy...

JOHN CALVIN

PROTESTANTISM



1509 (July 10)-1564 (May 27) and considered the second generation of reformers.

Influenced by Luther, Melancthon, Nicholas Cop (Rector, Univ. of Paris), William Farel (Geneva) (Martin Bucer, Strasbourg).

--was attracted to "reform" movement while a law student in France. Various moves between France and other territories, Calvin's "Institutes" (1535) provided basis for new reforms including revisions to government. After establishing his reputation as theologian/writer, he was invited to Geneva (1536) to implement reforms to church and state (invited to leave) then in 1541 asked to return. And in 1555 was given "supreme authority" over the cantons of Switzerland and over-saw 58 executions of heretics and 76 expulsions from Geneva. Theocratic regime, Town Council adopted "profession of faith," (refusal meant exile).

--becomes the father of Reformed/Presbyterians in Switzerland, Scotland, Netherlands and the English Puritans. In addition to the church "marks" of Word and Sacrament, added "discipline." Influenced by Old Testament theocratic forms. Stern morality and disciplines (no dancing/gambling, etc.)

**Major teachings included:**

--sovereignty of God

--very anti-ceremonialism

--centrality of preaching (exposition of Biblical texts, 1-2 hour sermons! (pulpits over altars)

--free prayers

--Psalm singing but with no musical instruments

--communion once per month

Calvin and Luther agreed:

- need for reform from the Roman Catholic Church
- 2 Sacraments (marks of the Church)
- centrality of Scripture; Preaching office with Biblical exposition
- Theology is a guiding standard for the church's practice.

Disagreements include:

- Calvin: church needs leaders not "priesthood of all believers.
- A third "mark of the church" is discipline
- Saints to be encouraged; sinners expelled (only the elect receive salvation)
- church rules over state: disciplines imposed for order/control and structure
- make worship simple and pure; appealing to the "spiritual," inner experience
- spirit and flesh dichotomy
- "Real presence" yes but...spirit meets spirit for that connection. Luther: Gospel is embodied.
- Calvin can be considered as a moral teacher imposing morality as a test of the elect.
- faith was for the individual not the church
- Luther (even the unbeliever receives Christ in the Eucharist); Calvin: Christ is absent when an unbeliever receives the elements.



Also, emphasis on the Bible

Orders of ministry included:

- presbyters for preaching and sacraments
- doctors for teaching/instruction
- elders for discipline
- deacons to serve the poor and needy

Used the phrase “real presence” but believed the Holy Communion flows into the faithful by the power of the Holy Spirit.” Thus, for Calvin, the real presence is individual and internal.

For 200 years, no musical instruments permitted in Geneva. Psalm chants only in worship

### **Calvin’s worship structure:**

Invocation/call to worship/confession/absolution

Bible readings, Psalms, Prayers for illumination

Sermon/intercessory prayers/psalms and benediction

### **Calvin’s theology:**

**TULIP:** total depravity, unconditional election, limited atonement, irresistible grace, Perseverance of the Saints. “Predestination” of the elect and the damned.

(Max Weber’s thesis: “Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism;” How are the “elect” to be known?)