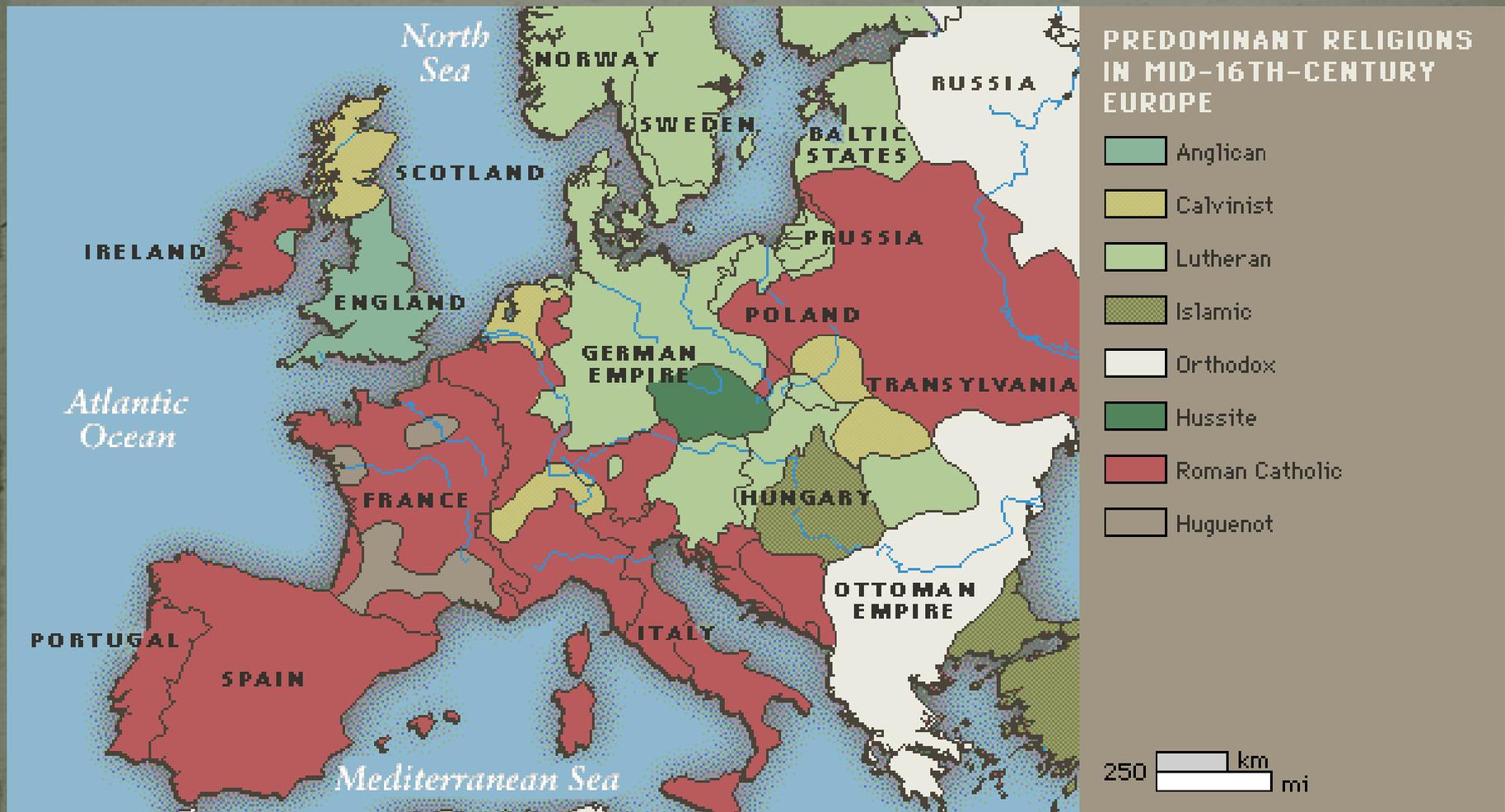
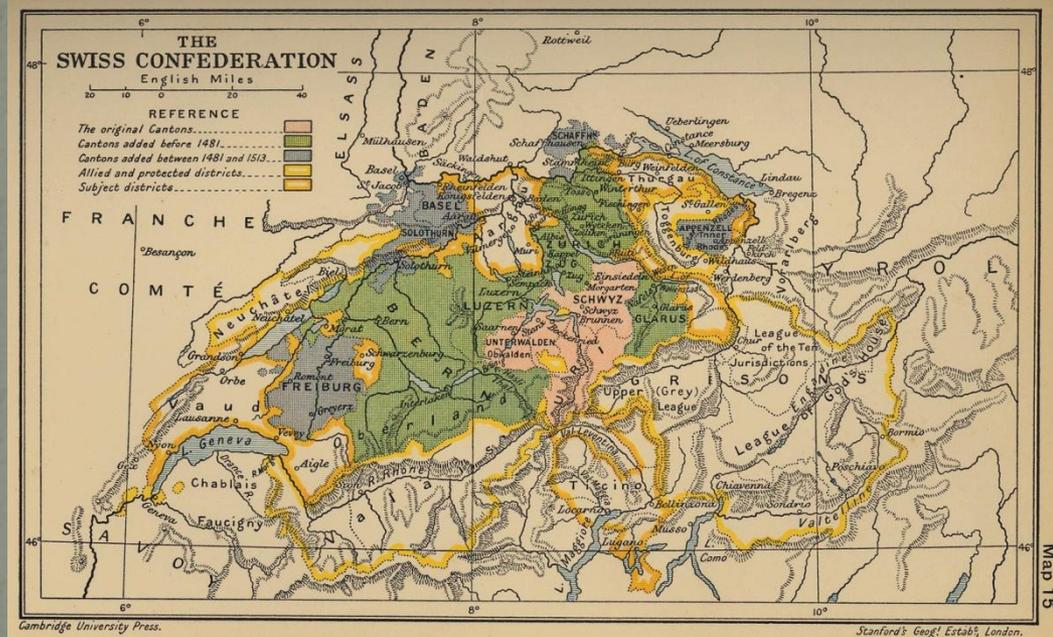


The Birth of Protestantism and the Radical Reformation



The Beginning of the Swiss Reformation

- Like HRE, Switzerland was a loose confederacy of 13 autonomous cantons
- 2 conditions for the Reformation:
 - Growth of national sentiment due to opposition to mercenary service
 - Desire for church reform



Zwingli and Reformation in Zurich

- Ulrich Zwingli was made people's priest of Zurich in 1519
 - Heavily influenced by Erasmus
- Like Luther, opposed indulgences and supported clerical marriage
- Believed in the literal interpretation of Scripture
 - City imposed religious law – first example of puritanical Protestantism



Marburg Colloquy

- Philip of Hesse wished to unite Swiss and German Protestants
- October 1529 – Marburg
 - Luther and Zwingli met to discuss theology!
- The two split over understanding of eucharist
 - Luther – Real presence
 - Zwingli – Symbolic



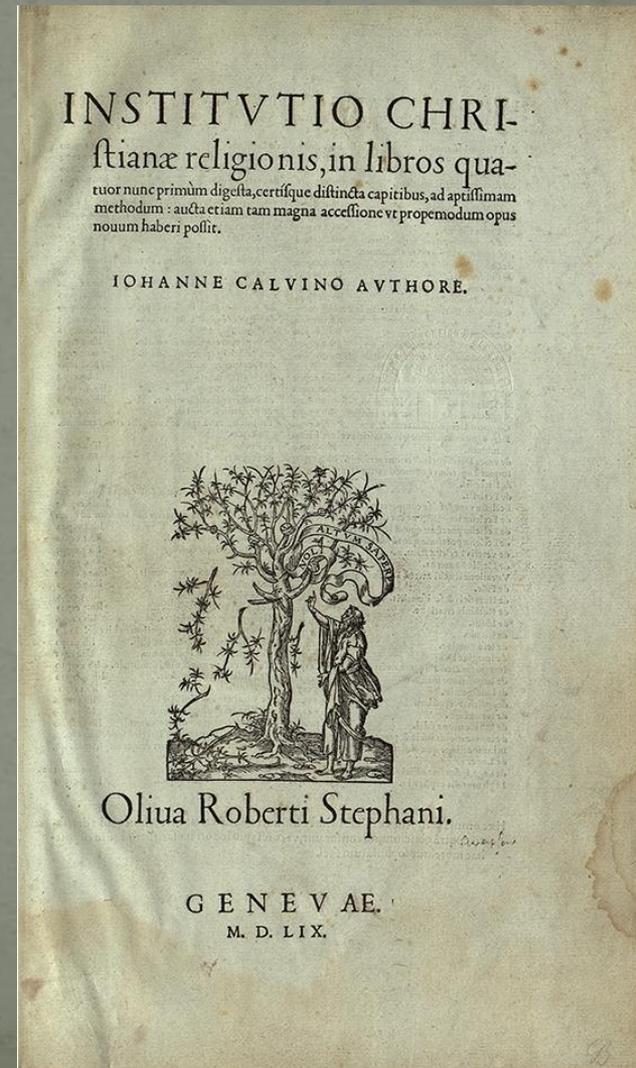
John Calvin

- Born in 1509 to a well-to-do French family
- Held multiple benefices which paid for his education
 - Became a priest and a lawyer
- 1534 – He experienced “conversion”
 - Gave up his benefices
 - Flees France after the Affair of the Placards



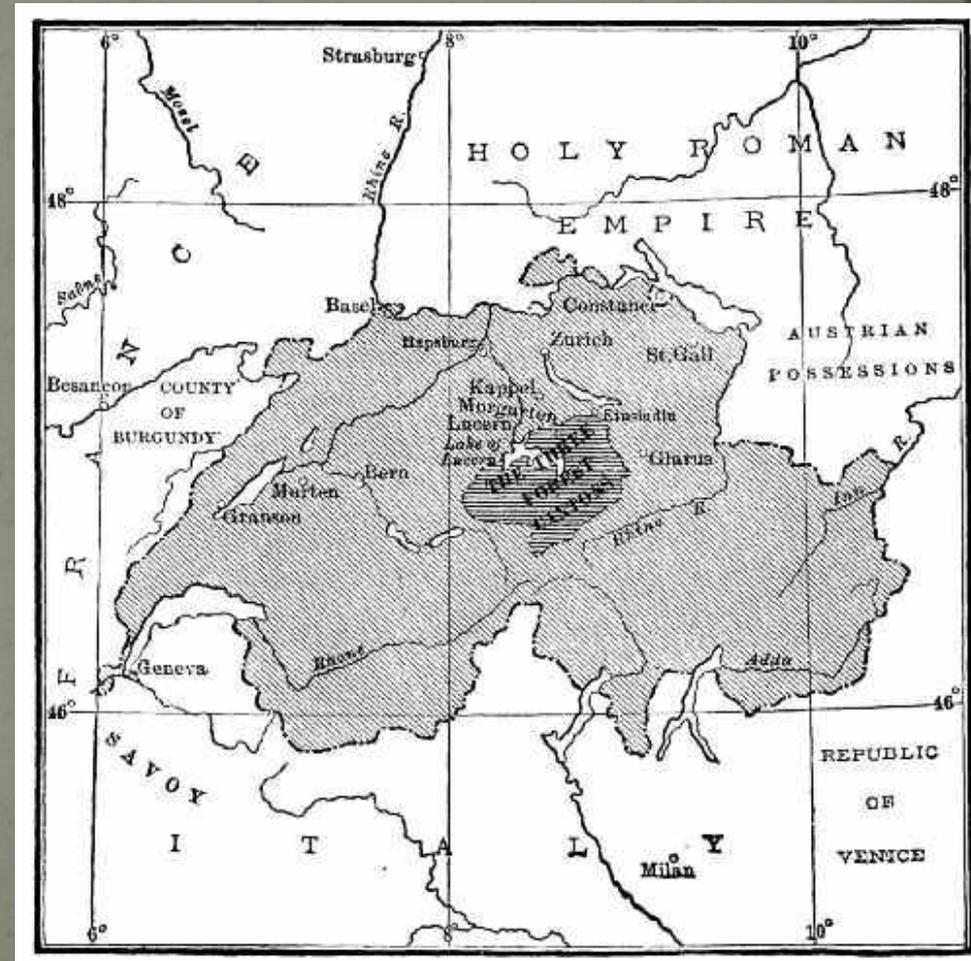
Institutes of the Christian Religion (1536)

- Calvin's basic theological tenet: Predestination
 - T – Total Depravity
 - U – Unconditional election
 - L – Limited atonement
 - I – Irresistible grace
 - P – Perseverance of the Saints
- Two groups of people:
 - The Elect
 - The Reprobate



Calvin comes to Geneva

- Germany – Reform led to a political revolution
- Geneva – Political revolution led to reform
 - 1520s – City council assumed control after expelling prince-bishop
- 1536 – Geneva voted to adopt the Reformation
 - Calvin stops through on his way to Strasbourg



Geneva – City that was a church

- “Protestant Rome”
 - Model of a Christian community
- *Genevan Catechism*
 - Education in faith and guide for daily living
- Religious law and secular law became one
 - Genevans had to live by a high moral code, that was preached by Calvin



The Genevan Theocracy

- Theocracy
 - Rule by religious authority
- Consistory
 - Composed of 12 laymen and group of pastors
- Immorality, or un-Christian conduct, was severely punished
 - 76 banished
 - 58 executed



The Case of Michael Servetus

- Spanish humanist Servetus fled to Geneva in the 1550s
- The Consistory had him arrested
 - He continued to hold belief that humans under 20 could not commit a mortal sin
- For this socially disruptive belief, he was burned at the stake!



The Protestant Work Ethic

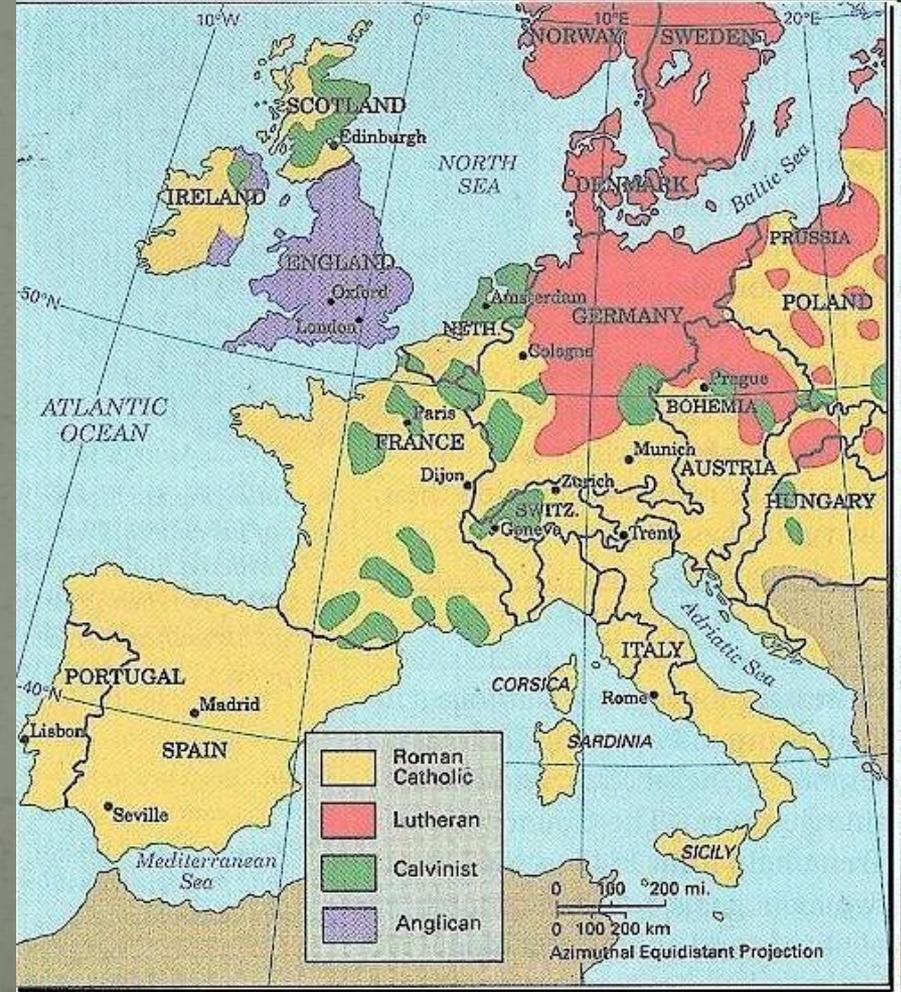
- According to Luther, all professions were equal in the eyes of God
- According to Calvin, God compelled a person to pursue a vocation with as much zeal as possible
 - Hard work was pleasing to God
 - Worldly success was a sign of one's election!
- Max Weber *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* (1904)



William Farel preaching in a marketplace in Switzerland.

Spread of Calvinism after Calvin

- Geneva served as a refuge for French and English Protestants
- John Knox – Scottish Reformation 1560
- Dutch Reformed Church adopted Calvinist principles in 1571
- Martin Bucer and Peter Martyr settled in England
- Theological foundation of English Puritanism
 - Westminster Confession of Faith 1646



The Radical Reformation

- A small minority believed that Luther and Zwingli did not take the reformation far enough
- Anabaptism – The Left Wing of the Protestant Reformation
 - Only adults can make the free choice to become a follower of Christ
 - Voluntary association of believers who experienced inner light



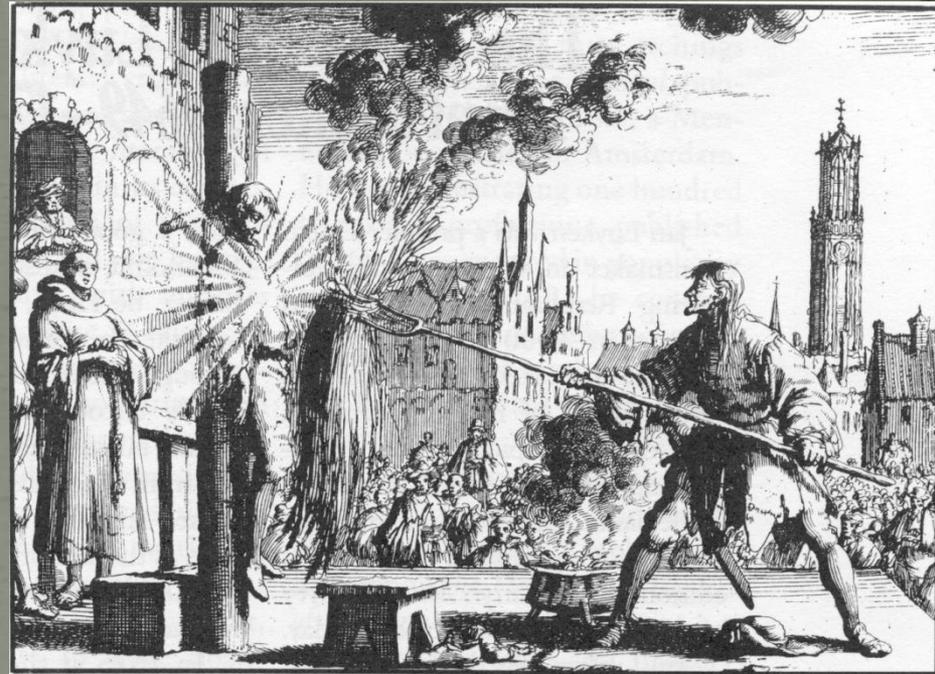
The Reign of Munster (1534-35)

- Led by Jan of Haarlem and Jan of Leiden
 - Took control of the city and did not tolerate other beliefs
- City → Old Testament style theocracy
 - Legalization and practice of polygamy
- Due to this shocking practice, the movement was crushed by Protestant and Catholic armies



Anabaptist Beliefs

- Desired to reform church in the mold of early Christian communities
 - Shared property
 - No public office
 - No military service
- Belief in inner light → distinction between true church and Christian state
 - Advocated separation of church and state
 - Advocated religious toleration



Legacy of these reformations

- Anabaptist beliefs will influence modern notions of democracy
- Though Luther broke with Rome first, it is Calvin who will shape the spread and growth of Protestantism
 - His thought will have significant social and economic influence on the development of modern European society

