

What Does it Mean to be: *Reformed*

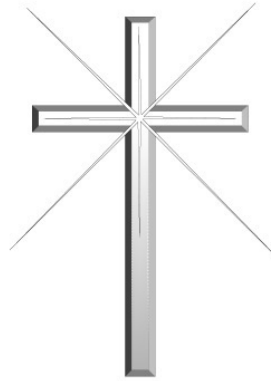
Swiss Reformation, part 1 **Zwingli**

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your friendly neighborhood historian

billpetro.com/compass

The Divisions of History



ANCIENT

MEDIEVAL

Modern

Postmodern

A.D. 600

1500

1700

1900

Jerome
Augustine

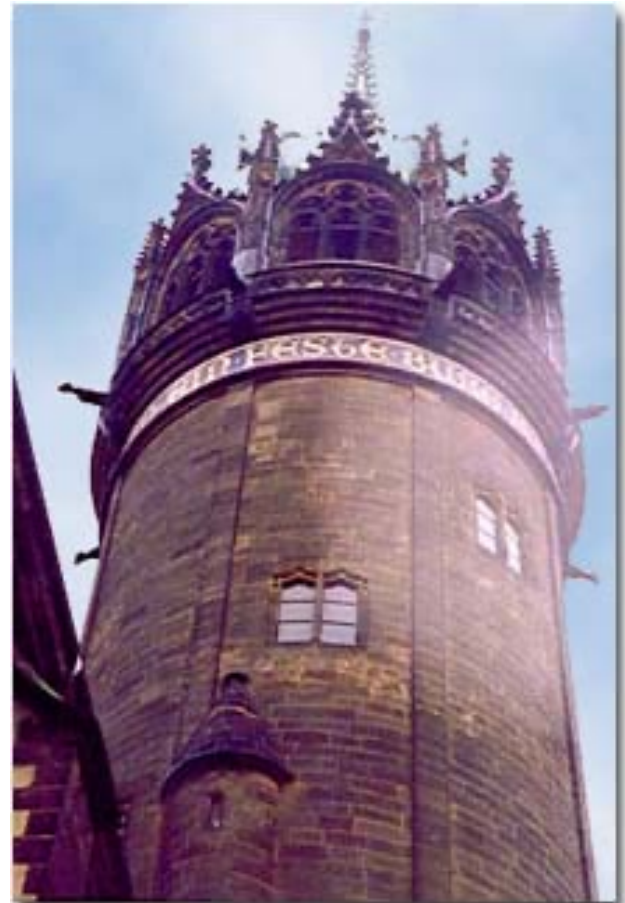
Wycliffe
Huss

Erasmus
Luther
Zwingli
Calvin

A Mighty Fortress Is Our God

1527

- *Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott*
- Psalm 45



The “Rough” Luther

- Course, vulgar, rude
- Pugnacious



*“Don’t frighten us, Pope, with your ban,
and don’t be such a furious man.
Otherwise we shall turn away and show you our rears.”*

Break with Peasants and Jews

- Intervened in massive Peasant's Revolt
- Frustrated by Jews not accepting the Gospel



Luther's Health

- Monastic life
- Mental Depression
- Pain of gall and kidney stones
- Migraines
- “Night wars” anxiety & insomnia
- Ringing in ears, dizziness
- Open ulcer on leg
- Constipation, diarrhea, hemorrhoids



St. Andrew's Church Eisleben



St. Andrew's Church
from Luther's birth house,
Eisleben



Death of Luther

- Eisleben
- February 18, 1546





Luther's Deathbed, Eisleben



Luther's Casket, Eisleben

Luther's Tomb

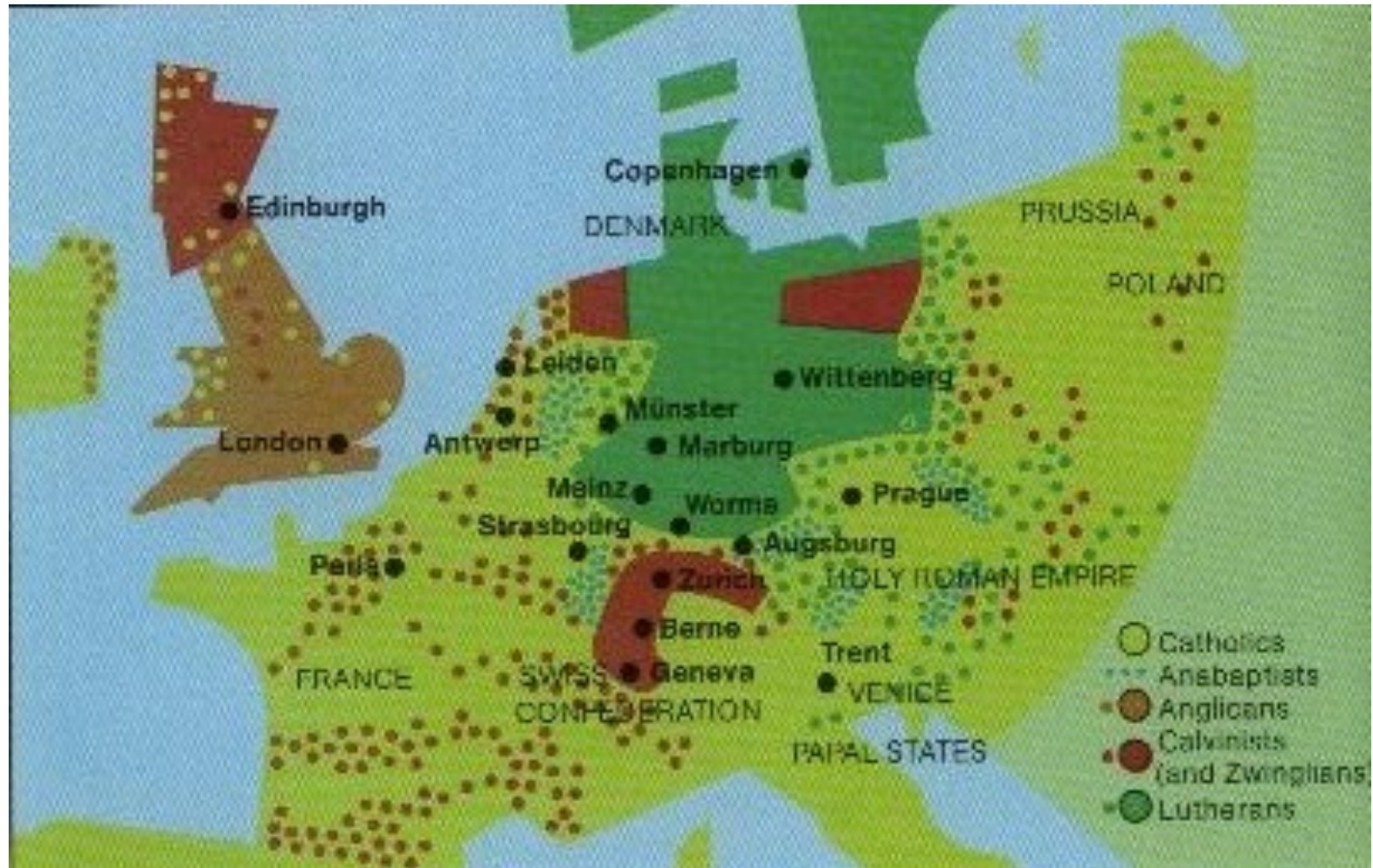
Castle Church, Wittenberg



Luther's Contributions

- The German Bible
- Christian Family
- Lay Music
- Developed catechism
- Preached thousands of sermons
- Wrote scores of influential treatises
- Raised status of women
- Rise of individualism and nationalism.

Spread of Lutheranism



Objectives

By the end of this session, you should be able to

- Trace the beginning of the **Swiss** Reformation
- Compare **Luther's** to **Zwingli's** distinctives
- Discuss differences in views between **Catholic**, **Lutheran**, and **Reformed** *Communion*.

Swiss Cantons



Ulrich Zwingli

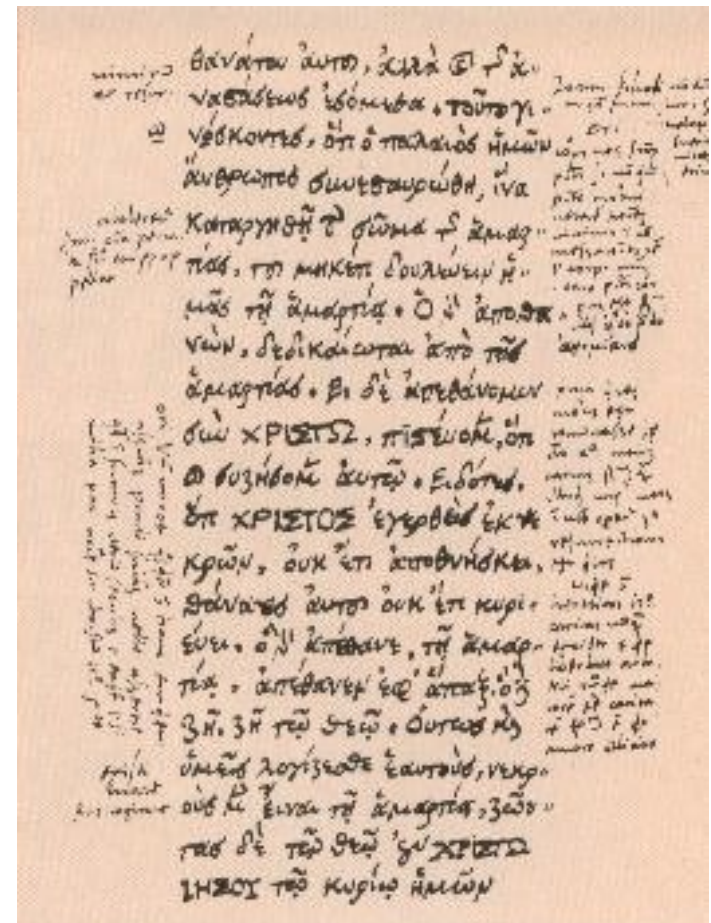
Father of Swiss Reformation

- 1484 -1531
- Born in Wildhaus, N. Switzerland to well-to-do family
- Childhood: **Basel, Bern**
- Loved Music: **Vienna** studies
- University of Basel: **BA, MA**
- Influenced by Italian Renaissance
- Influenced by *John Duns Scotus*
- Became Humanist (Erasmus).



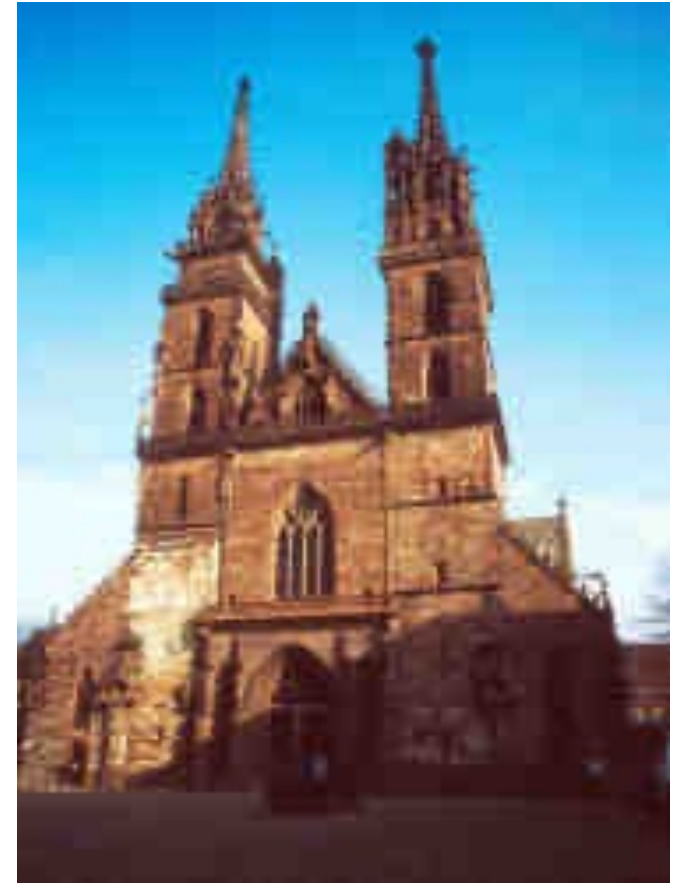
Zwingli's Studies

Hand copied Erasmus' Greek New Testament



Zwingli: the Priest

- 1506 ordained in **Basel**
- Pastor at **Glarus** for 10 years
- Teaches himself:
Greek, Hebrew, Church Fathers
- Memorizes Greek Epistles of Paul
- 1516: *Einsiedeln*
- Criticized the ritualism of the
 - “Black Madonna”
 - Indulgences
 - Mercenaries.



Zwingli in Zurich

- January 1, 1519
- People's Priest at *Grossmünster*
- Converted by studies
- Expository sermons through the NT
- Reads Luther
- Trains University men
- 2/7 of Zurich dies of Plague
- Swiss Reformation begins.





Grossmünster

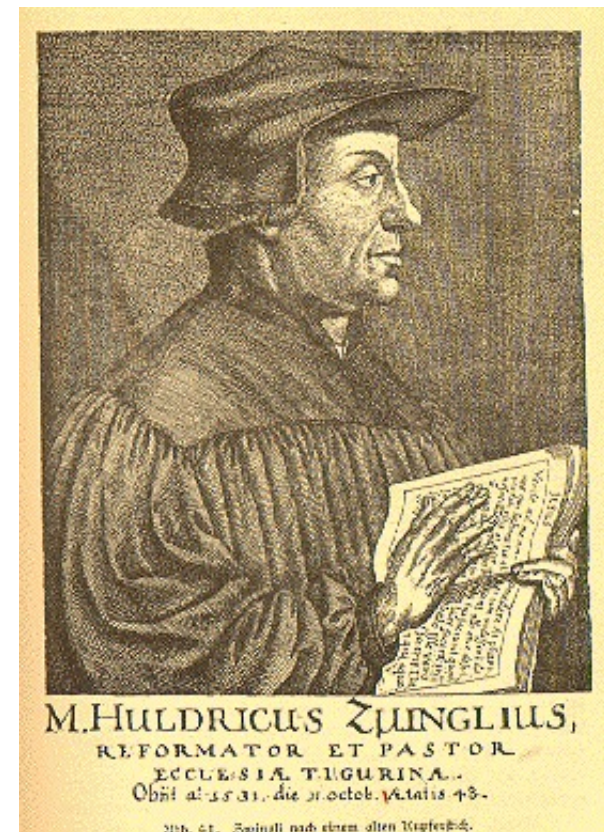
Affair of the Sausages

- His printer was arrested for eating *sausages* during **Lent**
- Zwingli defended him in a sermon, based on Luther's *Sola Scriptura*



Zwingli's Writings

- 1521: *67 Articles*
- Debates and convinces others
- 1525: *True and False Religion*
 - Abolished the Mass democratically
 - City changed in a day
- 1530: *Confession* to **Charles V** at Diet of Augsburg – not read
- 1531: *Exposition of the Christian Faith* to **Francis I** – not read.



Zwingli's Home Life

- Secret “clerical marriage” in 1522
- Married Anna Reinhard, widow, 1524
- 4 children.



Zwingli's Teachings

- Adopts *Sola fide* and *Sola scriptura*
- Persuades Zurich Town Council to forbid non-Scriptural religious teachings
- Teaches Predestination and the 2 Sacraments
 - Covenant: **Baptism** is NT *parallel* to OT circumcision
 - **Communion**: Emphasizes *Symbolic* Lord's Supper
- Denounces:
 - Monasticism & Celibacy
 - Purgatory
 - Relics.

Zwingli's Practices

- Preaches chapter by chapter, book by book
- Abolishes religious ornaments
- Eliminates pastoral chanting, Latin choral
- Destroys organ at Grossmünster
- Knocks out stained glass windows
- Whitewashes walls
- Plain benches, separates sexes
- Wooden table replaces altar!
- Wooden cup replaces chalice.

Iconoclasm and the
Simplicity of
the **Grossmünster**



Grossmünster



Grossmünster

Zwingli's Success

- Monasteries converted into hospitals
- 6 cantons were converted to the Reformation
- 5 “Forest Cantons” remained staunchly Catholic.

Luther - The Sacraments: 7 → 2ish

Medieval Church

1. Baptism
2. Eucharist
3. Penance
4. Confirmation
5. Unction
6. Orders
7. Matrimony

Luther

1. Baptism
2. Lord's Supper
3. (Contrition)

Zwingli - The Sacraments: 7 → 2

Medieval Church

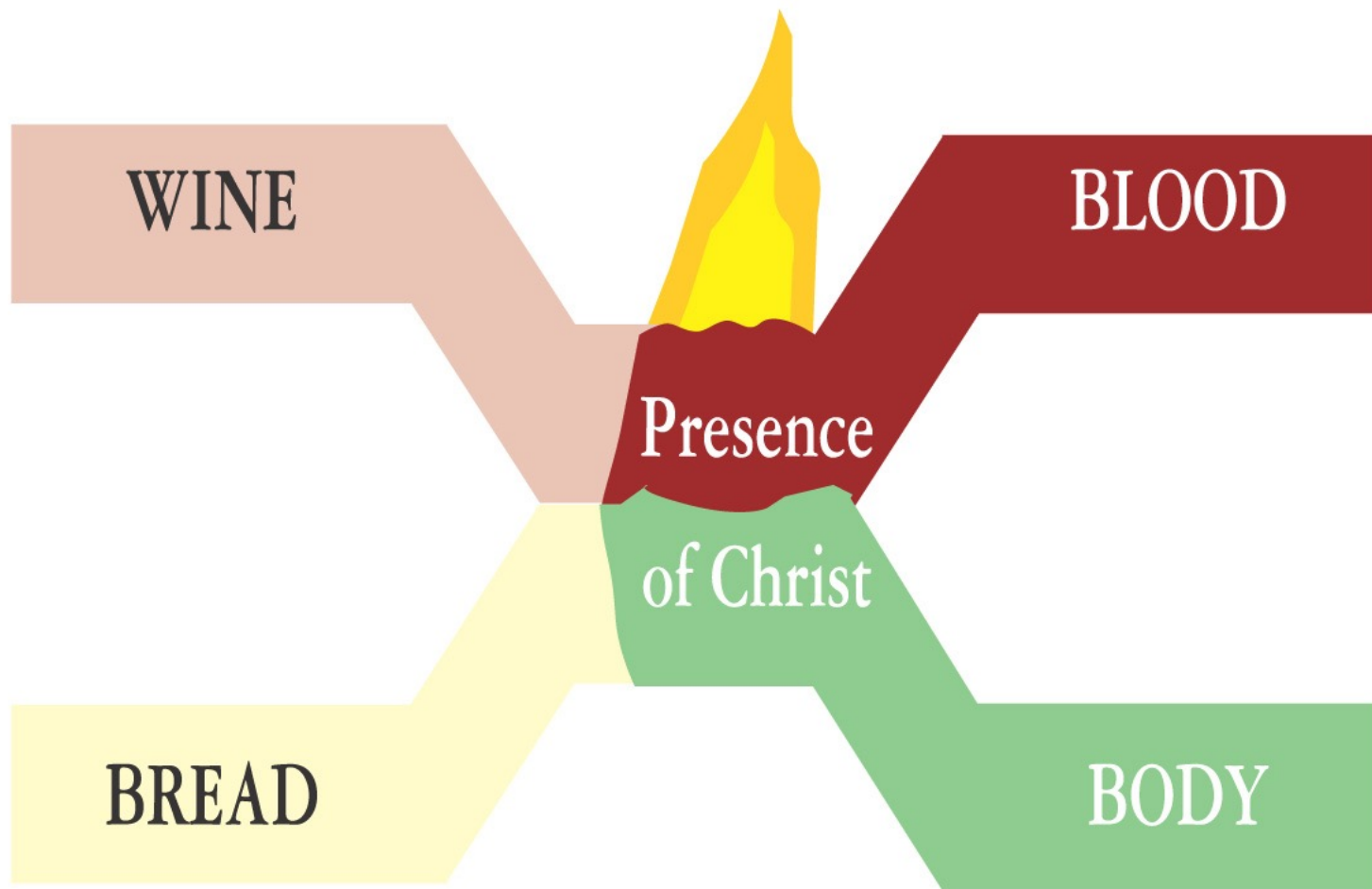
1. Baptism
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Zwingli

1. Baptism
2. Lord's Supper

Transubstantiation:

The Roman Catholic View of the Lord's Table



Marburg Colloquy

- 1529: by **Philip of Hesse**, leading “Protestant” Prince
- *Unite Luther and Zwingli?*
- Luther and Zwingli had 14 doctrines in common
- Disagreed on the Lord’s Supper.



4 Views of the Lord's Table

Real Presence

Memorial

Roman
Catholic

Physical

Trans-
substantiation
*(objective,
sacrificial,
local)*

Luther

Physical

Con-
substantiation
*(sacramental
union,
illocal)*

Calvin

Spiritual

Reformed

*(visible,
sign and seal)*

Zwingli

Symbolic

Represents

(remembrance)

Modern Church on “Presence”: Real vs. Symbolic

- Catholic
- Eastern Orthodox
- Moravian Church
- Lutheranism
- Anglicanism
- Methodism
- Reformed Church

- Anabaptist
- General Baptist
- Plymouth Brethren
- Non-denominational
- *liberal* Christianity

Lutheran vs. Reformed

(Luther) (Zwingli)

Permissive

Prescriptive

Catholic-style art

Bible verses

Episcopal structure

Presbyterian style

Catholic-style liturgy, Music

Scripture, Prayer, Sermon

Eucharist (trans → consubstantiation)

Symbolic Supper

Prince's protection

Convince Magistrates.

Swiss Civil War

- May 15, 1531, the cantons which had accepted the Reformation assembled
- Forest Cantons (strongly Roman Catholic) flatly refused to keep the treaty they had signed the year before.

Second Battle of Kappel

- October 11, 1531
- Catholic army of 8,000 against Zurich's 1,500
- 500 Protestants died
- Zwingli as chaplain slain along with 26 members of the Town Council and 24 other pastors.

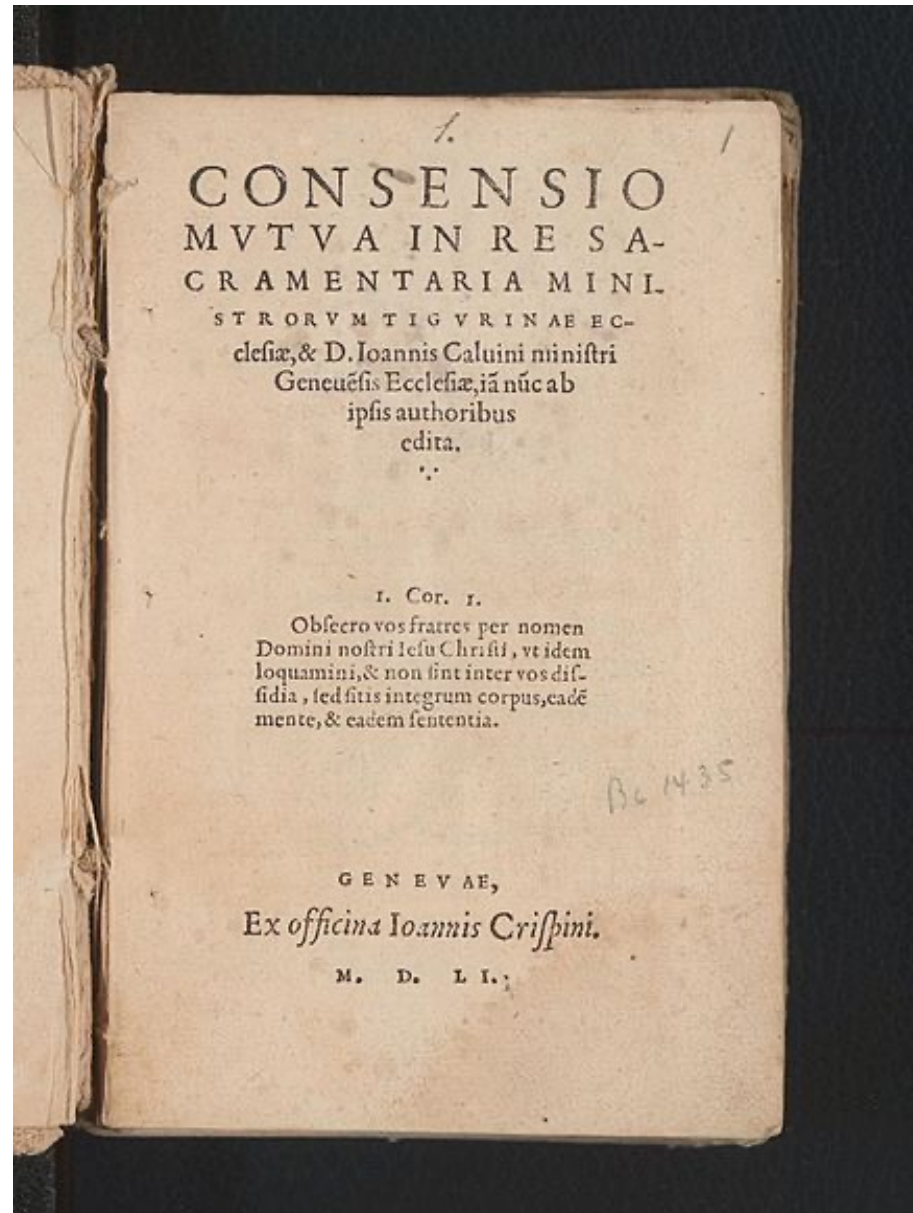


Heinrich Bullinger

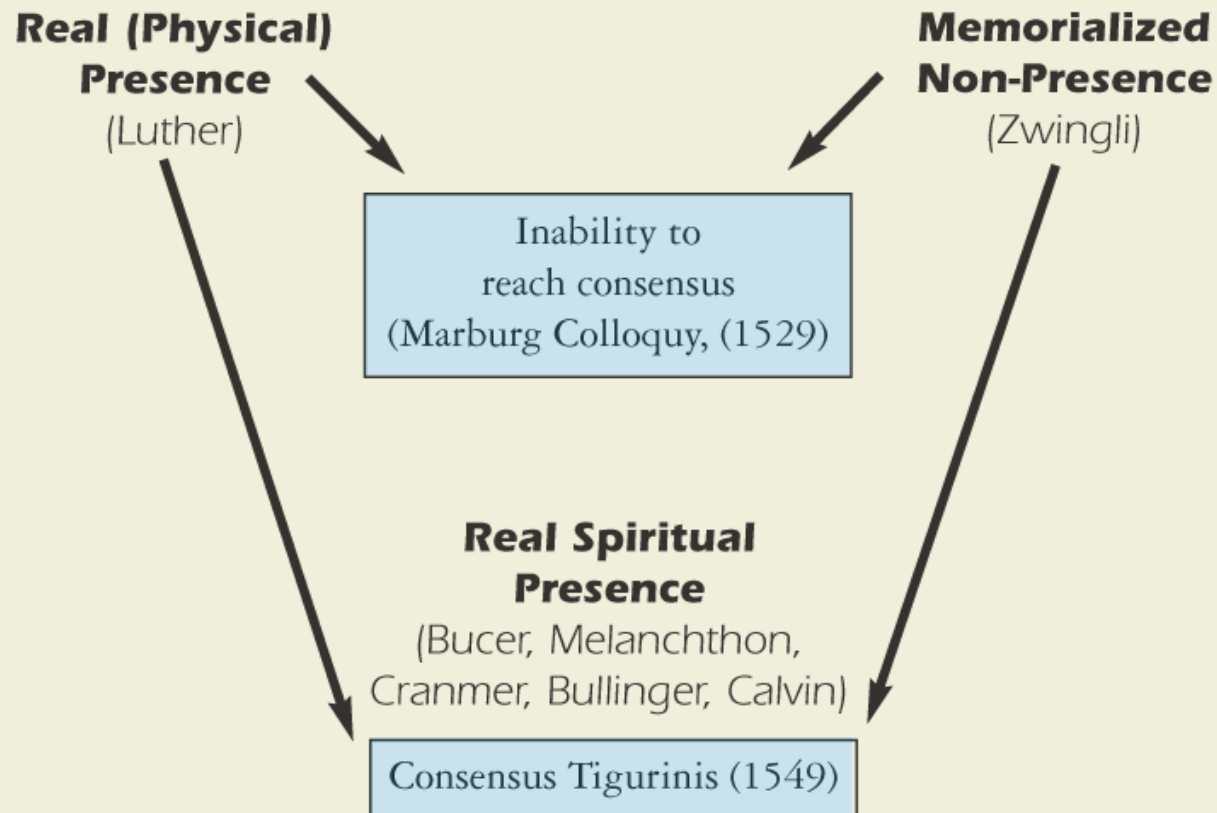
- 1504 - 75
- The greatest “Pastor” of the Reformation
- Wrote to all European Monarchs
- 1549: *Consensus Tigurinus* between him and **Calvin**.



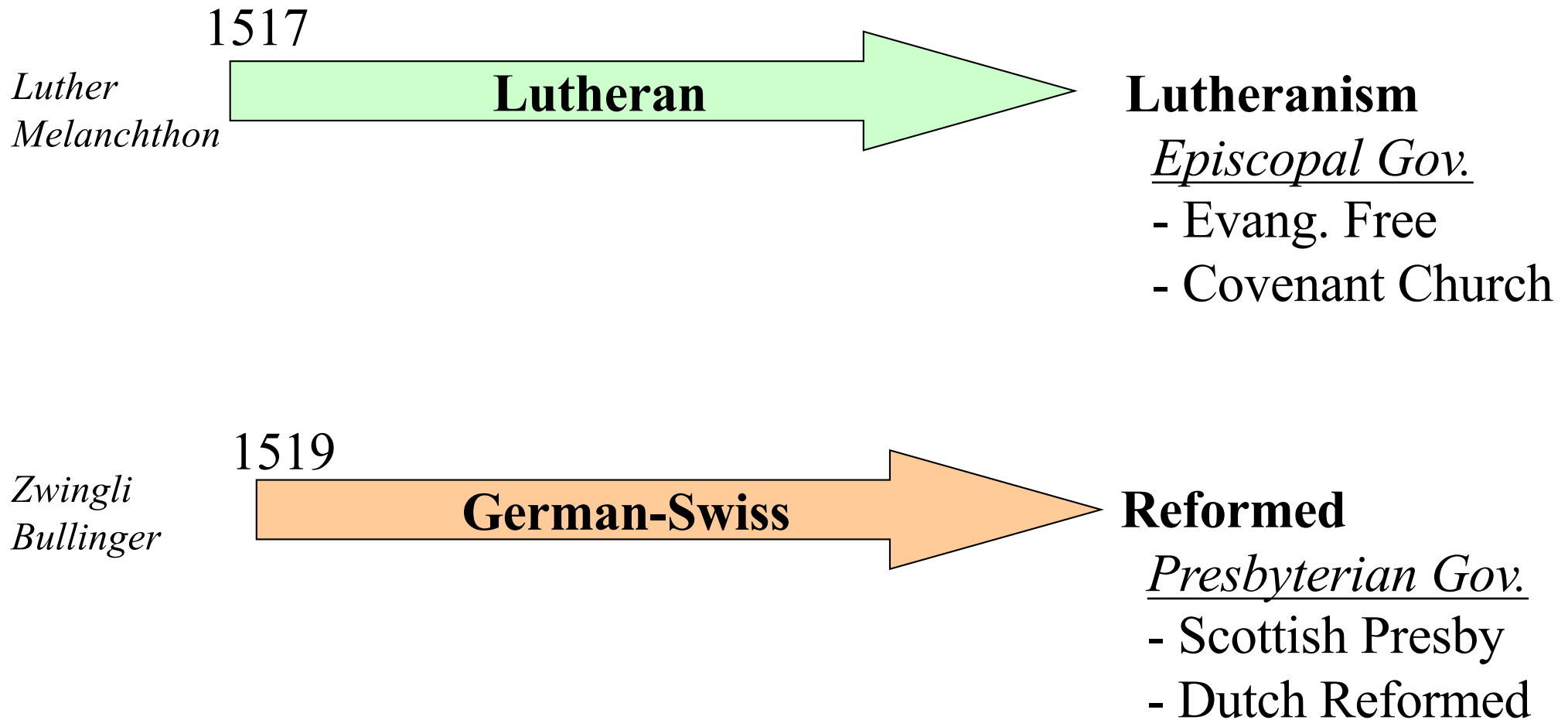
Consensus Tigurinus = Consensus of Zurich



The Great Eucharistic Divide



Reformation Traditions



1-Word Summary

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| • Catholic Church | Merit |
| • Luther | Justification |
| • Zwingli | Sovereignty |