

The Reformation

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L'Anse Baptist Church
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A revival is a supernatural,
sovereign act of the Holy Spirit, in
which believers are convicted of
their sin, emboldened to speak of
the Lord,

John Wycliffe

The morning star of the reformation



Major issues with in the Reformation

- How is a person saved?
- What is the source of authority?
- What is the essence of the church?
- What is the essence of Christian living?

John Wycliffe 1320-1384

professor at the University of Oxford

- Wycliffe questioned the privileged status of the clergy
- The Scripture should be in the language of the people
- Rejected transubstantiation
- Attacked the priesthood as corrupt and antichrist
- Rejected monasticism
- Salvation by faith alone

Jon Huss



- Bohemia, *the modern Czech Republic*

"I appeal to Jesus Christ, the only judge who is almighty and completely just. In his hands I plead my cause, not on the basis of false witnesses and erring councils, but on truth and justice."

Martin Luther

- Went to Rome 1510, & was shocked by the depravity of the Church
- Wanted to pray to get his grand father out of purgatory, but sensed the foolishness of it
- Was caught in a thunderstorm and vowed to enter the priesthood
- Was slowly coming to faith as he taught the scriptures
- His discovery came after dreadful fears of his lostness and perhaps in the toilet

Four branches of the Reformation

Luther &
Lutheranism
1517

Anabaptism
1525

Calvin &
Presbyterian
1533

English &
Anglicanism

Luther's Life and Impact

95 Thesis

- When Christ called us to repent, it was not a one time event
- Genuine repentance is not the same as penance
- Genuine repentance is not just seen in the heart, but in the life
- The penalty of sin is only removed when we repent
- The priest does not have the power to remove the guilt of sin

Luther's major problems with the Church

- Indulgences,
- The Treasury of Merit
- The Supreme authority of Scripture
- Differing views on the Lord's Table
- The priesthood
- Worship

- **The Lutheran Reformation** started in Germany
- *Lutheranism was codified in the Augsburg Confession, written by Philipp Melancton 1530*
- *Luther's Sources of authority*

Scriptures

The first centuries of Church tradition,

Luther's theological views

John Calvin & the Reformation



- started in Switzerland with Zwingli and in Geneva with Calvin
- Was from France and sent many missionaries back
- Wrote his institutes and updated them throughout his life
- His followers developed the TULIP to defend his theology

The Anabaptists, 1525 (Radical Reformation)

- Felix Manz, Conrad Grabel, George Blaurock
- Faced a crisis about whether to baptize his daughter
 - started with mainstream elements in Germany and in Switzerland
 - They believed the Lutherans and the Reformed did not go far enough but had stopped half-way
 - They questioned the dogmas and ecclesiology of the Catholic Church

The Anglican Reformation, in England,

- Headed by Thomas Cranmer, 1489 –1556
- Began some reforms under Henry VIII
- Under Edward's rule fully reformed
 - Denied the catholic view of the eucharist
 - The veneration of the saints
 - Rejected celibacy for priests and the use of images
- Under pressure of queen Mary recanted
- When facing death through martyrdom fully recanted of his foolishness

The summary of the Reformation

- 1. Sola Scriptura (Scripture alone)
- 2. Sola Fide (Faith Alone)
- 3. Sola Gratia (Grace Alone)
- 4. Solus Christus (Christ Alone)
- 5. Soli Deo Gloria (To the Glory of God Alone)