

Church History



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- *Introduction to Church History*
- *The Ancient Church* AD 1st-3rd centuries
- *The Rise of Christendom* AD 4th-5th centuries
- *The Early Middle Ages* AD 6th-10th centuries
- *The Age of Crusades* AD 11th-13th centuries
- *The Renaissance* AD 14th-15th centuries
- *Conquest and Reformation* AD 16th century
- *The Age of Enlightenment* AD 17th-18th centuries
- *The Age of Revolution* AD 19th century
- *The Modern Age* AD 20th century
- *The Postmodern Age* AD 21st century



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- *The Renaissance* AD 14th-15th centuries
- *Conquest and Reformation* AD 16th century
 - *Martin Luther*
 - *Conquests of Various Kinds*
 - *The New Martyrdom of the Church*
 - *Die Warhet Ist Untödllich*
 - *Calvinists and Mennonites*
 - *The Counter-Reformation*
 - *The Wars of Religion (part 1)*



The Reformation

- The Catholic Church was still in business
 - 1553 Queen Mary I of England came to power
 - Having been raised as a good Catholic by her mother, Queen Catherine (Catarina of Aragón)...
(the first wife of King Henry VIII
and the aunt of Carlos V)
(if you'll remember, Henry got his friend,
Thomas Cranmer, elevated to Archbishop
primarily so that he could annul Henry and
Catherine's marriage)



The Reformation

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - The marriage was annulled on the basis—as Henry claimed—that they had never actually consummated the relationship
 - But then, what do you do about the existence of Mary—their daughter?
 - 17-year-old Mary was officially declared *illegitimate*
 - She was demoted from “*Princess Mary*” to “*Lady Mary*” and sent to be a lady-in-waiting for her newborn baby half-sister, Elizabeth
 - When 15-year-old king Edward VI lay on his deathbed with tuberculosis, he officially removed *both* sisters from the succession to the throne, fearing that Mary would try to reinstitute Roman Catholicism as the state religion
 - Henry's grand-niece, the 16-year-old Lady Jane Grey, was brought in as next in line
 - Lady Jane became queen of England on July 9, 1553 and was deposed on July 19 because by then, Mary had built up her Catholic support



The Reformation

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - The marriage was annulled on the basis—as Henry claimed—that they had never actually consummated the relationship
 - In fact, her cousin, Emperor Carlos V of the Holy Roman Empire gave her his son, Philip of Spain, as her consort
 - That made Philip and Mary sovereigns over both Spain *and* England at the same time
 - And since Spain controlled Naples, that also made them sovereigns over half of Italy as well
 - They were Europe's new “power couple”



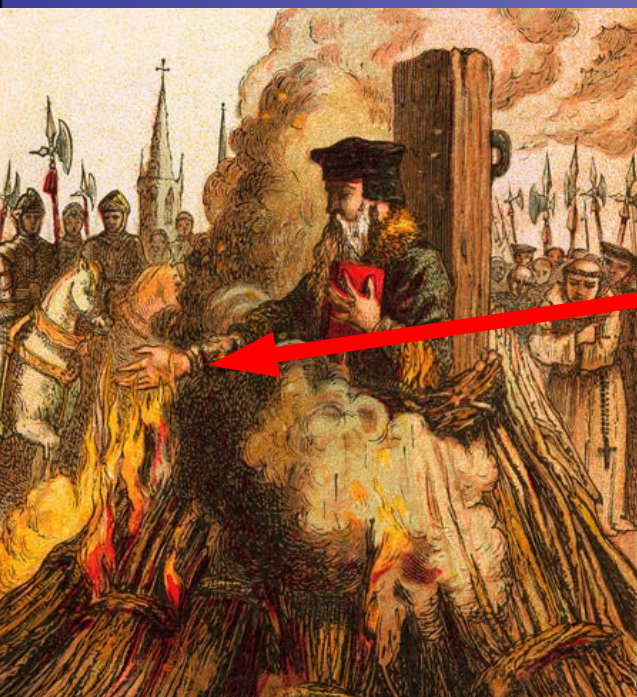
The Reformation

- The Catholic Church was still in business
 - 1553 Queen Mary I of England came to power
 - Having been raised as a good Catholic by her mother, Queen Catherine (Catarina of Aragón), “Bloody Mary” immediately began persecuting the Protestants under her rule in England
 - At her coronation in July, she promised that she would not to compel *anyone* to become Catholic but in September, she arrested every major reform leader in England—including Thomas Cranmer
 - In October, she forced Parliament to declare her parents' marriage—and thus, herself—legitimate which retroactively made both Edward and Elizabeth *illegitimate*
 - And *that* meant that all of Edward's religious reforms were *illegal*, and thus null and void
 - English law reverted to the way it had been *before* Henry, under the ultimate sovereignty of new Pope Paul IV in Rome
 - Thousands of Protestants were arrested under the (formerly repealed) Heresy Acts, and hundreds were burned



The Reformation

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Those hundreds included Thomas Cranmer
 - Mary had him tortured and he was forced to watch his fellow Reformed bishops burned alive, until he was finally willing to recant and sign a confession accepting Roman Catholic doctrine (including that there was no salvation outside of the Roman Catholic Church) and the authority of the Pope... which he did...
 - At that point, Mary had him sentenced to death by burning anyway—even though it was against canon law for her to do so
 - Cranmer publicly recanted his recantation, promising that his right hand—which had so offended God by signing such a foul recantation—would burn first
 - At his execution, as soon as his right hand was free, he shoved it into the deepest part of the flames...



The Reformation

- **The Catholic Church was still in business**
 - 1553 **Queen Mary I of England came to power**
 - Having been raised as a good Catholic by her mother, Queen Catherine (Catarina of Aragón), “Bloody Mary” immediately began persecuting the Protestants under her rule in England
 - **Even Mary's supporters tried to stop her bloody rampage, arguing that all it would do would be to encourage open revolution, but she was insistent**
 - By the time she died in 1558, England was in shambles both spiritually and economically—but Philip had avoided most of it by reigning abroad through most of their unhappy marriage
 - **Mary even locked Elizabeth up in the Tower of London on suspicion of plotting against her**



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 - **Ironically, on her deathbed, Mary was forced to name 25-year-old Elizabeth as the new queen**
 - After Mary's death, King Philip immediately sent a proposal of marriage to Queen Elizabeth but she wanted nothing to do with him, and England and Spain were again separate kingdoms



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 - Ironically, on her deathbed, Mary was forced to name 25-year-old Elizabeth as the new queen
 - One of Elizabeth's first actions as Queen was to repeal *most* of what Mary had done and return the country to the religious status that England had enjoyed under Edward... but with enough Catholic trappings thrown in to make people wonder where her sympathies *really* were... (why offend Rome needlessly?)



The Reformation

- The Catholic Church was still in business
 - 1553 Queen Mary I of England came to power
 - 1559 The Pope created Order of the Golden Spur
 - Pope Paul IV was a strong traditionalist, and a bit of a sourpuss
 - He rejected Elizabeth as Queen of England—even though Mary herself had agreed to the succession and he cut off the promised Papal pension to Michelangelo, since the artist refused to paint more clothes over the figures in the Sistine Chapel



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- In 1555, he issued the bull *Cum Nimis Absurdum*, which argued

“It is completely absurd and inappropriate to be in a situation where Christian piety allows the Jews (whose guilt—all of their own doing—has condemned them to eternal slavery) access to our society and even to live among us; indeed, they are without gratitude to Christians, as, instead of thanks for gracious treatment, they return invective; and among themselves, instead of the slavery—which they deserve—they manage to claim superiority”



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- The bull required that all Jews be relegated to ghettos; that they be forced to wear distinctive yellow clothing items at all times—on pain of death—so that everyone *knows* they're Jews; that they can't play, eat, or otherwise fraternize with Christians as if they were their equals; that no Jew is allowed to be shown respect (called "sir" or "mister" or "ma'am" or the like); that they can't bring any legal charges against any Christians under any circumstances; and that they must always speak and write in Latin in all of their business dealings with Christians



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The Pope created Order of the Golden Spur

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- In 1559, Paul took over a classically *imperial* right and created the Order of the Golden Spur, which made holy knights of those who had distinguished themselves in supporting the Roman Catholic Church in some meaningful way

- Originally, it was intended to be a high and decidedly military honor, encouraging nobles to take up arms against Protestants in particular but within a century or two, so many people had received one for such small and mundane reasons that the medals became a running joke in Europe

- This 1842 lithograph shows a “Knight of the Golden Spur,”

“awaiting as a prize for his services a distinguished post in the Government... He would, however, willingly accept a tobacconist's shop or a position as an inspector of street sweeping...”



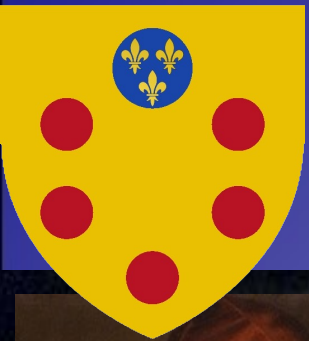
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 - (NOTE: There is some dispute as to whether the Order was created by Paul or by his successor, Pope *Pius* IV—another Medici Pope who came to power in 1559)



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 - 1560 **The Reformation came to Scotland**



The Reformation

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Remember how long the Scottish church had felt oppressed by Rome?
 - The Council of Whitby had met in 664
 - The Roman Catholic clergy clashed with the locally-grown Celtic Christian clergy
 - As a result of the Council of Whitby, all of the bishops of Britain were forced to adhere to the Roman Catholic dating of Easter and the Roman Catholic tonsure—or be excommunicated
 - In addition, all church services were to be held in Latin instead of in the native tongues of the local peoples (as had been the case in the Celtic Church) and the Celtic Church was officially repressed
 - In fact, until recently, Scottish divinity schools, when teaching Church History, regularly skipped from 664 to 1560...



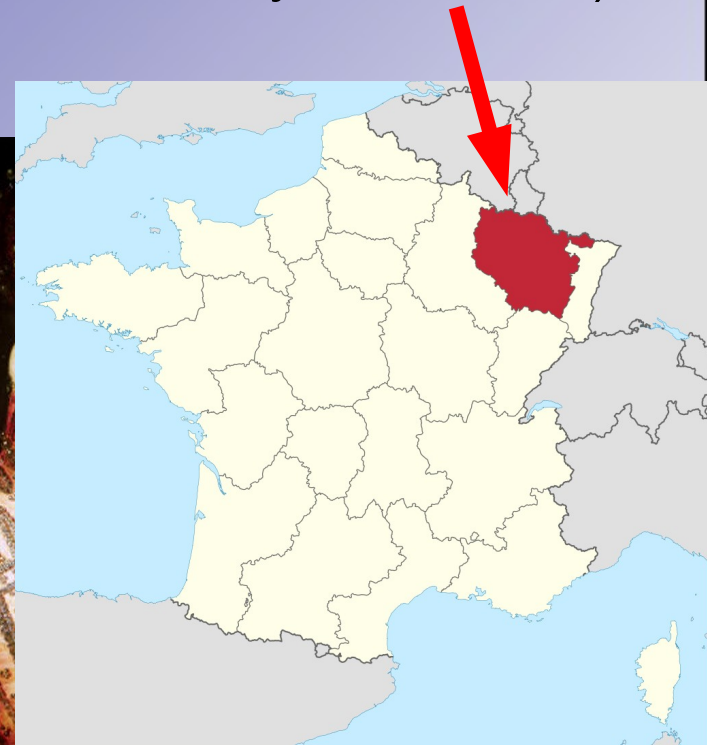
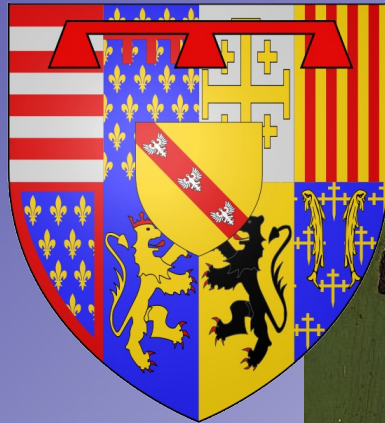
The Reformation

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 - 1560 **The Reformation came to Scotland**
 - John Knox was a Scottish Reformed priest who helped with Cranmer's *Book of Common Prayer* and served as chaplain to King Edward VI
 - But then, once Mary I came into power, he ran into problems



The Reformation

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Actually, there were three Queen Marys in Britain at one point, and that's confusing to Americans
 - We've already talked about Mary Tudor (or “Mary I” or “Bloody Mary”) of England, daughter of Henry
 - But there was also Mary, Queen of Scots, who came to the throne when she was only six days old which is why her mother, the French Mary of Guise (Marie de Guise—the House of Guise was an increasingly powerful Catholic family in Lorraine)



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 - Pretty much as soon as Scottish King James V died, Mary of Guise—*being* French—launched a *counter-reformation* and returned Scotland to Catholicism



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 - We've already talked about Mary Tudor (or “Mary I” or “Bloody Mary”) of England, daughter of Henry
 - Several Reformed clergy were arrested and burned for heresy, including Knox's good friend, George Wishart—so Knox supported an armed rebellion against Mary of Guise
 - Mary appealed to the French King Henri II to send French troops over to besiege the Scottish castle that Knox was holed up in, and then to arrest him



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 - Knox spent the next year and a half rowing as a French galley slave
 - (Fun story: The French demanded that the captured Scottish Protestants kiss a portrait of the Virgin Mary as an act of holy veneration—but Knox took it and threw it over the side of the ship, saying, “Let our Lady now save herself! She's light enough—let her learn how to swim...” and the French never pressed the issue with the Scots again)



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 - Knox spent the next year and a half rowing as a French galley slave, then made his way to England to serve Thomas Cranmer and Edward VI
 - But then, Mary I came to power, and Knox left for Geneva



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 - Knox stayed in Geneva for several years, serving as a pastor there and acting as a liaison between the British refugees and the Calvinists in Geneva
 - But after being promised safe passage and that things had changed in Scotland, he came home...
...but not until after he'd written a book about how dangerous and unnatural before God it was to have a *woman* running a kingdom...
...which was why new Queen Elizabeth didn't much *like* John Knox...



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- **In 1559, John Knox finally returned to Scotland and was immediately declared an outlaw by Mary of Guise, who called for his arrest**

- The Protestant Scottish nobles—who had been bristling for years against a Catholic French *woman* telling them what to do—defended Knox and took up arms against Mary

- When Mary died in 1560, the new Scottish Parliament asked Knox to help them draft the foundations for a new Church of Scotland

- Thus was born the *Scots Confession*
(which included a *Confession of Faith* based on Calvinism, a *Book of Discipline* for the Church, and a *Book of Order* for worship services)



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The Reformation

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - It was also in 1560 that the Geneva Bible was completed, under the oversight of British theologian William Whittingham
 - Like many British clergy, Whittingham had fled England during the reign of “Bloody” Mary I, finding a safe(ish) haven in Geneva, under the rule of Jean Calvin and Théodore de Bèze
(NOTE: It was only safe-*ish* because the Calvinists had little patience for Reformed theologies that were *not* Calvinist, so the British had to be careful)
(NOTE²: Then again, Whittingham ended up pastoring Knox's old church and marrying Calvin's sister-in-law, so it turned out pretty safe for him)

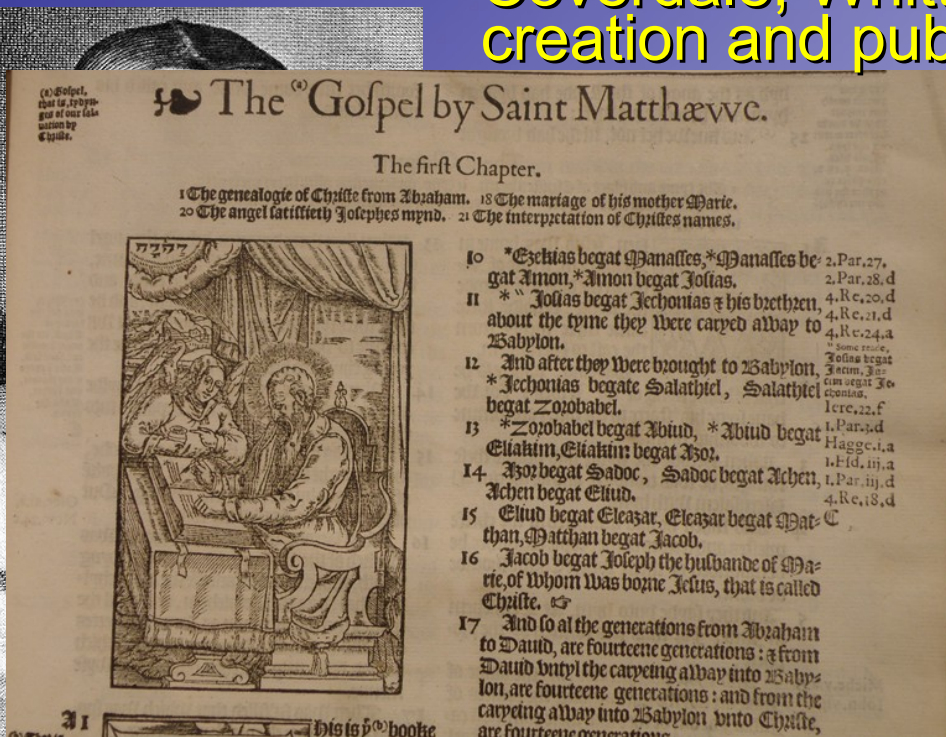


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 - Like many British clergy, Whittingham had fled England during the reign of “Bloody” Mary I, finding a safe(ish) haven in Geneva
 - Using William Tyndale's classic English translation and working with other translators such as Myles Coverdale, Whittingham and Knox oversaw the creation and publication of a new and unique Bible

- The Geneva Bible was not only an excellent and dynamic English translation, but it also included study aids, maps, illustrations and a brand-new *versification* by French printer Robert Etienne, designed so that the study aids could take a reader to a text with pinpoint accuracy

- (further dividing the Bible beyond the *chapters* devised by Archbishop of Canterbury Stephen Langton back in 1227)



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el by Saint Matthæwv.

the first Chapter.

Abraham. 18 The marriage of his mother Marie.
mynd. 21 The interpretation of Christs names.

10 *Ezechias begat Manasses; *Manasses be- 2.Par.27,
gat Amon; *Amon begat Josias. 2.Par.28,d

11 * Josias begat Jeichonias & his brethren, 4.Re.20,d
about the tyme they were carryed away to 4.Re.21,d
Babylon. 4.Re.24,a

12 And after they were brought to Babylon, 2.Par.32,
*Jeichonias begate Salathiel, Salathiel 2.Par.33,
begat Zorobabel. 1.Re.22,f

13 *Zorobabel begat Abiud; *Abiud begat 1.Par.4,d
Eliakim; Eliakim begat Azor. Hagge.1,a

14 Azor begat Sadoc, Sadoc begat Achen, 1.Eid.11,a
Achen begat Eliud. 1.Par.11,d

15 Eliud begat Eleazar, Eleazar begat Mat- 4.Re.18,d
than; Matthan begat Jacob.

16 Jacob begat Joseph the husbnde of Ma-
rie, of Whom was borne Iesus, that is called
Christe. 13

17 And so al the generations from Abraham
to Dauid, are fourteene generations: & from
Dauid vntyl the carryng away into Babyl-
lon, are fourteene generations: and from the
carryng away into Babylon vnto Christe,
are fourteene generations.

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- According to legend, much of the *versification* was made during Etienne's long commute on horseback between Paris and Lyons—which is why some of it is better than the rest



THE HOLY GOSPEL OF IESVS CHRIST, ACCORDING TO S. MATTHEW.

CHAP. I.

☛ Luke 3. 23.
1 Iesus Christ
came of Abraham
of the tribe of Iu-
da, and of the
stocke of Dauid as
God promised.
a Rehearſal: At
the Hebrewes use
to ſpeake: as Gen.
5. 1. The booke of
the generations.
b Of the anſceſters of
whom Chriſt came.
c Which Chriſt is
aſo the ſonne of
Abraham.
☛ Gen. 22. 2.
☛ Gen. 25. 24.
☛ Gen. 29. 35.
☛ Gen. 38. 27.
1. Chron. 2. 5.
ruth 4. 18. 19.
☛ Ruth 4. 21.
☛ 1. Sam. 16. 1.
and 17. 12.
☛ 2. Sam. 12. 24.
☛ 1. Kings 11. 43.
2. Chron. 3. 10. 21.
☛ 2. King. 20. 21.
and 23. 11. 1. Chron.
3. 13. 14. 15.
☛ 2. King. 23. 34. and
24. 1. 6. 2. Chr. 36. 4. 9.
d That is, the cap-
ſivity fell in the
dayes of Iakim and
Iechonias: for Ie-
chonias was borne
before their carrying
away into capti-
vity.
☛ 1. Chron. 3. 16.
☛ 1. Chron. 3. 17.
e 2. Sam. 3. 2. and 5. 2.
f All theſe which
are reckoned up in
this pedigree of
Dauides ſtock, as
they begate one
another orderly in
their deſcend.
a Chriſt is the true
Emmanuel, and
therefore, Ieſus
(that is, Sauour)
is conceived in
the Virgine by
the holy Ghoſt, as
it was foretold by
the Prophets.
☛ Luke 1. 28.
☛ Deut. 14. 1.
f Receiue her at
her parents and
kindred hands.
g Which was pro-
miſed, and made ſure
to thee to be thy
wiſe.
h Of the mothers
ſubſtance by the
holy Ghoſt.
i Chriſt is borne
of the ſame Vir-
gine which neuer
knew man: and is
called Ieſus of God himſelfe, by the Angel. ☛ Luke 2. 34.

☛ That Ieſus is that Meſſias, the Sauour promiſed to the
Fathers. 13 The nativity of Chriſt.



He ☛ 1 a booke of the b genera-
tion of Ieſus Chriſt the ſonne of
Dauid, the c ſonne of Abraham.
2 ☛ Abraham begate Iſaac.
☛ And Iſaac begate Iacob. And
☛ Iacob begate Iudas and his
brethren.

3 ☛ And Iudas begate Phares, and Zara of
Thamar. And Phares begate Eſrom. And Eſrom
begate Aram.

4 And Aram begate Aminadab. And Aminadab
begate Naſſon. And Naſſon begate Salmon.

5 And Salmon begate Booz of Rachab. And
☛ Booz begate Obed of Ruth. And Obed begate
Ieſſe.

6 And ☛ Ieſſe begate Dauid the King. And
Dauid the King begate Salomon of her that was
☛ the wiſe of Urias.

7 And ☛ Salomon begate Roboam. And Roboam
begate Abia. And Abia begate Aſa.

8 And Aſa begate Ioſaphat. And Ioſaphat be-
gate Ioram. And Ioram begate Hoſias.

9 And Hoſias begate Ioatham. And Ioatham
begate Achaz. And Achaz begate Ezekias.

10 And ☛ Ezekias begate Manafſes. And Ma-
naſſes begate Amon. And Amon begate Ioſias.

11 And ☛ Ioſias begate Iakim. And Iakim
begate Iechonias and his brethren about the time
they were caried away to Babylon.

12 And after they were caried away into Baby-
lon, ☛ Iechonias begate Salathiel. And ☛ Salathiel
begate Zorobabel.

13 And Zorobabel begate Abiud. And Abiud
begate Eliacim. And Eliacim begate Azor.

14 And Azor begate Sadoc. And Sadoc begate
Achim. And Achim begate Eliud.

15 And Eliud begate Eleazar. And Eleazar
begate Matthan. And Matthan begate Iacob.

16 And Iacob begate Ioseph the husband of
Mary, of whom was borne Ieſus, ☛ who is called Chriſt.

17 So all the generations from Abraham to Da-
uid, are fourteene generations. And from Dauid vn-
till they were caried away into Babylon, fourteene
generations: and after they were caried away into
Babylon vntill Chriſt, fourteene generations.

18 ☛ Now the birth of a Ieſus Chriſt was thus,
When as his mother Mary was ☛ betrothed to Io-
seph, before they came together, ſhe was found
with child of the holy Ghoſt.

19 Then Ioseph her husband being a iuſt man,
and not willing to ☛ make her a publike example,
was minded to put her away ſecretly.

20 But whiles he thought theſe things, behold,
the Angel of the Lord appeared vnto him in a
dreaime, ſaying, Ioseph, the ſonne of Dauid, feare
not to take Mary thy wife: for that which is
h conceived in her, is of the holy Ghoſt.

21 And ſhee ſhall bring a fourth ſonne, and
thou ſhalt ☛ call his name J E S U S: for hee ſhall

☛ ſaue his people from their ſinnes.

22 And all this was done ☛ that it might be fulfilled,
which is ſpoken of the Lord by ☛ Prophet, ſaying,

23 ☛ Behold, a k virgine ſhall be with child,
and ſhall beare a ſonne, and they ſhall call his
name Emmanuel, which is by interpretation, God
with vs.

24 ☛ Then Ioseph being raiſed from ſleepe,
did as the Angel of the Lord had inioyned him,
and tooke his wife.

25 But he knew her not, till ſhe had brought
forth her firſt borne ſonne, and hee called his
name I E S U S.

☛ That is to ſay, I ſaue his people from their ſinnes, and
that a thing ſhall not come to paſſe in time to come:
as Michol had no children till her death day, 2 Sam 6. 23. And in the laſt Chapter
of this Euangelij: Behold, I am with you till the end of the world.

CHAP. II.

The wiſe men, who are the firſt fruits of the Gentiles, worſhip
Chriſt. 14 Ioseph fled into Egypt with Ieſus and his
mother. 16 Herod ſlayeth the children.

☛ When ☛ Ieſus then was borne at Bethlehem
in a Iudea, in the dayes of Herod the king,
behold, there came b Wiſe men from the Eaſt to
Hieruſalem,

2 Saying, Where is the King of the Iewes that
is borne: for we haue ſeene his ſtarre in the Eaſt,
and are come to worſhip him.

3 When king Herod heard this, he was c trou-
bled, and all Hieruſalem with him.

4 And gathering together all the d chiefe
Prieſtes and e Scribes of the people, hee aſked of
them, where Chriſt ſhould be borne.

5 And they ſayd vnto him, At Bethlehem in
Iudea: for ſo it is written by the Prophet,

6 ☛ And thou Bethlehem in the land of Iuda,
art not the leaſt among the Princes of Iuda: for
out of thee ſhall come the gouernour that ſhall
feede my people Iſrael.

7 Then Herod priuily called the Wiſe men,
and diligently inquired of them the time of the
ſtarre that appeared,

8 And ſent them to Bethlehem, ſaying, Goe,
and ſearch diligently for the babe: and when yee
haue found him, bring me word againe, that I may
come alſo, and worſhip him.

9 ☛ So when they had heard the king, they
departed: and loe, the ſtarre which they had ſeene
in the Eaſt, went before them, till it came and ſtood
ouer the place where the babe was.

10 And when they ſaw the ſtarre, they reioyced
with an exceeding great ioy,

11 And went into the houſe, and found the
babe with Mary his mother, and h fell downe, and
worſhipped him, and opened their i treasures, and
preſented vnto him gifts, euen gold, and frankin-
cenſe, and myrrhe.

12 And after they were k warned of God in a
dreaime, that they ſhould not go againe to Herod,
they returned into their countrey another way.

☛ That is to ſay, yet ſhall then be very famous and notable through the birth of the Meſſias,
who ſhall be borne in thee. ☛ That ſhall rule and gouerne: for Kings are ſilly
called feeders and ſhepherds of the people. h A kind of humble and lonely reuerence.
i The rich and cuſtly preſents, which they brought him. k God warned and ſaid them
of it, when as they asked if not.

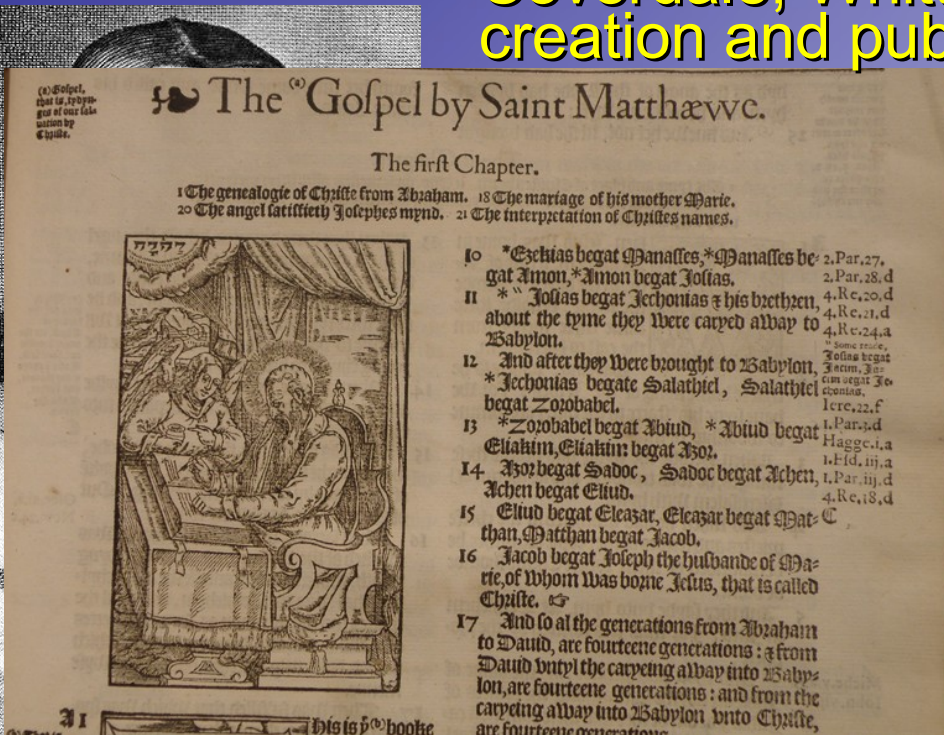
☛ Mat. 2. 12.
i Deliuſe, and this
ſignifieth the
meaning of this
name Ieſus.
☛ Eſa. 7. 14.
k There is in the
Hebrew and Greeke
text, an article ad-
ded, to point out the
woman, and ſet her
forth plainly: as
you would ſay, that
Virgine, or a cer-
taine virgine.
l This little word
till, in the Hebrew
tongue, ſignifieth
vnto, and ſo it
may be taken to
mean, that a thing
shall not come to
paſſe in time to
come: as Michol
had no children
till her death day,
2 Sam 6. 23. And
in the laſt Chapter
of this Euangelij:
Behold, I am with
you till the end of
the world.

☛ Luke 2. 6.
x Chriſt a poore
child, layd downe
in a crib, and no-
thing ſet by of his
owne people, re-
ceiueuſt notwith-
ſtanding a noble
witneſſe of his di-
uinity from heauen,
and of his kingly
eſtate of ſtrangers:
which his owne al-
ſo vnwittingly al-
lowe of, although
they doe not ac-
knowledge him.
a For there was an
other in the tribe of
Zabulon.
b Wiſe and learned
men: It is a Perſian
word which they
uſe in good part.
c Was much trou-
bled, for hee was a
ſtranger, and came
to the kingdom by
force: and the Iewes
were troubled: for
wickedneſſe is mad
and raging.
d The chiefe prieſts,
that is, ſuch as were
of Aarons family,
which were diuided
into foure and tyen-
ty orders, 1. Chron.
24. 5. and 2. Chron.
36. 14.
e They that expound
the Law to the peo-
ple, for the Hebrews
take this word of
another, which ſig-
nifieth as much as
to expound and
declare.
☛ Mich. 5. 2.
f Though then be a
king, yet ſhall hee be
a ſilly king, who
ſhall be borne in
thee. g That ſhall
rule and gouerne:
for Kings are ſilly
called feeders and
ſhepherds of the
people. h A kind
of humble and lone-
ly reuerence. i The
rich and cuſtly pre-
ſents, which they
brought him. k God
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as they asked if
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The Reformation

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - It was also in 1560 that the Geneva Bible was completed, under the oversight of British theologian William Whittingham
 - Like many British clergy, Whittingham had fled England during the reign of “Bloody” Mary I, finding a safe(ish) haven in Geneva
 - Using William Tyndale's classic English translation and working with other translators such as Myles Coverdale, Whittingham and Knox oversaw the creation and publication of a new and unique Bible

- The Geneva Bible was not only an excellent and dynamic English translation, but it also included study aids, maps, illustrations and a brand-new *versification* by French printer Robert Etienne.
- For the first time, a Bible had been translated, designed, and printed specifically to help the *layman* study and appreciate God's Word—the first “study Bible”



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 - This was the Bible that Shakespeare used, that John Bunyan used, that the Pilgrims on the Mayflower used, and that ultimately led to the creation of the King James Bible fifty years later
 - John Knox pushed for it to be named the official Bible of the Church of Scotland
 - In fact, it was so much better than anything before it that in 1579, Scottish law declared that any household with at least 300 merks in liquid assets was *required* to purchase a copy of it
 - (NOTE: This is at the same point in history when, in *Roman Catholic* kingdoms, it was still a crime punishable by death for a layman to own or even *read* a Bible)



The Reformation

- The Catholic Church was still in business

1553

Queen Mary I of England came to power

1559

The Pope created Order of the Golden Spur

1560

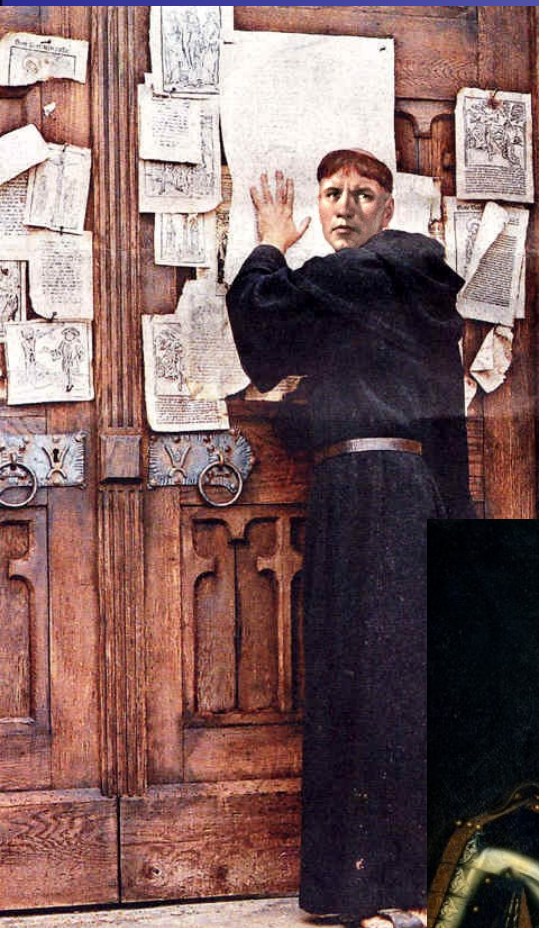
The Reformation came to Scotland

Philipp Melanchthon died at the age of 63

- If you'll remember, Johann Friedrich I of Saxony had been by Carlos V forced to sign the Capitulation of Wittenberg way back in 1547 when the Schmalkaldic League had lost their first attempt at independence from Roman rule

- The reason that it was the Capitulation of *Wittenberg* was that the Catholics wanted to specifically end the revolt in the same city that they saw Protestantism as *starting* in—Wittenberg (where Martin Luther had first posted his 95 *Theses* back in 1517)

(according to legend, Carlos even had the Capitulation posted on the same door of the same church that Luther supposedly posted his *Theses* on, just to rub it in)



The Reformation

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- 1559 The Pope created Order of the Golden Spur
- 1560 The Reformation came to Scotland

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- If you'll remember, Johann Friedrich I of Saxony had been by Carlos V forced to sign the Capitulation of Wittenberg way back in 1547
- **But since the German states finally won their independence in 1552 under Moritz of Saxony, the Lutheran Church needed to be restructured and rebuilt, essentially from the ground up, even in places like Wittenberg**
 - Philipp Melanchthon was in the process of doing exactly that—as well as founding the University of Leipzig—when he fell ill and finally passed away
 - He died happily, surrounded by friends and family, writing about death by saying,
“Thou shalt be delivered from sins, and be freed from the acrimony and fury of theologians...”



The Reformation

- **The Catholic Church was still in business**

1553 Queen Mary I of England came to power
1559 The Pope created Order of the Golden Spur
1560 The Reformation came to Scotland
Philipp Melanchthon died at the age of 63

- **The French Wars of Religion began...**

- And roughly four million Catholics and Calvinists—a *quarter* of the population—died brutally in the name of Jesus over the next 38 years of fighting...
...largely brought about by the House of Guise...

