

The Reformation

Five hundred years ago, a monk in Germany made a list of 95 issues that he wanted the theologians of the Roman Catholic Church to discuss. Little did he know that his list, called the *Ninety-Five Theses*, would spark the Reformation, a movement that would split the church and form a new kind of Christianity: Protestantism.

The story really begins much earlier. Years of power struggles within the Church as well as between religious and civil leaders had weakened the reputation of the clergy. Early sixteenth-century popes sold government and church positions, made their illegitimate children cardinals in the church, authorized murder, and increased their families' fortunes by abusing their power. The Renaissance (1447-1521) brought education, wealth, and revitalization to the common people at the same time that greed, abuse of power, and immorality ran rampant in the Church. All these factors brought desire for reform to a boiling point.

The monk was Martin Luther, and his debate caused the boiling pot of discontent to erupt all over Europe. In Luther's wake, the new shape of Western faith was revealed, leading even later to a new kind of nation.

The Pre-Reformation Period (1215-1515)

- 1215** • Signing of the *Magna Carta*, considered the founding document of English (and later American) liberties; English barons force King John to agree to a statement of their rights, including a fair trial decided by a jury
- 1295** • England's first Parliament is called (the parliamentary was the first form of government in which people other than the king could pass laws)
- 1302** • Pope Boniface VIII claims that the pope has supremacy over every human being, in his bull (sealed declaration) *Unam Sanctam* (Latin for "the One Holy," that is, the Church)
- 1312** • 1312-1324 Marsilius of Padua, while in Paris, writes *Defensor Pacis*; he is condemned as heretical
- 1338** • Electors of Holy Roman Empire declare that they can select an emperor without approval from the pope

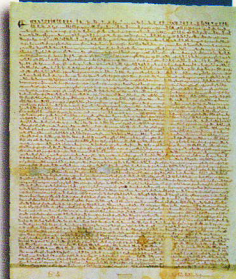
A "bull" is a sealed declaration by a pope. The bull "*Unam Sanctam*" declares that

1. There is only one true Church, outside of which there is no salvation; the church has one head, not two.
2. That head is Christ and His representative, the Roman pope.
3. There are two swords (forms of power), the spiritual and the temporal (earthly or civic). Spiritual power is borne by the Church, temporal power is borne for the Church under the direction of the clergy.
4. The spiritual authority (the pope) is above the temporal and has the right to direct and judge all civil authority; whoever resists the highest power ordained by God resists God Himself.
5. All people need be ruled by the pope in order to be saved.

Defensor Pacis proposes that:

1. All the Church's power comes from the community and from the emperor.
2. The Church has no temporal head—Peter had no more authority than the other Apostles did.
3. The pope's only power is in calling an ecumenical council whose decisions are higher than his.
4. The Church is subject to the state in everything.
5. The pope has no power except through permission of the emperor; instead, the emperor has power over the pope and the council.
6. All the Church's possessions belong by right to the emperor.

Later called "the morning star of the Reformation," John Wycliffe challenges some church doctrines, including transubstantiation. He believes Scripture should be available to the people in their own language. People inspired by Wycliffe (derisively called "Lollards," meaning mumblers), translate the entire Bible into English (1382) from Latin, and call it the Wycliffe Bible; this is the first translation of the Bible into English.



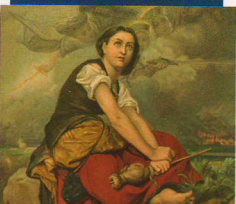
The Magna Carta



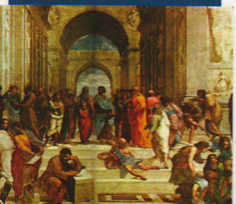
John Wycliffe



John Hus



Joan of Arc



Painting by Raffaello Santi

- 1349** • Death of William of Ockham, English philosopher called "the first Protestant" who argued for the independence of church and state, claiming that the Church had absolute authority in spiritual matters only and denying the right of the pope to interfere in civil affairs
- 1370** • 1370-1371 John Wycliffe, English priest and diplomat, proposes limiting papal taxation and civil powers
- John Ball, outspoken English priest and follower of Wycliffe, preaches equality and freedom of all, "crazy notions" which would form the founding philosophy of two revolutions and a new nation many years later
- 1377** • Pope Gregory XI issues five bulls denouncing Wycliffe; Wycliffe placed under house arrest
- 1382** • Council known as Blackfriars Synod condemns Wycliffe's writings, followed by persecution of Wycliffites at Oxford, England
- 1408** • In England, it becomes illegal to translate or read the Bible in English without permission of a bishop
- 1413** • Jan Hus of Bohemia writes *De Ecclesia*, which supports ideas popularized by Wycliffe
- 1414** • Lollard Rebellion, led by Sir Jon Oldcastle, follower of Wycliffe and friend of the king, suppressed
- 1415** • Council of Constance, Germany, condemns Wycliffe on 267 counts of heresy and demands that John Hus recant; Hus refuses and is burned at the stake
- 1417** • Sir Jon Oldcastle is burned at the stake
- 1428** • At papal command, the remains of Wycliffe are dug up, burned, and scattered on the river
- 1431** • Trial of Joan of Arc
- 1450** • c. 1450 Beginning of the Renaissance
- 1456** • Johann Gutenberg prints the Bible (Latin Vulgate), the first book printed in Europe using movable metal type

Joan, a French peasant girl during the Hundred Years' War, sees visions and hears voices telling her to save France. She leads a successful military expedition at Orleans. At about age 19, she is taken prisoner, tried for witchcraft, and burned. Twenty-five years later the verdict is reversed.

The popes of the Renaissance (1447-1521) are notable more for their intrigues and quest for power than for their pastoral care or desire for reform.



Johann Gutenberg

- 1478** • Spanish Inquisition persecutes Jews, Muslims, and heretics
- 1483** • Martin Luther, founder of the Reformation in Germany, is born in Eisleben, Germany
- 1484** • Ulrich Zwingli, founder of the Reformation in Switzerland, is born in Wildhaus in Switzerland

The invention of a printing press with movable metal type in Mainz, Germany, makes the Bible accessible to more people who previously could not afford handmade copies, which cost a year's wage.

- 1494** • c. 1494 William Tyndale is born in Gloucestershire, England
- 1496** • Menno Simons, future Anabaptist leader, is born in Witmarsum, Friesland, today's Netherlands

- 1497** • 1497-1498 Dominican friar Savonarola preaches reform

Savonarola encourages the people of Florence, Italy, to turn from lives of luxury and entertainment and toward serving Christ and following His example. He sells church property and gives the proceeds to the poor. Despite his initial popularity with the common people, he is caught in a political conflict with Pope Alexander VI and is excommunicated. His popularity wanes and later he is executed for heresy.

- 1502** • Erasmus, leader of German humanism, future priest, philosopher, writer, and Greek scholar, writes *Enchiridion* ("The Handbook of the Christian Soldier"), promoting a Christianity based on the Sermon of the Mount
- Papal bull orders the burning of any books questioning Church's authority

- 1505** • John Knox, the leader of the Scottish Reformation, is born in Haddington, Scotland

- 1506** • William Tyndale enters Magdalen College at Oxford, England; "singularly addicted to the scriptures," he reads the Bible in English to his fellow students

- 1507** • Martin Luther is ordained as priest and celebrates his first Mass

- 1509** • John Calvin—Swiss reformer, greatest of Protestant theologians, and perhaps, after St. Augustine, the most widely followed Western theologian—is born in France

- 1512** • 1512-1517 Fifth Lateran Council is held in Lyons, France, to address a variety of concerns, including church reform

- 1515** • William Tyndale is ordained as priest but refuses to enter monastic orders

Later editions of his Greek text form the basis of the *textus receptus* and are used by Martin Luther, William Tyndale, and the King James Bible (Authorized Version) translators.

The Reformation Period 1516-1563

- 1516** • Erasmus publishes a Greek translation of the New Testament

- 1517** • Martin Luther posts his 95 theses on the door of the church in Wittenberg, Germany; the Protestant Reformation begins

Luther challenges the Church to a discussion on the subjects of penance, the pope's authority, and abuses in the selling of indulgences.

- 1518** • At a meeting in Heidelberg, Germany, Luther defends his theology; later he appears before Cardinal Cajetan at Augsburg, Germany, but refuses to recant; Frederick the Wise protects Luther from being handed over to Rome

- 1519** • Martin Luther questions papal infallibility (belief that the pope is preserved from error in matters of faith and morals) and begins New Testament sermon series, starting new era of preaching

Recant: To take back or say one no longer has an opinion or belief, especially applied to matters of heresy.

- Ulrich Zwingli begins New Testament sermons, thus ushering in Swiss reformation

- 1520** • The pope publishes a bull giving Martin Luther 60 days to recant or be excommunicated; Luther burns the document

- 1521** • Martin Luther is excommunicated by the pope; at the Diet of Worms (city in Germany pronounced "vormps") Luther refuses to recant writings; the diet publishes an edict condemning him; Luther begins translating the Bible into German

Indulgences are certificates that free their owners from performing the acts of penance that the church requires to show sorrow for certain sins. Indulgences are not intended to let people "buy forgiveness," but instead are supposed to express people's inner desire to turn from their sins. However, many medieval priests and popes distort the original intent of indulgences.

- Pope names King Henry VIII "Defender of the Faith" for attacking Luther's views of the sacraments

- Lutheran books appear in England

- First Protestant communion at Wittenberg, Germany

- 1521-1523 William Tyndale begins teaching and is arraigned on charges of heresy; translates Erasmus's *Enchiridion* into English

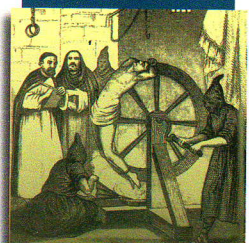
The Edict of Worms bans the reading or possession of Luther's writings. It condemns Luther as a heretic and an outlaw, permitting anyone to kill Luther without legal consequence. (The edict was not enforced.)

- 1522** • Luther introduces German-language worship services at Wittenberg

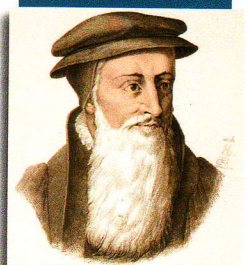
- 1524** • Erasmus publishes *On Freedom of the Will*, his famous attack on Luther's denial of free will

- 1525** • William Tyndale plans to print the New Testament in English but is discovered and escapes with only a few printed sections

In politics, a Diet is a formal assembly for purposes of debating issues and making decisions. The term comes from the Latin *dies*, "day." The word diet refers to the fact that these assemblies met on a daily basis.



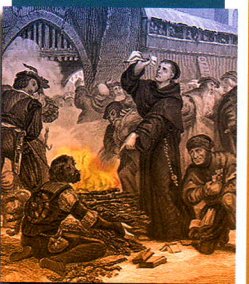
The Spanish Inquisition



John Knox



Luther posts his 95 theses



Luther burns the document



William Tyndale



Katherine von Bora



Erasmus



Thomas More



Ulrich Zwingli



King Henry VIII

• The Anabaptist movement, predecessor to Brethren and Mennonite churches, teaches believers' baptism only, democratic decision making, and separation of church and state

• Martin Luther marries former nun Katherine von Bora; writes *Bondage of the Will* (a response to Erasmus).....

Luther's work describes the absolute inability of humankind in our fallen state to act morally, a clear opposite to Erasmus' humanistic ideal.

1526 • William Tyndale completes printing of the New Testament in Worms, Germany.....

• Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop of York, attends public burning of "Lutheran" books

• Reformation reaches Sweden and Denmark where Protestant churches begin to appear

This is the first printing of the New Testament in English and the first English translation of the scriptures from the biblical Greek. The smuggled copies of his New Testaments soon spread throughout England.

1527 • The city of Basel, Switzerland, orders corporeal punishment and confiscation of property for Christians who are baptized as adults and who shelter Anabaptists

• Martin Luther pens "A Mighty Fortress"; writes against Zwingli's views on the Lord's Supper

• First Protestant university in Marburg, Germany, is founded

• 1527-1530 English seek to capture Tyndale; he keeps moving from place to place, continuing to translate the Bible

1528 • Erasmus publishes his English translations of the works of St. Augustine

• Thomas Bilney, Cambridge preacher and "Lutheran sympathizer," is dragged from his pulpit and imprisoned

The Diet of Speyer declares that the previously unenforced Edict of Worms is now to be enforced. The Protestant princes profess their faith here for the first time in opposition to the edict.

1529 • Sir Thomas More begins writing *Dialogue* against William Tyndale and Martin Luther

• King Henry VIII of England summons the "Reformation Parliament" and begins to cut ties with the Church of Rome

• At the Diet of Speyer (Germany) Luther's followers are first called Protestants (the term Protestantism becomes associated with Lutheranism, Zwinglianism, and Calvinism).....

Protestant Characteristics

- Acceptance of the Bible as the only source of revealed truth
- Doctrine of justification by faith alone
- Priesthood of all believers

• Tyrolean Anabaptists flee to Moravia, region of the Czech Republic

1530 • Tyndale's translation of the first five books of the Old Testament into English appears in England

• Diet of Augsburg, Germany.....

The Diet of Augsburg attempts to calm rising tension between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism. Luther, being an outlaw, cannot attend; Philipp Melancthon—Luther's friend and collaborator on German Bible translation—presents the Augsburg Confession, a statement of Lutheran beliefs.

1531 • William Tyndale refuses Henry the VIII's invitation to return to England

• Ulrich Zwingli urges civil war in Switzerland to force remaining Catholic districts to accept Protestantism; Zwingli is killed in battle of Kappel

1532 • English clergy submits to Henry VIII, beginning process of declaring the king, rather than the pope, supreme authority over spiritual matters

• John Calvin starts Protestant movement in France; publishes his commentary on Seneca's *De Clementia*

1533 • Tyndale's translation of Erasmus's *Enchiridion* is printed

• John Frith, friend of Tyndale, burned at the stake.....

Frith is first arrested for assisting Tyndale in the translation of the New Testament. He is released, arrested again, and tried for heresy. While imprisoned in the Tower of London, Frith writes the first Protestant views on the sacraments.

• Thomas Cranmer becomes Archbishop of Canterbury, ending debate on clerical celibacy (whether priests can marry) among Anglicans, as Cranmer is married

• The Church of England declared the officially established Christian church in England

• John Calvin labeled a heretic by Catholic officials, flees Paris, France

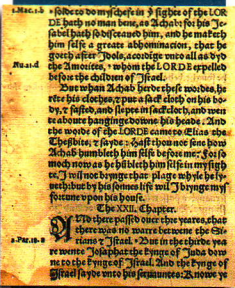
• Jacob Hutter joins Moravian group who become known as Hutterites

1534 • William Tyndale's revised New Testament is printed

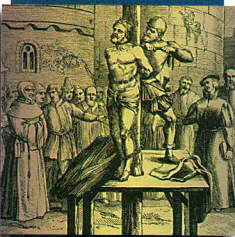
• Luther completes a translation of the Bible into German, 13 years after he began

• Act of Supremacy makes British monarch Henry VIII head of the English church, breaking away from Roman Catholic control.....

The new "Church of England" (Anglican Church) sets forth a doctrinal statement: The 39 Articles.



Coverdale Bible page



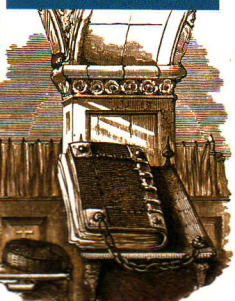
The burning of William Tyndale



John Calvin



Menno Simons



The Chained Bible



John Knox

- 1534** • Roman Catholic priest Ignatius Loyola founds Society of Jesus (Jesuits) in Paris to spread Counter-Reformation and to evangelize
- 1535** • William Tyndale arrested by King Henry VIII's agent in Antwerp, Belgium, and imprisoned
- First complete Bible printed in English. Myles Coverdale, close friend of Tyndale, translates portions of the Old Testament not completed by Tyndale and publishes the "Coverdale Bible" (dedicated to Anne Boleyn, one of King Henry VIII's wives)
 - The Münster Rebellion: Anabaptists take over the city of Münster, Germany and are slaughtered by Catholic residents previously expelled; later, under Menno Simons, Anabaptists adopt pacifism
- 1536** • After fifteen months in prison, William Tyndale is strangled and burned at the stake for heresy
- Two main accusations against Tyndale are the translation of the Bible into English and opposition to King Henry VIII's divorce. Tyndale's final words reportedly are, "Oh Lord, open the King of England's eyes."
- Luther agrees to Wittenberg Concord defining the Lord's Supper in an attempt to resolve differences with other reformers, but the Swiss Zwinglians reject the document
 - Denmark and Norway become Lutheran
 - Erasmus dies
 - Menno Simons becomes the Anabaptist leader in the Netherlands
 - Henry VIII disbands 376 Roman Catholic monasteries and convents in England
 - John Calvin's *Institutes of the Christian Religion* explain Protestant beliefs
- The Wittenberg Concord (covenant) is signed by Reformed and Lutheran leaders to resolve different beliefs about the Real Presence of Christ's body and blood in the Eucharist.
- 1537** • John Rogers publishes the second complete English Bible under the pseudonym "Thomas Matthew"
- 1538** • John Calvin is banished from Geneva, Switzerland, goes to Strasbourg, France
- 1539** • King Henry VIII requests publication of a large pulpit Bible; Archbishop of Canterbury Thomas Cranmer commissions Myles Coverdale for the job
- 1539-40 Menno Simons publishes the *Foundation of Christian Doctrine*, an important exposition of Anabaptist faith
- 1540** • In Rome, Pope Paul III recognizes the Jesuit order; the Jesuits become important figures in Counter-Reformation
- Conference at Worms fails to reconcile Protestants and Catholics
- 1541** • John Calvin establishes theocracy in Geneva, Switzerland, in which government leaders are also the religious leaders. John Knox starts the Calvinist Reformation in Scotland. Scottish Protestants become known as Presbyterians because elders ("presbyters") make decisions for churches, not one person.
- Conference of Regensburg, Germany, attempts to reach doctrinal agreement between Protestants and Catholics, but Luther and official Rome reject their work
- 1545** • 1545-1563 Council of Trent (Italy): Roman Catholic Counter-Reformation condemns the selling of indulgences, immorality of clergy, nepotism (appointing family members to church offices), and Protestantism
- 1546** • Martin Luther dies
- 1549** • The Church of England's Book of Common Prayer unites most English churches in a middle ground between Catholicism and Protestantism
- Jesuit Francis Xavier begins missionary efforts in the Indies and Japan: 100,000 converts to Christianity are attributed to him
- The Counter-Reformation is the Roman Catholic Church's reaction to the Protestant Reformation. By addressing abuses, redefining doctrines and re-establishing the authority of the pope, the Catholic Church is reformed in many ways; but it is also solidified against Protestantism, ensuring that there will be no reconciliation between the branches. Interestingly, the Protestant challenge results in greater desire to end division dating to 1054 between Roman Catholic and Orthodox Churches.
- Anabaptists ("re-baptizers" from the Greek) are Christians who believe that infant baptism is not valid; they "re-baptize" adults who had been baptized as infants. Distinctive principles include:
- Restoration of "primitive Christianity," including the rejection of oaths and capital punishment, and the refusal of roles in civil government.
 - Belief in the absolute supremacy of the Bible as sufficient for faith, but with private inspiration playing an important part.
 - Rejection of infant baptism and the doctrine of justification by faith alone (only).
 - Holding of goods in common was to be the underlying principle of new Kingdom of God.
- The "Matthew's Bible" is the first English Bible published with the king's permission. On the last page of the Old Testament, the translator prints Tyndale's initials in 2-inch letters to honor him. Many Bibles in common languages begin to appear.
- Geneva's city council ousts John Calvin over disagreement on the withholding of communion, moral censorship, and punishment by excommunication.
- Coverdale's Bible, first English Bible authorized for public use, is chained to every pulpit—hence its common name, the Chained Bible. Henry VIII approves the "Great Bible." It is "sent abroad among the people" to be read by all and "set forth with the king's most gracious license." In addition, the king decrees that every church should have a reader so that even the illiterate can hear the Word of God. Three years after his martyrdom, William Tyndale's last prayer is granted (see note for 1536).



Queen Mary Tudor



Queen Elizabeth I



Huguenots persecuted

- 1554** • Queen Mary Tudor, daughter of Henry VIII, restores Roman Catholicism to England, bans Protestant translations of the Bible, and persecutes Protestants
- 1555** • Peace of Augsburg (Germany) allows each ruler to determine religion of his region
- 1558** • Queen Elizabeth I becomes Queen of England and Supreme Governor of the Church of England; she attempts a compromise between Catholics and Protestants
- 1560** • Publication of Geneva Bible in Switzerland; this is the first time a Bible is printed with verse divisions
 - John Knox establishes Reformed church in Scotland
- 1562** • Heidelberg Catechism is formed; it is the most widely held Protestant doctrinal statement for centuries
- 1563** • John Foxe publishes *Acts and Monuments* ("Foxe's Book of Martyrs")

John Rogers, Tyndale's assistant (aka "Thomas Matthew"), is the first to be burnt at the stake. Many Protestants flee to Geneva, Switzerland, led by Myles Coverdale and John Foxe. There under the protection of John Calvin, the Church of Geneva determines to produce a Bible to educate families while they continue in exile.

The Peace of Augsburg is a treaty signed between Charles V and Protestant princes; it establishes the first permanent legal basis for the dual existence of Lutheranism and Catholicism in Germany.

The Post-Reformation Period (1564-1689)

- 1564** • The term "Puritan" is first used for Protestants who want to "purify" the Church of England of ceremony and ritual not found in the Bible
 - John Calvin dies
- 1568** • Bishops Bible, Church of England translation, is printed
- 1570** • Queen Elizabeth I is excommunicated by the pope, and in turn persecutes Catholics
- 1577** • Formula of Concord defines Lutheran beliefs in a statement of faith known as the *Book of Concord*
- 1582** • 1582-1609 Catholic scholar Gregory Martin translates the Rheims-Douay Bible from the Vulgate (Latin) while in exile in France
- 1598** • Edict of Nantes, France, grants freedom of worship to French Protestants (Huguenots) after 30 years of persecution



Jacobus Arminius

1601 • Dutch Reformed theologian Jacobus Arminius sets forth doctrines emphasizing man's ability to choose Christ and Christ's death for all people (Arminianism)

1605 • "Gunpowder Plot" fails in London, England

1611 • King James Version Bible (KJV), also known as the Authorized Version, is published

1618 • Dutch Reformed Synod of Dordt, the Netherlands, denounces Arminianism; responds to Arminius' five criticisms of Calvinism with five points of Calvinism (see definitions in boxes below)

1620 • Separatists ("Pilgrims") reject the Church of England and sail to America on the Mayflower; later Puritans, who wish to cleanse the church, arrive in America and start colonies

1629 • Orthodox Patriarch of Constantinople, Turkey, Cyril Loukaris (Lucar), befriends Protestants and presents the earliest known copy of the Bible in Greek (*Codex Alexandrius*, fifth century AD) to Charles I of England

1637 • Antinomian Crisis in New England: Anne Hutchinson banished for antinomianism and heresy

1642 • Power struggles between Charles I and the English Parliament lead to civil war in England

1647 • Westminster Confession is accepted as the statement of Presbyterianism in Scotland and England

• Beginnings of the Quaker movement (the Society of Friends) under preacher George Fox

1648 • After the end of the Thirty Years' War, Catholics and Protestants are given equal rights in most of the Holy Roman Empire

1654 • Conversion of Blaise Pascal, French mathematician and theologian

1655 • Waldensians break from Roman Catholicism and embrace Protestantism; Catholics launch persecution

1670 • Secret Treaty of Dover between Charles II of England and Louis XIV of France intends to restore Roman Catholicism to England; the treaty, made without the knowledge of the British people, fails

1685 • Edict of Nantes of 1598 is revoked; Huguenots flee France

1687 • English king James II issues Declaration of Liberty of Conscience, suspending laws punishing religious dissenters

1698 • First missionary societies formed by Protestants

Arminius' studies of Paul's Epistle to the Romans lead him to disagree with Calvin's doctrine of predestination, which claims that God's will determines ahead of time what the destiny of groups and individuals will be.

Guy Fawkes and other Roman Catholic conspirators attempt to kill Protestant King James I and blow up the houses of Parliament in order to seize the government. Their aims are total revolution in the government and the installation of a Catholic monarch.

King James I of England commissions 54 scholars to undertake a new Bible translation, which takes six years to complete. The scholars use the Bishops Bible and Tyndale's Bible as well as available Greek and Hebrew manuscripts. After slow initial acceptance, this becomes the most popular Bible for the next 300 years.

Antinomianism: The doctrine that faith in Christ frees Christians from obeying Old Testament moral law.

Puritan Member of Parliament, Oliver Cromwell, defeats the king's troops. Later as Lord Protector, Cromwell seeks tolerance for many Protestant groups.



King James Bible page



Oliver Cromwell



George Fox



Blaise Pascal



Waldensians burned

Five points of Arminianism

1. Free will or human ability

Free will consists of our ability to choose good over evil; we have the power to cooperate with God's grace or resist it.

2. Conditional election

God's choice (election) determined by knowledge of what man would do (foreseen faith). Our choice of God, not God's choice of us, is cause of salvation.

3. Universal redemption or general atonement

Jesus' death and resurrection made it possible for all to be saved, but is effective only for those who choose to accept it.

4. Resistible grace

Our free will limits the Holy Spirit's ability to draw us toward salvation; God's grace can be resisted.

5. Falling from grace

Salvation can be lost, as it requires our cooperation.

Five points of Calvinism

1. Total depravity (inability)

Sin affects every part of human nature, resulting in our inability to choose good over evil. We must be regenerated by the Holy Spirit in order to believe.

2. Unconditional election

God's choice (election) determined not by our foreseen response (faith); rather, faith and repentance are also gifts given by God. God's choice of us, not our choice of God, is the cause of salvation.

3. Limited atonement

Jesus' death and resurrection actually saved the elect; it guarantees everything necessary for salvation, including the gift of faith.

4. Irresistible grace

The Holy Spirit's call is irresistible; God's grace never fails to result in salvation for those to whom it is extended.

5. Perseverance of the saints

Salvation cannot be lost, as it is completely powered by God; thus the elect will persevere (be preserved) to the end.

The Five Solas of the Reformation

<i>Sola Scriptura</i>	Scripture Alone
<i>Soli Deo Gloria</i>	For the Glory of God Alone
<i>Solo Christo</i>	By Christ's Work Alone are We Saved
<i>Sola Gratia</i>	Salvation by Grace Alone
<i>Sola Fide</i>	Justification by Faith Alone

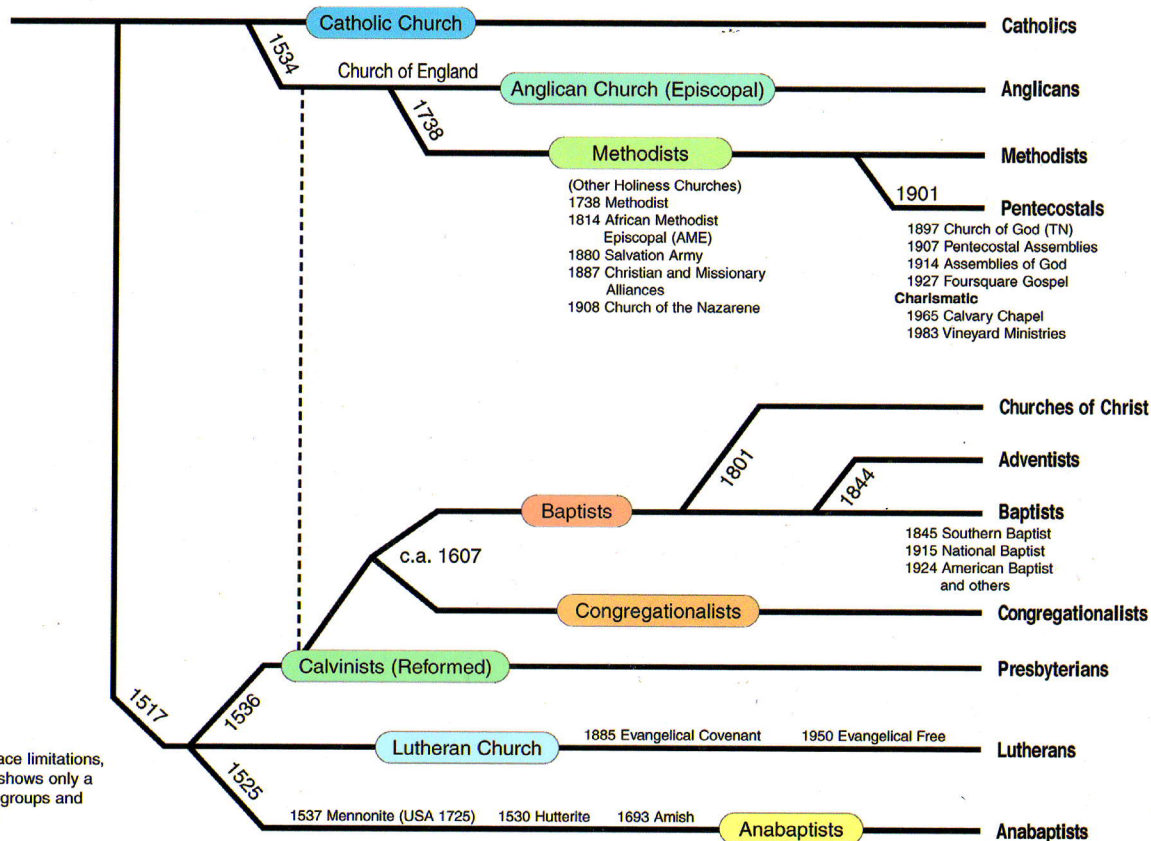
Map of the Reformation

Branches of the Reformation

Reformation Leaders	Branch	Denominational Offshoots
Martin Luther Philip Melancthon	Lutheran	Lutheran
Ulrich Zwingli John Calvin John Knox	Reformed Tradition	Reformed Calvinist Presbyterian Puritan Congregational United Church of Christ Baptist
Henry VIII Elizabeth I John Wesley	Anglican	Church of England Episcopal (Anglican) Methodist
Conrad Grebel Felix Manz Menno Simons Jacob Huter George Fox Count Zinzendorf	Anabaptist	Swiss Brethren Mennonites Amish Hutterites Quakers Moravian Brethren



Denominations that Arose From the Reformation



Due to space limitations, this chart shows only a few major groups and offshoots.

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