

THINGS TO KNOW FOR THE CHURCH HISTORY EVALUATION

The Evaluation will be on Sunday, February 16 or Wednesday, February 19.

BEFORE THE EVALUTATION: We will have a guest, Don Bock give a presentation about his trip to Wittenberg, Germany.

PART TWO: WRITE OUT THE **APOSTLES' CREED** WITH YOUR SMALL GROUP.

The goal of this trimester has been to know and understand some of the people and events in our history that have shaped who we are as a church today. You have been excellent listeners, question askers and participators.

PART THREE: DAZZLE US WITH WHAT YOU LEARNED. **There will be 8 questions. (THEY ARE LISTED BELOW!) You choose 3 and answer them INDIVIDUALLY...** include information containing who, what, when, where, why.

1. After Constantine's Baptism the **Early Church** could come out of hiding. (*This is The Church WAY BEFORE Luther.*) Share a 3-4 ways the Early Church began to change and organize. (We talked about SEVEN!)
2. Tell us about the Great Schism and why it was important. (What groups were involved, when did it happen, what happened, how did this event affect the church?)
3. In the 1500's the Roman Church (headed by the Pope) and Martin Luther had VERY different views about God's love and forgiveness. Explain GRACE Theology and explain WORKS Theology: what did each side believe and teach. (Give facts and details.)
4. What does REFORM mean and what are some reforms Martin Luther introduced and led in the Church? (Give facts and details to support your answer.)
5. What was the Diet of Worms: why was it called that, what happened, what did Martin say and why was it important? (Give facts and details.)
6. Tell about Martin Luther's "kidnapping": why was he kidnapped, where did he go and what he did while he was there? (Give facts and details.)
7. What are the Lutheran Confessions: Name 2-3 and give a few details about what they are and why they were written? Why do we want to remember them?
8. How did the German Lutheran Church change when it came to America? What phrase should we remember as we decide what "changes" to make in the church?

You already have a study guide. You have been creating it all trimester. They are your Notes Organizer sheets. Read them over and use information from them to answer your essay choices. *Remember the W's for answering – who, what, when, where, why?*

CHURCH HISTORY NOTES ORGANIZER (Page 1)

Life for the believers in the Early Church.	The Romans (and the Jews) made life very difficult. All talk and actions had to be carefully hidden.
Define PERSECUTION.	To be harassed, beaten, arrested or even killed because of your beliefs.
Persecution's affect on the Early Church.?	Surprisingly, it strengthened it.
Romans said "Caesar is Lord"	Christians said "Christ is Lord!"
312 AD	Emperor Constantine was baptized.
Because of this turning point in 312 AD SEVEN major changes began in the Early Church: <i>Baptism, Confession, Communion, Confirmation, Matrimony, Ordination, Last Rites.</i>	1 Religion spread to new lands around the Med Sea
	2 Church and government worked together.
	3 Church structure was created: pope-bishop-priest
	4 In 325 AD a common belief statement was written: the Nicene Creed.
	5 Congregations were formed with weekly organized worship.
	6 Seven sacraments established to mark life transitions.
	7 There was a focus on taking care of widows, orphans and the poor; a social ministry.
With positive changes came some negative changes:	The church became large land owners, very wealthy and began to abuse its power.
400-900 AD	Not much going on historically. A very superstitious time, increases abuse of power by the church.
Define POPE.	The head of the Roman Church. Saw himself as a direct line from Christ. More powerful than the emperor, lived in Rome.
1054 AD – The Great Schism	The church in the East splits from the West over the role of the Pope. Eastern Orthodox roots.
1100's-1300's	The Church's power and wealth expands. Abuse of power and corruption increases.
3 Major events impacting Europe.	<u>Inquisition</u> (church using its power to search out heretics - people who spoke out against the church or were a part of "false teaching" were excommunication or burned at the stake)
	<u>Crusades</u> (Holy Wars –armies sent by the pope to reclaim Jerusalem and then fight the Orthodox church on the eastern borders.)
	<u>Black Plague</u> (deadly disease spread through rats kills ½ Euro population and severely impacts economy)
Define REFORM.	To change something to make it better. To form it back to its original state.
WINDS OF CHANGE: 3 Early Reformers	<u>Francis of Assisi</u> : 1182-1226 Italian priest who began a renewal movement with focus on the poor and care of God's creation.
	<u>John Wycliffe</u> : 1329-1384 English reformer, translated parts of the Bible, felt the church power should be spiritual not earthly.
	<u>Jan Hus</u> : 1369-1415 Bohemian Wycliffe follower, priest who questioned the pope's authority and was burned at the stake.

CHURCH HISTORY NOTES ORGANIZER

Page 2

November 11, 1483	MARTIN LUTHER IS BORN. The eldest and very bright son of Hans and Margarita Luther, studied in Erfurt to become a lawyer.
1505	Martin was caught in a terrible storm while returning to Erfurt and made a promise to God to become a monk.
LIFE AS A MONK	Devoted to God and a life of prayer and self-denial. Experienced an unsettled faith... Who is God and how can I ever be good enough to earn heaven.
"Works" Theology	The Church teaches one to do good works and earn God's love.
Luther's Struggles	<i>How will I ever be good enough for God to love me or get to heaven, I am such a sinner!</i>
1512: Luther discovers Romans 1:16-17	We are made right (justified) by our faith. Martin dives into scripture study and discovers the church has it wrong. God loves us first and always, we can do nothing to earn that love. It is a free gift. We are saved by our faith alone!
Luther's Breakthrough	Faith alone is all we need! We cannot earn something we already have. God's love is a free and undeserved gift!
Penance	A "good work" done to receive forgiveness.
Indulgences	A certificate purchased from the Church to receive forgiveness (in place of doing the penance)
Purgatory	A holding place for sinners who have died, before entering heaven
Tetzel	A priest working for the Pope who sold indulgences for dead relatives in purgatory.
October 31, 1517	Martin Luther posted his 95 Theses on the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg.
95 Theses	Martin Luther's 95 reasons why selling indulgences is against scripture.
The Gutenberg Press	Because of this recent invention ML's writings were printed and distributed all over the Roman Empire, including Rome.

CHURCH HISTORY NOTES ORGANIZER

Page 3

Leo X	The Pope. The man with all the power
Charles V	The Emperor. Basically a puppet of the Pope.
Frederick the Wise	The Saxon territory prince who lives in Wittenberg. He is a friend of Martin Luther and acknowledges the reform.
Papal Bull	A document sent by the Pope. It said ML must take back all he has said against the church or be excommunicated.
Excommunicated	To be kicked out of the church.
Diet of Worms	A meeting held in 1521 in the city of Worms where ML was given one last chance to take back... recant all he has said and written against the church.
Recant	ML is asked to take back all he has said and written against the pope. He cannot and will not!
"Kidnapped"	ML is declared an outlaw and Frederick the Wise has ML hidden away for his own safety.
Wartburg Exile	The dark, creepy castle where ML hides in exile for 10 months.
	During this time ML writes books and hymns (<i>A Mighty Fortress</i>)
	Translates the New Testament into German.
Positive Side of the Reform	1. Gospel-centered preaching
	2. Sermon became important part of worship
	3. Bread and wine used in worship (like the Last Supper)
	4. Worship no longer in Latin but in the language of the people... in ML's case, German.
Negative Side of the Reform	1. Statues and pictures were violently destroyed. (seen as idols)
	2. Reformers were not very tolerant of non-reformers.
	3. Some used the reform as an excuse for rebellion against the government, used violence.
Does it point to Christ?	When Martin left the Wartburg and returned to leading the reform he always asked this before any changes or decisions were made.

CHURCH HISTORY NOTES ORGANIZER

Page 4

After Wartburg the Reform continues. These are the major changes and decisions...	1. God's love is given freely – it can't be earned!
	2. The sale of indulgences was ended.
	3. Only 2 of the 7 sacraments stayed – baptism and communion
	4. Many rituals dropped – fasting, praying to saints.
	5. Nuns and priests could leave the monastery and convent
	6. The pope is a servant, too and no closer to God than any other person.
	7. Priests and nuns can marry and ML marries Katrina Von Bora
Luther's Hope	The Pope would see the truth of the reform and change to be a united church once again. He never intended to break away and start a new church.
February 18, 1546	Martin Luther dies in Eisleben (the city of his birth.)
After Luther's Death	An unorganized time with no clear leader
	A sad, scary time with the Church attempting to stamp out the reformers. The Inquisition: church-led violent movement. Period of huge misuse of power.
Peace of Augsburg 1555	A treaty granting legal status to territories ruled by Lutheran (reformed) princes.
Orthodoxy	1. The church went through this phase in the late 1500's
	2. It over-defined God and faith – right belief.
	3. A very intellectual period in history and the church followed - lots of words!
Pietism	1. The church went through this phase in the 1600's
	2. Personal, moral and emotional strictness was stressed.
	3. Things were very proper: no dancing, drinking or cards
Rationalism	1. The church went through this phase in the late 1700's
	2. This is the Age of Enlightenment- lots of new scientific knowledge that "solves and proves" things.
	3. Led to thinking that all things could be answered by reasoning it out, even faith and God.
Renewal	1. The church went through this phase in the late 1800's
	2. The time when the church returned to its roots.
	3. Refocused on Lutheran Confessions, Luther's writings and the Bible.

THE LUTHERAN CONFESSIONS

WHAT ARE THEY?

The *Lutheran Confessions*

- are a collection of seven documents
- written over the course of almost 50 years
- by the reformers
- to defend their actions and
- strengthen the faith of their followers.

<i>Name of Article (date)</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Reason it was Written</i>
Small Catechism 1529	Martin Luther	for children and families to understand the faith.
Large Catechism 1529	Martin Luther	for Pastors and teachers to understand the faith.
Augsburg Confessions 1530	Philipp Melanchthon	28 articles (mostly points of agreement) written to defend the faith before the debate with the Roman Catholics.
Apology of the Augsburg Confessions 1530	Philipp Melanchthon	defended (<i>explain again, not apologize</i>) the articles from the Augsburg Confessions
Smalcald Articles 1537	Martin Luther	outlined articles of faith that could not be compromised.
Treatise on the Power and Primacy of the Pope. 1537	Philipp Melanchthon	describes the limits of the pope's authority.
Formula of Concord 1577	various Lutheran theologians	to settle the differences among the Lutherans after Luther's death, a "peace treaty"
Philipp Melanchthon	Friend of ML, fellow professor and reformer, intellectual	
Meeting at Augsburg	1530 Debate called by the Pope between Catholics and Reformers to settle things once and for all. Pope decided Catholics won!	
Meeting at Smalcald	Organized by Frederick the Wise to get all the reformers on the same page.	