

## BELIEF CHART FOR THE REFORMATION

AP European

Mr. Trombetta

	Catholic	Lutheranism	Calvinism	Anglican
Founder(s)		Martin Luther	John Calvin**	Henry VIII
Protest		Challenged sale of indulgences as well as medieval church tradition, corruption, and immoral wealth/behavior of the clergy.	Reformation concerned more with moral regeneration of the church and the community, than with the individual.	Challenged authority of Catholic church over the nation-state and monarchy. Political protest more than spiritual.
Role of Bible	Pope/clergy interprets the bible	Bible must be read by individuals and helps towards salvation Ministers help explain scripture.	Bible must be read by individuals and helps towards salvation Ministers help explain scripture.	Bible must be read by individuals and helps towards salvation. Content of Bible is determined by hierarchy of church. Book of Common Prayer
Church Governance [Role of clergy]	[Medieval] hierarchy of believers: pope, cardinals, bishops, priests. Celibate priests Only clergy may administer sacraments and interpret scripture.	Rejected hierarchy of Church but kept bishops. Ministers and clergy of all believers. Married priests. Ministers oversee sacraments.	*Ministers **Most] governed church by ministers and a group of elders, a system called <b>Presbyterianism</b> Married priests Ministers provide moral guidance. Rejected most sacraments except baptism which minister could oversee.	Rejected authority of Pope and substituted the monarch as the Supreme governor of the church but kept hierarchy of bishops, priests and laity. Married priests Only clergy may administer sacraments.
Salvation “Justification” (removal from sin)	Living the life according to Christian beliefs and participating in the practices of the church — Faith and good works.	Justification by faith — salvation cannot be earned except through faith. Good works are a consequence of justification not a cause.	*Faith: justification is God’s endorsement of your morals. Good works are a precondition of justification. **Predestination — salvation is known only to God and is determined at birth. Good works may or may not be evidence of justification.	Faith although some Anglicans believe faith and good works

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Relation of Church to the State	The Pope has spiritual leadership over the Catholic sovereigns/rulers.	Religious choices are up to the individual but that person owes obedience to the lawful secular ruler. Two kingdoms: spiritual and temporal.	*Religion dominates the state – spiritual control of sorts **Church should control and absorb the state – it is the state i.e. theocracy	The state controls the church. The head of the state (king) is also the head of the church.
Communion Eucharist	Transubstantiation: the bread and wine retain their outward appearance but the substances are transformed into the body and blood of Christ	Consubstantiation: nothing of the bread and wine is changed but the believer realizes the presence of Christ in the bread and wine	*The Eucharist is a memorial not a sacrifice **Rejected transubstantiation: Eucharist is a symbol there is no transformation of any kind.	Consubstantiation: nothing of the bread and wine is changed but the believer realizes the presence of Christ in the bread and wine
Other Characteristics	Indulgences, purgatory and saints Saints and Virgin Mary act as intercessors on behalf of individual Elaborate rituals and highly decorated churches cross and crucifix used. Monastic/Holy Orders such as Jesuits and Ursuline Order.	Reject worship of Saints and Virgin Mary Plain churches with little decoration and only cross as symbol not crucifix Music/hymns are important part of worship services.	**Predestination: What must I do to be saved? **The elect **Protestant work ethic – work hard and you shall be rewarded (helps evolution of Capitalism)	Saints and Virgin Mary act as intercessors on behalf of individual although to a lesser degree Certain rituals maintained including confirmation Decorated churches
Where was this denomination strongest?	Italy Parts of H.R.E. (Germany) mostly in the south Ireland France Spain Portugal Poland	Parts of Germany mostly in the north Sweden Norway Denmark	Netherlands France Switzerland – Geneva** Zurich*	England

\* In the late 1500s, many Anglicans split from the Church of England and became Puritans. Puritans held more Calvinistic beliefs and sometimes rejected the religious authority of the Anglican hierarchy.

\*\* In general, Calvin and Zwingli thought Luther was too subjective and too focused on the individual. They wanted criteria upon which to reform the church and society, which they found in Scripture. Luther was, in short, concerned with doctrine, while Calvin and Zwingli were concerned with life and morals.