

Dogma and Doubt

- With religious fervour leading to war and the rise of reason gave rise to natural religion
- 17th & 18th c. characterized by doubt of traditional dogma of Protestants and Catholics
- Those committed to dogma concerned to protect and clarify what others had said rather than continuing to open up the word
- Some sought to emphasize the personal spiritual dimension of faith, i.e. puritans and methodists

Thirty Years' War

- Augsburg Confession wasn't a way to lasting peace: other Protestants such as Calvinists were still considered heretics, ecclesial reservation guaranteed territory would stay Catholic even if ruler became Protestant
- Rudolf II (emp. 1576) relative peace, 1606 small Catholic group left in Donauworth. Allowed to practice within their monastery; went out in procession and were attacked.
- Over a year later Duke Maximilian of Bavaria arrived with a substantial army and began forcing citizens to convert to Catholicism.

- 1608 Protestants formed Evangelical Union; a year later opponents the Catholic League (easily able to crush EU)
- Also in Bohemia, when rebellion threatened Rudolf forced to abdicate
- Ferdinand king of Bohemia (Catholic). Royal council refused to listen to Protestant objections to king's policies they revolted throwing 2 advisors out the window (Defenestration of Prague) sparked Thirty Years' War
- Frederick elector of Palatinate called to be Bohemia's king since Palatinate mostly Reformed

- Emperor Ferdinand II called Maximilian of Bavaria and Catholic League to invade Bohemia and forced the rebels to surrender
- Frederick deposed from throne of Bohemia, returned to King Ferdinand, and his lands in Palatinate were given to Maximilian as reward for service — in both lands Protestants were persecuted
- Decreed that by Easter 1626 any not willing to become Catholic must leave Bohemia
- Fear of house of Hapsburg by other ruling houses so late 1625 England, Netherlands and Denmark joined Protestant League to invade Germany, restore Frederick to lands in Palatinate

- Ferdinand II in addition to Maximilian and Catholic League raised his own army so when Christian IV invaded Germany faced 2 armies — war until Ferdinand II and Christian IV agreed Treaty of Lubeck
- 1611 Gustavus Adolphus (17) inherited Swedish throne; he reunited his subjects and expelled Danish invaders; then turned his attention to threat of Hapsburgs trying to gain possession of Swedish lands on Baltic Sea
- 1630 he invaded Germany and faced army of Catholic League — he won victories, treated population with kindness and respect, didn't force Catholics to convert

- He made it clear he wasn't want to dismember Germany for Swedish profit; he accepted French support with understanding that no German territory would become French; several German princes gave support
- He defeated the League near Leipzig, sent German allies to invade Bohemia, marched into southern Germany and threatened Bavaria — heart of League
- Terms of peace: religious tolerance for C & P, restoration of ancient rights of Bohemia, return of Palatinate to Frederick, expulsion of Jesuits from empire
- Ferdinand II recalled Wallenstein who forced Protestants to withdraw from Prague

- Then joined remnant of League's army, met Swedes, Wallenstein's army crushed, but Gustavus killed
- When Wallenstein secretly negotiated peace with Swedish, French and German Protestants Ferdinand ordered his murder
- Spanish Hapsburgs sent army to support cousins in Germany and French became bolder in support of Protestants
- 1637 Ferdinand II died and his son III didn't share father's intolerance; Sweden ready to remove army, France saw opportunity for concessions so Peace of Westphalia signed in 1648 ending Thirty Years' War

Church of the Desert

- Assassination of Henry IV May 14, 1610 he had protected Protestant lives through Edict of Nantes
- New king Louis XIII only 8 so government in hands of mother Marie de Medici (2nd wife of Henry IV) she confirmed Edict and French Huguenots swore fidelity to king
- She gathered Italian advisors who followed policy of Spanish Hapsburgs marrying king to Spanish princess Anne of Austria and his sister Isabella to future Philip IV of Spain provoking Huguenot uprisings

- 1622 Cardinal Armand de Richelieu rising star in French court becoming kings most trusted advisor
- He determined Hapsburgs were main enemies of French Bourbons so intervened in Thirty Years' War financially
- But in France Huguenot party must be destroyed because they had ability to rebel and resist if rights were violated
- Led to armed Siege of La Rochelle (main Huguenot stronghold) — lasted a year, only 1,500 of 25,000 remained
- 1629 once fortified cities taken he made policy of toleration

- Richelieu's death in 1642 followed by king following year; new king Louis XIV only 5 mother entrusted affairs of state to Cardinal Jules Mazarin who followed peaceful toleration allowing Protestants to continue
- Louis XIV was 23 when Mazarin died and he refused to name a successor for cardinal; he was called Sun King as he wouldn't allow anyone to overshadow him including pope in French affairs.
- He also had no tolerance for heretics or dissidents so made to stamp out French Protestantism.
- *Reunion* = conversion to Catholicism

- 1st persuasion and pressure, then offer to purchase (cover costs of loss of income), then army used violence to force reunion leading to tens of thousands forcibly converting to Catholicism in some areas
- 1685 issued Edict of Fontainebleau which abolished provisions Edict of Nantes making it illegal to be a Protestant in France
- This led to exodus causing a huge economic disruption which may have lead to French Revolution
- Some Protestants stayed and secretly met for worship; arrest and death did not stop *Christians of the desert* (Huguenots)

- Then radical visionary wing emerged predicting Revelation final victory in 1689 making Protestants more bold leading to more death and imprisonment
- Prophetic spirit led to armed rebellion of peasants who came to be known as *camisards* (unknown why)
- To get at them army razed areas where they operated; 500 villages and hamlets destroyed which swelled the groups numbers
- Resistance continued till 1709 when last of leaders were captured and killed

- In light of the failure of the visionary branch another group arose who advocated return to Reformed tradition — worship centred on exposition of Scripture
- Leader Antoine Court in 1715 organized first synod of French Reformed Church advising followers that civil authorities should be obeyed unless contrary to the Word of God
- When a pastor imprisoned Court ordered followers not to do violence to save him from death
- By 1767 Courts death at 83 Reformed Protestantism firm in France; persecution continued till 1787 when religious tolerance was decreed

Puritan Revolution

- Queen Elizabeth followed intermediate course between those who wanted ancient practice and belief and Calvinist Protestants who wanted life and structure of the church to adjust to their understanding of the biblical norm
- Died 1603 declaring James son of Mary Stuart (already king of Scotland) as successor; English considered him a foreigner and his uniting of two kingdoms made him enemies in both.
- English Calvinists believe time was right for reformation to move further along like in Scotland

- This diverse group was given the name *Puritans* because of their desire to *purify* the Church through return to biblical Christianity.
- They opposed traditional elements of worship in CoE: use of cross, priestly garments, celebration of communion on alter, need for sober life, following commands of scripture, lack of luxury and ostentation. Many insisted need to keep the Lord's Day, devoting it to religious exercises and practice of charity
- Rejected Book of Common Prayer and written prayers in general (Lord's Prayer = a model for ones own prayers)

- Not totally against alcohol, against theatre
- Many opposed to bishops; insisting on Scripture for organization and governance of church; some not opposed to episcopacy, others NT church to be ruled by presbyters, others that congregation should be independent of all others
- Baptist among independents - John Smyth (1554-1612) former Anglican priest, fled to Amsterdam, read and translated from Greek and Hebrew as he preached, connected with Mennonites, convinced infant baptism invalid
- Thomas Helwys (lawyer/financer) returned to England in 1611 founded first Baptist Church

- Arose division between *General Baptists* (salvation generally available to all — like Arminians) and *Particular Baptists* (only predestined would be saved like strict Calvinists)
- Response for those who liked traditional worship was to abandon Calvinist theology giving Puritans fear of a return to Romanism
- This all at the surface when James crowned; he supported the traditional church to support his political structure
- Followed Elizabeth policy only persecuting Anabaptists; Catholics loyal to pope threat as potential traitors

- If pope recognized his right to crown and condemn regicide he would tolerate Catholics in kingdoms
- tension between official church and Puritans grew; 1604 Richard Bancroft archbishop of Canterbury declared no true church without episcopal hierarchy
- Rejection of many Protestant churches who had no bishops so Puritans saw this as step to breaking ties to reintroduce Catholicism
- James called a political conference showed division between crown/episcopacy and Puritans only KJV resulted in 1611

- Beginning of division between House of Commons and conservative bishops who supported king's divine right to rule
- James attempted to rule without convening Parliament but he needed to to impose new taxes, so 1614 but House was even more intractable than before — never successful until death
- Charles I (son) continued to have problems with Puritans and Parliament — his queen was Catholic and many saw this as apostasy calling her Jezebel
- Unsuccessful getting Parliament to give him finances he ruled for 11 years without and creating hardship for poor

- He made William Laud archbishop of Canterbury; had full power in Scotland. When he tried to impose Anglican liturgy on Presbyterian church riot ensued and Church of Scotland reorganized on Presbyterian basis

The Pilgrim's Progress
Wednesday January 24, 2018
Week 4

1. Formalist and Hypocrisy claim that there is no difference between themselves and Christian, as they are all in the same way — it doesn't matter what way they got in. What is the problem with that thinking? Where do we see this thinking today?
2. Why is it a problem that Christian fell asleep at the rest stop? If he hadn't lost his scroll would it still be a problem?
3. Why would the Lord of the Hill place lions along the way?
4. Once again, Christian is telling his story what do you think Bunyan is trying to communicate by this or is it simply a literary device?
5. What is the role of Christian community in this journey?