

TURNING POINTS IN CHRISTIAN HISTORY: Learning to Spot Key Moments/Movements
#7 The Protestant Reformation (Paul E. Engle ScriptureGateway.com)

I. WE RISK MISUNDERSTANDING THE REFORMATION IF WE DON'T

A. James Payton Jr. in "Getting the Reformation Wrong" p. 23-24 *"To understand the Reformation's appeal to Western Europe, it is necessary to appreciate what the region had gone through in the two preceding centuries...the Reformation was not just an affair of doctrinal teaching unaffected by and unrelated to the ebb & flow of society and culture. The Reformation did not take place only in churches or study groups. It broke loose in the hurly-burly of Western European life... To avoid getting the Reformation wrong, we must know what had happened in the late Middle Ages in Western Europe."*
 *14th plus 15th = 16th

B. What were the crises that happened in the late medieval period?

SOCIAL/CULTURAL REALITIES

1. _____:

* Arable land by beginning of 14th century:

* Weather:

* The result was that _____% of the population of Western Europe died by 1320.

2. _____: 1347-1351

* How many were killed and how long did it last?

* Why and how did it spread? _____

* The mortality rate was between _____% of those infected.

* Where did it spread first?

* James Peyton: *"Death of mothers in childbirth, infant mortality, limited medical treatment for disease, ineffectual remedies for fever & infection accidents at work & the dangers of warfare all were common concerns throughout the Middle Ages."*

3. Series of _____:

4. Invention of _____ c. 1455.

C. ECCLESIASICAL REALITIES

1. Fall of _____ to the Muslims in 1453

* What happened on May 28-29, 1453 ?

* Evening service:

* What happened with the fall of the capital? _____

2. Power of the Roman Catholic church over all of life.

3. Corruption of _____

4. Decline of the _____

A. Little more than a vast money-making operation. HOW?

B. The decline became evident during what was called the Avignon Papacy (1309-1378). Also called _____

1. Clement V.

2. The last Avignon pope was _____ who returned to Rome in 1377. But what happened?

C. This then led to the _____ (1378-1415).

1. Urban VI

2. Who else did they elect and where did they return?

D. One attempt at a solution was the rise of conciliarism. What's that?

E. Council of Pisa in 1409. What happened here?

F. Council of Constance (1415-1418)

* Is it any wonder why a Reformation was needed?