

STUDY PAK 8

THE REFORMATION AND THE ANABAPTISTS

“... The Bible in the mother tongue without note of expert or comment of scholar, without a priestly shadow to darken one luminous page - the naked Bible, the Father’s message to men, naturally makes Baptists.” ~ ~ B.H. Carroll, *Baptists and Their Doctrines*, p. 46 ~ ~

I. THE REFORMATION.

A. Luther and Germany.

The religious scene in Europe was in turmoil at the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, and this fact set the stage for an historic upheaval that resulted in major _____ and _____ changes. The most important historical figure of this century was certainly _____.

In 1505, Luther was admitted to a monastery, beginning a deep study of the Christian life and the doctrine of the established church. He was looking for something to bring peace to his troubled soul. For 20 years he had sought _____ through _____, _____, the _____, and _____. Finally, he became a teacher in Biblical Studies at Wittenberg University _____ personal satisfaction.

In the course of his studies, Luther came to an understanding of _____, and he began to teach it to others, finding a number of people who were enthusiastic about that truth. Luther gave testimony that he had been _____ and had personally experienced justification by faith in the _____ of Christ.

The Roman Catholic teaching about indulgences was a long-established tradition that went contrary to the Bible teaching of faith. Indulgences meant that _____ could be used to _____ from _____ for

an individual or his loved ones, and it was a major part of the Roman Catholic _____ . Luther was teaching justification by faith at Wittenberg at just the time the most widespread Roman Catholic indulgence program came to Germany.

A Roman Catholic priest, Johann Tetzel, was now claiming to offer the ultimate indulgence: If you paid the right sum of money, your _____ could immediately be released from _____ and _____. This was such an outrageous claim that many people openly opposed Tetzel. Luther wrote his famous “_____” (points to consider) and nailed them to the church door at _____. Those points covered justification by faith, the authority of Scripture, and attacked both the concept of indulgences in general and the recent fund-raising drive by Tetzel in particular. His Ninety-five Theses were copied, printed, and spread throughout Germany. This served as a _____ to the already widespread frustrations with the Roman Catholic Church. Defiance of the church became _____, _____, and _____ throughout Germany.

For several years, Luther engaged in _____ with Roman Catholic leadership until his arrest was ordered on the basis of “_____.” A German nobleman hid and protected him for several months while he _____ the New Testament into _____ and worked out his _____. Throughout Germany, nobles and common people broke with the Roman Catholic Church. Some opposed Roman Catholicism for religious reasons, some political, and some economic. Independent churches flourished and, at first, joined the followers of Luther in a struggle for _____.

Two things changed this direction. First, the _____ upset many German nobles. Led by _____, many German peasants rebelled, trying to establish a _____. They were logically applying the principles of _____ and _____ that both Luther

and the independent preachers were teaching. The peasants expected Luther to join them (or even lead them), and most were shocked when he stood with the tyrannical nobility! The Peasants' Revolt was quickly crushed. Because so many independent church people were involved in the revolt, the _____—both Roman Catholic and Lutheran—became especially fearful of religious liberty.

Secondly, because the churches had been the source of most social organization, _____ of life were in _____. Even the most anti-Catholic people began to look for some way to _____. Luther abandoned the concept of religious freedom, and began to organize _____ as an alternate _____ to Roman Catholicism. This was very satisfactory to most nobles because it _____ (which they feared would lead to _____), and it gave them a wedge against the power of the Roman Catholic Church.

Many nobles simply offered allegiances to whichever state church would cooperate with them the most. Many regions changed loyalties often as new deals were struck between princes and church leaders. Each prince expected the citizens of his state _____ the religion that _____. Independent churches and preachers were _____ by both groups.

The story of the next hundred years of German history is the struggle, both military and political, of the Lutheran and Roman Catholic state churches for control of the various regions of Germany. Charles V, Emperor of Germany, seemed powerless to hold his nation together. Fear of an invasion of Germany by the Moslems (who already controlled parts of eastern Europe) finally led to a truce between Roman Catholics and Lutherans. Finally, a peace was achieved which allowed the citizens of Germany to be either _____ or _____, but _____. Even today, citizens of Germany are _____ to either the Lutheran or Roman Catholic Church.

B. Switzerland.

The open rebellion against Roman Catholicism quickly spread to other countries until _____ was _____ by it. In Switzerland, independents and reformers fought for freedom from Roman Catholicism. In fact, there were 21 military campaigns in a seven-year period. Most of Switzerland became _____, led by _____ in the formation of an _____ state church. Zwingli had trouble with his former allies—the independents. Soon the Protestant church was persecuting the independents _____ than the Catholics had. Zwingli was killed in the last battle against Roman Catholic forces, and Switzerland became Protestant.

C. France, Flanders, Italy and Spain.

In Flanders (modern Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg), civil war broke out between Roman Catholics, Protestants, and independents. The _____ won control of modern Holland, and the rest of the area remained under Roman control. Under the leadership of _____, a _____ was _____ in Holland, and _____ became the _____ there. Evangelicals, independents, and Protestants began to grow in influence in both Spain and Italy; however, they never became a major military or political force in either country. Toward the end of the Sixteenth Century, those movements were crushed by persecution.

A Frenchman, _____, became a very important Bible teacher and leader in Switzerland. He popularized a theological system with a strong emphasis on _____, _____, and a _____ _____ . This system is usually remembered by his name, _____. His abilities as a thinker, teacher, writer, and leader are without question; however, his system was very different from the Baptists. While both groups agreed on the _____ of the Christian faith, they disagreed on every point of the _____ (except the Lord's Supper and,

perhaps, the priesthood of all believers). Calvin's system soon became the _____ among the _____.

Calvin's ideas spread to France, and his followers soon became the _____ of Protestants in France. Several members of the nobility, including one queen and two princesses, became Protestants, and even the Roman Catholic Cardinal for France became a Protestant! His brother, Admiral Gaspard de Coligny, became a Protestant. De Coligny was considered the greatest military leader in France, and was very popular with both sailors and soldiers. His identification with the _____ made Roman Catholic leadership careful about _____. French Calvinists were called _____.

It appeared as if the Protestants might take France as completely as they had Switzerland. Persecutions, executions, and assassinations were directed at the Protestants, and thousands of Waldenses, still active in southern France, were slain. Civil war broke out, and the Protestants were _____-but not _____. They were given _____, and Coligny was given a position in the _____. As the Protestants rose again in power, a new persecution took place, and on August 24, 1572, Coligny was assassinated. Following his death, an _____ on Protestants took place throughout France with 50,000 killed in one day! This is remembered as the _____. Civil war followed for almost 20 years.

Finally, peace came. _____, a Bourbon noble and military leader of the Protestants, made a deal with the _____ and the _____. He converted to _____ and was recognized as king by everyone. He immediately granted _____, and for 65 years France had religious liberty. Catholicism eventually became the established church again.

D. Scotland and Scandinavia.

In Scotland, evangelical preachers like _____ and _____ stirred up the people against Roman Catholicism, and both were burned at the stake. Finally, the power of the Roman Catholic Church _____ by a coalition of _____, _____, and _____ led by the Calvinist, _____. Soon Calvinism became the dominant religious movement, and a _____ was established in Scotland. However, independents were vigorously persecuted. The Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Finland) were won over by the _____ and developed _____. Lutherans also temporarily gained control of Poland, which later returned to Roman Catholicism. Hungary turned briefly to religious freedom, then to Protestantism, and then was reclaimed by the Roman Catholic Church.

E. The Reformation in England.

Henry VIII wanted to divorce his first wife, Catherine (whose nephew, Charles V, was the leading supporter of the Pope in Europe and who was, herself, a devout Catholic). Henry wanted to marry Anne Boleyn who was from an evangelical family. Henry applied to the Pope for permission and, for six years, the Pope refused to give Henry a decision either way. Henry had been _____ of the Reformation, having been trained as a _____ theologian. He had also written a book _____, and the Pope had awarded Henry the title, “_____”. But now Henry rebelled against the Pope, declared himself _____ of the _____, divorced Catherine, and married Anne. Protestants and Catholics _____ in the newly organized Church of England.

Henry’s passions, his political dealings, and his theological leanings were in a constant _____. He soon had Anne executed and eventually married four more wives: two Protestants, one Catholic, and one Lutheran. His leanings changed _____. First one group and then

another would dominate in the church. Within each change there was a wave of imprisonments, banishments, and executions. Henry had old friends, former trusted associates, and another wife put to death! William Tyndale was at first protected and then persecuted. He was later arrested in Antwerp (modern Belgium) and executed with the open approval of the English king. The course of the Church of England was not to be settled during Henry's lifetime.

II. THE SWISS ANABAPTISTS.

For many years _____ Zwingli and the Reformation became prominent in Switzerland, _____ had spread throughout the region. These ideas challenged a group of young men who regularly met in Zurich to study the Greek New Testament, comparing the Greek Scriptures with the concept of baptism _____ . Most of the group came to the conclusion that this idea was the only one _____. Ulrich Zwingli, who was a member of the group, disagreed and no longer met with the study group on a regular basis.

This group of young students began to openly teach believers' baptism and also separation of church and state. Zwingli and the city council in Zurich ordered them to _____ to the laws of baptism (_____) and forbade them to hold group meetings. That evening, several members of the study group met in the home of Felix Manz. They pledged _____ to the New Testament and to _____ as widely as possible. Then, Conrad Grebel baptized George Blaurock who then baptized all of the other men present.

These men _____ the first to teach believers' baptism in Switzerland. In fact, they all acknowledged that this truth had been _____ by independent preachers and even, occasionally, by village priests. But these men _____ to gain the attention of all of Switzerland. The city council in Zurich began to _____ the Bible study group, but they continued to _____ and soon baptized many other believers.

Their critics began to call them _____. *Ana* means “_____” in Greek. They were mocked for not accepting infant baptism and baptizing people again after their profession of faith in Christ. They often responded that they were not *Anabaptists* since what was being called infant “baptism” was not true baptism. Instead, they considered themselves _____, _____. Their usual term for each other was “_____”.

_____ and _____ began to go from house to house sharing the gospel and encouraging people to trust Christ and accept believers’ baptism. Hundreds were baptized including a well-known former Roman Catholic priest, _____. The Zurich authorities began to arrest all the leaders of this movement, including Grebel and Manz. They were all sentenced to life imprisonment, and a new law was passed providing the death penalty for anyone _____. The proscribed punishment was _____. One Reformed leader was quoted as saying, “They wish to be immersed so much, let us immerse them.”

Vedder, page 138, states: “It would be a painful and useless task to detail the cruelties that followed. No persecution was ever more gratuitous and unfounded. Some of its later apologists have alleged that it was more political than religious, that it was a necessary measure to protect the State from seditious persons. It is sufficient to reply that contemporary records make no _____ against the _____. They were condemned for _____ and for _____; the record stands in black and white for all men to read.”

The Zwinglians did not lack the determination to make their repressive measures effectual. On March 7, 1526, it was decreed by the Zurich Council that whosoever rebaptized should be drowned, and this action was confirmed by a second decree of November 19.

Felix Manz, who had been released for a time and had _____ at Basel, was _____ on December 3, 1526, found guilty of the heinous crime of _____, and on January 5 was sentenced to _____. This barbarous sentence was duly carried out. On the way to the place of execution, says Dullinger (a bitterly hostile historian), "his mother and brother came to him, and exhorted him to be steadfast; and he persevered in his folly, even to the end. When he was bound upon the hurdle and was about to be thrown into the stream by the executioner, he sang with a loud voice, 'Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit,' and herewith was drawn into the water and drowned."

"For these persecutions, Zwingli stands _____ before the bar of history. As the burning of Servetus has left an eternal stain on the good name of Calvin, in spite of all attempts to explain away his responsibility for the dark deed, so the drowning of Manz is a blot on Zwingli's career as a _____." (Vedder, p. 139)

If Zwingli did not take an active part in the condemnation of Manz, if he did not fully approve the savage measures of the council, he did _____ of the _____ of Anabaptism by the _____. There is no record of protest of his, by voice or pen, against the barbarous cruelties inflicted in the name of _____ on so many of God's people, though his influence would have been all-powerful in restraining the council from passing their persecuting edicts.

Grebel was spared the fate of Manz by an untimely death. His fiery spirit made him a natural leader of men, and at Schaffhausen, at St. Gall, at Hinwyl, and at many other places, he preached the Gospel with great power and gathered large numbers of converts into churches.

Hubmaier was banished to meet his martyrdom elsewhere.

Blaurock was burned at the stake at Claussen, in the Tyrol, in 1529.

Hatzer was driven out of Zurich, went to Strasbourg for a time, but being banished made his way to Constance, where he was apprehended, imprisoned for four months and then put to death.

Thus one by one the leaders were killed or driven away or died by natural causes. By this means the persecutors at length _____ . Though persecution at first increased the number of Anabaptists, they were for the most part plain, unlettered folk, rich in nothing else but faith, and little able to hold out unaided and unled against a persecution so _____ and _____. Gradually the Anabaptists disappeared from the annals of Zurich but not without having left the _____ _____ on the people.

Final statement by Blanke in his book, *Brothers in Christ*, page 71: "There will always be a need for men who, unconfused by the spirit of the age, set out for new goals and strive for a new dawn."

The Swiss Anabaptists were known for their emphasis in certain areas. The most significant, of course, was their teaching about baptism _____. They also strongly taught religious liberty and separation of church and state. While these teachings set them in _____ to the state church, several other teachings brought them great respect from the population in general.

These Anabaptists strongly emphasized the new commandment of love in _____. They practiced that truth so much that when the general population thought of them, they thought of _____ and _____ to one another. During the terrible persecutions, they often shared food, housing, money, and clothing with each other. This was so common that some outsiders thought that the Anabaptists did not believe in private property. Their writings show that they did believe in private property; however, their love made sharing a _____. This testimony opened the doors of _____ to them even when they were being _____ by the government.

The Anabaptists also taught _____ as a necessity for maintaining membership in the local church. Both the Roman Catholics and the Reformers taught that all citizens should be members of their church, but the Anabaptists _____ from their churches for _____, _____, and not being willing to _____. This gave the Anabaptist churches a reputation for _____ that the other churches did not have.

The Anabaptists agreed with both the Roman Catholics and the Protestants as to the absolute inspiration of Scripture, but they _____ with the _____ teaching that the Church was the _____ of Scripture. They _____ with the _____ idea that the Bible was to be interpreted by a group of _____. They taught that every believer was _____ by the Holy Spirit and _____ the Bible for himself.

Anabaptists were also controversial for refusing to take the prescribed _____ to the state. Since the state was inseparable from the Reformed Church, the Anabaptists felt that the oath of loyalty _____ with their _____. Most Anabaptists also refused to serve in the military because they felt that the church-controlled state was their enemy. Others refused to serve because they were pacifists.

Anabaptists also refused to have their _____ performed by the officials of the state church, and this caused many people to believe that they were not married and were guilty of immorality. They felt that their lifetime pledge to each other, witnessed by a _____ and _____, _____. The children of Anabaptists often had to grow up being considered illegitimate by those around them.

The Swiss Anabaptists made such an impact on the Swiss people that their ideas eventually began to take hold. Today, the Swiss have religious freedom and separation of church and state. The _____, _____, and _____ of the

early Swiss Anabaptists led to the conversion of thousands in Switzerland, Holland, southern Germany, and Austria. Their descendants traveled to _____ with the Gospel, and they helped pioneer the early settlements on the _____. They helped to settle once and for all the name to be attached to this movement—Baptist. Their answer of “_____,” gave the Baptist movement the name it carries to this day.

III. THE GERMAN ANABAPTISTS.

In 1524, in Augsburg, Germany, _____ and _____ were put to death for holding Baptist views. The _____ of their murders was _____ the Anabaptist _____ in Augsburg, but this procedure _____ miserably. By 1525, an Anabaptist church was organized in Augsburg and grew to 1,100 members by 1527. There were four pastors associated with this church:

_____ (the senior pastor or bishop),
_____ (who had fled from Switzerland
_____, and
_____.

Hubmaier had baptized Denck and had been instrumental in the formation of the church. It is clear, both from the writings of the _____ and from the _____ of the church, that the Augsburg church _____ of the Baptists distinctives. The church at Augsburg became a center for _____ and _____ throughout southern Germany.

The church at Augsburg helped to start a church in _____ in 1526, and Hans Denck moved there by 1527 and assumed that pastorate. Denck and Hut called for a conference of Baptist preachers and led a meeting of representatives from 60 churches located in south Germany and Switzerland. Baptists in Strasbourg _____ that, for a time, _____ was practiced in the city.

Hans Denck died from a local plague in 1528 at only 32 years of age. In only four years, he had proved to be an incredible church builder, leading in the establishment and growth of two large churches. In the year of Denck's death, Hans Leupold, who took Denck's place as the bishop (or senior pastor) of the Augsburg church, was arrested at a prayer meeting. Eighty-seven others were arrested with him. In prison, he wrote several hymns that expressed his love and devotion to Christ and the Word. After a local trial, he was beheaded and five other church leaders were also killed. Every _____ church member was branded with _____, and others were also _____ and ordered _____ with the threat of death if they returned. By 1530, there was no longer a _____ church meeting in Augsburg.

Persecution spread, and in 1538, the pastor and 70 members of the Baptist church in Rottenburg were beheaded and their bodies burned. Their pastor, Leonard Scheimer, had been a former Roman Catholic priest, as had the pastor of the Baptist church in Schwartz. The Schwartz pastor's trial record shows that he was clearly a Baptist in the sense of teaching all of the Baptist Distinctives. His belief in Bible truth cost him his head. At Salzburg, 18 Baptists were burned at the stake, and 70 Baptists, including two pastors, were executed in Lintz. Baptists became known as " _____ " from their practice of meeting by night _____ and _____.

In Worms, the Baptists grew greatly in popularity and influence. The Lutheran pastor, _____, became convinced of the Baptist doctrines and _____ with them. His successor at the Lutheran Church also became a Baptist. The preachers were ordered out of town by the city council, but they _____. The local authorities were afraid to _____ because the preachers were _____ with the _____. A large Baptist church continued with relatively little persecution in Worms for several years. Persecution spread to the previously safe town of Strasbourg. The pastor there, _____, was imprisoned and wrote a tremendous defense of _____. His writing is still one of the _____ on separation of church and state. Marbeck, a

former Catholic priest, was released from prison, but banished from Strasbourg. He moved to Augsburg where he soon died. The cause of his death is debated.

It is important to note that some of these persecutions came from authorities who acknowledged the Roman Catholic Church, others from those who recognized Lutheran leadership. Both _____ and _____ leaders took the same position with respect to dealing with _____ and _____ who taught _____. In 1529, Charles V, Emperor of Germany, dealt with the rise of the Anabaptists. His edict following the church council at Spires reads in part:

“... clearly ordained that all and every Anabaptist, or rebaptized person, whether male or female, being of ripe years and understanding, should be deprived of life, and, according to the circumstances of the individual, be put to death by fire, sword, or otherwise judged, tried, or dealt with, under pain of heavy and severe punishment.”

The results of this decree led to the deaths of thousands of Baptists; however, the movement _____. In many German states there was massive persecution of Anabaptists. However, some German Princes defied the orders of the Emperor. The ruler of the region of Hesse is remembered as Philip the _____ or _____. He _____ to go along with any kind of religious persecution, and he _____ the _____ and other _____ in his state. He eloquently defended religious freedoms, but his attempts to defy the Emperor were relatively futile. He was imprisoned and, eventually, was forced to cooperate with Charles V. However, Hesse continued to remain _____ for Anabaptists than most of Germany. In Schwarzburg, the local ruler, _____, protected the Baptists at the risk of _____. He was fortunately successful.

Baptists were also protected in the German town of Wassenburg by a local ruler named Werner von Pallant. Under the leadership of _____, a local

preacher, the church in Wassenburg determined to use their freedom as a base for _____ throughout Germany. This so angered Melancthon, Martin Luther's chief assistant that he pressed for persecution of the Baptists in the region. Campanus was arrested and spent 20 years in prison, dying there. Most of the missionaries ordained by his church were also _____. Hubmaier was arrested and burned at the stake. Three days later his wife was drowned.

In many German towns, the Anabaptists were _____ that local authorities were careful about how they carried out their persecutions. Throughout this period, for example, there was a large Baptist church in Cologne, Germany. This church was _____, but it escaped the _____ that so many Baptist churches had to undergo.

Four major controversies from this period involved the Baptists.

- A. The first had to do with _____ and the _____. Munzer had been a Roman Catholic priest before his conversion. He became a Lutheran pastor and received his first pastorate at the direct recommendation of Martin Luther. Munzer eventually broke with the Lutherans over his teaching of separation of church and state. He led the peasants in demanding _____, _____, and _____. His views were remarkably similar to those of the founders of the American Republic. Unfortunately, he did not have the great military leaders in his movement that we saw involved in the American War for Independence. His armies were quickly and totally crushed.

Munzer is often called an Anabaptist because of his _____ to the idea of _____. He _____ a Baptist, however, because he continued to teach the _____ by sprinkling. He met with a group of Swiss and German Baptists who refused to endorse his rebellion. Some did not feel that violent rebellion was ever justified. Others believed that the time was not right and that the rebellion had no chance of success.

Many Anabaptists, however, fought in Munzer's armies. However ill-conceived Munzer's timing and military leadership were, he should be remembered as a _____. Had he been successful, he undoubtedly would be remembered the same way that George Washington is today. The Anabaptists were such zealous advocates of religious liberty that the name Anabaptist soon was _____ who stood for _____.

- B. Another controversial figure from this period was _____. Hoffman was a former Lutheran preacher who was identified with the Anabaptists because he immersed _____. He was not a complete Baptist, however, because he _____ the sole authority of Scripture. He believed that he was continuing _____ from God, and he prophesied the _____ for 1533. In 1533, he returned to Strasbourg in defiance of city authorities to await the Second Coming. He was arrested and spent the next ten years in prison, dying there in 1543.
- C. Another important controversy involved Baptist preacher, _____. Hut _____ his teaching of separation of church and state to a teaching of the separation of _____ and the state. He spoke against _____, _____ to the German state, and _____ of the civil government as _____. It is easy to understand his perspective when you remember the times in which he lived. Armies were being used to persecute Christians, taxes made it financially possible, and civil government had so rebelled against God that it had become the agent of religious persecution. However, _____ Hut's approach. His teaching was often used by various rulers as ground for persecuting all Baptists. Hut was killed in Augsburg while trying to escape from prison.
- D. The most famous controversy of this period had to do with the “_____.”

An itinerant preacher, _____, who had been a follower of Melchoir Hoffman, claimed revelation from God. He led his followers to control the German city of Munster. They _____ of Germany and declared that they were establishing the “_____.” A Communist economic system was established by _____ who taught separation of church and state. Leyden attracted many Anabaptists to Munster by _____ them religious freedom. He taught _____ and finally claimed to personally _____. Munster was finally surrounded by an army composed of both Roman Catholics and Lutherans. After a brutal siege, the city was captured and the “New Jerusalem” leaders were executed. Because so many Anabaptists _____ in the defense of Munster, the Anabaptists have often _____ for the excesses of Matthys and Leyden. It should be remembered, however, that both men were ordained Lutheran preachers and both practiced infant baptism. They also denied sole authority of Scripture.

IV. DUTCH ANABAPTISTS.

By 1525, many German Anabaptists had fled to Holland and, while it was ruled by Charles V, there was also great opposition to his rule. Local leaders often defied his edicts, and non-conformists hoped to gain refuge from persecution there. Many Baptist churches _____, and the movement _____. However, persecution soon followed. In 1527, a widow named Weynen Claes was strangled, and her body was burned at the stake. Her crime was having been _____ in a _____. Three other Baptists were burned at the stake that year; however, the movement continued to grow. By 1533, over _____ had taken place in the town of Emden alone.

In 1531, _____, the town tailor at Leeuwarden, was arrested for being a Baptist. During his lengthy trial, the issues of salvation and baptism were clearly discussed. This made a profound impression in a very young Roman Catholic priest named _____. The courage of Sicke Freerks drove Menno to study the _____, and he was _____. For five years, he

continued as a Roman Catholic priest, but he finally _____ himself with the _____. Freerks was tortured and executed, but his testimony had led to the conversion of this man who would become one of the most influential Baptist preachers.

Many more Baptists were executed during the fourth decade of the Sixteenth Century. In 1535, the punishment of being _____ was decreed for _____. This was confirmed in 1540 and again in 1550. These measures could not destroy the _____. One Baptist pastor, _____, left written records of over _____ whom he baptized. As the wave of persecution spread, Menno Simons became increasingly uncomfortable as a Roman Catholic priest. His study of Scripture had led him to accept the Baptist distinctives. His personal salvation caused his heart to go out to his _____ so, in 1535, he left the priesthood and was baptized upon his _____ in Christ. He accepted the pastorate of the Baptist church at Groningen and spent a peaceful four years as pastor there.

In 1541, he became the pastor of a Baptist church in _____, but he spent the next 18 years as a _____ with a _____ put on his head by _____. He traveled throughout Holland and Germany, never staying very long in one place. He founded many small churches during his travels. A large financial reward was offered for information leading to his arrest, and any _____ who turned him in was offered a _____. There were several attempts to betray him, but he always escaped.

Some of his associates were not so fortunate. Tjaert Reynerson, a farmer, was beheaded because he had allowed Menno to hide at his farm. Ian Ceason was beheaded for writing an introduction to a book written by Menno Simons. Simons' books were _____, and the death penalty was instituted for _____ with a book written by him.

Simons and his followers found refuge in 1553 when the Lord of Fresenburg, a powerful Dutch noble, invited the Baptists to move into his region, often founding their own villages. Here, Simons lived in peace for his last eight years.

Menno Simons wrote many books and pamphlets, clearly teaching all the Baptist distinctives. But his followers made a great issue of another distinctive that most Baptists refused to accept. Menno and his followers _____ - the belief that violence, even in self-defense, was never justified. The Baptists who accepted this idea were usually called _____, in honor of their most famous teacher. During the life of Menno, and for several decades after, Baptists and Mennonites were usually in close fellowship. They respected each others' baptism and ordination. Baptists preached in churches called Mennonite, and Mennonites considered themselves _____ of the Baptist movement. However, disputes over pacifism and the growing Mennonite emphasis on _____ split the two groups. By the Eighteenth Century, the Mennonite churches no longer practiced baptism by immersion of believers only and were no longer considered part of the Baptist movement.

The Prince of the Dutch state of Orange, William, determined to destroy the rule of Philip II of Spain over Holland. Philip had "inherited" Holland from his father, Charles V, who was a tyrant in every respect, denying economic, political, and religious freedom to his people. Philip II is the one who formed the Spanish Armada to conquer England.

_____ united _____, _____, and other _____ into an army to break Catholic power. Again and again, he led his troops against vastly larger Catholic armies and finally achieved _____. He was immediately put under pressure to establish a _____ (_____) state church and turn on his _____. When faced with similar pressure, Zwingli _____ his earlier views and _____ his former Baptist friends. But William _____ Zwingli.

As the new nation of Holland was formed, it was decreed that “_____ should remain _____ in his _____, and that no man should be molested or questioned on the subject of _____.” William was sometimes known as _____ because of his shrewd ability as a _____. He had been a Lutheran but had attended a Catholic school. As an adult, he personally attended a Calvinist church. He had refused to carry out the orders of Charles V concerning _____, and he had convinced Charles V to leave him alone. For all of his varied religious background, he is the one who created _____ for Baptists during the Sixteenth Century. Baptists from all over Europe fled to _____ for safety. William was assassinated by a Roman Catholic agent, but his son, Prince Maurice, continued his struggle for liberty. A descendant of his, _____, brought _____ when he became King of England.

Baptists flourished in Holland. Even _____, the famous painter, was associated with a _____ in Holland. He painted many portraits of preachers, including several Baptists. Rembrandt was a _____ of _____ and _____ liberty, and this is communicated in several of his paintings. Several famous doctors and inventors were numbered among the Baptists of Holland, including the inventor of streetlights and the prototype of the horse-drawn fire engine, J. Van der Hayden.

Another group, with a Dutch Anabaptist background, are the _____. _____ was a Mennonite teacher with a very _____ of separation from the _____. He seems to have been genuinely Baptist in the beginning but he and the Amish eventually began to teach _____. When they did that, they ceased to be _____. Many of the Amish _____ to the United States.