

5-3-1 Assignment- Gonzalez, Essential Guide, Chapter 6

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Questions

1. The conquest of which hemisphere is an important part of the history of the church and remains to this day greatly influenced by those events?
2. The date that is usually given as the beginning of the Reformation is _____.
3. Luther's own experience of the monastic life as an attempt to take heaven by storm led him to dissolve monasteries and convents, and to insist on the holiness of _____ life—that is, non-monastic life.
4. In which of Calvin's book did he systematize Reformed theology, which soon had followers not only in Switzerland but throughout Europe?
5. In general, Reformed theology accepted most of the propositions that Luther had put forth but insisted more on the process of _____ that is the necessary result of justification.

Answers

1. The conquest of the Western Hemisphere.
2. The date that is usually given as the beginning of the Reformation is 1517.
3. Luther insisted on the holiness of common life—that, is non-monastic life.
4. *Institutes of the Christian Religion*.
5. Reformed theology insisted more on the process of sanctification.

Terms

1. Reformed Theology- much more than its Lutheran counterpart, insisted on the reformation of social and political life, and eventually led to revolutions in places such as Scotland, England, and the Netherlands.
2. Anabaptists- followed to its ultimate conclusion the principle that the church must adjust to the practices of the New Testament that led them to reject the manner in which the church had understood its relationship with society ever since the time of Constantine. They also refused to participate in military activities, had a theology that the true church will always be persecuted, and must live according to the guidelines of the Sermon on the Mount no matter what the consequences might be.
3. Jesuits- founded by Ignatius of Loyola organized under a strict system of discipline that soon became the right arm of the papacy in its struggle against Protestantism. They also excelled in mission work to the Far East going as far as Japan and China.

Summary

There were many events going on during the Conquest and Reformation period from the fall of Constantinople (1453) to the end of the sixteenth century (1600). The church played unfortunate roles of using theology and Christianity to practice slavery and unjust means of conquering the Americas, and it was also at this time “*when Luther posted his famous 95 theses*” (69). Luther’s zeal and reason for just practice of theology led to the reformation, but “*not all those who abandoned Roman Catholicism became followers of Luther and his theology*” (70). Under the leadership of Ulrich Zwingli and John Calvin the church gave birth to what “*we now call “Reformed” and “Presbyterian”*” (70). The Anabaptist and church of England practiced their own convictions, and the greater and whole body of church continued to bear fruit and roots through these various events and movements.