

Colt Emswiler

5-3-1 Chapter 6 - Gonzalez

QUESTIONS

1. What role did the church play in the expeditions into the Americas?
2. What were the conquistadors in the Americas seeking?
3. What were some key aspects of Luther's theology that didn't match with the Catholic church?
4. What was the difference between Luther's views and the Reformed theology that arose in Switzerland through John Calvin and others?
5. How did Presbyterians get their name?

ANSWERS

1. The church issued papal bulls once the Americas were discovered which gave the crown in Spain and Portugal the right select bishops which would oversee the new colonies. This formed a unhealthy alliance between the church and state.
2. Unlike the later colonists, they primary wanted wealth and not land. Therefore, they sought to enslave the native people to extract the precious metals and agricultural products.
3. Luther viewed the scriptures as having supreme authority as opposed to the church and the traditions of the church. He did not agree with the monastic lifestyle and looked to upend the practice. Luther also didn't believe in transubstantiation, although he did believe that Christ was present in the Eucharist.
4. Reformed theology embraced most of the Lutheran doctrine, but also emphasized the process of sanctification that is the essential result of justification. Reformed theologians saw "the Law" as a means to guide present Christians in their personal and corporate. Much more than the Lutherans, they believed that reformation in believers should translate into social and political change.
5. The Protestants there were against the episcopate because of the episcopate's alliance with the monarchy. They therefore began to organize on the basis of the presbyteries, given them their title as Presbyterians.

TERMS

1. **Papal bull** – In Roman Catholicism this was an official paper or document given by the pope. These were the most important documents given by the pope. In the chapter we see this document being used to grant power to the crown over the church in the newly colonized lands of the Americas.

2. **Bloody Mary** – A nickname used for Mary Tudor, who was the Queen of England during the 16th century. Mary was Catholic and attempted to undo many of the Protestant reforms which resulted in the murder of many protestants, earning her the title of “Bloody Mary.”
3. **Anabaptists** – They were known as the rebaptizers. This group came out of the Reformation with a conviction to adjust and return to the practices of the New Testament. They were pacifists and a wing of them became radically focused on the return of Christ. Out of this group came the Mennonites

SUMMARY

In Chapter six Gonzalez outlines the importance of the discovery of the Americas for the church at large, and the emergence of the Protestant Reformation. He depicts how the church was unfortunately entangled with the state in many of the horrific affairs that unfolded in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies. The Reformation led to expansive change in many of the European nations which embraced it. Other nations, such as Spain and Italy, rejected the Reformation which led to much conflict and the development of the Catholic counter reformation.