

Class: TH605 History of Christianity

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### Questions

1. Explain the nature of the peace of Westphalia in 1648.
2. What is meant by the statement, "In France, the earlier policy of tolerance was abandoned?"
3. What was the movement of resistance?
4. What were the two high points of Reformed Orthodoxy?
5. Who was George Fox?

### Answers

1. The nature of the peace of Westphalia in 1648 was the thirty years war was ended, which guaranteed religious freedom, although only for Catholics, Lutherans, and Reformed.
2. The statement in France that the earlier policy of tolerance was abandoned meant that tolerance had been guaranteed by granting the Protestant leaders several military strongholds. Richelieu, the famous Cardinal, and minister of Louis X111, favored the protestant side in the thirty years war because it weakened France's enemies and could not tolerate the existence within France itself of such strongholds.
3. The movements of resistance were when many of the French Bishops participated in a movement against the growing power of the papacy.
4. The two high points of Reformed Orthodoxy were the Synod of Dort, 1618-1619, and the Assembly of Westminster, the first condemned Arminianism, whose doctrine they believed gave too much power to the believer in salvation—the second promulgated the confession of Westminster. Those who did not accept the decisions of the Dort Synod were deemed heretics.
5. George Fox taught about the inner light, which he led against the supposed authority of the Church. His followers became known as Quakers.

### Terms

*Edict of Fontainebleau*: King Louis X1V ended religious tolerance by forbidding Protestantism.

*Josephism*: was the name given to the attempt by Emperor Joseph 11 to govern and reform the Church within his territories according to his principles and not according to the guidelines set by the Popes and the council of Trent.

*Jansenism*: is a powerful movement. It was named after Cornelius Jansenius, who attempted to revive the most radical elements of Augustine's doctrine of Grace and Predestination. The Catholic Church repeatedly condemned him.

## **Summary**

The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries saw peace treaties that did not last throughout Europe. After the thirty years' war, the peace of Westphalia was established, and a few years later, in France, the tolerance policy was abolished. After the death of Luther, controversies erupted between different followers of his teachings. Reformed Orthodoxy had its high points ratified at the Synod of Dort.