The Protestant Reformation

*Luther preached a message of “justification by faith” based on Biblical scripture. The following is a summary of his teachings taken from an article published in 1537.*

**The first and chief article is this: Jesus Christ, our God and Lord, died for our sins and was raised again for our justification (Romans 3:24-25). He alone is the Lamb of God who takes away the sins of the world (**[**John**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gospel_of_John) **1:29), and God has laid on Him the iniquity of us all (**[**Isaiah**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Isaiah) **53:6). All have sinned and are justified freely, without their own works and merits, by His grace, through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus, in His blood (Romans 3:23-25). This is necessary to believe. This cannot be otherwise acquired or grasped by any work, law or merit. Therefore, it is clear and certain that this faith alone justifies us... (**[**Mark**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gospel_of_Mark) **13:31).**

1. After studying the above quote, how does Martin Luther believe one would go to heaven?
2. What consequences do you think this would have on the Catholic Church and its followers? Why?

John Calvin was a [French](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_people) [Protestant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestant) [theologian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theology) during the [Protestant Reformation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestant_Reformation) and was a central developer of the system of [Christian theology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_theology) called [Calvinism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calvinism) or Reformed theology. John Calvin also created Calvin’s Geneva in Switzerland, which was a strict, wholesome community, ran by theocracy The Biblical passages are commonly used to define his teachings.

**Ephesians 2:4**But God, being rich in mercy, because of the great love with which he loved us, **5**even when we were dead in our trespasses, made us alive together with Christ—by grace you have been saved— **6**and raised us up with him and seated us with him in the heavenly places in Christ Jesus, **7**so that in the coming ages he might show the immeasurable riches of his grace in kindness toward us in Christ Jesus. **8**For by grace you have been saved through faith. And this is not your own doing; it is the gift of God, **9**not a result of works, so that no one may boast.

**Romans 9:15**For he says to Moses, “I will have mercy on whom I have mercy, and I will have compassion on whom I have compassion.” **16**So then it depends not on human will or exertion, but on God, who has mercy.

1. What is the term applied to this theology?
2. Discuss the evidence from the passages that suggest that.

The Renaissance

**The new birth of resurrection known as the "Renaissance" is usually** **considered to have begun in Italy in the fourteenth century.**  **At all events the Renaissance was heralded through the recovery by** **Italian scholars of Greek and Roman classical literature. When the movement** **began, the civilization of Greece and Rome had long been exerting a partial influence, not only upon Italy, but on other parts of mediaeval Europe as** **well. But in Italy especially, when the wave of barbarism had passed, the** **people began to feel a returning consciousness of their ancient culture, and a** **desire to reproduce it. To Italians the Latin language was easy, and their** **country abounded in documents and monumental records which symbolized past** **greatness. The word "renaissance" has of late years received a more extended** **significance than that which is implied in our English equivalent – the** **"revival of learning."**

1. According to the paragraph above, why is the Renaissance known as a “revival of learning”.

There are four key features in the Renaissance:

Humanism: renewed interest in man and new view of humankind

Individualism: new emphasis on individual achievement

Secularism: increasing concern with the material rather than spiritual world

Scientific Naturalism: close observation and study of the natural world

Pico della Mirandola, *Oration on the Dignity of Man*:

“O supreme generosity of God the Father, O highest and most marvelous felicity of man! To him it is granted to have whatever he chooses, to be whatever he wills.”

1. Which ism is this quote referring too?
2. How do you know?

Picture two:

1) Which ism is this quote referring too?

2) How do you know?

Picture one:

1) Which ism is this quote referring too?

2) How do you know?



The Scientific Revolution

**The scientific revolution** was **the** emergence of modern **science** during **the** early modern period, when developments in mathematics, physics, astronomy, biology (including human anatomy) and chemistry transformed views of society and nature.

**Identify the author of the quote and try to interpret what it means. Quotes 1 &2 are by the same author. Quotes 3-5 are by the same author.**

1. “[Finally we shall place the Sun himself at the center of the Universe.](http://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/quotes/n/nicolausco238359.html)”
2. -“I am aware that a philosopher's ideas are not subject to the judgment of ordinary persons, because it is his endeavor to seek the truth in all things, to the extent permitted to human reason by God.”
3. “The Milky Way is nothing else but a mass of innumerable stars planted together in clusters.”
4. “The Bible shows the way to go to heaven, not the way the heavens go.”
5. “I must altogether abandon the false opinion that the sun is the center of the world and immovable, and that the earth is not the center of the world, and moves, and that I must not hold, defend, or teach in any way whatsoever, verbally or in writing, the said false doctrine, and after it had been notified to me that the said doctrine was contrary to Holy Scripture.”
6. “If I have seen further than others, it is by standing upon the shoulders of giants.”

AIM:

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| Renaissance  | Protestant reformation | The scientific revolution  |

Galileo Galilei:

Considered the father of modern science, Galileo Galilei (1564-1642) made major contributions to the fields of physics, astronomy, cosmology, mathematics and philosophy. He invented an improved telescope that let him observe and describe the moons of Jupiter, the rings of Saturn, the phases of Venus, sunspots and the rugged lunar surface. His flair for self-promotion earned him powerful friends among Italy’s ruling elite and enemies among the Catholic Church’s leaders. His advocacy of a heliocentric universe brought him before religious authorities in 1616 and again in 1633, when he was forced to recant and placed under house arrest for the rest of his life.

1. Why is Galielo considered the father of modern science?
2. Can you determine why he would have enemies with the church leaders?

Copernicus:

In Copernicus' lifetime, most believed that Earth held its place at the center of the universe. The sun, the stars, and [all of the planets](http://www.space.com/56-our-solar-system-facts-formation-and-discovery.html) revolved around it. In 1514, Copernicus distributed a handwritten book to his friends that set out his view of the universe. In it, he proposed that the center of the universe was not Earth, but that the sun lay near it. He also suggested that Earth's rotation accounted for the rise and setting of the sun, the movement of the stars, and that the cycle of seasons was caused by Earth's revolutions around it.  Finally, he (correctly) proposed that Earth's motion through space caused the retrograde motion of the planets across the night sky (planets sometimes move in the same directions as stars, slowly across the sky from night to night, but sometimes they move in the opposite, or retrograde, direction).

It wasn't until he lay on his [deathbed](http://www.space.com/6934-copernicus-remains-verified-dna-analysis.html) at the age of 70 that Copernicus published his book, De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium ("On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres"). In it, Copernicus established that the planets orbited the sun rather than the Earth. He lay out his model of the solar system and the path of the planets.

1. What was his view on the universe?
2. How did this differ than the views that have come before him?
3. In what way has Copernicus shaped our studies on the solar system?