

Zurich, Strasbourg, Geneva

- I. Marburg Colloquy – 1529
 - a. Called by Protestant Prince Philip of Hesse
 - i. Build an agreement between Protestants
 - ii. Agreed on 14 2/3 out of 15 articles
 1. Couldn't agree on real presence in the supper
- II. Background of Real Present: Nestorius vs. Cyril of Jerusalem (5th Century)
 - a. Nestorius: Human person of Jesus not capable of leaving heaven
 - b. Cyril: communication of natured
- III. Political situation in Swiss Confederation
 - a. Had to convince the people, or at least town magistrates
 - b. Different calculations than convincing a prince
- IV. Huldrych Zwingli 1484-1531
 - a. Born in the Swiss Alps in 1484, dies in battle of Kappel in 1531
 - b. Reform-minded independently of Luther
 - c. Against images, more spiritual (less incarnational)
- V. Martin Bucer 1491-1551
 - a. "Reasonable Reformer
 - b. Early a Dominican, influenced by Luther when he met him
 - c. 1521 was released from Dominicans, preached reform, and married
 - d. Wanted unity, worked to bring Zwingli and Luther together
 - e. Provided steadiness and wisdom to Calvin
 - f. Resisted Augsburg Interim, forced to leave Strasbourg
 - i. Flees to Cambridge, where he influenced Cranmer, and dies
 - ii. Body dug up and burned by Mary Tudor

- VI. Diet of Speyer (1526)
 - a. Negated the freedom of ruler of lands and cities to choose their faith
 - b. Term “protestant” is born for princes and leaders who protest
- VII. John Calvin: 1509-1564
 - a. 2nd generation reformer: much younger
 - b. Born in France, but moved to Switzerland to avoid being killed by French monarch
 - c. Grew up in the church: father was an attorney
 - d. Mother died when he was 5 or 6
 - e. Very smart and gets religious “scholarship”
 - f. Father makes him go to law school instead, but switches back to theology after his father’s death
 - g. Comes to reform in a gradual process, but in a similar way to Luther: medieval Catholicism instilled guilt and fear, and he found grace in a loving and justifying God
 - h. Flees Paris in 1533 to go to Basle, writes first edition of *Institutes*
 - i. Plans to go to Strasbourg, but called to Geneva to help with reformation
 - j. Flees to Strasbourg for 3 years, learned from Bucer
 - k. Returns to Geneva after they recall him
 - l. Builds up University of Geneva as a missionary school for Protestantism
 - m. Creates governing system for church in Geneva
 - i. Doctors
 - ii. Pastors
 - iii. Deacons
 - iv. Elders
 - 1. Consistory

Bibliography

- Lindberg, Carter. *The European Reformations*. Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing, 1996.
- Dowley, Tim. *Atlas of the European Reformations*. Minneapolis: Fortress Press, 2015.