

# Ulrich Zwingli:

- Entered the priesthood at age 22 and soon began preaching similar ideas of those of Martin Luther
- Many of Zwingli's ideas about religion were viewed as radical
- The church he established in Switzerland had the notion of a theocracy at its base
- Although Zwingli's movement gained support throughout Switzerland, some areas of the country opposed him and his supporters
- Removed all "extras" from the church
  - images
  - paintings
  - decorations
  - music
- Mass was replaced by new liturgy
  - consisting of Bible readings, prayer, and sermons



# John Calvin:

- Was educated in France
- Forced to flee Catholic France for the safety of Switzerland
- Believed in the doctrine of justification by faith alone
- Calvin placed emphasis on the all powerful nature of God, what Calvin called the "power, grace, and glory of God"
- He also believed in predestination
  - Meant that God had determined in advance who would be saved
- Calvin set up a theocracy in Geneva, Switzerland
- Theocracy= government where religious leaders have all the power



[John Calvin](#)

# Calvinism:

- Calvin thought people were sinful by nature and couldn't earn salvation
- Protestants in Geneva, asked Calvin to lead their city- he did so with strict rules
- Everyone attended religious class, couldn't wear bright clothing or play cards
- Authorities imprison or excommunicate anyone who broke the rules
- Calvin's success in Geneva made the city a powerful center of Protestantism



# Calvinism Spreads:

- Following Calvin's lead, missionaries trained in Geneva were sent to all parts of Europe
- Calvinism became established in France, the Netherlands, Scotland, and central and eastern Europe
- By the mid-sixteenth century, Calvinism had replaced Lutheranism
- Although many Protestant churches trace roots back to Calvin, they have softened Calvin's strict teachings

# John Knox:

## The Calvinists

- Became the spokesman for the Reformation in Scotland after spending time in Geneva
- After years of religious turmoil, Knox's Reformed Church of Scotland replaced the Roman Catholic Church
- His church structure gave rise to the Presbyterian denomination



# Anabaptists:

- Believed in baptizing only adults, which was a crime punishable by death
- Believed that church and state should be separate
- Refused to fight in wars
- Viewed Catholics and Protestants as radicals who threatened society
- The forerunners of the Amish, Mennonites, and Quakers
- Menno Simmons founded the Mennonites, George Fox founded the Quakers, and Jakob Ammann founded the Amish



# Women During the Reformation:

## Marriage

[The Protestant Reformation](#)

- Women had to obey their husbands, had to bear children
- Part of the divine plan, family life was the only destiny for most Protestant women

## Education

- The purpose of education was the development of an accepted concept of marriage and training in domestic skills
- Were taught how to look after children, make clothing, and tend to the livestock
- Women were encouraged to study the Bible in vernacular language

## General

- Women could not preach or publish books
- Women could not join convents



# Exit-slip:

- **What is predestination?**
- **What were some of the core beliefs of the Anabaptists?**
- **Describe the role of women during the reformation.**