

# Week 9 Reformation II

## 1. Overview

- 1) Reformation II explores the expansion of the Reformation across Europe, various reform movements, and their theological and ecclesiastical outcomes.
  - 2) It focuses on the Reformed tradition, the Radical Reformation, and the Catholic Counter-Reformation.
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## 2. Learning Objectives

- 1) Understand how the Reformation spread across Europe.
  - 2) Explain differences between Lutheran and Reformed theology.
  - 3) Analyze the characteristics of the Radical Reformation.
  - 4) Evaluate the Catholic Church's response.
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## 3. Main Topics

- 1) Expansion of the Reformation
    - (1) Spread from Germany to Switzerland, France, and England
    - (2) Connection with political powers
    - (3) Formation of state churches
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### 2) Reformed Tradition

- (1) Key figure: John Calvin
    - ① Core ideas:
    - ② Sovereignty of God
    - ③ Predestination
    - ④ Scripture-centered theologyGeneva as a model of a theocratic society
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### 3) Radical Reformation

- (1) Key group: Anabaptists
    - ① Characteristics:
    - ② Rejection of infant baptism
    - ③ Emphasis on voluntary faith
    - ④ Separation of church and state
    - ⑤ Persecution and martyrdom
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#### 4) English Reformation

(1) Initiated by Henry VIII

- ① Politically motivated
  - ② Formation of the Anglican Church
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#### 5) Catholic Counter-Reformation

(1) Council of Trent (1545–1563)

(2) Role of the Jesuits

(3) Doctrinal clarification and internal reform

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#### 4. Theological Summary

- 1) The Reformation was not a single movement but diverse streams
  - 2) “Sola Scriptura” and “Sola Fide” interpreted differently
  - 3) Various views on church–state relations
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#### 5. Discussion & Application

- 1) What is the main difference between Lutheran and Reformed theology?
  - 2) Why were Radical Reformers persecuted?
  - 3) What aspects of the Reformation should the modern church recover?
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#### 6. Key Scriptures

- 1) Romans 1:17
- 2) Ephesians 2:8–9
- 3) 1 Corinthians 3:11