

I. EVENTS IN WITTENBERG 1521-22 Luther in Wartburg; Phillip Melanchthon in Wittenberg

WITTENBERG MOVEMENT City Council of Wittenberg adopts recommendations for reform
Mass in German, Communion in both kinds, no celibacy, against images = **iconoclasm**

Leaders: Gabriel Zwilling (ex-Augustinian monk)

Andreas von Karlstadt (university professor): *On the Removal of Images* 1522

ZWICKAU PROPHETS

Leaders: Thomas Müntzer-- (religious mystic & social radical, key figure in Peasants' War 1525
Nicholas von Storch (illiterate clothmaker) and Mark Stubner (student)

Beliefs: Charismatic spiritualists: claim private revelations, direct inspiration from
the Holy Spirit, do not have University degrees: first voices of Radical Reformation)

Luther's Reaction

Dec. 1521 *Sincere Admonition to Guard Against Insurrection & Rebellion*

Mar. 1522 *Invocavit Sermons* (text in Hillerbrand): brought back from Wartburg Castle to
preach against overly hasty reforms, need to go slow for "weaker consciences"

1522 WITTENBERG ORDINANCE: codifies Lutheran version of liturgical reform, reform of Mass,
removal of images gradually, clerical marriage, abolition of confraternities & private masses;
prohibition of begging; establishment of "community chest" for poor relief (*Beutelsordnung*)

II. ULRICH ZWINGLI

Leader of Reformation in Zurich, 1520-25 first "mainstream non-Lutheran" reform

Zwingli's career: Catholic priest, humanist student of Greek New Testament.

central approach: humanist exegesis (interpretation of Scripture)

focusing on original meaning of Greek texts

"**negative Scriptural principle**": rejects all non-Scriptural practices

1522 break with Catholicism over issue of fasting during Lent

1523 67 ARTICLES: rejection of papal authority

mass as remembrance not sacrifice

no saints or images = **ICONOCLASM:** breaking of images

celibacy (Zwingli marries 1522 secretly; 1524 publicly; Luther didn't marry until 1525)

SACRAMENTARIAN CONTROVERSY: Luther versus Zwingli - exchange of polemical pamphlets

Z: 1525 *On True & False Religion:* linguistic argument against Luther over meaning of
"Hoc Est Enim Corpus Meum" (For this is my body.)

L: 1526 Sermon on the Sacrament of the Body & Blood of Christ, Against the Fanatics

Z: 1527 Friendly Exegesis

L: 1527 That These Words "This is my Body" Still Stand, Against the Fanatics

Z: 1527 That the Words "This is my Body" Still Have Their Original Meaning

L: 1528 Great Confession Concerning the Lord's Supper

1529 MARBURG COLLOQUY: meeting & break between Luther & Zwingli (see reverse side)

Civil War in Switzerland 1529-31: "Turning Swiss" comes to mean revolt against the Empire
Zwingli dies in battle, 1531, Zurich later adopts Calvinism

Church-State Relations: Zwingli's "theocracy" and the city-state

Bernd Moeller, Imperial Cities and the Reformation / *Reichstadt und Reformation* (1972)

argues that Zwingli's version of Reform appealed more to the Imperial cities because
they already saw themselves as a collective *corpus christianorum* (body of Christians)