

1 **Luther and Zwingli**2 **Luther vs. Rome**

- After being formally excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church, Luther was called before Emperor Charles V, a supporter of the pope, at the Diet of Worms in 1521.
- Luther there refused to recant.

3

"My conscience is captive to the Word of God. I will not recant anything, for to go against conscience is neither honest nor safe. Here I stand, I cannot do otherwise. God help me. Amen."

4 **Charles V responded by outlawing Luther.**

"This devil in the habit of a monk has brought together ancient errors into one stinking puddle, and has invented new ones."

Luther was nonetheless kept safe for the rest of his life by the support of many powerful nobles.

5 **Continued Reform**

- For the rest of his life, Luther continued to reform the churches in the areas governed by his friends among the nobles.
- He was instrumental in translating the Bible into German, the language of the common people.
- He turned against celibacy among church leaders, and himself married in 1525.

6

- He changed the liturgy, or order of the church service.
 - Preaching from the Bible was given the central place instead of the sacramental observance of communion.
 - The language was changed from Latin to German.
- He wrote voluminously in support of his views.
- Throughout his career, Luther engaged in arguments, controversies, and attacks against Catholics, Jews, and other reformers including Müntzer, Zwingli, and the Anabaptists.
- Luther died in 1546, aged 62.

7 **Ulrich Zwingli**8 **Ulrich Zwingli began preaching as a Catholic priest in Zurich, Switzerland in 1519.**

- Zwingli was a humanist, a student of ancient writings including Hebrew and Greek versions of the Bible.

- He preached from the Bible in the language of the common people.
- His emphasis on the Bible led him to publicly attack many Catholic practices and doctrines which he considered unsupported by Scripture.
 - Veneration of images
 - Ornate church buildings
 - Elaborate church services
 - Lenten fasts and other dietary laws
 - The Mass—the sacramental ritual of communion

9 **Zwingli and the Zurich City Council**

- In 1522, Zwingli resigned from his position in the Catholic priesthood, but the Zurich city council asked him to continue his work as a preacher.
- Zwingli proceeded with reform as the city council allowed.
- In 1523, Zwingli advocated for the replacement of the Mass with the celebration of the Lord's Supper as a memorial.
 - The city council decided that it was not ready for such a radical move.
 - Zwingli submitted to the council's decision.
 - Many of Zwingli's followers were disillusioned by what they considered unfaithfulness to the Bible.

10 **Zwingli: Continued Reform**

- Towards the late 1520s, Zwingli worked largely, and mostly unsuccessfully, on finding unity with other reformers and building political support for his reform movement.
- This was motivated largely by the division of Switzerland into two hostile camps, one Catholic and one Protestant.
- Zwingli attempted to work more closely with Luther, but doctrinal differences about communion kept them apart.
- Zwingli died in a battle between Catholic and Protestant Swiss armies in 1531.