**Church History Outline 29: Early Swiss and German Anabaptist Leaders**

I. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Anabaptist leaders

 A. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 1. He worked successfully as an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until being arrested in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 2. He escaped from prison in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but died of illness that summer.

 3. Grebel is significant for standing firmly for the authority of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and against all use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 B. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 1. Manz also worked as an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and was arrested several times before being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 2. The Zurich \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had passed a law making \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the punishment for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 3. Under this law, Manz was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Limmat River, praising God and preaching to the observers as he was carried to his death.

 C. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ also became an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and was arrested many times before leaving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 2. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Austrian authorities.

 3. Blaurock was instrumental in spreading Swiss Anabaptism \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Switzerland.

 D. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 1. In late \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he was arrested and forced to swear an oath not to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 2. He soon changed his mind and was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1526.

 3. He led the meeting at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and was probably the main \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 4. He and his wife were captured by German Catholic authorities in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

II. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on early central German Anabaptism

 A. Late medieval \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emphasized the direct relationship between God and the believer.

 B. Many central German Anabaptists were followers of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 1. Like him, many central Anabaptists tended towards preoccupation with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the ungodly.

 2. They emphasized the role of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 3. They preached the importance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 C. Many central Germans met \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Anabaptists, both in their own travels to Switzerland and as Swiss travelers came to Germany.

 1. Along with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Swiss Anabaptists stressed the need for changed, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ living.

 2. Along with Karlstadt and Müntzer, Swiss Anabaptists spread opposition to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

III. Early central German Anabaptist leaders

 A. Balthasar Hubmaier

 1. Balthasar Hubmaier was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, then a follower of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before becoming an Anabaptist in 1525.

 2. He continued to follow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ model of cooperation between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as leader of the church in the Austrian town of Waldshut, near Zurich.

 3. He also supported the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 4. Austrian Catholic authorities seized control of Waldshut, and Hubmaier fled, spreading Anabaptist ideas before being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 B. Hans Denck

 1. Hans Denck was a German \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expelled from his town by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ authorities for his sympathies toward \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reform.

 2. Denck spent the rest of his life wandering through Germany and Switzerland.

 a. At some point he was baptized, perhaps by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1526.

 b. He spread Anabaptism until he became ill and died in November 1527.

 3. Denck emphasized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 “No one may truly know Christ except one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Him in life. And no one can follow Him, except he first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Him.”

 4. Denck rejected the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 5. Denck was suspicious of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 C. Hans Hut

 1. Hans Hut was a bookbinder and traveling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 2. He was a follower of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many of Müntzer’s teachings.

 a. Hut did not completely reject \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 b. He stressed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 c. He was convinced that Christ’s second coming was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 3. Hut was baptized by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1526.

 4. He was an extremely successful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, founding many Anabaptist congregations throughout central Europe before dying in prison in late 1527.

 D. Pilgram Marpeck

 1. Pilgram Marpeck was an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a highly skilled and successful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 2. In 1528 he was removed from a position as a mining official, evidently because he had become an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 3. He died of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, having worked as an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in various parts of Germany.

 4. Marpeck expressed concern about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trends in Anabaptism.

 a. An overemphasis on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 b. Trends toward \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 c. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 E. Melchior Hoffman

 1. Melchior Hoffman was born in Southern Germany about 1495.

 2. He traveled throughout Northern Europe as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ preacher.

 3. Hoffman’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soon led to a break with Lutheranism.

 a. Much of Hoffman’s preaching centered on simple \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through Christ.

 b. He was influenced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and stressed the importance of holiness.

 c. He interpreted much of the Bible \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 d. He was also deeply interested in biblical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and continuing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from God.

 e. Influenced by Caspar Schwenckfeld, Hoffman developed a strange doctrine of Christ’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 (1) He said that Christ did not receive His humanity from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but had a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” that came purely from God.

 (2) Hoffman and his followers were accused of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and this view remained problematic for many decades.

 4. In 1529 Hoffman visited \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and he became an Anabaptist there.

 5. He continued traveling and preaching, and many people became enthusiastic followers of Hoffman’s brand of Anabaptism.

 6. His interpretation of biblical prophecies and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of some of his followers convinced Hoffman that Christ’s return was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Strasbourg was to be the new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and he himself was the prophet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, sent to proclaim God’s message in the last days.

 a. He returned to Strasbourg in 1533 and allowed himself to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which he thought was part of the prophecy.

 b. Hoffman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in prison about ten years later.