**Church History Outline 31: Northern Anabaptism and Menno Simons**

I. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forms of Anabaptism declined after the defeat of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1535, but remnants remained until the late 1500s.

II. Other Anabaptists in this region had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ violence from the beginning, and became more prominent after the Münsterites’ defeat.

A. Some, led by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, emphasized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but declined after drawing opposition from leaders concerned that they were becoming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B. Others worked for a more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Anabaptism similar to that of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Important leaders in this movement included \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, baptized by future \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leaders about 1533–1534.

a. Obbe was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the happenings at Münster and what seemed to him to be the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reactions of Dirk and others; he withdrew from active participation in the Anabaptist movement around 1540.

b. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ continued as an important Anabaptist leader with a strong emphasis on church \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soon became the most important leader of the Anabaptists grouped around the Philips brothers.

III. Menno’s life until his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Anabaptism

A. Menno Simons was born in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1496.

B. He was ordained as a Catholic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1524.

C. Menno was troubled by the Catholic teaching on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, began to study \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and moved toward the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ views on communion.

D. As he studied the Bible, Menno found that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was not supported by it either, and found himself more and more in agreement with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

E. While sharing their criticisms of Catholicism and admiring their dedication to what they thought was right, Menno was deeply disturbed by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and reliance on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Münsterites, and preached against them while still a priest.

F. 1535, a band of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was defeated near Menno’s home.

1. Among the Münsterites was a man named Peter Simons, who may have been Menno’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Menno’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were deeply touched.

G. Menno finally made a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conversion to Anabaptism in 1536 and was baptized by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

II. Menno’s life as an Anabaptist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Menno was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Obbe Philips as an Anabaptist minister about a year after his conversion.

B. He spent the rest of his life as a man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, travelling throughout northern Europe to escape capture and build up Anabaptist churches.

C. In his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Menno did much to clarify standard Anabaptist positions in opposition to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and Anabaptists such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

D. Much of Menno’s later life was spent in great turmoil as controversies about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arose among Anabaptists.

E. Menno died a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ death in 1561.

III. Menno’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Menno placed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the center of his understanding of the Bible and the Christian life.

1 Cor. 3:11 “*For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*.”*

B. Menno emphasized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Bible.

C. He rejected the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Münsterites.

1. The use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Christians

2. The dependence on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and prophecies

D. He continued to accept, although reluctantly, the Melchiorite view of Christ’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.