

# Period 4

## Charlemagne to Luther (800 – 1517)

Lesson 15 Reactionary & Reforming Parties

Jonathan Wheatley

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# Ism's Throughout the Periods of Church History

1. Early Ism's in the Apostolic Age (33 – 100)
2. Post – Apostolic to Constantine (100 – 312)
3. Constantine to Charlemagne (312 – 800)
- 4. Charlemagne to Luther (800 – 1517)**
5. Reformation – Specific groups (1517 – 1648)
6. Modern Denominationalism (1648 – 1880)
7. 19<sup>th</sup> Century Proliferation (1881 - Current)

## Period 4.d. Reactionary & Reforming Parties- Petrobrucians & Henricians

### 1. References:

Peter De Bruys was influenced by Claudius of Turin (d.832) who adopted Augustinian theology. He rejected image worship, prayers for the dead were of no avail, we are to bear the cross – not worship it, he denied that Peter had received any power, but that Peter was commissioned founder of the Jewish church as Paul was of the Gentile church.

# Period 4.d. Reactionary & Reforming Parties – Petrobrucians & Henricians

## 2. Essential Theory, Belief, or Practice:

- They rejected infant baptism
- They rebaptized based on an individual's profession of faith
- Denounced the use of crosses & crucifixes
- Rejected the building of churches
- Took up collections for the extremely poor
- Marriage was the best remedy for the terrible immorality that prevailed

# Period 4.d. Reactionary & Reforming Parties – Petrobrucians & Henricians

## 3. Principle Characters:

Peter de Bruys – 1095 – 1126

- Preached for over 20 years in southern France
- Was burned on a pile of crosses he had lit (1126)
- Preached alongside Henry for 10 years

Henry of Lausanne – 1030(?) - 1148

- By his speech it was said that “a heart of stone could be easily moved to compunction”. He was able to move to tears both clergy and people
- Arrested in 1134, pronounced a heretic in the Council of Pisa. Survived and freed for several years. Arrested again and died in prison, 1148.



# Period 4.d. Reactionary & Reforming Parties

## The Lollards

2. Essential Theory, Belief, or Practice - The 12 conclusions presented to Parliament in 1395

1. The Church of England has become subservient to the Church at Rome.
2. The ordination ceremonies for bishops and priests have no biblical support.
3. Celibacy of the clergy has encouraged sodomy among the clergy.
4. The doctrine of transubstantiation leads to the idolatrous worship of the wafer.
5. Exorcisms and consecrations practiced by the priests are more in line with witchcraft than Christianity.
6. Men who hold powerful church offices should not simultaneously hold powerful secular offices.
7. The practice of praying for the dead should be rejected, and accepting money to say prayers for the dead corrupts the church.
8. Making pilgrimages and venerating relics are ineffective for spiritual growth and can lead to idolatry.
9. Confession of sin to a priest should be stopped because only God can forgive sins, and, if priests had the power to do it, they should forgive everyone regardless of whether or not they had confessed.
10. Christians should not participate in warfare, especially warfare that purports to have a spiritual basis (such as the Crusades).
11. Vows of celibacy among women have led to all kinds of sexual sin among those women.
12. Christians are spending too much time producing things, not being content with what they have.

# Period 4.d. Reactionary & Reforming Parties

## 3. Principle Characters:

John Wycliffe – 1324-1384

- The “Morningstar of the Reformation”
- His influence spread on the continent, reaching Czechoslovakia, Jan Hus (John Huss –Hussites),
- Hus influenced Martin Luther

Sir Joh Oldcastle (Lord Cobham)

- Lollard knight, military strategist
- Supporter of Wycliffe
- Condemned to the stake (1417)

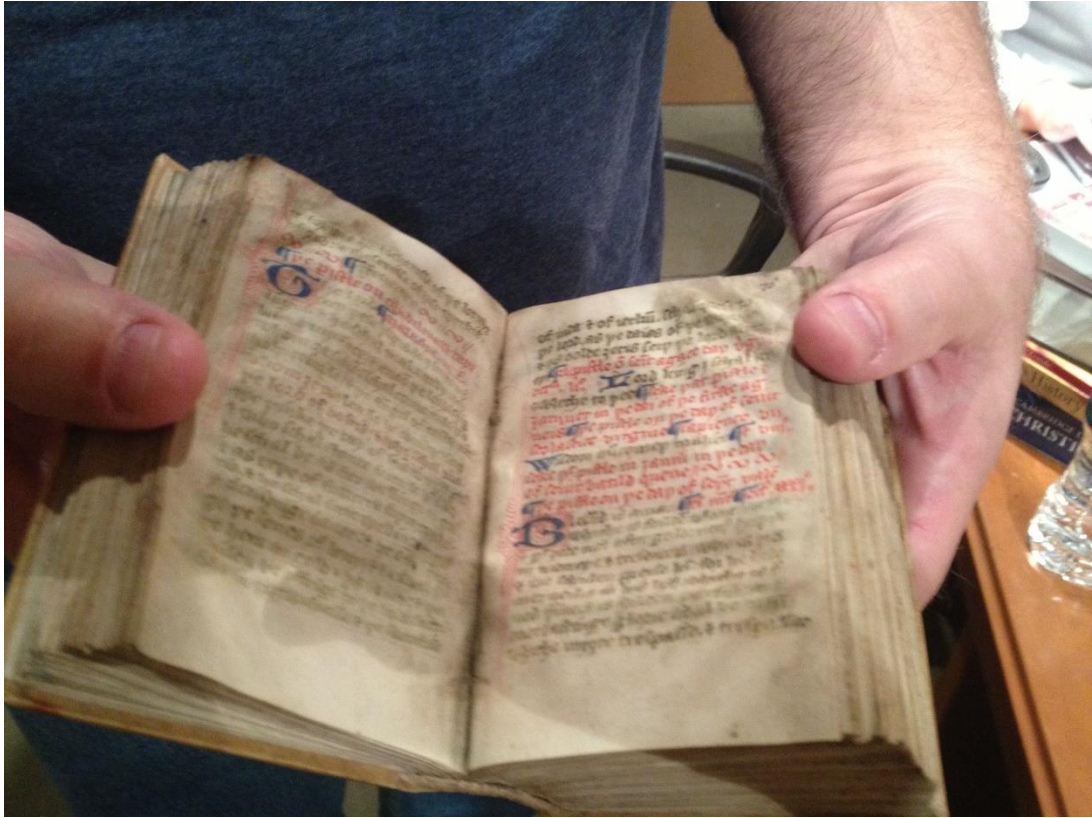
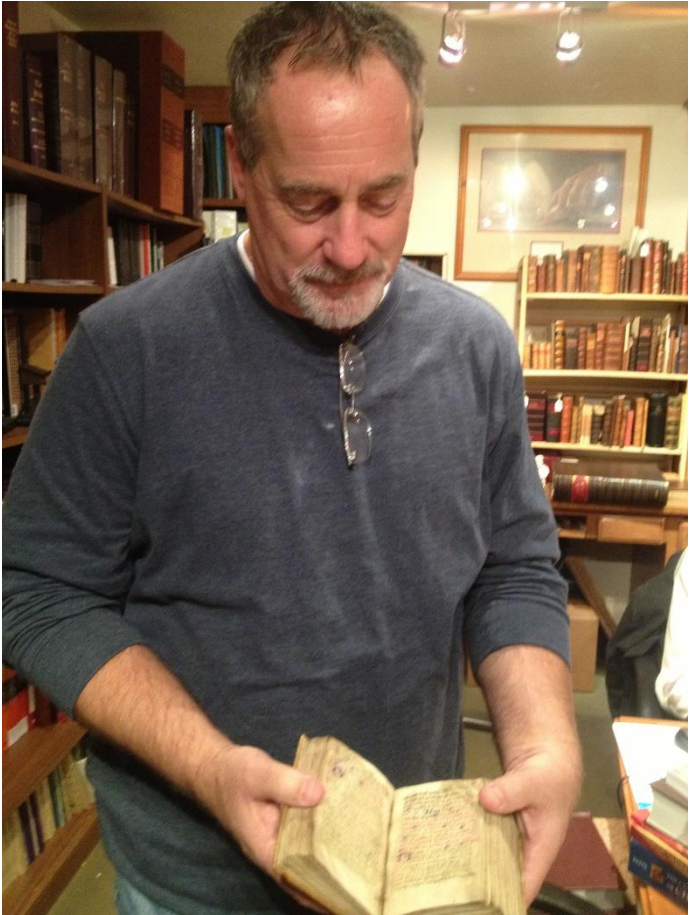


# Period 4.d. The Lollards





# The Wycliffe English Bible - 1380



Handwritten Wycliffe Bible  
The Bible Museum, Goodyear, AZ