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The Protestant Reformation was the permanent split within the Catholic church that resulted in multiple competing denominations (versions, essentially) of Christian practice and belief.

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The Reformation became the basis for the founding of Protestantism, one of the three major branches of Christianity. The Reformation led to the reformulation of certain basic tenets of Christian belief and resulted in the division of Western Christendom between Roman Catholicism and the new Protestant traditions. The spread of Protestantism in areas that had previously been Roman Catholic had far-reaching political, economic, and social effects.

~~Reformation | History, Summary, & Reformers | Britannica~~

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Protestantism is essentially evangelical in its theology and practice. Protestant thought is concerned with the fulfilling of the Great Commission in the world according to the Scriptures. So, the evangel of God is the living legacy of Protestantism.

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Wherever the Magisterial Reformation, which received support from the ruling authorities, took place, the result was a reformed national Protestant church envisioned to be a part of the whole invisible church, but disagreeing, in certain important points of doctrine and doctrine-linked practice, with what had until then been considered the normative reference point on such matters, namely the ...

~~Protestantism - Wikipedia~~

The Reformation (alternatively named the Protestant Reformation or the European Reformation) was a major movement within Western Christianity in 16th-century Europe that posed a religious and political challenge to the Catholic Church and in particular to papal authority, arising from what were perceived to be errors, abuses, and discrepancies by the Catholic Church.

~~Reformation - Wikipedia~~

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The reformations, which are ordinarily termed as the sixteenth century schist Protestant Reformation, began with Martin Luther as a religious revolt against the abuses that emanated from the belief and practices upheld by the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church. Continue Reading. History 101 Midterm Study Guide 950 Words | 4 Pages.

~~Scottish Reformation | Bartleby~~

Protestant Reformation. The Reformation, also called the Protestant Reformation, was the religious revolution that took place in the western church in the 16th century. Its best leaders were undoubtedly Martin Luther and John Calvin. This reform had a number of far-reaching political, economic, and social effects, and became the basis for the founding of Protestantism, one of the three major branches of Christianity.

~~Protestant Reformation | What it was, about, history ...~~

The Protestant Reformation In the 1400s, some western Christians began to publicly challenge aspects of the church. They spoke against the abuse of authority and corruption in Christian leadership.

~~The Protestant Reformation - ReligionFacts~~

The Protestant Reformation has been the subject of much recent debate among theologians and church historians. Controversy still rages over the state of the late medieval church, the extent to which the Reformation was driven by theological or political concerns, and the impact which it had on the lives and beliefs of ordinary people.

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Reformation of the Senses: The Paradox of Religious Belief and Practice in Germany: Baum, Jacob M.: Amazon.sg: Books

~~Reformation of the Senses: The Paradox of Religious Belief ...~~

The Catholic Church in 1500 C.E. Meet Jean. Jean is a French peasant who owns a small plot of land, a cow, and a few chickens. Jean is married and has an 8-year old daughter, Clare, a 6-year old ...

The Protestant Reformation has been the subject of much recent debate among theologians and church historians. Controversy still rages over the state of the late medieval church, the extent to which the Reformation was driven by theological or political concerns, and the impact it had on the lives and beliefs of ordinary people. This book provides an overview of some of the main themes of religious thinking in this period while giving weight to the multifaceted nature of belief. Particular attention is paid to developments in the practice of worship and to the impact of the Reformation on ideas of the relationship between the church and secular society. Recent research on the social anthropology of the Reformation is discussed in the context of the extent to which the beliefs and practices of ordinary people were affected by the changing perspectives of theologians and rulers. The present text is written with the modern undergraduate in mind, and is the direct result of teaching experience. While not for the complete novice, this book assumes very little previous knowledge. Important concepts are explained in simple terms and glossaries and biographical guides are provided for further reference.

This collection of 12 essays presents fresh interpretations of the tumultuous religious and social change in Reformation England, from the end of the Middle Ages to the 17th century.

We see the Protestant Reformation as the dawn of an austere, intellectual Christianity that uprooted a ritualized religion steeped in stimulating the senses--and by extension the faith--of its flock. Historians continue to use the idea as a potent framing device in presenting not just the history of Christianity but the origins of European modernity. Jacob M. Baum plumbs a wealth of primary source material from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries to offer the first systematic study of the senses within the religious landscape of the German Reformation. Concentrating on urban Protestants, Baum details the engagement of Lutheran and Calvinist thought with traditional ritual practices. His surprising discovery: Reformation-era Germans echoed and even amplified medieval sensory practices. Yet Protestant intellectuals simultaneously cultivated the idea that the senses had no place in true religion. Exploring this paradox, Baum illuminates the sensory experience of religion and daily life at a crucial historical crossroads. Provocative and rich in new research, Reformation of the Senses reevaluates one of modern Christianity's most enduring myths.

Marion Goldman and Steven Pfaff define a spiritual virtuoso as someone who works toward personal purification and a sense of holiness with the same perseverance and intensity that virtuosi strive to excel in the arts or athletics. Since the Protestant Reformation, activist virtuosi have come together in large and small social movements to redefine the meanings of spiritual practice, support religious equality, and transform a wide range of social institutions. Tracing the impact of spiritual virtuosi from the sixteenth century Reformation through the nineteenth-century Anti-Slavery Movement to the twentieth-century Human Potential Movement and beyond, Marion Goldman and Steven Pfaff explore how personal virtuosity can become a social force. Martin Luther began to expand spiritual possibilities in the West when he charted paths that did not require the Church's intercession between the individual and God. He believed that everyone could and should reach toward sacred truths and transcendent moments. Over the centuries, millions of people have built on his innovations and embarked on spiritual quests that offer new possibilities for sacred relationships and social change.

Arguably one the greatest influences on the Western world, if not the world as a whole, the Christian faith can be described as a cultural and religious colossus for the tremendous effect it has had on the development of civilization as we know it. Although centered around the figure of Jesus of Nazareth, Christianity evolved rapidly, leading to the creation of various sects and traditions that have come to represent different peoples around the world. This compelling tome examines the philosophy, history, dogma, and socio-cultural aspects of a religion that has been found at the heart of both conflict and peace. Sidebars brim with interesting facts and stories that support the main narrative.

"[...] 53. They are enemies of Christ and of the pope, who bid the Word of God be altogether silent in some Churches, in order that pardons may be preached in others. 54. Injury is done the Word of God when, in the same sermon, an equal or a longer time is spent on pardons than on this Word. 55. It must be the intention of the pope that if pardons, which are a very small thing, are celebrated with one bell, with single processions and ceremonies, then the Gospel, which is the very greatest thing, should be preached with a hundred bells, a hundred processions, a hundred ceremonies. 56. The "treasures of the Church," out of which the pope grants indulgences, are not sufficiently named or known among the people of Christ. 57. That they are not temporal treasures is certainly evident, for many of the vendors do not pour out such treasures so easily, but only gather them. 58. Nor are they the merits of Christ and the Saints, for even without the pope, these always work grace for the inner man, and the cross, death, and hell for the outward man. 59. St. Lawrence said that the treasures of the Church were the Church's poor, but he spoke according to the usage of the word in his own time.[...]".

A complete and easy-to-follow guide to Protestant origins, beliefs, practices, and traditions Christians make up about one third of the world ' s population. Among those two billion followers, over 185 million are of the Protestant faith. What are the differences between Protestant and Catholic? Both are of the Christian faith, right? These questions and more are answered in The Everything Christianity Book—an easy-to-read, inclusive treatment to one of the world ' s oldest religions. Among the many questions answered: Who was Martin Luther? When did the Protestantism split from the Catholic Church? What are the differences between the different branches of Protestantism (Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, et. al.)? Do Protestant churches have a hierarchy similar to that of the Catholic Church? How are Christian holidays observed from the Protestant perspective? Christians and non-Christians alike—no matter what their denomination—will gain a new understanding of the rich diversity and complexities of Protestant practices and traditions. Full of facts and figures, names, dates, and places, The Everything ® Christianity Book is a stimulating, thought-provoking book on the Protestant faith.

The sacraments were a major factor in the Reformation of the sixteenth century. Ever since, they have been an important part of Protestant church life. Major changes have occurred in our time as most traditions have revised their sacramental rites and experienced many changes in sacramental practices. This book traces the most significant practices in the past five centuries, explains how they often led to controversies, and examines the faith that was expressed and experienced in the sacraments. James F. White attempts to depict the whole sweep of Protestant sacramental life, so that an overall picture is possible. And he outlines the possibilities for future developments.

Can people coexist in peace when their basic beliefs are irreconcilable? Kaplan responds by taking us back to early modern Europe, when the issue of religious toleration was no less pressing than it is today. Divided by Faith is both history from the bottom up and a much-needed challenge to our belief in the triumph of reason over faith. This compelling story reveals that toleration has taken many guises in the past and suggests that it may well do the same in the future.

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