

SESSION 30

REVELATION

3:1–6

(DOCTRINAL APPLICATION, PART 4)

THE LAST SESSION IN 10 TWEETS

1. One of the keys to understanding the Crusades from God's perspective is wrapped up in understanding the origin of Satan. #WordStrong
2. Satan's origin is found in 2 key places in Scripture: Ezek. 28:11–15 & Isa. 14:12–14. #WordStrong
3. Before his fall, Ezek. 28:13 reveals that Lucifer was in Eden, carrying out his ministry as the "anointed cherub." #WordStrong
4. Recognizing where Lucifer was is a tremendously significant piece to understanding the entire course of history. #WordStrong
5. Knowing where Lucifer originally was is a key to understanding the theme of history & the theme of the Bible. #WordStrong
6. Satan has an insatiable desire to get back to where he once was, seated on a throne in Jerusalem (Eden) over God's creation. #WordStrong
7. All of history & the Bible is about God moving to put His Son on the throne in Jerusalem & Satan moving to put himself there! #WordStrong
8. The Crusades were a political move of Satan, dressed in the religious clothes of the RCC to get back on the throne in Jerusalem. #WordStrong
9. The Crusades were perhaps the biggest blood-bath & the biggest waste of human life the world has ever seen. #WordStrong
10. To this day, the Crusades are why both the Muslims & Jews hate "Christians," not realizing they actually hate the counterfeit. #WordStrong

KEY MEN LEADING TO THE REFORMATION

◆ JOHN WYCLIFFE (1320–1384) – England

- He is called “The _____ of the Reformation.” (See Rev. 2:28)
- He was born in _____, England around 1320 A.D.

Understanding the conditions in England and Europe at this time:

- He is trained at _____ University.
- His work against the Friars...
 - * In 1360, he published a work exposing the corruption of these men called “_____ to the Friars.”
 - * In it, Wycliffe says, “He _____ the people...with _____.”
- In 1366, he became _____ to the king.

Understanding Parliament vs. Rome at this time:

- During this time, Wycliffe becomes quite outspoken, and referred to the Pope as... “_____, the _____, wordly priest of Rome and the most cursed of clippers and purse-kervers.”
- England is afraid to break from Rome because they feared the sin of _____. Wycliffe replied, “Who gave the Pope this power?”
- In 1374, Wycliffe becomes the _____ of a local church in a small English village called Lutterworth.
- Here, Wycliffe is free to publish more _____ to seek to open the eyes of the people of England.
- In 1377, Wycliffe sent a statement listing _____ of the Church of Rome to the Pope.

- Pope Gregory XI immediately _____ him from the church.
- In 1378, he begins to wage the _____ battle. He condemns:
 - * Salvation by _____
 - * _____
 - * Prayers to the _____
 - * _____ to priests
 - * All church offices above “_____” and “_____”
 - * And _____.
- Wycliffe began to understand that the only way to break the power of Rome, was to make available the power of the _____ by _____ it into the language of the _____ man.
- In 1380, the _____ had been completed.
- In 1382, the _____ had been completed.
- In his translating work he used an _____ Bible! (Not to be confused with Jerome’s Latin Vulgate!)
- The response from Rome...

“Wycliffe by thus translating the Bible made it the property of the masses and common to all and even women who were able to read. The gospel is thrown before swine and trodden underfoot, and that which used to be so dear to both clergy and laity has become a joke... This precious gem of the clergy has become..._____ to the _____.”
- Wycliffe’s response:

“Christ and the Apostles taught the people in the language best known to them. Therefore, the doctrine should not only be in Latin but in the common tongue. If it is heresy to read the Bible, then the Holy Ghost himself is condemned who gave in tongues to the Apostles of Christ to speak the Word of God in all languages that were ordained of God under heaven.”
- The popularity of the Bible...
- Excerpts from his Bible
 - * Matthew 6:9–13a–

“Our Fadir that art in heuenes, halewid be thi name: Thi Kingdom comme to, Be thi wille done in heuen so in erthe; Gyve to us this dai oure breed ouer other substance, And forgive to us oure dettis as we forgyven to oure detouris; And leede us not in to temptacioun, but delyvere us from yvel.”
 - * John 17:1–3–

“These thingis Jesus spak; and whanne he hadde cast up hise eyen into thi hevene, he seide: ‘Fadir, the our cometh; clarifie this sone, that thi sone clarifie thee; as thou has yovun to hym power on ech fleische, that al thing that thou has yovun to hum, he yve to him everlastyng e lif. And this is everlastyng e lif, that their knowe thee very God aloone and whom thou has sent, Jesu Christ.”
- Through Wycliffe’s influence, hundreds of young men had begun to attach themselves to his ministry. These men were trained and sent throughout the land _____ the _____ of God! They were called “Lollards,” meaning “_____.”
- On December 29, 1384, during the Sunday morning service, Wycliffe suffered his third _____. Two days later, December 31, he _____.
- The response of the Roman Catholic Church:

“John Wycliffe, the organ of the devil, the enemy of the Church, the confusion of the common people, the idol of heretics, the looking glass of hypocrites, the encourager of schism, the sower of hatred, the storehouse of lies, the sink of flattery, was suddenly struck by the judgment of God...that mouth which was to speak huge things against God and against His Saints or holy church, was miserably drawn aside...showing plainly that the curse which God has thundered forth against Cain who also inflicted

upon him. That pestilent wretch, John Wycliffe, the son of the old serpent, the forerunner of Antichrist, who had completed his iniquity by investing a new translation of the Scriptures.”

- Forty-four years after his death, Pope Clement VIII ordered that Wycliffe’s _____ be torn up and that he be _____ at the _____. They then took his ashes, and threw them in the River Swift that flowed through the town of Lutterworth.
- Thomas Fuller noted how this action was actually symbolic of his life and ministry: *“The Swift conveyed them [his ashes] into the Avon, the Avon into the Severn, the Severn into the narrow seas; they into the main ocean; and thus the ashes of Wycliffe are the emblem of his doctrine, which is now dispersed all the world over.”*

◆ **JOHN HUSS** (1371–1415) – Bohemia

- He was a Catholic priest who taught _____ and _____ at the University of Prague.
- Huss came under the influence of the _____, and was won to Christ.
- He became a follower of the writings of _____.
- The changes in his preaching...

- His attacks against the Pope...

He is not the successor of _____, but “the successor of _____!”

- His attacks against the Catholic Church...
- In 1410, he was _____ from the Catholic Church.
- In 1414, he was summoned before the Council of Constance...
 - * The pretense of the meeting...

* The promise of Pope John XXIII...

* The “excuse” of the Pope...

* The influence of Huss throughout Bohemia (Czech Republic)...

◆ **JEROME SAVONAROLA** (1452–1498) – Italy

- He was born of noble birth in Ferrar, _____.
- He became a Dominican _____ by age 23.
- His study of the Scriptures caused him to stand against the corruption of Rome...

- The Pope’s attempt to shut him up...

- Savonarola’s response...

◆ **MARTIN LUTHER (1483–1546) – Germany**

- He was born into a peasant family in Eisleben, Saxony.
- He worked his way through school, _____ on the _____.
- He studied _____ at the University of Erfurt.
- In 1503, in the university’s library, for the first time in his life he held a _____ in his hands.
- In 1505, he entered the Augustinian _____ at Erfurt.
- In 1507, he was ordained a _____.
- Luther’s desperation...

- Luther’s conversion...

- Luther’s “95 Theses” ...

- Other attacks from the writings of Luther...

“The custom of kissing the Pope’s feet must cease. It is an un-Christian, or rather an anti-Christian example, that a poor sinful man should suffer his feet to be kissed by one who is a hundred times better than he. If it is done in honor of his power, why does he not do it to others in honor of their holiness? Compare them together: Christ and the Pope. Christ washed disciples’ feet, and dried them, and the disciples never washed his. The Pope, pretending to be higher than Christ, inverts this, and considers it a great favor to let us kiss his feet: whereas if any one wished to do so, he ought to do his utmost to prevent them, as St. Paul and Barnabas would not suffer themselves to be worshiped as gods by the men at Lystra, saying, ‘We also are men of like passions with you’ (Acts 14:14 seq.) But our flatterers have brought things to such a pitch, that they have set up an idol for us, until no one regards God with such fear, or honors him with such reverence, as they do the Pope. This they can suffer, but not that the Pope’s glory should be diminished a single hair’s-breadth. Now, if they were Christians, and preferred God’s honor to their own, the Pope would never be willing to have God’s honor despised, and his own exalted; nor would he allow any to honor him, until he found that God’s honor was again exalted above his own.

It is of a piece with this revolting pride, that the Pope is not satisfied with riding on horseback or in a carriage, but though he be hale and strong, is carried by men like an idol in unheard-of pomp. I ask you, how does this Lucifer-like pride agree with the example of Christ, who went on foot, as did also all his apostles? Where has there been a king who lived in such worldly pomp as he does, who professes to be the head of all whose duty it is to despise and flee from all worldly pomp- I mean, of all Christians? Not that this need concern us for his own sake, but that we have good reason to fear God’s wrath, if we flatter such pride, and do not show our discontent. It is enough that the Pope should be so mad and foolish, but it is too much that we should sanction and approve it.”

- After enumerating all the abuses to which the Pope and his canon law give sanction, and which he upholds with his usurped authority, Luther addresses him in this impassioned style:

“Dost thou hear this, O Pope! Not the most holy, but the most sinful? Would that God would hurl thy chair headlong from heaven, and cast it down into the abyss of hell! Who gave you the power to exalt yourself above God? To break and to loose what he has commanded? To teach Christians more especially Germans, who are of noble nature, and are famed in all histories for uprightness and truth, to

be false, unfaithful, perjured, treacherous, and wicked? God has commanded to keep faith and observe oaths even with enemies: you dare to cancel his command, laying it down in your heretical, anti-Christian decretals that you have power to do so: and Church, showing himself as God—the man of sin and the child of damnation...The Pope treads God’s commandments under foot, and exalts his own: if this is not Antichrist, I do not know what it is.”

◆ **ULRICH ZWINGLI** (1484–1531) – Switzerland

◆ **JOHN CALVIN** (1509–1561) – Geneva

◆ **JOHN KNOX** (1513–1572) – Scotland

◆ **HENRY VIII** (1491–1547)

The second son of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York was one of England’s strongest and least popular monarchs. He was born at Greenwich on June 28, 1491. The first English rule to be educated under the influence of the Renaissance, he was a gifted scholar, linguist, composer, and musician. As a youth he was gay and handsome, skilled in all manner of athletic games, but in later life he became coarse and fat. When his elder brother, Arthur died (1502), he became heir apparent. He succeeded his father on the throne in 1509, and soon thereafter he married Arthur’s widow, Catherine of Aragon [Spain].

During the first 20 years of his reign, he left the shaping of policies largely in the hands of his great counselor, Cardinal Wolsey (see Wolsey, Cardinal). By 1527 Henry had made up his mind to get rid of his wife. He only one of Catherine’s six children who survived infancy was a sickly girl, the Princess, Mary, and it was doubtful whether a woman could succeed to the English throne. Then too, Henry had fallen in love with a lady of the court, Anne Boleyn.

When the Pope (Clement VII) would not annul his marriage, Henry turned against Wolsey, deprived him of his office of chancellor, and had him arrested on a charge of treason. He then obtained a divorce through Thomas Cranmer, who he had made archbishop of “Canterbury”, and it was soon announced that he had married Anne Boleyn.

The Pope was thus defied. All ties that bound the English church to Rome were broke. Appeals to the Pope’s court were forbidden, all payments to Rome were stopped, and the Pope’s authority in England was abolished. In 1534 the Act of Supremacy declared Henry himself to be Supreme Head of the Church of England, and anyone who denied the title was guilty of an act of treason. Some changes were also made in the church services, the Bible was translated into English, and printed copies were placed in the churches. The monasteries throughout England were dissolved and their vast lands and goods turned over to the king, who in turn granted those estates to noblemen who would support his policies. In the northern part of the kingdom the people rose in rebellion in behalf of the monks, but the Pilgrimage of Grace, as it was called, was put down.

Although Henry reformed the government of the church, he refused to allow any changes to be made in its doctrines. Before his divorce he had opposed the teachings of Martin Luther in a book that had gained for him from the Pope the title Defender of the Faith— a title the monarch of England still bears. After the separation from Rome he persecuted with equal severity the Catholics who adhered to the government of Rome and the Protestants who rejected its doctrines.

Excerpted from *Compton’s Interactive Encyclopedia*
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