

Humanism

A movement devoted to classical scholarship and philosophy

The new philosophy of the Renaissance, although no single philosophy or political idea dominated or characterized the movement

The humanists studied the classics as models of written eloquence, in order to gain inspiration and instruction

Slogan - *ad fontes*, which means back to the original sources

The experience of the first Christians, described in the New Testament, could be regained and transferred to a much later point in history.

Erasmus of Rotterdam

Understands the future vitality of Christianity to lie with the laity, not the clergy

Recognition of the Christian vocation of the lay person holds the key to the revival of the church

Promoted studying the New Testament in its original language - and he showed that the Vulgate translation of a number of New Testament texts could not be justified.

Scholasticism

The medieval movement that placed emphasis upon the rational justification of religious beliefs and the systematized presentation of those beliefs.

Scholasticism does not refer to a specific system of beliefs, but to a particular way of organizing theology - a highly developed method of presenting materials, making fine distinctions, and attempting to achieve a comprehensive view of theology.

Aristotle's ideas become established as the best means of establishing and developing Christian theology - influenced by writers such as Thomas Aquinas and Duns Scotus. Realism affirms universal concepts; Nominalism concentrates on particulars

St. Augustine - grace is the unmerited or undeserved gift of God, by which God voluntarily breaks the hold of sin on humanity. Resources of salvation are located outside humanity, in God himself. Associated with the *Schola Augustiniana* school

Pelagius - resources of salvation are located within humanity. Associated with the *via moderna* school

Luther

1483 - born in Eisleben

1490 - sent to school in Eisenach

1501 - University at Erfurt

1505 - Begins study of law

1505 - vows to become a monk, July 2

1507 - ordained a priest

1508 - sent to teach in Wittenberg

1510-11 - walking pilgrimage to Rome

1517 - nails the 95 theses to door in Wittenberg

1521 - appears at the Diet of Worms

1521 - "kidnapped" to Warburg Castle

1522 - translates the New Testament into German in 11 weeks!

1525 - marries Katharine von Bora

1546 - dies in Eisleben, buried at Wittenberg