

**The Calvino Lectures**  
**Ulrich Zwingli**  
**And the Swiss Reformation**  
Dr. Bill Higgins

I. Zwingli the Man (1484 - 1531)

A. Three Important Early Influences

1. Patriotism
2. The Renaissance
  - a. University of Vienna
  - b. Thomas Wyttenbach
  - c. Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam - *Ad Fontes*
  - d. Zwingli - *Cristum Ex Fontibus*
3. The Medieval Church
  - a. The Symptom - The Abuses
  - b. The Foundational Cause - A Corrupted Theology

B. Priesthood

1. Glarus (1506-1516)
  - a. His own sinfulness
  - b. The need for Reform
  - c. The Scriptures
2. Einsiedeln (1516-1518)
  - a. More study of the Greek New Testament
  - b. Preaching against indulgences
  - c. Offer of a Papal Chaplaincy

II. Zwingli the Reformer

A. Zurich

B. Preaching

1. Expository Preaching
2. Only from the Scriptures
3. "The common people heard him gladly"

C. Indulgences

1. A method to purchase merit

2. Bernhardin Samson - The Swiss Tetzl

D. A Set-Back – The Plague

E. The Lent Controversy

F. Priestly Marriage

G. Characteristics of Reform

1. Reform was gradual
2. The secular power

H. The Progress of Reform

1. The Zurich Council 29 January 1523
2. Zwingli's 67 Theses
3. Zwingli vindicated - Reformation hastened
4. A 2<sup>nd</sup> gathering 26 October 1523 on the mass & images
5. A 3<sup>rd</sup> gathering 20 January 1524
6. 12 April 1525 - the last mass in Zurich
7. The Carolinum - 1525
8. Leo Jud
9. The first Church Synod - 1528

III. Lessons from Zwingli for Today

A. Zwingli and the Anabaptists

B. The Conflict with Luther

C. Zwingli's End – The Cappel Disaster

D. Further Lessons:

1. The Importance of Preaching
2. 'Tis a Gift to be Simple
3. Controversy for Controversy's Sake
4. The Regulative Principle
5. The Importance of Patience
6. Christian Charity