The following participants had the aim to institutionalize the church in the 10-15th centuries: Bogumils, Katars/Albegians, Waldensians, Franciscans, Wycliffe/Lollardies, Hus/Hussites, Savonarola, Erasmus. Luther (1517) Lutherans: (northern) German areas, Scandinavia: “The righteous shall live by faith”, universal priesthood, two sacraments: baptism and Lord’s supper, with bread and wine; the Bible in the mother tongue, and preaching; Confession of Augustine (1530). Zwingli and Calvin: France – Huguenots; Switzerland (Zurich, Geneva), Calvinistic people in Strassburg Predetermination; instead of the hierarchy archbishopric-bishopric lay church leadership: presbyteries. The second Helvetic Confession (1566), Heidelberg Catechism (1563) „from the top led” reformation (Henry VIII., Gustav Vasa) from parochial became royal and patrician lands. Its social basis: (humanistic)intellectuals/priesthood-(Franciscans)monks, aristocracy- and landed nobility, the citizenry. The English church: High es Low Church: it is traditional in its externals, the organization of church and its dogma is Calvinistic. Puritan, independent people (Cronwell, dissenter-nonconformist. Kirk: Scottish Presbyterian Church (Knox). The law and practice of resistance: Transylvanian princes, execution of Carl I. (1649). The puritan/Calvinistic work ethics, local government (Max Weber).

The fast spread of the reformation of Luther and Calvin in Hungary after the disintegration of the state and church organization (1526): the Calvinian direction was popular in the Turkish occupation areas and the Lutheran was widespread in the royal / Habsburg region: Slovaks, Saxon. Saxon remained evangelistic in the territory of the independent Transylvania, Hungarians became partly Calvinistic – with the support of princes – partly Unitarian. 1568, Torda: ratification of religious freedom. The puritan spiritual reformation had an influence on the Romanian in the middle of the 17 century. (Because of the English-Dutch effects)

The most important personalities of the Reformation: Mátyás Dévai Biró, Mihály Sztárai, Honterus, Dávid Ferenc, Gál Huszár, István Szegedi Kis, Péter Méliusz Juhász (council of Debrecen 1567), Károli Gáspár, Albert Szenczi Mónár.

The Hungarian religions (Calvinistic, Unitarian, Episcopal) and presbytery's church administration system in the Carpathian Basin are worldwide unique.

Keywords: Waldensians, Wycliffe, Hus, Erasmus, Luther, Zwingli, Calvin, Knox, Second Helvetic Confession

Outline of Article

Pre-reformation
Reformation in France
The English Protestantism
Two trends of reformation
Under Turkish thralldom
The reformed („Hungarian religion”)

Attachment
The most important personalities of the Reformation

The whole essay will be available soon.

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