

Church History Literacy

Philipp Melanchthon

Lesson 51

Biblical-Literacy.com

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7 Modern Wonders of the World



The Empire State Building

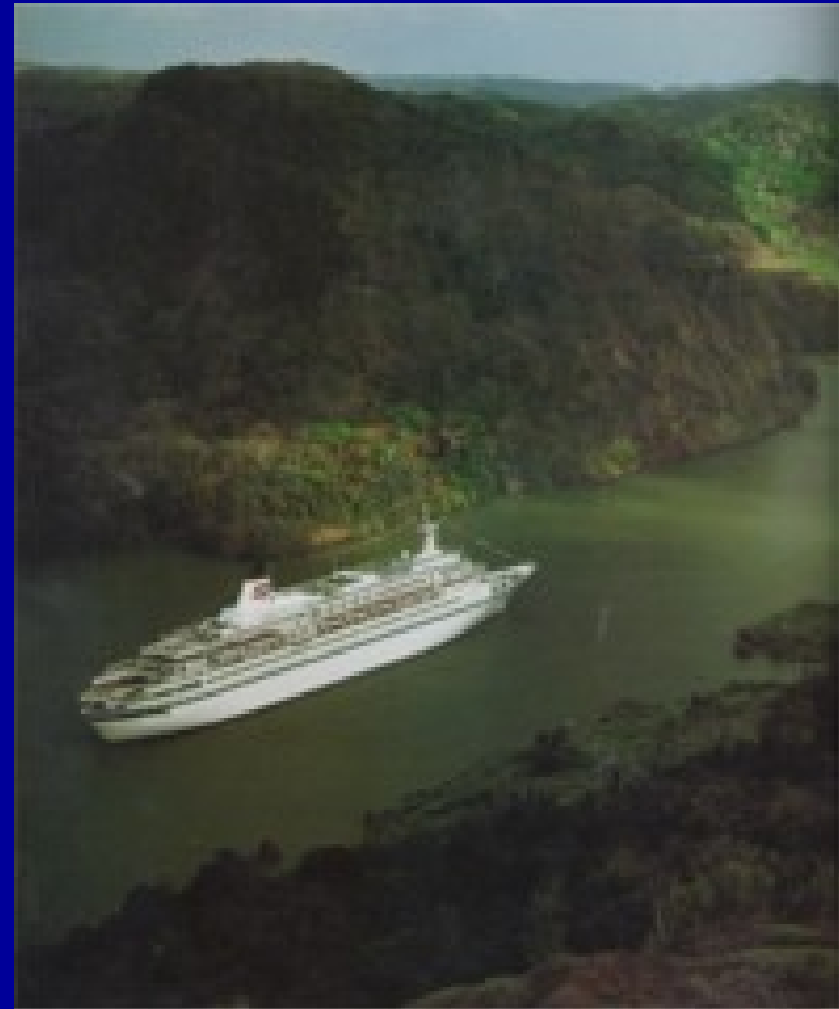


The Itaipu Dam



The CN Tower

The Panama Canal





The Channel Tunnel



The Golden Gate Bridge

The North Sea Protection Works



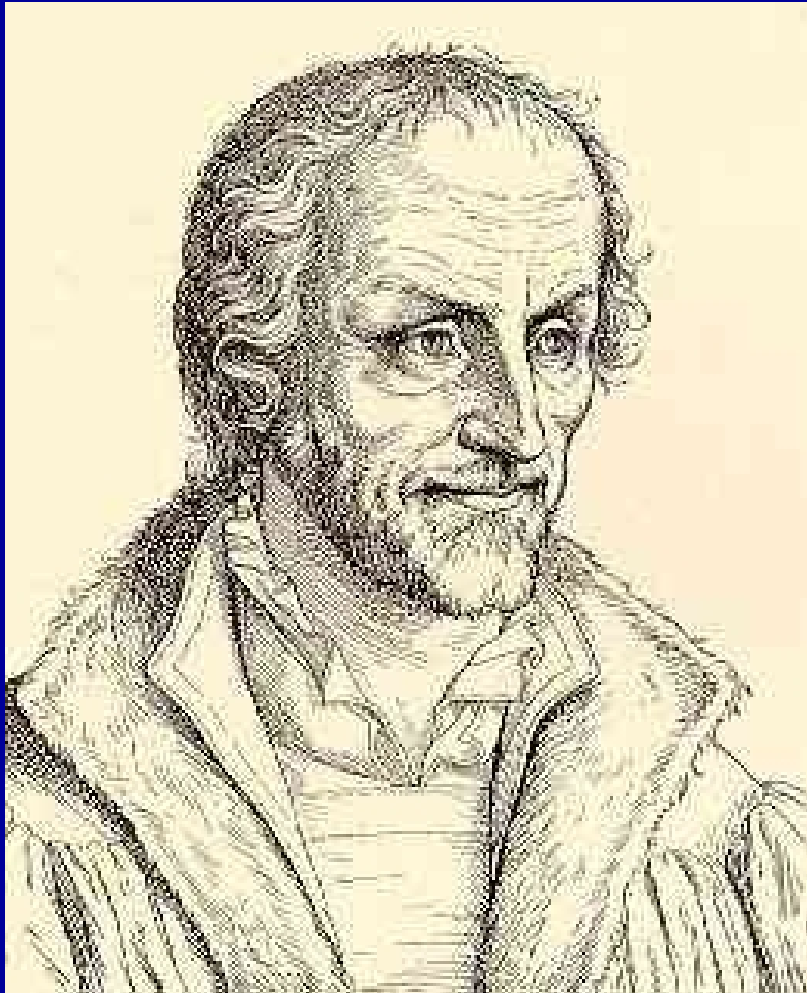
An Eighth Modern Wonder of the World

**A Brilliant
Mind with a
Baby Face!**



and Philipp Melanchthon ...

A Brilliant Mind with a ...





The Key Reformers

- Martin Luther 1483-1546
- Ulrich Zwingli 1484-1531
- Philipp Melanchthon 1497-1560
- John Calvin 1509-1564





**Philipp's home as a boy in
Bretten.**

Philipp Schwarzerd was born in Bretten in 1497.

He later changed his name from Schwarzerd, which is German for “black earth” to Melanchthon which is the Greek equivalent.

He had godly parents who emphasized the importance of piety and prayer, but when his father died when Philipp was only eleven years old, he went to live with his grandfather.

**Two influential teachers in
young Philipp's life:**

*John Hungarus and
Johann Reuchlin*

A Child Prodigy

Bachelor of Arts from the University of Heidelberg by age 13!

Master of Arts from Tübingen University by age 17!

Loved the classics in art, ethics, philosophy, literature and architecture that had come to the forefront of culture during the Renaissance. He lectured in ancient literature and translated the works of the Greek philosophers. He had even produced a Greek grammar.

When he was 21, he accepted a call to come to the University of Wittenberg as a professor of Greek.

Melanchthon quickly began lecturing on Homer, Biblical books as well as teaching Greek and Hebrew grammar. He became one of the favorite professors attracting students from all over Europe. This brought great prestige to the university.



Married Life!

Melanchthon married Catharina Krapp in 1520.

The couple had four children.

Key Events

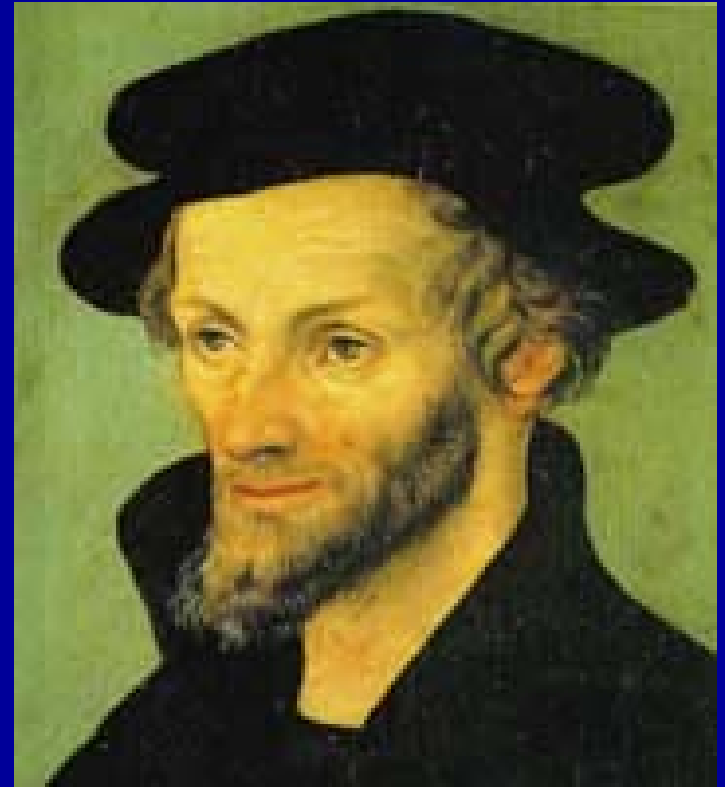
- Melancthon married Catharina Krapp in 1520.
- In 1521, Melancthon began writing his *Loci Commune*, which is Latin for Theological Common Places.
- In 1522, Luther produced his German New Testament.
- Leipzig Disputation (1519), the Marburg Colloquy (1529), and the Diet of Augsburg (1530).

Troubled Times!

The signers of the Confession did not back down from their faith. This obviously did not humor the Emperor. When the papal representative counseled the Emperor to crush and persecute the Reformation, Melanchthon continued to reason with Rome by upholding the common areas of doctrine that the two sides could agree on and minimizing the differences. However, the Catholic Church would not compromise. Many saw him as a compromiser and that he wavered in some of his views.

“You will be redeemed from sin, and set free from cares and from the fury of theologians,”

“You will come to light, you will look upon God and his Son, you will understand the wonderful mysteries which you could not comprehend in this life: Why we were so made, and not otherwise, and in what the union of the two natures in Christ consists.”



**Philipp Melanchthon
died on April 19,
1560.**

Points for Home

- **Romans 1:17**

For in it the righteousness of God is revealed from faith to faith; as it is written, "But the righteous man shall live by faith."

- **Luke 9:23-24**

"If anyone wishes to come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow Me."

- **Dr. Radu Gheorghita**