

DALLAS THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY



# Reformation Tour

*Germany & Switzerland*  
Journal



*June 12-23, 2018*



MORNINGSTAR  
TRANSFORMATIONAL TOURS





### Itinerary—June 12–23, 2018

Tuesday, June 12	Depart the U.S.
Wednesday, June 13	Arrive in Frankfurt, Germany; Worms & Fulda
Thursday, June 14	Wartburg, Eisenach, Erfurt
Friday, June 15	Stotternheim, Eisleben, Wittenberg
Saturday, June 16	Torgau, Wittenberg
Sunday, June 17	Coburg, The Romantic Road
Monday, June 18	Rothenburg Ob Der Tauber, Hohenschwangau, Konstanz
Tuesday, June 19	Konstanz
Wednesday, June 20	Zurich, Lucerne
Thursday, June 21	Brienz, Gruyere
Friday, June 22	Geneva
Saturday, June 23	Homeward Bound

# WORMS AND FULDA

Starting: Frankfurt Airport, Germany

- Reformation Memorial
- St. Peter Cathedral
- Jewish Cemetary
- Fulda Cathedral

Overnight: Maritim Hotel, Fulda



### Martin Luther Monument

JOURNAL:

[illegible]

*Don't forget: headsets, Bible, journal, camera, sunglasses, and sunscreen.*

*Complimentary water bottles will be available on board the bus.*

“Unless I am convicted by the testimony of Scripture or by evident reason (for I trust neither in popes nor in councils alone, since it is obvious that they often erred and contradicted themselves), I am convicted by the Scripture which I have mentioned and my conscience is captive to the Word of God. Therefore I cannot and will not recant, since it is difficult, unprofitable, and dangerous indeed to do anything against one’s conscience. God help me. Amen.” —Martin Luther at Worms

JOURNAL:

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## WARTBURG—EISENACH—ERFURT

Starting: Wartburg

- Wartburg Castle
- Town of Eisenach
- St. George Church
- Bach House
- Town of Erfurt
- Petersburg Citadel (Overlook)
- Augustinian Monastery

Overnight: Victor's Residenz Hotel, Erfurt



Wartburg Castle

JOURNAL:

[illegible]

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STOTTERNHEIM—EISLEBEN—  
WITTENBERG

Starting: Stotternheim

- City of Stotternheim
- Town of Eisleben
- Luther Birth House & Museum
- Luther Death House
- St. Andrews Church
- City of Wittenberg

Overnight: BW Stadtpalais Hotel, Wittenberg



*Monuments of Martin Luther  
and Philip Melancthon  
in Wittenberg Town Square*

JOURNAL:

[illegible]

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“Next to God’s Word, there is no more precious treasure than holy matrimony.” —Martin Luther

“It was only four hundred years ago that the priests of Germany were compelled by force to take the vows of celibacy” (Augsburg Confession, 23).

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# TORGAU—WITTENBERG

Starting: Torgau

- City of Torgau
- St. Mary's Church
- Torgau Castle & Bear Pits
- Torgau Castle Church
- WWII Monument
- St. Mary's Church, Wittenberg
- Castle Church

Overnight: BW Stadtpalais Hotel, Wittenberg



*Castle Church, Wittenberg*

JOURNAL:

[illegible]

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[illegible]

## COBURG—THE ROMANTIC ROAD

Starting: Coburg

- City of Coburg
- Coburg Castle
- Village of Rothenburg

Overnight: Eisenhut Hotel, Rothenburg



*Luther Chapel at Coburg Castle*

JOURNAL:

[illegible]

*Don't forget: headsets, Bible, journal, camera, sunglasses, and sunscreen.*

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“When you read the words of Holy Scripture, you must realize that God is speaking them.”  
“Consequently, we must remain content with them and cling to them as the perfectly clear, certain, sure words of God, which can never deceive us or allow us to err.”  
“The Bible is God’s Word written—presented in letters, as Christ is the eternal Word presented in human nature.” —Martin Luther on the Bible

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## ROTHENBURG OB DER TAUBER

Starting: Rothenburg

- Morning Free Time in Rothenburg Ob Der Tauber
- Hohenschwangau Village and View of Castle
- View Neuschwanstein Castle
- City of Konstanz

Overnight: Steigenberger Inselhotel,  
Lake Konstanz



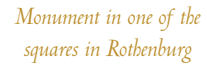
*Medieval Architecture of  
Rothenburg Ob Der Tauber*

JOURNAL:

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JOURNAL:



Date	Description
	<i>Monument in one of the squares in Rothenburg</i>

# KONSTANZ

Starting: Konstanz

- City of Konstanz
- Minister of Our Lady Cathedral
- Jan Hus Stone
- Jan Hus Museum

Overnight: Steigenberger Inselhotel, Lake Konstanz



Konstanz

JOURNAL:

[illegible]

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*Location where Jan Hus lived during the Council of Konstanz*

JOURNAL:

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## ZURICH

Starting: Zurich

- City of Zurich
- Zwingli Memorial
- Grossmunster Church
- Fraumunster Church
- City of Lucerne
- Lion Monument

### Overnight: Jugendstil Paxmontana in the Alps



Uhlrich Zwingli Memorial

JOURNAL:

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JOURNAL:

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## BRIENZ—GRUYERE

Starting: Brienz

- Alpine Village of Brienz
- Swiss Alps Overlook
- Village of Gruyere
- Gruyere Castle

Overnight: Swissotel Metropole, Geneva



*Sample some Gruyere Cheese*

JOURNAL:

[illegible]

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—Ulrich Zwingli

— John Calvin



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GENEVA

Starting: Geneva

- City of Geneva
- Maccabee Chapel
- St. Peter's Cathedral
- Museum of the Reformation
- Reformation Monument

Overnight: Swissotel Metropole




### Reformation Monument



*Stained Glass at the Museum  
of the Reformation*

JOURNAL:



*Stained Glass at the Museum  
of the Reformation*

*Don't forget: headsets, Bible, journal, camera, sunglasses, and sunscreen.  
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“If we are to seek God’s fatherly mercy and kindly heart, we should turn our eyes to Christ, on whom alone God’s Spirit rests.” —John Calvin, (Institutes of Christian Religion, III.24.3)



### *Famous Flower Clock*

JOURNAL:

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**1800–1000 B.C.** Bronze Age

**1000 B.C.** Iron Age  
Various pagan tribes inhabit Europe (Celts, Germanics) before the coming of the Romans.

**58 B.C.–A.D. 376** The Roman Empire dominates the areas of Northern Europe.

**40** Christianity emerges in Europe and is firmly planted in Rome.

**40** Christianity is persecuted, along with Judaism, in Rome and in the empire into the fourth century.

**40–300** Christianity is gradually planted throughout the empire reaching into Ireland (St. Patrick), Scotland, England, and Germany.

**313** Persecutions are ended as Emperor Constantine grants official toleration to the church.

**338** Christianity became the official and only religion in the Roman Empire. At this time, Constantine established a second capital, Constantinople. The bishops of the church in Rome are said to govern in the West and Constantine in the East.

**376** Battle of Adrianople marks the collapse of the Roman Empire and the invasion of pagan tribes.

**400–500** Much of the Empire and many of the Christian churches are destroyed, though the church at Rome remains intact.

**500–900** Christianity, largely through the influence of the church at Rome, is planted among the invading tribes which are Christianized (Vandals—North Africa; Visigoths—Spain; Goths—Germany; Franks—France; Angles, Saxons, and Jutes—England; Druids—Ireland).

**600–900** The Frankish Tribe dominates the other tribes and establishes the Merovingian Dynasty (later the Carolingian Dynasty, the greatest of the monarchs being Charlemagne the Great (800)). This dynasty of kings and strongly centralized political power, with its revival of learning, is said to be the Second Roman Empire.

**900–1000** The Frankish Empire collapsed through internal degeneration creating a time of social, economic, and political chaos at the same time as the Viking invasions of Europe occurred. For self-protection Europeans began to build fortresses (castles) and form political governments. The nations of Germany, France, and England slowly emerge. The first French king was Hugh Capet; the first German king, Henry the Fowler.

**1000–1200** The middle Medieval period. The church emerges as a strong political entity in Europe vying with the nations for supremacy over people. This is the era of the Great Crusades (1096–1291).



<b>1200–1500</b>	The late Medieval period. The era of the rise of the universities and the flowering of the great Renaissance. It was also the time of the Black Death (1350) and the gradual corruption of the church through greed and avarice.
<b>1500–1650</b>	The Reformation. Churchmen, such as Luther and Calvin, sought a renewal of the church, but when the attempt failed, they led in the division of the church. During this period both the Roman Catholic Church and the Protestant Churches were formed. The Thirty Years War (1618–48) and the Peace of Westphalia are recognized as the end of the Reformation era.
<b>1650–1800</b>	The rise of the Enlightenment.
<b>1800–1900</b>	The emergence of England as the world power. The threat of Napoleon (1803–15) ends at the Battle of Waterloo. Also, the unification of Germany as a federal state under Otto von Bismarck occurred; Italy under Guiseppi Garibaldi.
<b>1914–1918</b>	The First World War. The United States entered the war in 1917.
<b>1919</b>	The Treaty of Versailles officially ended the war on June 28, 1919. President Wilson proposed the League of Nations, a forerunner of the United Nations, but the United States did not join it.
<b>1933</b>	Adolph Hitler was appointed chancellor of Germany. The Weimar Republic is replaced by a totalitarian state, militarism, and concentration camps.
<b>1939–1945</b>	The Second World War. The invasion of Poland ended the hope of appeasement through concession by the western powers and Neville Chamberlain, England's prime minister. Sir Winston Churchill emerges as a heroic figure.
<b>1946–1989</b>	The Cold War. The Western powers face the threat of the Communist block. In 1949 Germany is divided, and in 1961 the Berlin Wall was built.
<b>1989</b>	The Berlin Wall is destroyed, East and West Germany unite, and Communism collapses. Now Tom Clancy says that war is a thing of the past!!!

## GERMANY

### Facts:

- . Smaller than Montana (137,000 sq. mi.)
- . 40% is forest
- . Rhine, Danube, and Elbe are the main rivers
- . Warm summers, wet winters
- . One of the top five economic powers in the world
- . 99% literacy

### History:

- . Synonymous with disunity
- . Leadership: Carolingians, Franconians, Hohenstaufens, Hapsburgs, and Hohenzollens
- . Leaders: Otto, Metternich, Bismarck, Hitler, Adenauer, Kohl
- . Holy Roman Empire: Small independent states
- . 1815—German confederation—38 German states
- . Hohenzollern family of Prussia unified Germany with Otto von Bismarck as the chief minister.
- . 1866—Austro-Prussian War
- . 1868—Franco-Prussian War
- . January 18, 1871—Germany, a unified country
- . 1914–1918—World War I—Germany lost virtually everything—1,800,000 men were killed
- . Hohenzollern reign ended, constitution signed in Weimar (short lived) creating the Weimar Republic
- . January 29, 1933—Hitler became vice-chancellor
- . 1939–45—World War II
- . May 7, 1945—End of World War II in Europe
- . July 1945—Allied commanders (U.S., England, France, and Russia) divided the country
- . Aug. 14, 1948—Konrad Adenauer chosen chancellor of West Germany
- . 1949—Russian sector became the German Democratic Republic with Walter Ulbricht as Secretary General
- . 1954—Russia declared East Germany a free state
- . 1961—Berlin Wall constructed
- . 1971—Erich Honecker became Secretary General in the East
- . 1973—Treaty between East and West Germany for closer relations
- . 1989—Berlin Wall collapsed, the end of a divided Germany
- . 1990—Free elections in East Germany
- . 1991—Berlin became the capital of a reunited Germany



## GERMANY

### *The Reformation in the Country:*

In the tiny town of Eisleben, Hans and Margarete Luther received a son on November 10, 1483; he was christened at the St. Peter's and Paul's Church the following day (St. Martin's Day). His parents hoped their gifted son would become a lawyer so they advanced him educationally (in Eisenach he lived with Frau Cotta) through the University at Erfurt. Because of a sudden change of direction following a life-threatening thunderstorm incident, he entered the Augustinian cloister at Erfurt to prepare for the priesthood. Though a priest, his religious anxiety continued; he was troubled by the thought of the

righteousness of God. The year 1511 brought him to Wittenberg where he served in administrative posts before being appointed as professor of Bible in the university.

It is in the study and teaching of the Bible that his spiritual sojourn took shape. He was appalled by the abusive and avaricious decadence of the church when John Tietzel began selling certificates of forgiveness of sin. This so troubled Luther, who struggled to understand how a just God could release sinners from judgment, that he wrote the Ninety-Five Theses to protest. The theses became a spark that flamed a huge forest fire of reaction to church practices. In the midst of it all, in 1518 Luther came to see that salvation was not an act of man, but a free gift through what Christ had accomplished on the cross.

From stirring debates and the writing of books, the ire of the church culminated in the excommunication of the unrepentant priest at the Diet of Worms (1521); Luther became a criminal in the state and an outcast from the church. After being sequestered in the "Luther Room" at the Wartburg Castle, where he translated the Bible into the German language, he returned to Wittenburg to continue to lead the protest against the church and organized a movement that would adopt his name. Luther invested the remainder of his days leading the fledgling movement, writing books, catechisms, and songs. He died in Eisleben in 1546 and was buried in the Castle Church at Wittenburg.

From Wittenburg, which became a center for the training of former priests, the gospel spread across Europe, particularly into the Scandinavian countries where Lutheranism became the state religion. In Germany, Lutheranism was recognized, along with Roman Catholicism, as an officially tolerated faith in 1555.

GERMANY—*Sights and Cities on the Tour:*

## COBURG

*Facts:*

- . One of the most important German castles
- . Coburg became a city in 1240

*History:*

- . 1230—First possessed by the counts of Henneberg
- . Luther here in 1510 on his way to Rome; also visited this city in 1518 and 1530
- . During the Diet of Augsburg, resided in Coburg castle
- . 1920—Annexed by Bavaria

*Sights:*

- . Veste Coburg (Fortress Coburg)—one of the largest German castles
- . St. Moriz Church—Luther preached here—Gothic architecture

## EISENACH

*Facts:*

- . 100 miles southwest of Eisleben
- . Bach born here in 1685
- . Luther educated here until age 15

*History:*

- . 12th century—founded by King Ludwig I
- . 13th century—troubadours took part in the famous joust at the Wartburg
- . 1869—Eisenach Declaration, the beginning of the German Social Democratic Party

*Sights:*

- . Frau Cotta's house where Luther stayed as a student
- . Wartburg
- . Ancient castle
- . Luther found refuge after the Diet of Worms here
- . German translation of the New Testament by Luther

## EISLEBEN

*Facts:*

- . Philip Melancthon created an innovative secondary school system here

*Sights:*

- . Birth house and death place of Luther
- . St. Peter's and Paul's Church where Luther was christened
- . St. Andrew's Church—Luther's last four sermons

## ERFURT

*Facts:*

- . Luther studied law here
- . A commercial center

*History:*

- . 742—Wynfrith (St. Boniface) created a bishopric here
- . 1303—provincial of Saxony
- . 15th century—Incorporated into Hanseatic league
- . 1808—Napoleon received the Russian ruler

*Sights:*

- . Augustinian cloister
- . Rock—"Thunderstorm incident" of 1505
- . St. Mary's Church—Luther's first lecture here in 1509

## FRANKFURT

*Facts:*

- . Old imperial city on the Main River
- . Commercial and economic center
- . Most of the German emperors crowned here
- . Goethe born here

*History:*

- . First recorded in 794 as royal stronghold
- . From Hohenstaufen period onward German emperors crowned here
- . From 1815–66, seat of the federal government, called Diet
- . From 1848–49, the first German national association
- . Severely damaged in World War II

## FULDA

*Facts:*

- . Founded in the 8th century

*History:*

- . Wynfrith (Boniface) sent from England to preach the gospel in Germany in 8th century
- . 751—Pepin the Short anointed as King—united the church with the Frankish monarchy
- . Abbey of Fulda was responsible for production of some of Germany's earliest literary works

*Sights:*

- . Dom (Cathedral)—Baroque style, place of St. Boniface's tomb
- . Castle—The Orangery—gardens

## FUSSEN

### *Facts:*

- . Tourist center
- . Gateway to the Tyrol

### *Sights:*

- . Neuschwanstein Castle
- . Hohenschwangau Castle

## ROTHENBERG

### *Facts:*

- . Completely preserved Medieval town
- . Located in the Neckar Valley
- . On the Tauber River
- . See of a Roman Catholic bishop

### *History:*

- . Grew up under protection of Hohenstaufen castle in 12th century
- . 1274—Free imperial city

### *Sights:*

- . St. James Church (Evangelical)
- . Altar of Holy Blood—Tilman Riemenschneider—1501–04
- . Finest high altar in Germany
- . Town Walls (25 min. walk around them)
- . Christmas store—Katie Wohlfahrt's

## WITTENBERG

### *Facts:*

- . Located on the Elbe River
- . Wittenberg University was founded in 1502 by Duke Fredrick the Wise, elector of Saxony
- . The central town of the German Reformation

### *History:*

- . 1511—Luther was appointed the town priest
- . 1522—Luther was instructed to temper the excesses of his followers, especially Thomas Munster

### *Sights:*

- . Castle Church
  - . Oct. 21, 1517—Ninety-Five Theses of Martin Luther nailed to church door
  - . Doors destroyed by fire in 1760
  - . Bronze doors of 1858 bear Latin text of Luther's Ninety-Five Theses
  - . Church damaged in 1814
  - . Luther buried here
- . City Church—Luther's church
- . Luther's house—35 years spent here in what was called the Black Cloister

## WORMS

### *Facts:*

- . One of the oldest towns in Germany
- . Noted center of the wine trade
- . Jewish community oldest in Germany

### *History:*

- . An old Celtic settlement
- . Later a Roman fort
- . Bishopric established in 4th century
- . During Medieval period more than 100 imperial diets (assemblies) held here
- . Diet of Worms, 1521—Luther before Charles V to defend his doctrines
- . Became Protestant in 1525
- . Site of religious conferences in 1540 and 1557
- . City suffered in Thirty Years War
- . Burned by French in 1689

### *Sights:*

- . Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul
  - . One of the finest Romanesque churches on the Rhine
  - . Built in 1018 (11th and 12th centuries)
- . Jewish Cemetery
  - . Oldest & largest in Europe
  - . Tombstones from 11th and 12th centuries
- . Luther Monument
  - . Ernest Rietschel, 1868—Artist
  - . Commemorating Luther's appearance before the 1521 Diet
  - . At the center of the monument stands Luther holding the Bible.
  - . At the base below him are four pre-reformation reformers—Peter Waldo, John Huss, William Savanrola, and John Wycliffe.
  - . The figures on the outer edge of the monument represent those who aided Luther. In clockwise fashion beginning on the left as you face the structure are Frederick the Wise, Johann Reuchlin, Philip Melanchthon, and Philip of Hesse.
  - . The three ladies seated represent three cities: Augsburg, Speyer, and Magdeburg.
  - . The coats-of-arms represent the twenty-seven cities that embraced Luther's teachings.



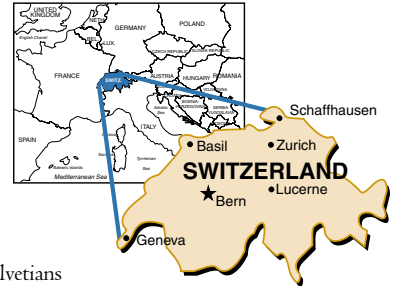
## SWITZERLAND

### *Facts:*

- . Size: 15,942 square miles, a little larger than New Jersey
- . Nickname—"Rock of Europe" because of the Alps
- . Four official languages—German, French, Italian, and Romansch
- . One of the strongest economies in the world
- . Banking and finance capital of the world

### *History:*

- . Before the time of Christ, inhabited by Celtic people called the Helvetians
- . 58 B.C.—Conquered by Julius Caesar
- . 400s A.D.—Settled by two German tribes, the Alemannians and the Burgundians
- . 962—Most of modern-day Switzerland became part of the Holy Roman Empire
- . 1200s—Hapsburgs control most of the country
- . 1291—the "Perpetual Covenant"—defense agreement—the beginning of the Swiss Confederation
- . 1315—Swiss peasants trapped and defeated an Austrian army (10 times stronger) at Morgarten
- . 1332–53—Swiss Confederation enlarged to include Lucerne, Zurich, and Bern
- . 1499—Peace of Basel
- . 1523–28—Reformation adopted in Zurich
- . 1529—First Kappel War, religious conflict—Reformed faith wins
- . 1531—Second Kappel War—Defeat and death of Zwingli—each territory can choose its own faith
- . 1536—John Calvin pursues his work as a reformer at Geneva
- . 1548–86—Counter-Reformation
- . 1618–48—Thirty Years War
- . 1798—French occupy Switzerland, Helvetian Republic
- . 1815—Congress of Vienna—Swiss neutrality was guaranteed
- . 1848—Became a federal state
- . 1920—League of Nations
- . 1950—Member of Organization for European Economic Community
- . 1960—Joins the European Free Trade Association
- . 1963—Member of the Council of Europe
- . 1978—Economic agreement with Soviet Union



## SWITZERLAND

### *The Reformation in the Country:*

The stirrings of religious change began within two of the four language groups in the country: in the northern area, with a center in Zurich, among German-speaking people and in the west, with a center in Geneva, among French-speaking people.

The Reformation began when Ulrich Zwingli (1484–1531) came to Zurich as the priest at the Grossmünster, the great church, which dates back to the time of Charlemagne in the 9th century. Zwingli had experienced the turbulence in the church, began reading the writings of Luther, and secured a copy of the Bible though he had been a priest for over ten years without seeing one. In the context of his coming to Zurich in 1519, he had embraced the gospel. He realized that in a highly controlled state religious change had to be slow and deliberate. By 1523, he had sufficient help to request that the city fathers call for a public debate over the new religious ideas. Zwingli was permitted to publicly debate his views with the bishop of Constance, Faber. When the debate concluded, the city fathers took a vote and determined that the city would become Protestant. In the subsequent years and with much preaching, Zwingli and his successor, Henrich Bullinger, explained the meaning of Protestantism, and the city adopted it.



It was through the vehicle of debate that the Reformation spread. Berne and Basle, key university cities, were won to the Protestant cause. Verbal hostilities led to armed confrontation, and Zwingli was killed on the battlefield protecting his city (the only major reformer to lose his life through violence). However, by the time of his death, the Reformation was firmly entrenched.

In the 1530s, a decade later, these new ideas came to the western areas of the country where French was the language of discourse. In 1536 the Reformation was introduced in Geneva through a classmate of John Calvin's, William Farel. However, it was Calvin (1509–64) whose name has become identified with the city. Calvin was in the second generation of reformers (Luther and Zwingli being in the initial wave), born in Noyon, France, and educated in several universities. He described his conversion as a sudden shaking from entrenched papal superstitions that forced him to flee his native land in 1534. It was in this period that he wrote the first edition of his most celebrated book, and the central book of the Reformation, the *Institutes of Christian Religion*. Though recognized as a description of Protestant teachings, it was written to explain to the monarch that Protestants were loyal people who did not embrace weird, radical teachings and should not be persecuted.

Calvin came to Geneva in 1536 and returned there in 1540 after the city rejected him in 1538. He pastored St. Pierre's, the largest of the churches there, and used his life in the study of the Scriptures and the writing of commentaries and letters. The city became a model Protestant enclave where persecuted people throughout Europe could find a refuge. Calvin established the Academy of Geneva for the training of pastors and teachers (now the university). Across from the church was a special lecture hall where John Knox, among many, was trained to return to his country to preach the gospel. From Geneva the message spread into France, Holland, Poland, and England. Reformers in both Zurich and Geneva, particularly Calvin with his successors Theodore Beza and Henrich Bullinger, were able to unite their movements together in 1567; the union is commonly called the Calvinist Movement or the Reformed Tradition.

Since the Lutheran churches stem from the insights of Martin Luther and the Reformed or Presbyterian churches find their rootage in Calvin and Zwingli, a word is in order about another tradition that has its roots in the Reformation in Zurich: the Baptists. The Baptists, who emerged into the groups known today, began within the Reformation movement in Zurich in the 1520s. When Zwingli came to Zurich in 1519 he faced a huge task and recognized that he needed help; the assistance came from a coterie of young converts. With them he was able to win the city to his cause. Though the city became Protestant by declaration of the city fathers in 1523, it was not defined. In that process, Zwingli and his followers disagreed on several issues. His followers came to the conviction of the separation of church and state as well as believer's (not infant) baptism. These insights caused a breach and the threat of persecution by the state. On the evening of January 21, 1525, several of Zwingli's former friends (Conrad Grebel, Felix Manz, and George Blaurock) gathered south of Zurich in Zillicon and rebaptized each other. Thus, we have the origin of the Baptists as a distinct Protestant people. They met with severe persecution from Protestants and Roman Catholics alike, but did find refuge in Holland, England, and eventually America.

## SWITZERLAND—*Sights and Cities on the Tour:*

### GENEVA

#### *Facts:*

- . Western tip of Switzerland at the SW end of Lake Geneva
- . Hub of European cultural life
- . Most visited tourist city in Switzerland

#### *History:*

- . Celtic tribe, the Allobroges, settled here
- . Conquered by Romans in 120 B.C.
- . First known reference in Julius Caesar's Gallic Wars
- . 443—Became the Burgundian capital
- . 534—Defeated by the Franks
- . End of 9th century passed to second Burgundian kingdom
- . 1033—Part of the Holy Roman Empire
- . 1536—Jean Calvin (1509–64) fled Paris and joined forces with Farel—Reformation begins
- . 1541—Calvin's return
- . 1559—Academy begins, Calvin became a citizen of the city
- . 1564—Calvin's death
- . 1602—Geneva defeated the Duke of Savoy
- . French occupation from 1798 until 1813
- . 1865—Red Cross established
- . 1920–1946—Headquarters for the League of Nations
- . European headquarters of the United Nations

#### *Sights:*

- . Temple of Saint-Pierre (Cathedral of Saint-Pierre)
  - . Romanesque church with Gothic elements
  - . Built between 1150–1232
  - . Austere simplicity, characteristic of Calvinist churches
  - . Triangular chair—used by Calvin
- . Temple de l'Auditoire
  - . Calvin, Beza, and Knox preached here
- . Reformation Monument
  - . First stone laid in 1909, 400th anniversary of Calvin's birth; dedicated in 1936, 400th anniversary of the Institutes of Christian Religion
  - . Statuary—Farel, Calvin, Beza, and Knox
  - . In the middle are the statesmen who promoted the cause of the Reformed faith in Geneva, Calvin and Beza
  - . On each end are Farel (left) and Knox (right)

- . Calvin holds the Bible, stands out from the others
- . Hungarians donated the most money for the project, reflective of their embrace of Calvin's teaching
- . The Latin motto is "After Darkness, Light"
- . Lake Geneva
  - . Largest lake in the Alps
  - . 60% in Switzerland; 40% in France

### GRUYERE

#### *Facts:*

- . Home of Gruyere cheese
- . Capital of canton

#### *History:*

- . From 1196 to 1537 belonged to the bishops of Lausanne
- . Fires in 1447 and 1805
- . Divided between Fribourg and Berne
- . Since 1938, it has belonged to the canton of Fribourg

#### *Sights:*

- . Model cheese—dairy

### LUCERNE

#### *Facts:*

- . Great tourist city
- . Important trade city

#### *History:*

- . First appears in the records in 840
- . 1291—Fell into the hands of the Hapsburgs
- . 1332—Joined the Swiss confederation
- . Capital of the Helvetian Republic for a short time

#### *Sights:*

- . Chapel Bridge (Kapellbrücke)—symbol of the city, a covered bridge (1333) 560 ft. long
- . St. Peter's Church (1178)—oldest church
- . Lion Statue

### ZURICH

#### *Facts:*

- . Switzerland's largest city
- . Hub of culture and economy
- . Leading tourist city in Switzerland
- . 1/5 of country's national income is earned in Zurich
- . Switzerland's largest airport
- . Largest number of Catholics of any Swiss town

*History:*

- . Romans here as early as 15 B.C.
- . 1351—Zurich became a member of the confederation
- . 1523—Zwingli (1484–1531) established the Reformation in Switzerland and made Zurich one of the great cities of the Reformed faith (others Wittenberg and Geneva)
- . 18th century—Influential in intellectual life
- . 19–20th century—center for the rise of liberal thought
- . 1916—Dadaist school for art founded (characterized by fantastic abstracts, or incongruous creations by rejection of accepted conventions and by nihilistic creations)
- . 1980–81—Serious confrontations between young people and police

*Sights:*

- . Fraumunster (restored 1965)
  - . Marc Chagall windows (1970)
- . Grossmunster (Protestant) Church
  - . Twin towers
  - . Built between 11th and 13th centuries
  - . South Tower—Statue of Charlemagne
  - . North Tower—Statue of Henrich Bullinger
  - . 1519–1531—Ulrich Zwingli was the priest (his residence was at Kirchgasse 13)
- . St. Peter's Church
  - . Oldest parish church
  - . Largest clock face in Europe

### *General Collective Histories of the Reformation*

1. Roland H. Bainton, *The Reformation of the Sixteenth Century*. An old classic.
2. Harold J. Grimm, *The Reformation Era, 1500–1650*.
3. William Estep, *The Anabaptist Story*.
4. John D. Hannah, *Invitation to Church History: The World*.
5. James Goode, *Famous Women of the Reformed Faith*.
6. Heiko Augustinus Oberman, *The Dawn of the Reformation: Essays in Late Medieval and Early Reformation Thought*.
7. Steven E. Ozment, *The Age of Reform (1250-1550): An Intellectual and Religious History of Late Medieval and Reformation Europe*.
8. Robert Plummer and Matthew Haste, *Held in Honor: Wisdom for Your Marriage From Voices of the Past*.
9. Diana Severance, *Women in the Tapestry of Church History*.
10. Lewis W. Spitz, *The Protestant Reformation*.

### *Biographies of Prominent Reformers and Their Wives*

Martin and Katie Luther

1. Roland H. Bainton, *Here I Stand: A Life of Martin Luther*.
2. Heiko Augustinus Oberman, *Martin Luther: Between Christ and the Devil*.
3. Dolina MacCuish, *Luther and His Katie*.
4. Eric Metaxas, *Martin Luther*.
5. Rudolph and Marilyn Markwald, *Katharine von Bora*.
6. Ruth Tucker, *Katie Luther: First Lady of the Reformation*.

Ulrich and Anna Zwingli

1. G. W. Bromiley (ed.), *Zwingli and Bullinger*.
2. G. R. Potter, *Zwingli*.
3. See the general surveys.

John and Idelette Calvin

1. William J. Bowusma, *John Calvin: A Sixteenth Century Portrait*.
2. Edna Gerstner, *Idelette de Bure: A novel*.
3. E. M. Johnson, *MAN OF GENEVA: The Story of John Calvin*.
4. Herman Selderhuis, *John Calvin*.
5. Williston Walker, *John Calvin* (An old classic).
6. Francois Wendel, *Calvin*.

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### JOHN HANNAH

Dr. John Hannah has served at Dallas Theological Seminary for more than 45 years and currently serves as distinguished professor of Historical Theology and research professor of Theological Studies. He is a graduate of Philadelphia Biblical University (BS), Dallas Theological Seminary (ThM, ThD), Southern Methodist University (MA), the University of Texas at Dallas (PhD), and had a postdoctoral fellowship at Yale University. He also received an honorary doctorate from Carver College, Atlanta, GA. He ministers nationally and abroad as a teacher, preacher, and conference leader. He has authored a number of books, including *The Pictorial Guide to Church History*, *Our Legacy: A History of Christian Doctrine* (2003), and *1, 2, 3 John: Redemption's Certainty*, a commentary on the Apostle John's letters. Volume one of a two-volume history of the church was published in summer 2018. The second volume will be published later in 2018. John and his wife, Carolyn, have two married daughters, Rebecca, who is married to Craig (a DTS grad), and Nancy, who is married to Scott. They have six grandchildren, which include a set of triplets!



### MARK YARBROUGH

Dr. Mark Yarbrough serves as Vice President for Academic Affairs, Academic Dean, and Associate Professor of Bible Exposition at Dallas Theological Seminary, overseeing all Seminary activities related to academics and public representation. Mark's twin passions for the local church and theological education have worked in tandem for over twenty-five years. Along with his responsibilities at DTS, he serves as an elder of Centerpoint Church in Mesquite and travels extensively leading tours and speaking at conference centers. Mark has recently authored *How to Read the Bible Like a Seminary Professor*. He has been married for twenty-six years to Jennifer, his high school sweetheart. They have four children and reside in Forney, Texas.



### KIM TILL

Kim Till is the vice president for Advancement at Dallas Theological Seminary and has been privileged to be a member of the Seminary staff for twenty-one years. She considers it an honor to serve donors in the ministry of stewardship and has for more than thirty years raised funds for nonprofit organizations such as a private university, social service agencies, and healthcare systems. She is a frequent speaker and seminar leader. Kim and her husband, Ray, have two adult children and three grandchildren.







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**A MIGHTY FORTRESS IS OUR GOD**

A mighty fortress is our God, a bulwark never  
failing;

Our helper He amid the flood of mortal  
ills prevailing.

For still our ancient foe doth seek to work us  
woe—

His craft and pow'r are great, and armed with  
cruel hate,

On earth is not His equal.

Did we in our own strength confide, our striving  
would be losing.

Were not the right man on our side, the man of  
God's own choosing.

Doth ask who that might be,

Christ Jesus it is He—

Lord Sabaoth His name, from age to age the  
same,

And He must win the battle.

That word above all earthly pow'rs, no thanks  
to them, abideth;

The Spirit and the gifts are ours thro' Him  
who with us sideth.

Let goods and kindred go, this mortal life also—  
The body they may kill:

God's truth abideth still; His kingdom is forever.

**AMAZING GRACE!**

Amazing grace! How sweet the sound  
That saved a wretch like me!

I once was lost but now am found;

Was blind, but now I see.

'Twas grace that taught my heart to fear,

And grace my fears relieved;

How precious did that grace appear

The hour I first believed!

When we've been there ten thousand years,

Bright shining as the sun,

We've no less days to sing God's praise

Than when we'd first begun.

**COME, THOU ALMIGHTY KING**

Come, Thou almighty King,

Help us thy name to sing—;

Help us to praise. Father all-glorious,

O'er all victorious,

Come, and reign over us, Ancient of Days.

Come, Thou incarnate Word,

Gird on thy mighty sword—;

Our prayer attend. Come, and Thy people bless,

And give Thy word success.

Spirit of holiness, on us descend.

Come, Holy comforter, Thy sacred witness bear

In this glad hour.

Thou, who almighty art, now rule in every heart,

And ne'er from us depart, Spirit of pow'r.

To the great One in three, Eternal praises be.

Hence evermore—,

Thy sov'reign majesty may we in glory see,

And to eternity love and adore!

**GREAT IS THY FAITHFULNESS**

"Great is Thy faithfulness," O God

my Father,

There is no shadow of

turning with Thee;

Thou changest not,

Thy compassions, they fail not,

As Thou hast been

Thou forever wilt be.

"Great is Thy faithfulness!"

"Great is Thy faithfulness!"

Morning by morning new mercies I see;

All I have needed Thy hand hath provided.

"Great is Thy faithfulness," Lord, unto me!

Summer and winter, and springtime and

harvest, sun, moon and stars in their courses  
above,

Join with all nature in manifold witness,

to Thy great faithfulness, mercy and love.

"Great is Thy faithfulness!"

"Great is Thy faithfulness!"

Morning by morning new mercies I see;

All I have needed Thy hand hath provided.

"Great is Thy faithfulness," Lord, unto me!

Pardon for sin and a peace that endureth,

Thy own dear presence to cheer and to guide;

Strength for today and bright hope for tomorrow,

blessings all mine, with ten thousand beside!

"Great is Thy faithfulness!"

"Great is Thy faithfulness!"

Morning by morning new mercies I see;

All I have needed Thy hand hath provided.

"Great is Thy faithfulness," Lord, unto me!



**HALLELUJAH, WHAT A SAVIOR!**

"Man of sorrows!" what a name  
 For the Son of God, who came  
 Ruined sinners to reclaim!  
 Hallelujah, what a Savior!

Bearing shame and scoffing rude,  
 In my place condemned He stood—;  
 Sealed my pardon with His blood—:  
 Hallelujah, what a Savior!

Guilty, vile and helpless we,  
 Spotless Lamb of God was He;  
 Full atonement! can it be?  
 Hallelujah, what a Savior!

Lifted up was He to die,  
 "It is finished," was His cry;  
 Now in heav'n exalted high:  
 Hallelujah, what a Savior!

When He comes, our glorious King,  
 All His ransomed home to bring,  
 Then anew this song we'll sing:  
 Hallelujah, what a Savior!

**HARK! THE HERALD ANGELS SING**

Hark! The herald angels sing,  
 "Glory to the newborn King;  
 Peace on earth, and mercy mild,  
 God and sinners reconciled!"  
 Joyful all ye nations, rise,  
 Join the triumph of the skies;  
 With th' angelic host proclaim,  
 "Christ is born in Bethlehem!"

**Refrain:**

Hark! the herald angels sing,  
 "Glory to the newborn King."  
 Christ, by highest heav'n adored;  
 Christ, the everlasting Lord!  
 Late in time behold Him come,  
 Offspring of the virgin's womb:  
 Veiled in flesh the Godhead see;  
 Hail th' incarnate Deity,  
 Pleased, as man, with men to dwell,  
 Jesus, our Emmanuel.

**HE IS LORD**

He is Lord; He is Lord.  
 He is risen from the dead and He is Lord.  
 Every knee shall bow, Every tongue confess,  
 That Jesus Christ is Lord.

**HERE I AM TO WORSHIP**

Light of the world, You stepped  
 down into darkness, opened my  
 eyes, let me see  
 Beauty that made this heart adore  
 You, hope of a life spent with You.  
 And here I am to worship, here I  
 am to bow down, here I am to  
 say that You're my God.  
 You're altogether lovely,  
 altogether worthy, altogether  
 wonderful to me.  
 King of all days, Oh so highly  
 exalted, glorious in heaven  
 above.

Humbly You came to the earth  
 You created, all for love's sake  
 became poor.

And here I am to worship, here I  
 am to bow down, here I am to  
 say that You're my God.

You're altogether lovely,  
 altogether worthy, altogether  
 wonderful to me.

I'll never know how much it cost  
 to see my sin upon that cross.

**HIS NAME IS WONDERFUL**

His name is Wonderful, His name is wonderful;  
 His name is Wonderful, Jesus, my Lord;  
 He is the mighty King, Master of everything,  
 His name is Wonderful, Jesus, my Lord.  
 He's the great Shepherd, the Rock of all ages,  
 Almighty God is He; Bow down before Him,  
 Love and adore Him. His name is Wonderful,  
 Jesus, My Lord.

**HOW DEEP THE FATHER'S LOVE FOR US**

How deep the Father's love for us—  
 how vast beyond all measure—  
 That He should give  
 His only Son to make a wretch  
 His treasure!  
 How great the pain of searing loss —  
 the Father turns His face away  
 As wounds which mar the Chosen  
 One bring many sons to glory!  
 Behold the man upon a cross—my  
 sin upon His shoulders!  
 Ashamed, I hear my mocking  
 voice call out among the scoffers.  
 It was my sin that held Him there  
 until it was accomplished.  
 His dying breath has brought me  
 life! I know that it is finished!  
 I will not boast in anything—no  
 gifts, no power, no wisdom.  
 But I will boast in Jesus Christ, His  
 death and resurrection!  
 Why should I gain from His  
 reward? I cannot give an  
 answer.  
 But this I know with all my heart—  
 His wounds have paid my  
 ransom!

**HOW GREAT THOU ART**

O Lord, my God, when I in awesome wonder  
 Consider all the worlds thy hands have made,  
 I see the stars, I hear the rolling thunder,  
 Thy pow'r thro'out the universe displayed.

Chorus:

Then sings my soul, my savior God, to Thee;  
 How great thou art! How great thou art!  
 Then sings my soul, my savior God, to thee;  
 How great Thou art! How great Thou art!

And when I think that God, His son not sparing,  
 Sent Him to die, I scarce can take it in;  
 That on the cross, my burden gladly bearing,  
 He bled and died to take away my sins.

**I LOVE YOU, LORD**

I love You, Lord, and I lift my voice  
 To worship You, O my soul, rejoice!  
 Take joy, my King, in what you hear:  
 May it be a sweet, sweet sound in Your ear.

**I WILL SING OF THE MERCIES OF THE LORD**

I will sing of the mercies of the Lord forever,  
 I will sing, I will sing—  
 I will sing of the mercies of the Lord forever,  
 I will sing of the mercies of the Lord.  
 With my mouth will I make known  
 Thy faithfulness, Thy faithfulness—;  
 With my mouth will I make known  
 Thy faithfulness to all generations.  
 I will sing of the mercies of the Lord forever,  
 I will sing of the mercies of the Lord.

**IN CHRIST ALONE**

In Christ alone my hope is found,  
 He is my Light my strength my song  
 This Cornerstone this solid  
 ground, firm through the  
 fiercest drought and storm  
 What heights of love what depths  
 of peace, when fears are stilled  
 when strivings cease  
 My Comforter my all in all, here in  
 the love of Christ I stand  
 In Christ alone who took on flesh;  
 fullness of God in helpless Babe  
 This gift of love and righteousness;  
 scorned by the ones He came to save  
 'Til on that cross as Jesus died; the  
 wrath of God was satisfied  
 For ev'ry sin on Him was laid; here  
 in the death of Christ I live  
 There in the ground His body lay;  
 light of the world by darkness slain  
 Then bursting forth in glorious  
 day; up from the grave He rose again  
 And as He stands in victory; sin's  
 curse has lost its grip on me  
 For I am His and He is mine;  
 bought with the precious blood  
 of Christ  
 No guilt in life no fear in death;  
 this is the power of Christ in me  
 From life's first cry to final breath;  
 Jesus commands my destiny  
 No power of hell no scheme of  
 man; can ever pluck me from  
 His hand  
 'Til He returns or calls me home;  
 here in the power of Christ I'll stand

**JESUS, NAME ABOVE ALL NAMES**

Jesus, Name above all names  
 Beautiful Savior, Glorious Lord  
 Immanuel, God is with us  
 Blessed Redeemer, Living Word

**MY JESUS, I LOVE THEE**

My Jesus, I love Thee; I know thou art mine.  
 For Thee all the follies of sin I resign.  
 My gracious Redeemer, my Savior art thou:  
 If ever I loved Thee, my Jesus, 'tis now.

I love Thee, because thou hast first loved me  
 And purchased my pardon on Calvary's tree.  
 I love thee for wearing the thorns on Thy brow:  
 If ever I loved Thee, my Jesus, 'tis now.

**NOTHING BUT THE BLOOD**

What can wash away my sin? Nothing but the  
 blood of Jesus;  
 What can make me whole again? Nothing but  
 the blood of Jesus.

For my pardon this I see, nothing but the  
 blood of Jesus.  
 For my cleansing, this my plea, nothing but the  
 blood of Jesus.

Nothing can for sin atone, nothing but the  
 blood of Jesus.  
 Naught of good that I have done, nothing but  
 the blood of Jesus.

This is all my hope and peace, nothing but the  
 blood of Jesus;  
 This is all my righteousness, nothing but the  
 blood of Jesus.

Chorus:

O! precious is the flow that makes me  
 white as snow;  
 No other fount I know, nothing but the blood  
 of Jesus.

**O FOR A THOUSAND TONGUES**

O for a thousand tongues to sing my great  
 Redeemer's praise,  
 The glories of my God and King, the triumphs  
 of His grace.

Jesus! the name that charms our fears, that bids  
 our sorrows cease—,

'Tis music to the sinner's ears, 'tis life and health  
 and peace.

He breaks the pow'r of cancelled sin, He sets the  
 prisoner free;  
 His blood can make the foulest clean; His blood  
 availed for me.

Hear Him, ye deaf; His praise, ye dumb, your  
 loosened tongues employ;  
 Ye blind, behold your Savior come; and leap, ye  
 lame, for joy.

My gracious master and my God, assist me to  
 proclaim,  
 To spread thro' all the earth abroad, the  
 honors of Thy name.

**O WORSHIP THE KING**

O worship the King, all glorious above,  
 And gratefully sing His wonderful love;  
 Our Shield and Defender, the Ancient of Days,  
 Pavilioned in splendor, and girded with praise.

Thy bountiful care, what tongue can recite?  
 It breathes in the air; it shines in the light.  
 It streams from the hills; it descends to the plain,  
 And sweetly distills in the dew and the rain.

Frail children of dust, and feeble as frail,  
 In Thee do we trust, nor find Thee to fail.  
 Thy mercies how tender, how firm to the end!  
 Our Maker, Defender, Redeemer, and Friend!

**PRAISE HIM! PRAISE HIM!**

Praise him! Praise him! Jesus, our blessed

Redeemer!

Sing, O earth, His wonderful love proclaim!  
Hail Him! Hail Him! Highest archangels in glory;  
Strength and honor give to His holy name!  
Like a shepherd, Jesus will guard His children,  
In His arms He carries them all day long.

Refrain:

Praise Him! Praise Him! Tell of His excellent  
greatness;

Praise Him! Praise Him! Ever in joyful song!

Praise Him! Praise Him! Jesus, our blessed  
Redeemer!

For our sins He suffered, and bled, and died.  
He, our rock, our Hope of eternal salvation—  
Hail Him! Hail Him! Jesus, the Crucified.  
Sound His praises! Jesus, who bore our sorrows;  
Love unbounded, wonderful, deep, and strong:

**PRAISE THE NAME OF JESUS**

Praise the name of Jesus, praise the name of Jesus.  
He's my rock, He's my fortress, He's my Deliverer,  
In Him will I trust. Praise the name of Jesus.

**THE SOLID ROCK**

My hope is built on nothing less than  
Jesus's blood and righteousness.

I dare not trust the sweetest frame,  
but wholly lean on Jesus's name.  
On Christ the solid rock I stand,  
all other ground is sinking sand.

All other ground is sinking sand.  
When darkness seems to hide His face,  
I rest on His unchanging grace.

In every high and stormy gale, my  
anchor holds within the veil.

On Christ the solid rock I stand,  
all other ground is sinking sand.

All other ground is sinking sand.  
His oath, His covenant, His blood  
support me in the whelming flood.

When all around my soul gives way,  
He then is all my hope and stay.

On Christ the solid rock I stand,  
all other ground is sinking sand.

All other ground is sinking sand.  
When He shall come with trumpet  
sound, I know in Him, I will be found

Dressed in His righteousness alone,  
faultless to stand before the throne.

On Christ the solid rock I stand,  
all other ground is sinking sand.  
All other ground is sinking sand.

**TO GOD BE THE GLORY**

To God be the glory—great things He hath done;  
So loved He the world that He gave us His Son,  
Who yielded His life an atonement for sin,  
And opened the lifegate that all may go in.

Chorus:

Praise the Lord! Praise the Lord! Let the earth  
hear His voice!

Praise the Lord! praise the Lord! Let the  
people rejoice!

O come to the Father thro' Jesus, the Son,  
and give Him the glory—great things He hath  
done!

Great things He hath taught us; great things  
He hath done,

And great our rejoicing thro' Jesus, the Son,  
But purer and higher and greater will be  
Our wonder, our transport, when Jesus we see.

**THERE IS A REDEEMER**

There is a Redeemer—Jesus, God's own Son;  
Precious Lamb of God, Messiah, Holy One.

Chorus:

Thank you, Oh my Father, for giving us Your Son,  
And leaving Your Spirit till the work on earth is  
done.

Jesus, my Redeemer, name above all names;  
Precious Lamb of God, Messiah, Hope for  
sinners slain.

When I stand in Glory, I will see His face;  
There I'll serve my King forever in that holy place.



## TRUST AND OBEY

When we walk with the Lord  
 In the light of His Word,  
 What a glory He sheds on our way!  
 While we do His good will,  
 He abides with us still  
 And with all who will trust and obey.

Chorus:

Trust and obey,  
 For there's no other way  
 To be happy in Jesus,  
 But to trust and obey.

Trust and obey,  
 For there's no other way  
 To be happy in Jesus,  
 But to trust and obey.

## WONDERFUL MERCIFUL SAVIOR

Wonderful, merciful Savior,  
 precious Redeemer and Friend;  
 Who would have thought that a  
 Lamb could rescue the souls  
 of men,

Oh, You rescue the souls of men.

You are the One that we praise,

You are the One we adore,

You give the healing and grace our  
 hearts always hunger for,

Oh, our hearts always hunger for.

Counselor, Comforter, Keeper,

Spirit we long to embrace,

You offer hope when our hearts

have hopelessly lost the way,

Oh, we hopelessly lost the way.

You are the One that we praise,

You are the One we adore.

You give the healing and grace our  
 hearts always hunger for,

Oh, our hearts always hunger for.

Almighty infinite Father, faithfully  
 loving Your own,

Here in our weakness You find us,  
 falling before Your throne,

Oh, we're falling before Your  
 throne.

You are the One that we praise,

You are the One we adore.

You give the healing and grace our  
 hearts always hunger for,

Oh, our hearts always hunger for.

[illegible]