

Antipolemus or the plea of reason religion and humanity against war a fragmen

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What does Erasmus think about war? The 3rd Day of Christmas: Erasmus stands against war and for peace on earth (16th century) If there is in the affairs of mortal men any one thing which it is proper uniformly to explode; which it is incumbent on every man, by every lawful means, to avoid, to deprecate, to oppose, that one thing is doubtless war.

What was Erasmus view of the Reformation? In politics, Erasmus embraced consensus, compromise, and peaceful cooperation, ideals he recommended to the participants in the Reformation debate, albeit with little success. Considered a forerunner of the Reformation by his contemporaries, he broke with Martin Luther over the latter's sectarianism.

What did Erasmus criticize in his book? In his In Praise of Folly, Desiderius Erasmus criticized the Roman Catholic Church and unquestioning adherents and disciples of the church. Erasmus used humor and satire and the representative character of Folly to poke fun at the corruption and abuses of the church.

What did Erasmus disagree with the church? In one of his most famous books, The "Praise of Folly," he mocked priests who didn't read the Bible. He also attacked the church's use of indulgences – when the church took money from people, granting them relief from punishment for their sins in purgatory – as a sign of the church's greed.

What are the main points of Erasmus and Luther in their debate on free will? Erasmus attacks Luther by arguing that the Responsibility Principle cannot be

maintained without free will, while Luther responds by arguing that Erasmus must reject free will, because it is in conflict with the Anti-Pelagian Constraint.

What did Erasmus think was most important about religion? Explanation: Desiderius Erasmus, a northern Renaissance humanist, believed that the most important aspect of religion was the inner transformation of individuals to become better Christians.

Why did Erasmus want to see the Bible translated into the vernacular? Erasmus wanted translation into the vernacular so that everyone (including women) could read the Bible, but it was not in his time that this finally came about. However, his Greek New Testament was the basis of a large number of the translations into the vernacular in Europe in the 16th century.

What is Erasmus argument? Erasmus' Arguments He held that all humans possessed free will and that the doctrine of predestination conflicted with the teachings and thrust of the Bible, which continually calls wayward humans to repent.

How did Erasmus impact the world? Using the philological methods pioneered by Italian humanists, Erasmus helped lay the groundwork for the historical-critical study of the past, especially in his studies of the Greek New Testament and the Church Fathers.

What did Erasmus think of the Bible? Erasmus believed the Church with its corruption and deadness could be spiritually reformed by a return to its roots in the Bible, as understood by the biblical commentaries of the early church fathers.

What was the conflict between Erasmus and Luther? Erasmus was an internationalist who sought to establish a borderless Christian union; Luther was a nationalist who appealed to the patriotism of the German people. Their conflict represented the clash of two contrasting world views—those of the Renaissance and the Reformation.

Did Erasmus want to break away from the church? Although Erasmus laid the foundations for Luther's Reformation, he did not break with the Church because he would not sacrifice his belief for changes in doctrine and practice.

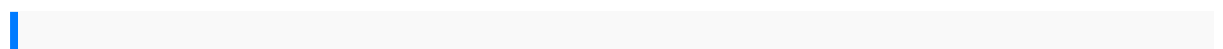
What did Martin Luther think of Erasmus? As Luther triumphed, Erasmus isolated himself from the unprecedented schism which divided Europe during the 1530s. Upon the death of the humanist in 1536, Luther irrevocably condemned him: “the famous Erasmus has died in Basel without a priest or prayers, ready for Hell.”

What was the belief of Erasmus? Erasmus' theology and philosophy were inspired by Renaissance interpretations of Greek and Roman ideas and culture. Erasmus supported and spread the ideas of Renaissance humanism, which emphasized the importance of individuals and their exemption from legal and church laws.

What were the political ideas of Erasmus? Ideally, education promoted docta pietas, a combination of piety and learning. Erasmus' political thought is dominated by his vision of universal peace and the notions of consensus and consent, which he sees as the basis of the state.

What did Erasmus urge? By criticizing ecclesiastical abuses, while pointing to a better age in the distant past, he encouraged the growing urge for reform, which found expression both in the Protestant Reformation and in the Catholic Counter-Reformation.

What did Erasmus believe about free will? Erasmus defended the will's autonomy, arguing that even after the fall man's will is free to resist divine grace or cooperate with it. For example, Erasmus defines free will as “a power of the human will by which a man can apply himself to the things which lead to eternal salvation or turn away from them.”



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