

Or to call on the saints for their intercession. He shook his head twice and kept his eyes still fixed on the heavens above. Then the captain of one of the foreign mercenaries who had come in to help them and against which practice Zwingli had often spoken ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ recognized him by the coarslak (?) and lifted his sword and killed him crying, Die, obstinate heretic!

There he lay through the night. The next day people gathered around his bed and began to realize the extent of the victory, and while some of the people from the south recognized Zwingli's greatness, the fanatics of the foreign mercenaries decreed that his body should be quartered for treason and then burnt for heresy! His ashes were mingled with the ashes of swine and scattered to the four winds of heaven.

When Luther heard about this Luther said, Zwingli was a good man. He said, His fate deeply shocked me, but I believe it was a retribution for his obstinately held errors. Luther during the rest of his life frequently spoke and wrote against what he considered the heretical view of these men in Switzerland, that instead of the Lord's body actually being there in the communion it was merely a figure.

Now as we noticed the last time I talked to you, a disputation a few years after the death of Zwingli resulted in Geneva turning over to the Gospel. Then in Geneva this young man, Calvin, became Farrel's assistant. Well, Calvin did not quite agree with the Swiss view. He thought they made too little of the communion. Calvin said, We do not physically eat the body of Christ. The body of Christ is in heaven, but spiritually we feed on Christ in the communion. He said it is a realy communion with the living Lord, not ~~just~~ just a figure. When Luther heard what Calvin, Luther said, If they had talked like this in the first place he might have avoided a great deal of discussion and disagreement.

But Luther now felt very strongly against the Swiss, and Calvin was trying to bring the Swiss to his view on it which was about half way between the two, and eventually he succeeded. But in the mean time there was a sharp rift made, a rift that divided the forces of Protestantism into two great sections. Toward the end of his life Luther lashed out against these people again whom he called the Sacramentarians because they said it is only a sacrament, not actually communing with the Lord as Luther understood it. Luther wrote: The blessing of the Psalms is sufficient for me. Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of Sacramentarians, nor standeth in the way of the Ewinglians, nor sitteth in the seat of the Men of Zurich.

Luther did a tremendous great work for God. But this to my notion was a great flaw in his attitude and activity. The sad thing is that when you find a flaw which in an ordianry person might not have much effect, in a man like Luther it had tremendous effect. Calvin was anxious that they all would stand together that stood for the gospel. Luther said, We can't stand with those who don't agree with us about the communion. They agreed on 14 and 1/2 or two thirds of these points, but on that one they differed. The result was there was a sharp line drawn, a line which persisted for centuries. The Scandinavian countries - Denmark, Sweedan, and Norway followed the Lutheran teaching. A little over half of Germany followed the Lutheran teaching. The teaching of Calvin was carried into another large part