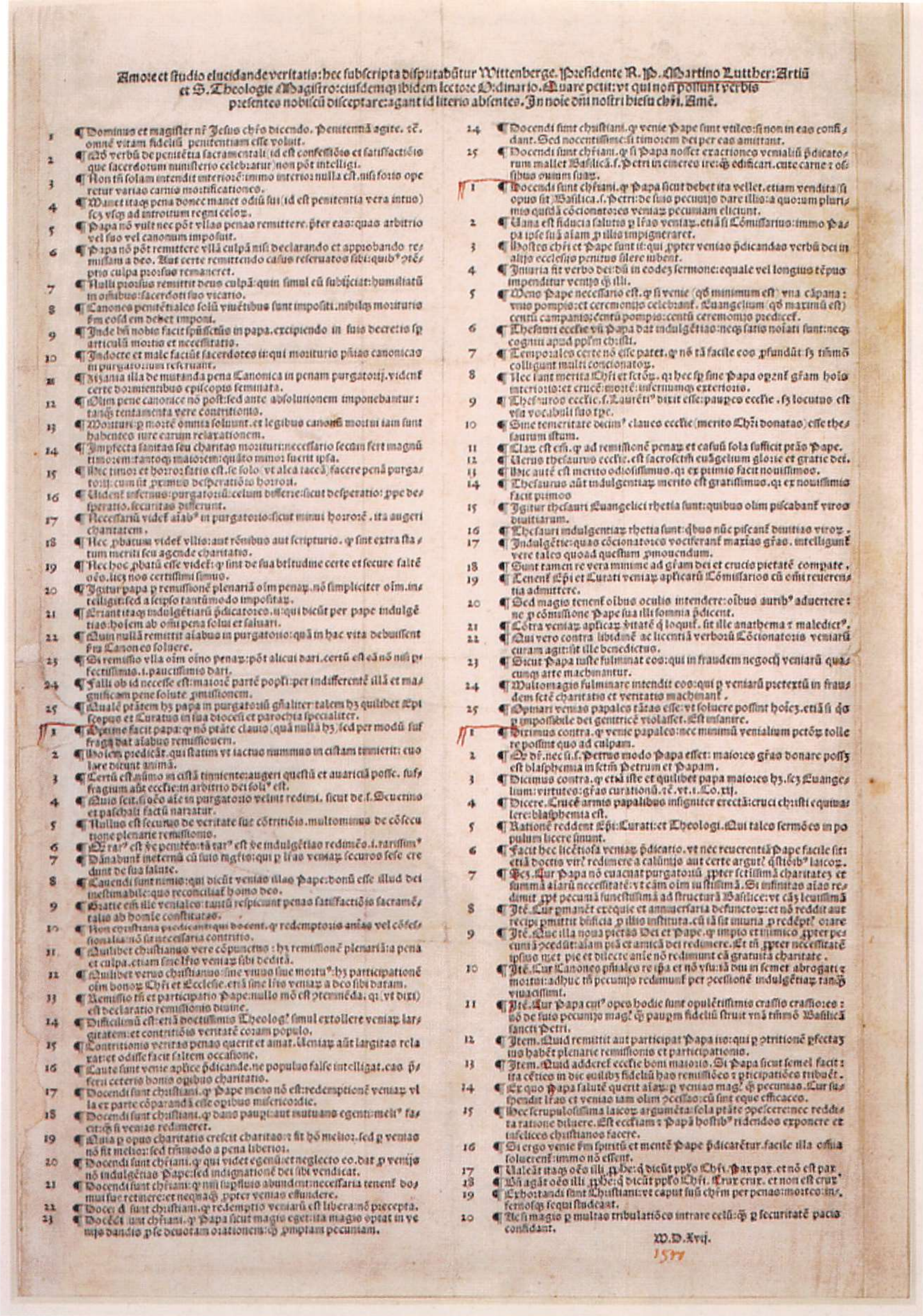
宗教改革 500 年回望

Religious Reformation: A Retrospect after 500 Years

本刊編輯室 *Tripod* Staff

原屬奧斯定修會的馬丁路德修士，於 1517 年 10 月 31 日在威登堡（Wittenberg）教會大門上張貼了日後著名的《九十五條》(背圖)，在不同方面質疑天主教會的處理手法，成了要求天主教會革新的歷史里程碑，至今五百年了，五百年來的悲喜交集，天主教會與新教朋友在競爭中互相督促之下不斷進步，本刊希望藉今次的彩圖集，與讀者回顧歷史中改革運動的一鱗半爪。

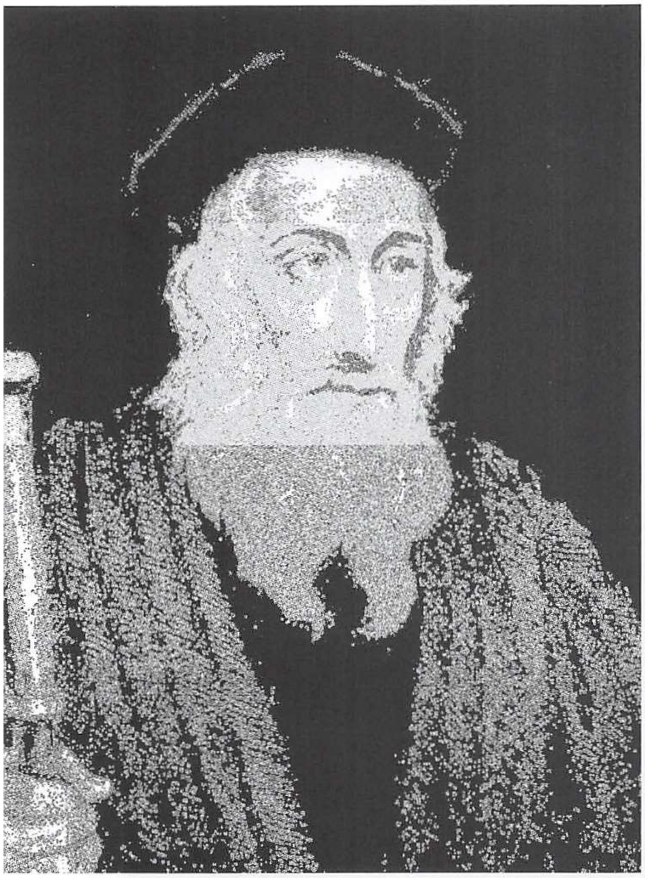
500 years ago, an Augustinian Brother Martin Luther nailed the “95 Theses” (see the next page) on the door of the Wittenberg church, which challenged the authority and practices of the Catholic Church in many ways. It became a milestone of religious reformation. Since then, the Catholic Church and the Protestant Churches have prodded and competed with one another. The *Tripod* staff would like to look back at this tumultuous history through the following pictures.

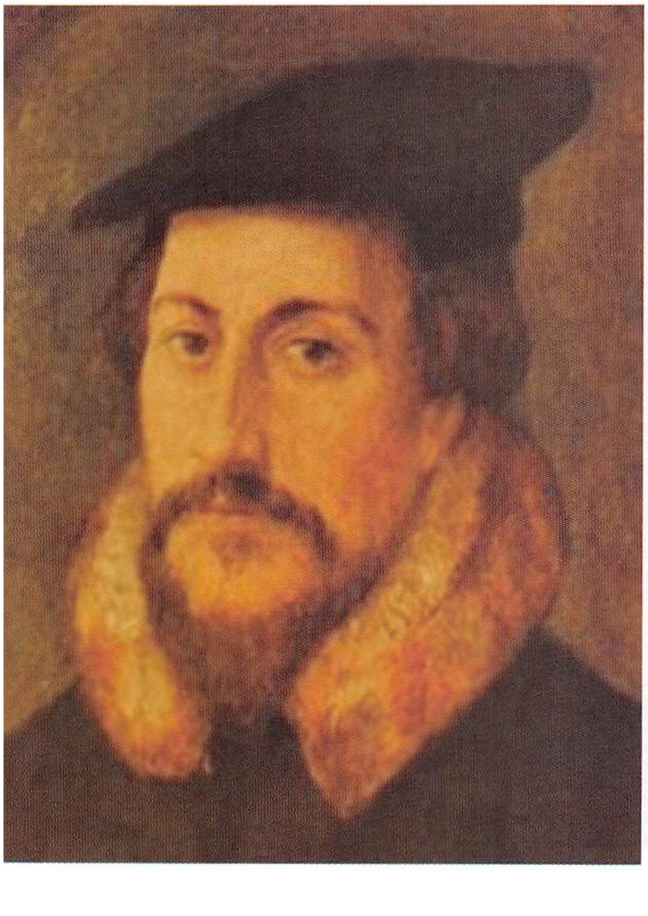

Amore et studio elucidande veritatis: hec subscripta disputabuntur Wittenberge. Presidente R. P. Martino Luther: Artiũ et S. Theologie Magistro: eiusdemq; ibidem lectore Ordinario. Quare petit: vt qui non possunt verbis presentes nobiscũ disceptare: agant id literis absentes. In noie dñi nostri hiesu chri. Amẽ.

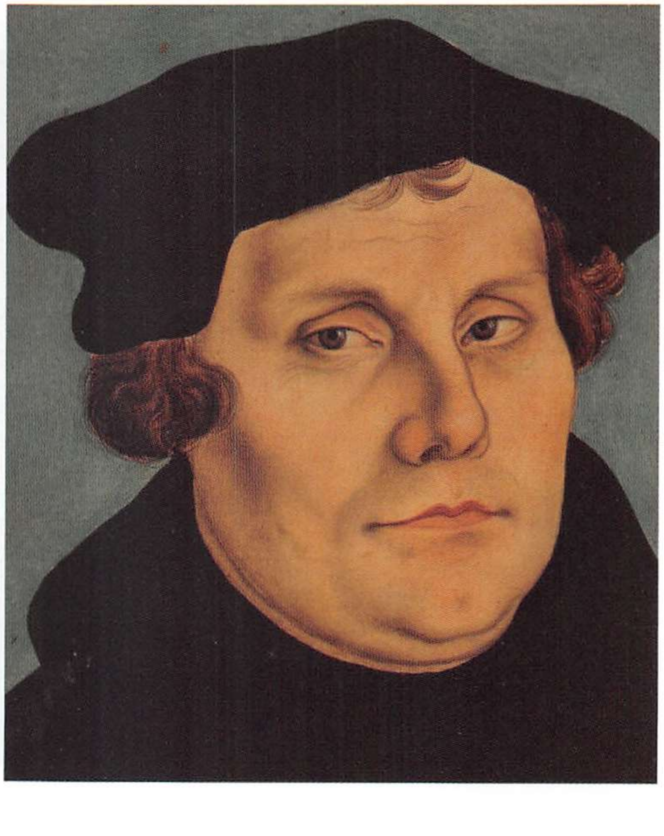
M.D.Xvij.

右頁：改革運動的幾位前驅人物：約翰威克里夫(右上)、約翰胡斯(左上)；加爾文（右下）及馬丁路德（左下）。

Opposite page: Some pioneers of the Religious Reformation: John Wycliffe (1324-1384, Top-left), Jan Hus (c.1369-1415, Top-right) Jean Calvin (1509-1564, Bottom-left) and Martin Luther (1483-1546, Bottom-right).





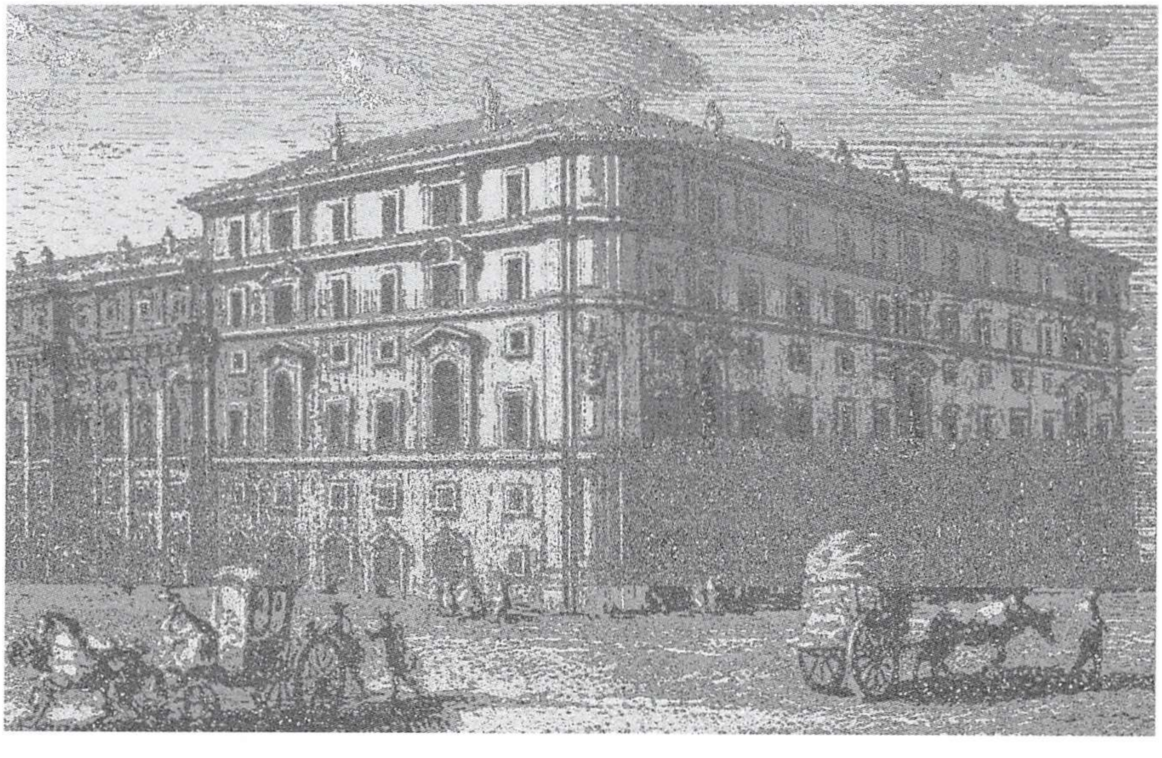


作為天主教會的重大革新，特利騰大公會議（上圖）在教宗保祿三世（左圖）的帶領下順利舉行。

Above: The Council of Trent played an important role in the Counter -Reformation. Pope Paul III (left) convened the Council.

教宗額我略十五世（左圖）致力更新教會，於 1622 年成立了「傳信部」(下圖；梵二會議後改名為「萬民福音傳信部」) 全面地重振了天主教會的傳播福音熱火，該建築物目前仍在使用中。

In 1622 Pope Gregory XV (left) established the Propaganda Fide (it was renamed Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples after the Second Vatican Council) which revitalized the evangelical spirit of the Catholic Church. (Below) The Palazzo di Propaganda Fide still houses the Congregation today.



（上圖）傳信部的古老檔案庫，收藏了四百多年來各地人類發展的珍貴資料。(背頁) 傳信部轄下傳信大學，其拉丁文名字「烏爾朋學院」，是為紀念創立者教宗烏爾朋八世的而定，四百年來一直是培育傳教區牧者的重要搖籃。(Above) The archives of Propaganda Fide and the Vatican Museum's Ethnological Missionary Museum hold treasured records of human development in the last 400 years. (Opposite) The Collegio Urbano, named after the founder Pope Urban VIII in 1627, has been an important institute for the formation of pastoral mission leaders over the last four centuries.

（背頁）耶穌會是天主教會在宗教改革運動中出現的一支新力軍，除了熱心於福傳工作外，也致力於在世界各地促進科學及文化的探索。兩圖及明末清初來華耶穌會士為中國朝廷建設的天台研究測量器具，現存於北京市古天文台。

The Society of Jesus (Jesuits) spearheaded the Counter-Reformation shortly after it was founded by St. Ignatius Loyola in 1540. Besides their dedication to evangelization, The Jesuits never neglected the importance of scientific and cultural studies. The two pictures on the following page show huge astrological instruments introduced by the Jesuits to China during the late Ming and early Qing Dynasties. They are housed in the Ancient Observatory in Beijing.