Prince, People, And Confession: The Second Reformation In Brandenburg

Bodo Nischan
Well researched and painstakingly presented, it provides a valuable window into “what happened next” with the Reformation in Brandenburg (and with the Lutheran Church in Germany, in general) after the events of the early 16th century. In particular, it demonstrates the practical, pedagogical, and political significance of piety -- the confessional and catechetical character of ceremonies -- and the central importance of the Sacrament. This is an important piece of work, and I’m glad to have read it. Nischan, Bodo. Prince, People and Confession: The Second Reformation in Brandenburg. Philadelphia, 1994. Pröve, Ralf, and Bernd Kölling, eds. In 1510 a charge of desecrating the *Host developed into a mass trial in which 38 Jews were burned at the stake and the remaining 400 to 500 Jews expelled. Elector Joachim ii (1535–71) permitted Jews to trade in Brandenburg (1539) and to settle there (1543) after discovering that the accusations were groundless. The favor he showed toward his *Court Jews Michel *Jud and *Lippold was greatly resented. On Joachim’s death anti-Jewish riots broke out and the Jews were again driven out. Jews expelled from *Vienna in 1670 were permitted to settle in Brandenburg, then part of Prussia. Bodo Nischan. Prince, People, and Confession: The Second Reformation in Brandenburg. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1994. xvi + 366 pp. $48.95. Charles G. Nauert (a1). (a1). University of Missouri, Columbia. DOI: https://doi.org/10.2307/2863276. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 20 November 2018.