

History of Christianity II

PART ONE: THE EVE OF THE REFORMATION

Ecclesiastical Context

Decline in the Church

Babylonian Captivity (1309-1377 A.D.)

Pope Boniface VIII vs King Philip
the Fair of France

Unam Sanctum (1302)

Murder of Boniface

Pope Clement V moves Papacy to
Avignon

Great Schism (1378-1417 A.D.)

Pope Gregory XI Returns Papacy to
Rome (1377)

Pope Urban VI—Rome
Anti-Pope Clement VII —Avignon
Council of Pisa (1409): 3 Popes
Council of Constance (1417): 1
Pope Again: Martin V

Economic Corruption

Simony
Absenteeism

Moral Corruption

Widespread Breakdown of Celibacy
among Clergy
Concubinage fee

Reform Efforts Within the Church

Almost Pope--Reginald Pole (d. 1558)
Gasparo Contarini (d. 1542) and the
Spirituali
Conversion (1511)
Contarini at Worms (1521)
Cardinal (1535)

Reform Commission (1537) and
The *Consilium de emendanda
ecclesia*

The Italian Evangelicals

Sola Fide

Church Reform: *Extra ecclesiam
nulla est salus*

Reunion with Protestants: Colloquy
of Regensburg (1541)

The *Zelanti* and the Rise of the Roman
Inquisition

The Flight of Bernardino Ochino and
Peter Martyr Vermigli (1542)

I. Intellectual Context

Gregory of Rimini & *Schola Augustiana
Moderna*

Humanism

Introduction

Classical Humanism

Northern Humanism

Ad Fontes

Desiderius Erasmus (d. 1536)
John Colet (d. 1519) @ Oxford
Philosophy of Christ
Moral Reform
imitation of Christ
Simple Christianity
Enchiridion militis christiani (1504)
The Praise of Folly (1509)
Julius Exclusius (1513)
Critical Greek NT (1516)
Critical Editions of the Church
Fathers
Jerome (1516)
Cyprian (1520)
Augustine (1528-29)
The Reuchlin Affair
Johann Reuchlin (d. 1522) vs.
Johann Pfefferkorn
Rudimenta Hebraica (1506)
Letters of Famous Men (1515)
Letters of Famous Obscure Men
(1517)
Crotus Rubianus
Ulrich von Hutten

II. Political Context

Hapsburg-Valois Wars: Charles V vs Francis I

Suleiman the Magnificent (d. 1566) and the Ottoman Turks

PART TWO: THE REFORMATION

I. The Lutheran Reformation

A. Introduction

“All I did was to teach, preach and write God’s Word; otherwise I did nothing. While I slept or drank beer with my friends... the Word weakened the papacy such as no prince or emperor had ever done before. I did nothing and the Word did everything.”--Luther

B. Martin Luther (1483-1546)

1. Luther’s Early Life & Education

a) Eisleben (10 Nov)

b) Hans and Margarete Luder

c) Problem Parents?--Eric Erickson,
Young Man Luther (1953)

“There are grave difficulties in psychoanalyzing the dead”—Roland Bainton

d) University of Erfurt

(1) B.A.-1502

(2) M.A.-1505

(3) Law School (May 1505)

(4) The Thunderstorm (June 1505)

“St. Anne, I will become a monk!”—Luther

2. Luther the Monk

a) Augustinian Hermits

b) Strict Discipline

“If anyone could have earned heaven by the life of a monk, it was I.” —Luther

c) *Anfechtungen*

d) Johann Staupitz

e) PhD (Oct 1512)

f) Professor and Priest @
Wittenberg

3. Theological Breakthrough (1514-19)

a) Toilet/Tower Experience

b) Romans & Augustine

c) Attribute of God

(1) Active Righteousness of God (*facere quod in se est* of Ockham)

(2) Passive Righteousness of God

4. Indulgences Controversy (1517)

a) St. Peter's and the Sacrament of Penance

(1) Two kinds of *Poenā*

(2) Sinner's Responsibility

(a) Contrition

(b) Confession

(c) Satisfaction/Penance

(3) Absolution

(4) Indulgence = Reduction of Satisfaction/Penance

(a) Treasury of Merit

(b) Indulgences &

Purgatory (Pope Sixtus IV (1463))

b) Selling Indulgences (1517)

(1) The Deal between the Pope (Leo X) and the Archbishop of Mainz

(2) Johann Tetzel (d. 1519)

“Do you hear the voices of your dead parents ...screaming and saying: Have pity on me... We are suffering severe punishments and pain from which you could rescue us with a few alms, if only you would...The father is calling to the son and the mother to the daughter...”—Tetzel

“once a coin in the coffer rings, a soul from purgatory springs.”
—Tetzel’s sales jingle

(3) Frederick the Wise & Relics

c) Luther’s *95 Theses*

(1) #Papal Authority

(2) #Sacrament of Penance

(3) #*Sola Fide*

(4) =Abuse of Indulgences

5. The Road to Worms (1518-1521)
- a) Heidelberg Disputation (1518)
 - b) Leipzig Disputation (1519)
 - (1) Johann Eck (Ingolstadt) vs
 - (2) Luther and Andreas von Karlstadt

“Popes and Church Councils can make errors”
—Luther

- c) New Holy Roman Emperor cuts a deal with Fredrick the Wise (1519)
 - (1) Charles V
 - (2) Francis I
 - (3) Henry VIII
 - (4) Fredrick the Wise—If Luther is put on trial it will take place on German soil

- d) Defiance in 1520
 - (1) *Address to the Christian Nobility*
 - (2) *Babylonian Captivity*
 - (a) Withdrawal of the Cup & Concomittance
 - (b) Consubstantiation vs Transubstantiation
 - (c) Sacrifice of the Mass
 - (3) *Freedom of the Christian Man*
 - (4) *On the Papacy of Rome*
- e) *Exsurge Domine*

“Rise up O Lord and vindicate Thy cause for a wild boar has invaded the vineyard of the Church” (Ps 74:22)

- (1) Bonfire of the Vanities
 - (2) Excommunication
6. Diet of Worms (April, 1521)
- a) Emperor Charles V & Safe-Conduct Pass
 - b) 17 April 1521, 4 pm

- c) Dr. Ecken
- d) 24 Hour Delay
- e) Am I Alone Wise
- f) 18 April 1521, 4pm
- g) Here I Stand Speech

“Unless I am persuaded by the testimony of scripture or by clear reason, then I will not recant because it is neither safe nor wise to act against conscience. Here I stand. I can do nothing else. God help me.”--Luther

- h) Kidnapped
7. A Year at the Wartburg Castle (1521-1522)
- a) German NT
 - b) On Monastic Vows
8. Luther And Marriage
- a) Medieval Views of Women and Marriage

Women are “botched males”—Aristotle

“A woman cannot be trusted. Believe me, if you give her credence, you will be disappointed ... Prudent men therefore, tell their wives as little as possible about their plans and actions. A woman is a botched male and, by comparison with him, possesses a defective nature... What she herself cannot attain she tries to attain by mendacity and diabolical deception. Therefore, in short, one should be on guard against any woman as against a poisonous snake and a horned devil.”—Albert the Great (13th century)

“To embrace a woman is to embrace a sack of manure.” —Odo of Cluny (12th century)

A woman is an “abyss of stupidity, [a] seminary of misfortune, [a] babbling mouth, [a] cause of quarrels, and [a] firebrand of hell.”—Medieval woodcut.

“Marriage has universally fallen into dispute ...Peddlers are selling book which speak of the depravity of womankind and the unhappiness of the estate of marriage.”—Luther, *On the Estate of Marriage* (1522)

b) Luther’s Marriage

(1) Katie von Bora (1499-1550)

“Suddenly and when my mind was on other matters, the Lord snared me with the yoke of matrimony.”—Luther

(2) Escape from Cistercian Nunnery

(a) Leonard Koppe—
Fishmonger

(b) Hieronomous
Baumgartner

(c) Dr. Glatz

(3) Dr. and Mrs. Luther (13
June 1525)

(a) Luther takes Pity on
Katie

“I feel neither passionate love nor burning for her...”--Luther on the Wedding invitation to Amsdorf

(b) Lovesick Luther

“I would not give up my Katie for all of France... because God gave her to me and me to her.”—Luther

“I love my Katie, yes, I love her more dearly than myself,”—Luther

“Katie, you have a devoted husband who loves you. You are an empress.”

c) Luther the Family Man

d) Luther's Death—18 Feb 1546

(1) Mansfeld

(2) Justus Jonas

9. Luther and the Jews

a) *Jesus Was Born a Jew* (1523)

b) *On the Jews and Their Lies*
(1543)

10. Luther and the Bigamy of Philip of Hesse

a) *Ménage à trois*: Phillip/Cristina/
Margaret van der Saal

b) Luther/Melanchthon/Bucer

C. Philip Melanchthon (d. 1560) & Lutheranism

1. Introduction: Alien or Ally?

“Among Germans, I know of no one who is superior to him, except Erasmus—Reuchlin

2. Melanchthon and Luther (1518-1546)

a) Philip Black Earth (Schwartzerd)

(1) Universities of Heidleberg & Tubingen

(2) First Professor of Greek & Univ. of Wittenberg (1518)

(3) *Loci Communes* (1521)

=First Systematic Theology of the Reformation

3. Melanchthon after Luther (1546-1560)

a) Theological Departure

(1) Synergistic Soteriology

“The cause must be in man that Saul is cast away and David accepted”—Melanchthon

(2) Eucharist

b) Lutherans Divide

(1) Gnesio-Lutherans

(2) Philippists

c) Schmalkald War 1546-47

(1) Phillip of Hesse's Betrayal

(2) Augsburg Interim

(3) Melanchthon & *Adiaphora*

d) Lutherans Fight Back

(1) Maurice of Saxony

(2) Treaty of Passau (1552)

e) Peace of Augsburg (1555) & *Cuius regio eius religio*

f) Formula of Concord (1577)

III. The Reformed Branch of Protestantism

A. Ulrich Zwingli (d. 1531)

1. Introduction

a) Precursor to Reformed Branch of Protestantism

b) Founders of Reformed Branch

(1) Calvin

(2) Bucer

(3) Vermigli

(4) Bullinger

c) *Consensus Tigurinus* (1549)
between Geneva and Zurich

2. Early Life

a) Wildhaus

b) Education

(1) Vienna

(2) Basel & Thomas
Wytenbach (d.1526)

3. Early Ministry (1506-19)

a) Glarus (1506-16)

b) Einseideln (1516-18)

(1) Sampson & Indulgences
(1517)

(2) Purgatory

4. Zurich & Magisterial Reform (1519-1531)

- a) Candidate for *Leutpriester*
 - (1) An Affair to Remember—in Glarus
 - (2) Lawrence Mar
- b) Early Reform Efforts
 - (1) Expository Preaching (1519)
 - (2) Sausage Incident (1522)
 - (3) Secret Marriage to Anna Meyer (July 1522)
- c) Zurich Disputations (1523-24)
 - (1) January 1523
 - (2) October 1523
 - (3) January 1524

5. Zwingli's Peculiar Theology

- a) Stoic Doctrine of Providence
 - (1) No Secondary Causes
 - (2) God is the Cause of Evil
- b) Predestination or Fatalism?
- c) Socrates and Seneca in Heaven?
- d) Eucharistic Development & the Colloquy of Marburg (1529)

6. Death at Kappel (October 1531)

7. Heinrich Bullinger (d. 1575) Bridges the Gap with Geneva

B. Calvin (1509-1564) and the Calvinists

1. Introduction

a) Conflicting Conceptions of Calvin

“We shall always find it hard to love the man [Calvin] who darkened the human soul with the most absurd and blasphemous conception of God in all the long and honored history of nonsense—Will Durant”

“Calvin, I believe, has caused untold millions of souls to be damned.” —Jimmy Swaggart

“The Longer I live the clearer does it appear that John Calvin’s system is the nearest to perfection”—Charles Spurgeon

“Calvin is a cataract, a primeval force, a demonic power, something directly from the Himalayas, absolutely Chinese—strange and mythical...I could gladly and profitably set myself down and spend the rest of my life just with Calvin”—Karl Barth

- b) Is he a Pastor or a Theologian?
- 2. Calvin Before Geneva (1509-1536)
 - a) Noyon
 - (1) Gerard Calvin
 - (2) De Montmors
 - b) Universities of Paris, Bourges & Orleans
 - c) Commentary on Seneca's *De Clementia* (1532) = Calvin's First Publication
 - d) Conversion

“What happened first was that by an unexpected conversion, God tamed and made teachable a mind too stubborn for its years. For I was obstinately addicted to the superstitions of the papacy and nothing less could draw me out of so deep a quagmire. And so this mere taste of true godliness that I received, set me on fire....

—Calvin, Preface to his *Commentary on Psalms* (1557)

- (1) Melchoir Wolmar
- (2) Pierre Robert
- (3) Nicholas Cop Affair (Oct 1533)
- (4) Resignation of Chaplaincies
- (5) French Fugitive (1533-36)
- (6) Du Tillet & *Institutes of the Christian Religion* (1536)

3. Calvin and Geneva

- a) Hapsburg-Valois Wars and the Detour through Geneva
- b) William Farel
- c) Pierre Caroli
- d) Exile to Strasbourg (1538-1541)
- e) Marriage to Idellette du Bure
- f) Return to Geneva (1541)
- g) Letter to Cardinal Sadoletto

4. Calvin the Theologian

- a) Predestination in the Institutes of the Christian Religion (1536-1559)
- b) Bolsec & Pighius

5. Calvin the Accidental Pastor

- a) *Ecclesiastical Ordinances* (1541)
- b) Pastoral Ministry
- c) Michael Servetus
- d) Preaching
 - (1) Preparation
 - (2) Exposition
 - (3) The “Hidden Energy”
 - (4) Goal of the Sermon

6. Calvin the Missions Director

a) Missiological Misinformation

“We miss in the Reformers not only missionary action but even the idea of missions...”--Gustav Warneck

b) Geneva and Refugees

c) Church-Planting in France and Europe

d) Church-Planting in Brazil

(1) Admiral Coligny

(2) Nicholas Villagagnon

(3) Pierre Richier

(4) William Chartier

e) Motivation for Mission

7. Death (27 May 1564)

“I have been a witness of him [Calvin] for more than sixteen years and I think I am entitled to say that in the man there was exhibited to all men an example of the life and death of the Christian, such as will not be easy to depreciate and it will be difficult to imitate.”—Beza

8. Final Thoughts

“Christianity is a doctrine not of the tongue but of the life and is not apprehended merely by the intellect and memory like other sciences, but it revealed only when it possess the whole soul and finds its seat and habitation in the innermost recesses of the heart.”—Calvin, *Institutes* 3.6.4

IV. The Radicals of the Reformation

A. Introduction—Radicals or Anabaptists?

B. Categories

1. *Anabaptists Proper*

- a) Swiss Brethren
- b) Conrad Grebel
- c) Michael Sattler
- d) Menno Simons

2. *Spiritualists*

- a) Hans Denck
- b) Kaspar Schwenckfeld
- c) Sebastian Francke

3. *Rationalists*

- a) Michael Servetus
- b) Faustus Sozzini
- c) Sebastian Castellio

C. Radical Origins

1. Zurich

- a) Ulrich Zwingli
- b) Conrad Grebel

- c) George Blaurock
- d) Felix Manz

2. The Radical Kingdom of Münster 1532-1535

- a) Bernard Rothmann
- b) Jan Matthys & “The New Jerusalem”
- c) John of Leiden=”Universal King of Righteousness”

3. Schleithem Confession and Michael Sattler (1527)

- a) Believer’s Baptism
- b) Pure Church
- c) Lord’s Supper = Memorial
- d) Separatist
- e) Pure Pastors
- f) Pacifist
- g) No Oaths

PART THREE: IMPACT OF THE REFORMATION

V. Catholic Reformation vs the Counter-Reformation

A. Council of Trent

1. *Phase 1* (1545-47)--Pope Paul III
 - a) Scripture & Tradition
 - b) Vulgate reaffirmed
 - c) Justification by faith = not faith alone
2. *Phase 2* (1551-52)--Pope Julius III
 - (1) Transubstantiation reaffirmed
 - (2) Need for reform
3. *Phase 3* (1562-63)--Pope Pius IV
 - a) Sacramental system reaffirmed
 - b) Purgatory reaffirmed

B. Jesuits & Ignatius Loyola (d. 1556)

1. Wounded Soldier (Battle of Pemplona, 1521)
2. Conversion = Soldier for Christ
3. *Spiritual Exercises*
4. Society of Jesus (1540)
 - a) Education
 - b) Missions (Francis Xavier = Japan/East Indies)
 - c) Oppose Protestantism

C. Wars of Religion (1560-1648)

1. France
 - a) Huguenots
 - b) St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre—24 August 1572
 - c) Catherine d' Medici
 - d) Admiral Coligny
2. The Netherlands
3. Germany
 - a) The Thirty Years War (1618-1648)
 - b) Peace of Westphalia (1648)

VI. Hardening of the Categories in Seventeenth-Century Theology

A. Protestant Scholasticism

1. *Lutheran Scholasticism* (Orthodoxy)

a) Melancthon

b) Johann Gerard

2. *Reformed Scholasticism* (Orthodoxy)

a) “Villainous Triumvirate”--

Vermigli/Beza/Zanchi

b) Turretin

B. Arminius and Arminianism

1. Political Context

- a) Revolt of 1572--William of Orange (d. 1584) vs Spain
- b) Union of Utrecht (1579)
- c) Assassination of William of Orange (1584)
- d) Division in Protestant Leadership
 - (1) J. Oldenbarnfeldt
 - (2) Maurice of Orange
- e) Independence from Spain (1609)

2. Jacob Arminius (d. 1609)

a) Background

- (1) Educated by Beza
- (2) Reformed Pastor in Amsterdam
- (3) Reformed Theologian at Leiden

b) Coornhert the heretic?

- (1) Conditional Predestination

“Predestination restrains all zeal and studious regard for good works...extinguishes the zeal for prayer...[and] takes away all that salutary fear and trembling with which we are commanded to work out our own salvation.”
-- Arminius

- (2) Prevenient Grace
- (3) Rejection of Supra-- & Infra—lapsarianism
- (4) Opposition of Franz Gomarus (d. 1641)

c) Death of Arminius (1609)

3. Arminianism After Arminius

a) Leadership

(1) J. Uytenbogart

(2) S. Episcopius

b) Remonstrance (1610)

c) Counter-Remonstrance (1611)

d) Synod of Dort (1618-19)

(1) International Synod

(2) Remonstrance Rejected

(3) Calvinistic Canons Adopted

(a) Total Depravity

(b) Unconditional Election

(c) Limited Atonement

(d) Irresistible Grace

(e) Perseverance of the
Saints

(4) Belgic Confession &
Heidleberg Catechism
Reaffirmed

e) Aftermath of Dort

C. English Puritanism

1. Historical Context

a) *Henry VIII* (d. 1547)

- (1) Catherine of Aragon (=Mary)
- (2) Anne Boleyn (=Elizabeth)
- (3) Jane Seymour (=Edward)
- (4) Thomas Cromwell (d.1540)
- (5) Archbishop Cranmer (d.1556)

b) *Edward VI* (d. 1553)

- (1) Cranmer's Reforms
 - (a) Prayer Books 1549/52
 - (b) 42 Articles of Religion
 - (c) *Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum*
- (2) Martin Bucer (d. 1552) @ Cambridge
- (3) Peter Martyr Vermigli (d.1562) @ Oxford

c) *Mary I* (d. 1558) & Persecution of Protestants

- (1) Cranmer (d. 1556)
- (2) Hugh Latimer (d.1555)
- (3) Nicholas Ridley (d.1555)

2. Emergence of Puritanism and *Elizabeth I* (d. 1603)

- a) Elizabethan Settlement (*via media*)
- b) Marian Exiles
- c) Emergence of Puritans

3. The Growth of Puritanism & *James I* (d. 1625)

- a) Millenary Petition (1603)
- b) Hampton Court Conference (1604)
- c) Growth of Puritans
 - (1) Parliament
 - (2) Cambridge Univ.

4. War with the Puritans & *Charles I* (d. 1649)

- a) Catholic wife (Henrietta Maria)
- b) Divine Right of Charles
- c) Archbishop Laud (d. 1645)
- d) Persecution of English Puritans

e) Trouble with Scottish-
Presbyterians

- (1) Jenny Geddes
- (2) Scottish Revolt (1638)
- (3) National Covenant 1638
- (4) Scottish Invasion of
England 1638-39

f) Long Parliament (1640-1660)

g) Civil War (1643-46)

- (1) Solemn League and
Covenant (1643)
- (2) Oliver Cromwell (d. 1658)
& the New Model Army Defeat
Charles & the Royalists
 - (a) Marston Moor (1644)
 - (b) Naseby (1645)
- (3) Charles I Surrenders (1646)

- h) Westminster Assembly
 - (1) Samuel Rutherford and the Scottish Representatives
 - (2) Directory of Worship (1644)
 - (3) Westminster Confession (1646)
 - (4) Larger & Shorter Catechisms (1647)

5. Triumph of Puritanism: *Oliver Cromwell* the Protectorate (1653-1658)

- a) Pride's Purge (1648)
- b) Rump Parliament
- c) Head's Roll (1649)

6. Tragedy of Puritanism: *Richard Cromwell*

- a) Crisis of Leadership
- b) General Monck's Decision

7. Restoration to the Throne (1660)—*Charles II* (d. 1685)

8. The Brief & Inglorious Reign of *James II* (1685-88)

- a) James II becomes a Catholic (1670)
- b) Marriage to a Catholic Princess in 1673 (Mary Beatrice)
- c) The Problem of the Catholic Heir

9. The Glorious Revolution (1688)—*William & Mary*:

- a) William of Orange invited to ascend the English Throne as co-regent with Mary
- b) James II flees to France

VII. Eighteenth-Century Popular Revivals

A. Pietism

1. Introduction

2. Johann Arndt (d. 1621) = Forerunner of Pietism

a) *True Christianity* (1606)

b) Thomas A' Kempis & *The Imitation of Christ*

3. Philip Jacob Spener (d. 1705) = Father of Pietism

a) *Pious Desires* (1675)

b) *Collegia Pietatis*

c) Hallmarks of Pietism

(1) Bible Study

(2) Experience over Doctrine

(3) Avoid Theology

(4) Devotional Literature

4. Auguste Herman Francke (d. 1727) = Organizer of Pietism

a) Leipzig

b) Halle = Mecca of Pietism

5. Count von Zinzendorf (d. 1760) & Moravians

- a) Baronnes Henrietta
- b) *Paedagogium* in Halle
- c) Christian David & *Herrnhut* (1722)
- d) *Unitas Fratrum* & Moravians
- e) Break with Halle Pietists (1736)
- f) Moravian Theology
 - (1) Prayer: Hourly Intercession
 - (2) Missions
 - (3) Mysticism & Casting Lots
 - (4) Ecumenical
 - (5) Universalism
 - (6) Perfectionism
 - (7) Salvation by Work

B. Methodism

1. Introduction: Spiritual Decline in England

2. *John Wesley* (d. 1791)

a) Life with Samuel and Susanna Wesley

b) Holy Club at Oxford

c) Moravian Influence

(1) Voyage to Georgia (1735):
David Nietschamann

(2) Georgia Missionary (1735-1738)

(a) Auguste Spangenberg

(b) Sophey Hopkey

(3) Fetter Lane Society-London (1738)

(a) Peter Boehler

(b) Conversion—24 May 1738

“At about a quarter to nine...I felt my heart strangely warmed. I felt that I did trust in Christ, Christ alone, for salvation; and an assurance was given to me, that he had taken away my sins...”—Wesley’s *Journal*

(4) Herrnhut Pilgrimage (1738)

(5) Wesley Breaks with Moravians (1740)

(6) Stillness Theology

3. *George Whitefield* (d. 1770)

a) Oxford

(1) Holy Club

(2) Servitor

b) Conversion—1735

c) Whitefield “The Great Itinerant”

“No preacher has ever retained his hold on his hearers so entirely as he [Whitefield] did for 34 years”—J.C. Ryle

(1) Unrivaled Dramatic Flair

“I would give a hundred guineas if I could say
“Oh” like Mr. Whitefield”—David Garrick,
British Actor

(2) Steve Brown Voice

(3) Persuasive Preacher

“I happened to attend one of his sermons, in the course of which I perceived he intended to finish with a collection and I silently resolved he should get nothing from me... I had in my pocket a handful of copper money, 3 or 4 silver dollars and 5 pieces of gold. As he proceeded I began to soften and concluded to give the coopers. Another stroke of his oratory made me ashamed of that and determined to give the silver; and he finished so admirably that I emptied my pocket wholly into the collectors dish, gold and all.”—
Ben Franklin

(4) Indomitable Preacher

“I was honored with having a few stones, dirt, rotten eggs and pieces of dead cats thrown at me.”—Whitefield

- d) Revival in England (1736-39)
 - (1) Preaches the *New Birth* in London, Bristol & Gloucester
 - (2) Methodist Movement born before Wesley’s Conversion
- e) Wesley joins Whitefield’s Methodist Revival (1739)
- f) Whitefield Goes to the American Colonies (1739)
- g) Controversy over Predestination: Wesley’s Sermon on “*Free Grace*”

Calvin renounced as “firstborn son of the Devil.”—John Wesley

- h) Division between Wesley and Whitefield
 - (1) *United Societies of Wesley*

(Separate from Anglicans in 1795)

(2) *Calvinist Methodists of Whitefield* (Separate from Anglicans in 1779)

(a) Countess Huntingdon
(d. 1791)

(b) Howell Harris (d. 1773)
& the Welsh Methodists

i) Reconciliation between Wesley and Whitefield

j) Whitefield Preaches Himself to death in Massachusetts (1770)

4. Wesley, Whitefield and Wilberforce on Slavery

“O be not weary of well-doing! Go on, in the name of God and in the power of his might, till even American slavery (the vilest that ever saw the sun) shall vanish away before it. Reading this morning a tract written by a poor African, I was particularly struck by the circumstance, that a man who has black skin, being wronged by a white man, can have no recourse, since it is a law in all our colonies that the testimony of a black man against a white man counts for nothing. What villainy is this? --Wesley’s last letter to Wilberforce (1791)

C. The Great Awakening in the American Colonies

1. The “City on a Hill” becomes a Colony of Apathy

In New England there is “an extraordinary dullness in religion:--Jonathan Edwards

2. First Stirrings of Revival

a) *Solomon Stoddard* (d. 1739) & Congregationalists in Massachusetts

b) *Theodore Frelinghuysen* (d. 1748) & Dutch Reformed in New Jersey

He [Frelinghuysen] was the “great beginner of the great work.” —Whitefield

c) *Gilbert Tennent* (d. 1764) & Presbyterians in Pennsylvania

d) *Jonathan Edwards* (d. 1758) &
Congregationalists in Massachusetts

(1) Revival & Justification by
Faith Alone (1734-37)

(2) *A Faithful Narrative of the
Surprising Work of God in the
Conversion of Many Souls in
Northampton –1737*

“This work of God...made a glorious alteration in the town, so that in the spring and following summer, the town seem to be full of the presence of God. It was never so full of love, nor so full of joy... as it was then. There were remarkable tokens of God’s presence in almost every house. It was a time of joy in families because of the salvation being brought to them—parents rejoicing over their children as new born and husbands over the wives and wives over their husbands”—Edwards (1737)

3. Whitefield Sparks the Great Awakening (1739) -- 7 Preaching Tours

- a) Philadelphia
- b) New York
- c) Harvard
- d) Yale

4. Opposition to the Revival

- a) Gilbert Tennant's sermon: "*The Danger of an Unconverted Ministry*" (March 1740)

“Is a blind man fit to be a guide?...Is a dead man fit to bring others to life? Isn't an unconverted minister like a man who would learn others to swim before he has learned it himself, and so is drowned in the act and dies like a fool?”—
Gilbert Tennent

- b) Charles Chauncy's sermon: "*Enthusiasm Described and Cautioned Against*" (1745)

- c) Fanaticism of James Davenport

5. Religious Division in the Colonies

- a) Old Lights
- b) New Lights

D. Marriage and the Revivalists

1. Wesley's Women

a) Sophey Hopkey

b) Grace Murray

c) Molly Vazeille

2. Whitefield & Elizabeth James

3. Edwards & Sarah Pierrepont

“Perfect harmony and mutual love and esteem...subsisted between them”—Samuel Hopkins

“Give my kindest love to my dear wife, and tell her that the uncommon union which has so long subsisted between us has been of such a nature as I trust is spiritual and therefore will continue forever.”—Jonathan Edwards on his death bed (1758)

“My very dear child, what shall I say! A holy and good God has covered us with a dark cloud. O that we may kiss the rod and lay our hands upon our mouths! He as made me adore his goodness, that we had him so long. But my God lives and he has my heart. O what a legacy my husband and your father has left us! We are given to God and there I am and love to be.
Your affectionate mother -- Sarah Edwards
(3 April 1758)

PART FOUR: THE FOUNDATION OF THE MODERN CHURCH

I. Critical Developments through the 19th Century Church

A. Eighteenth-Century Enlightenment: The Birth of Secularism

1. Reaction Against Religion and Wars of Religion
2. Two Intellectual Revolutions
 - a) Copernican Revolution
 - (1) Geocentric vs Heliocentric Universe
 - (2) Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, Kepler
 - b) Cartesian Revolution
 - (1) Rene Descartes (d.

1650)
(2) Methodical Doubt &
Cogito ergo sum
c) Immanuel Kant: *Sapere
Aude*

B. Enlightenment Religion

1. Enlightenment Ideas

- a) Autonomy
- b) Reason
- c) Progress
- d) Nature
- e) Religious Toleration

2. Distribution of Deism

- a) England: Originator
- b) Germany
 - (1) Leibnitz
 - (2) Lessing
- c) France: Voltaire
- d) America
 - (1) Ben Franklin
 - (2) Thomas Jefferson

3. Rational Supernaturalists
- a) *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*
(d. 1633) =Precursor
 - (1) *De Veritate* (1633)
 - (2) *Notitiae communes*
 - b) *John Tillotson* (d. 1694)

 - c) *John Locke* (d. 1704)
 - (1) *Tabula rasa* & Original Sin
 - (2) *The Reasonableness of Christianity* (1695)

“In all things of this kind there is little need of revelation, God having furnished us with natural and surer means [reason] to arrive at knowledge ...For revelation can never be so sure as the knowledge we have from clear and distinct perceptions...of our own ideas.”—Locke, *Essay on Human Understanding*

4. Deists

a) *John Toland* (d. 1722)--
Christianity Not Mysterious
(1696)

b) *Matthew Tindal* (d. 1733) --
Christianity As Old As
Creation (1730)

c) Deism in Summary

II. Protestant Theologians & Theologies in Nineteenth-Century Christianity

A. Introduction

B. Protestant Liberalism and Friedrich Schleiermacher (d. 1834)

1. Moravian Upbringing
2. Crisis of Faith

“Faith is the regalia of the Godhead, you say. Alas, dear father, if you believe that without faith no one can attain to salvation in the next world—and such, I know is your belief---then pray to God to grant it to me, for ...it is now lost. I cannot believe that he who called himself the son of man was the true eternal God; I cannot believe that his death was a vicarious atonement.” –Schleiermacher, January 1787

3. Romanticism & Berlin

a) Friedrich Schlegel

b) Henrietta Herz

4. Theological Distinctives

a) *On Religion: Speeches to Its
Cultured Despisers* (1799) & *Gefühl*

“a sense of unity with the whole”

b) *The Christian Faith* (1821) &
Gefühl

“consciousness of being absolutely dependent”

c) Aspects of His Thought

“It was here [at the Moravian school] that the mystic tendency developed itself, which has been of so much importance to me ... Then it was only germinating; now it has attained its full development, and I may say that after all, I have passed through I have become a Moravian again, only of a higher order.”--Schleiermacher

C. Christian Existentialism and Soren Kierkegaard (d. 1855) =Father of Existentialism

1. Introduction
2. Disturbing Life
 - a) Disfunctional Danish Family
 - b) Disfunctional Relationship with Regina Olsen
3. Disdain for Danish Lutheran Church

“Pastors are royal officials; royal officials have nothing to do with Christianity.”--Kierkegaard

4. Disdain for Hegel
5. *Fear and Trembling* (1843)
 - a) “Teleological suspension of the ethical”
 - b) Abraham the “Knight of Faith”
 - c) The Absolute Paradox

“God in heaven I thank Thee that you have not required of man that he should comprehend Christianity, for if that were required, I should be of all men, the most miserable...Therefore I thank you that you require only faith, and I pray Thee to increase it more and more.”—Kierkegaard

D. The Theologians at Princeton

1. Introduction

2. The Theologians

a) Archibald Alexander

b) Charles Hodge

c) Archibald Alexander Hodge

d) B.B. Warfield

3. Princeton Theology

a) Scripture

“The Scriptures not only contain, but are the word of God and there hence all their elements and all their affirmations are absolutely errorless and binding the faith and obedience of all men.”

A.A. Hodge and B.B. Warfield

b) Calvinism

“Calvinism is ...religion in its purity.”—
Warfield

c) Scottish Common Sense

d) Religious Experience

