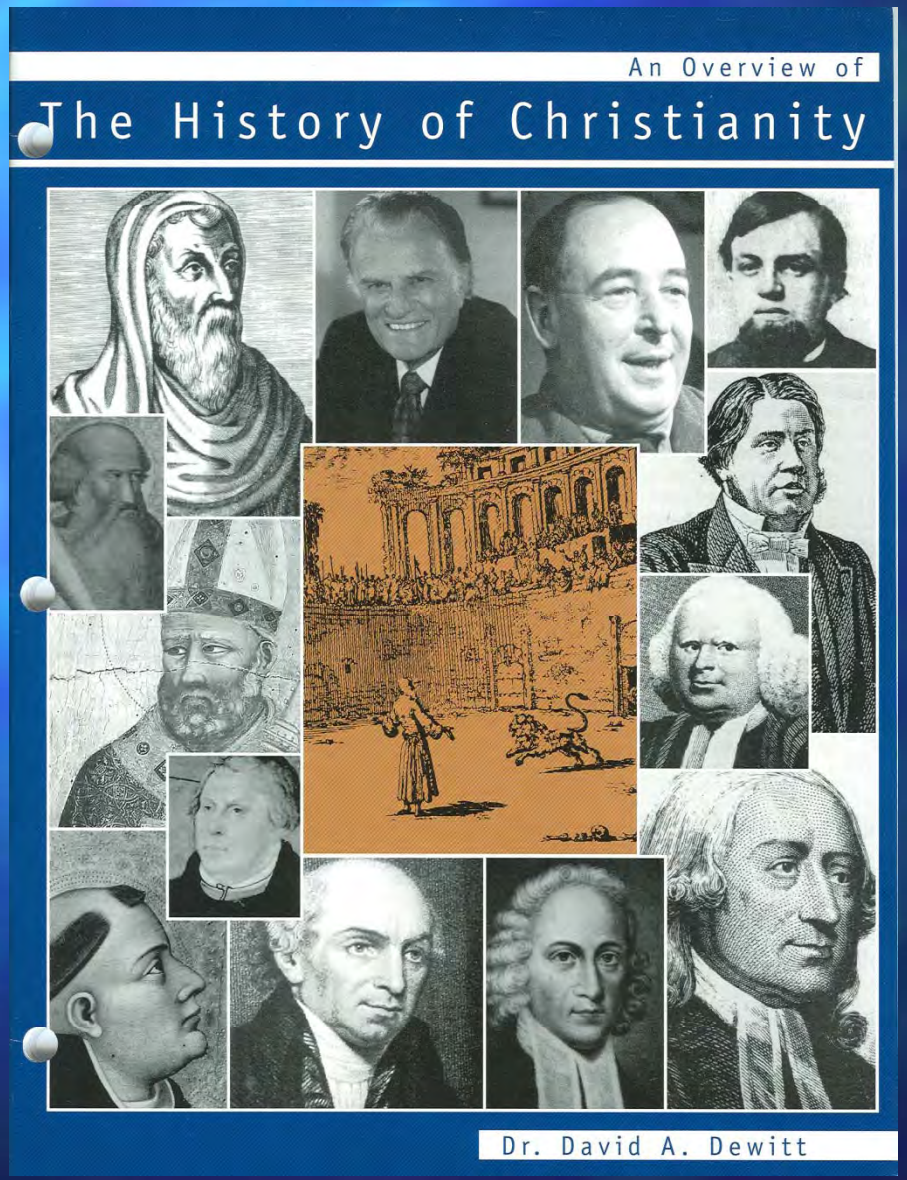
Relational Concepts

School of Discipleship

Presents

The History of Christianity



QUESTION

What is “History”?

ANSWER

History is the unfolding of God's eternal plan through the ages.

The study of history includes several elements:

- **Dates – WHEN did something take place?**
- **Places – WHERE did something take place?**
- **Events – WHAT took place?**

However… history will only take on a special meaning when you consider that it is all about PEOPLE.

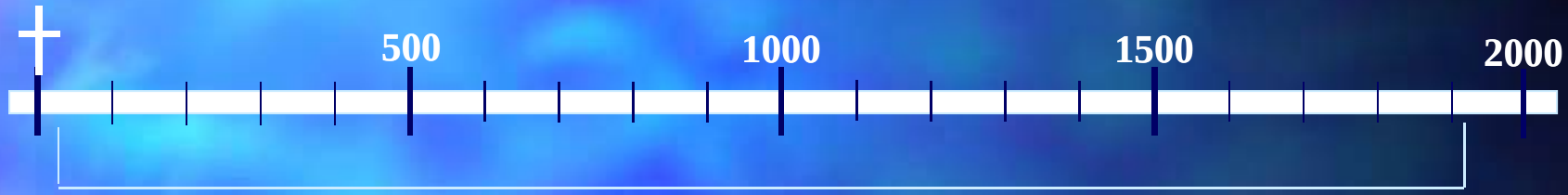
As we study this course, pay special attention to how God uses *people* to cause His plan to unfold through the ages.

ANSWER

The only true religion, derived from Jesus Christ, based on the bible as the inspired word of God.

INTRODUCTION

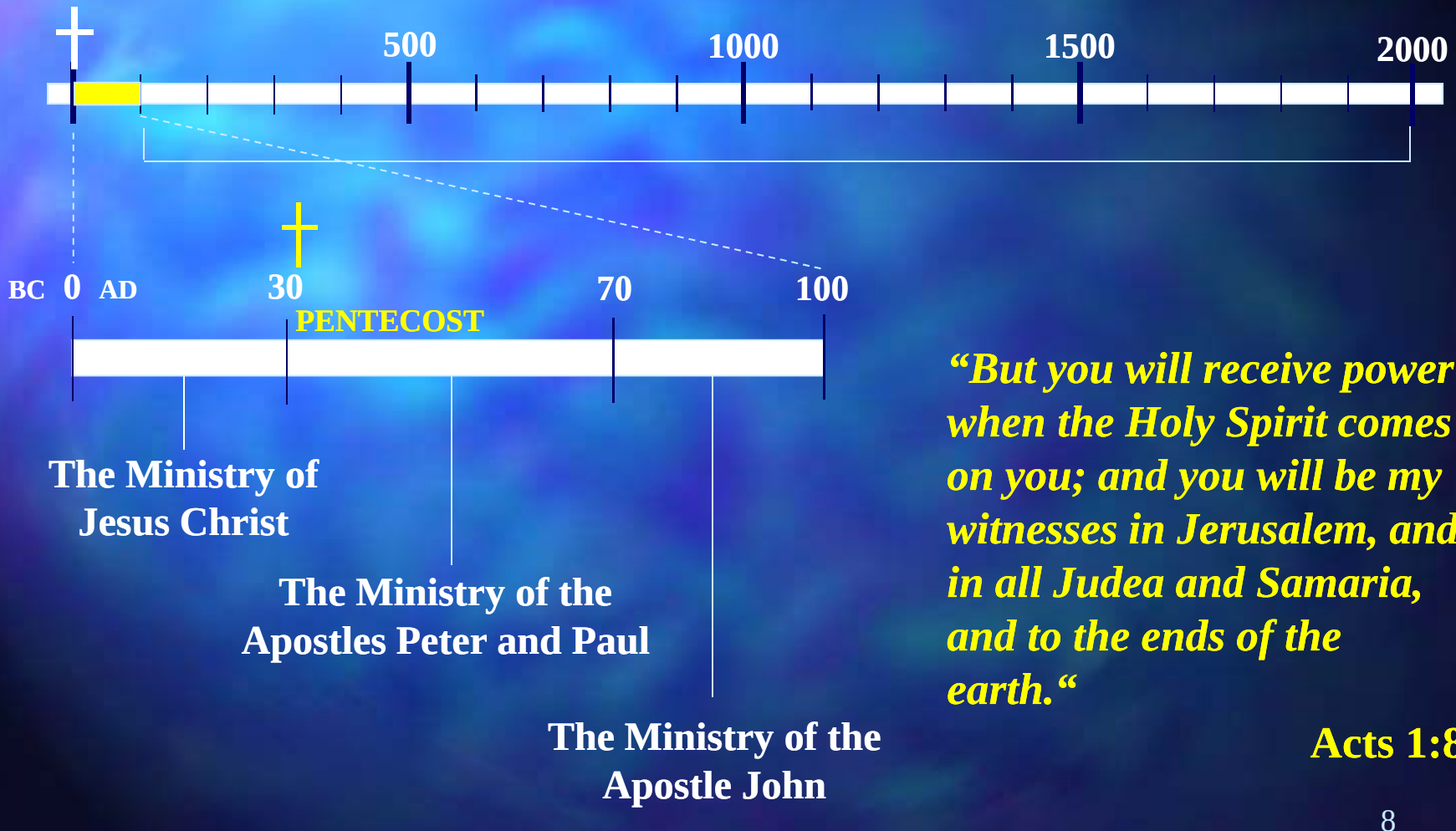
OVERVIEW OF OUR STUDY



Our Study will cover the History of Christianity on a time line of 100 year segments.

INTRODUCTION

The beginning years of Christianity



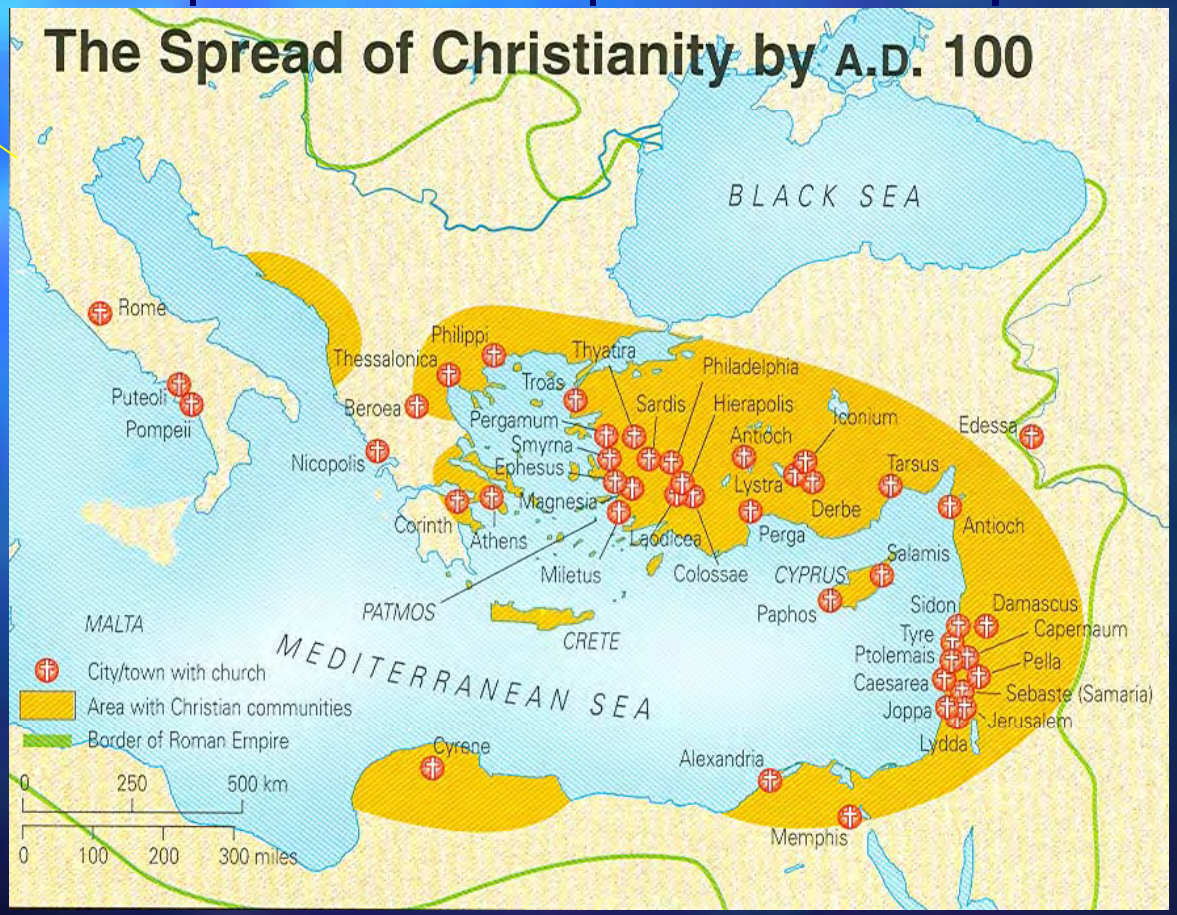
"But you will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes on you; and you will be my witnesses in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the ends of the earth."

Acts 1:8

INTRODUTION

OVERVIEW OF THE BIG PICTURE

500 1000 1500 2000



INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW OF THE BIG PICTURE

INTRODUCTION

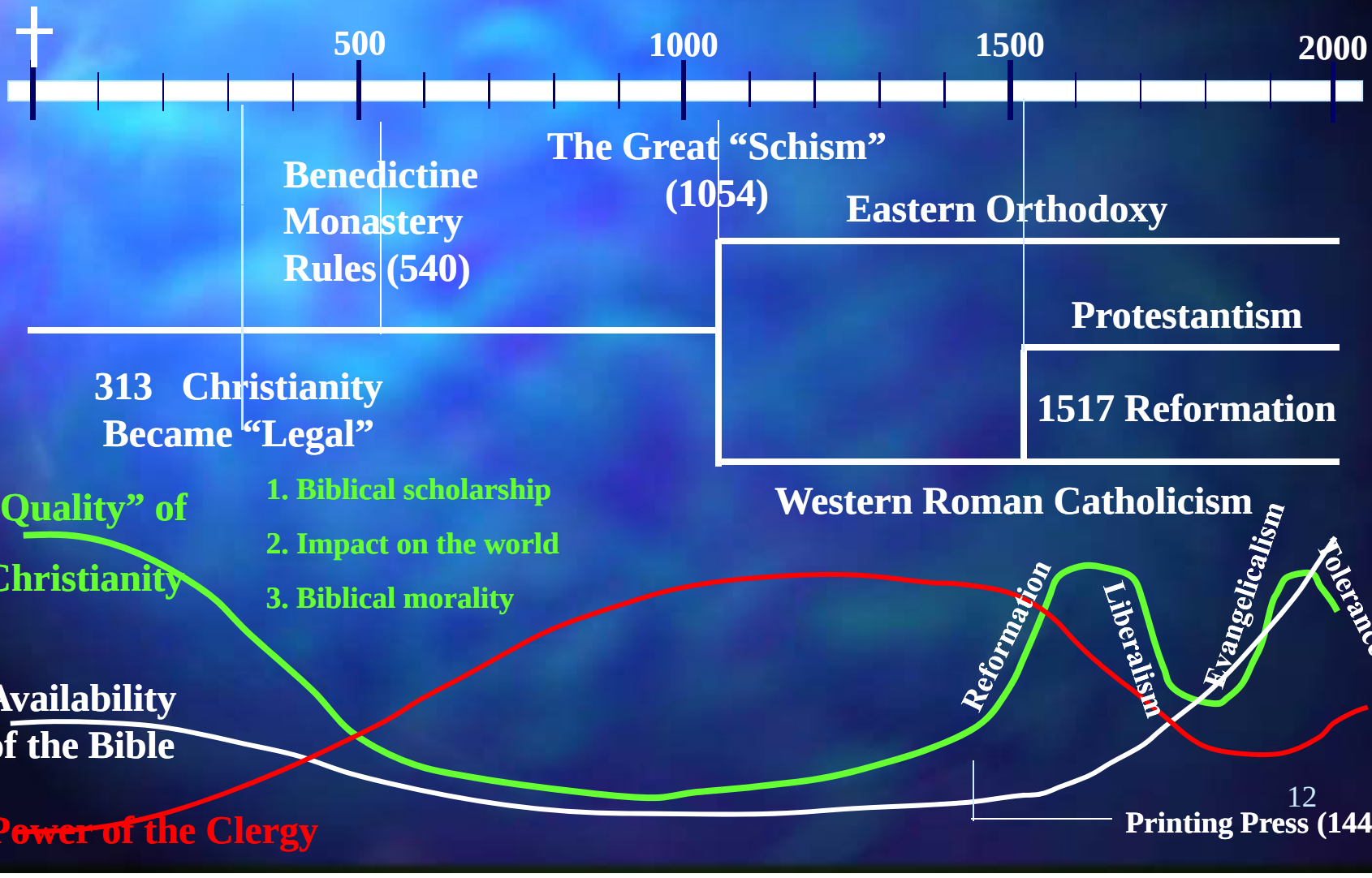
OVERVIEW OF THE BIG PICTURE

"Epicenter" of Christianity

- **Jerusalem**
- **North Africa**
- **Rome / Constantinople**
- **Western Europe**
- **England**
- **America**

INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW OF THE BIG PICTURE



100s - Persecution and Expansion

Produced Martyrs and Scholars such as:

Persecution: Charges: Cannibalism, Atheism — Execution by the Roman government

Cults:

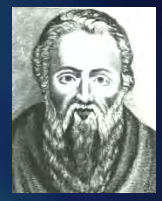
Gnostics: spirit is good, physical / material is bad

Marcionites : OT God is Jewish, not like Jesus of NT. Antijewish view.

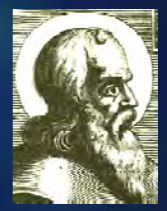
Fanatics:

Montanus: Claimed to be mouthpiece of Holy Spirit. Advocated extreme asceticism and martyrdom.

Ignatius (50-98/117)
Bishop of Antioch
martyr

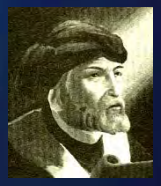


Polycarp (69-155)
Bishop of Smyrna
martyr



Justin **Martyr** (100-165)
Scholar / apologist
martyr

Tertullian (160-225)
Scholar / apologist / martyr



"The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church."

The 100's – Persecution and Expansion of Christianity – Chapter Review

- **Rome persecuted the Christians. Did this weaken or strengthen Christianity?**
- **Cults and Fanatics appeared. Did they weaken or strengthen Christianity?**
- **Scholars, like Justin Martyr led with new ideas based on reason. Did they weaken or strengthen Christianity?**

100s - Persecution and Expansion

What Can We Learn From the 100's?

1. **Persecution stimulates spiritual quality in Christianity.**
   James 1:2-4 ***Mark 13:13***
2. **Cults must be identified as false teaching.**

3. **Christianity will always have extreme groups within its ranks (family).**

4. **Those who teach and defend the faith are always an asset and helpful to Christianity.**

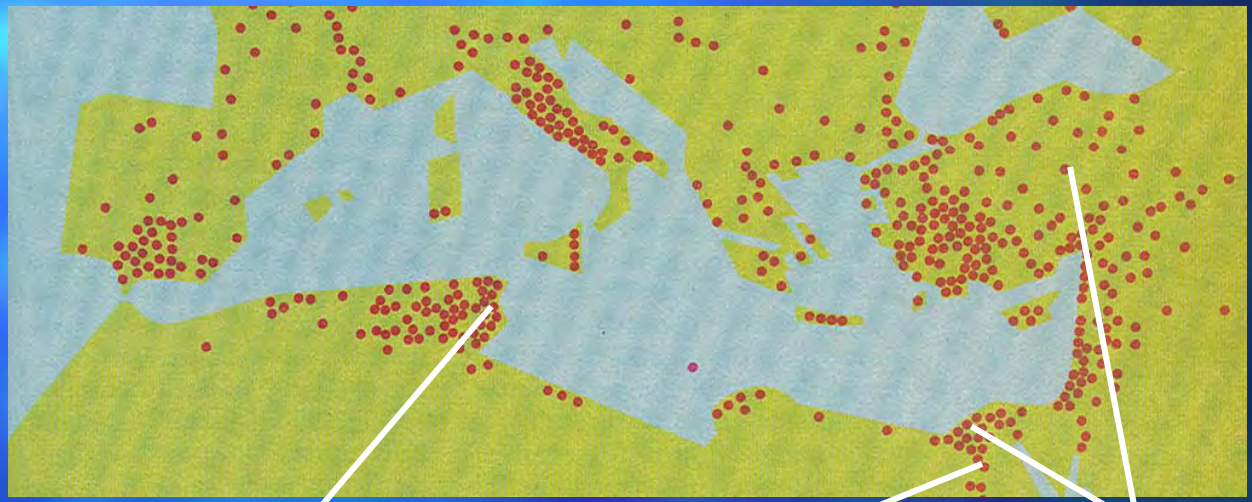
200s - Developing Church Government

Three keynote events of the 200's:

- North Africa developed as a major center of Christianity
- Rome's persecution intensified
- The church formed new kinds of government

200s - Developing Church Government

Three Prominent North African Church Leaders



Cyprian
Bishop of Carthage
(248-258)

Called church councils to promote unity & harmony

Anthony
of Egypt
(251-356)

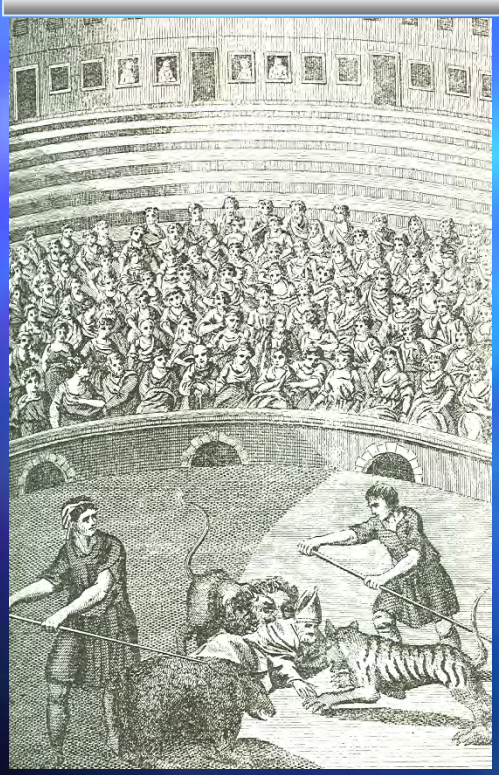
First noted ascetic (hermit) and discipler.

Origen
of Alexandria &
Caesarea (185-254)

Greatest scholar of early church. Taught 3 levels of Bible interpretation

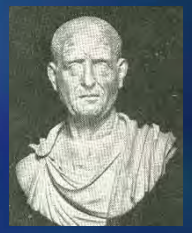
200s - Developing Church Government

Persecutions by the Roman Government



Increasing Severity

- 250 AD under Emperor Decius



- 253-260 AD under Emperor Valerian
- 303-305 AD under Diocletian

Resulted in purification and growth of the church.

200s - Developing Church Government

Apostolic Leadership:

"Elders who provide effective leadership must be counted worthy of double honor, especially those who work hard in speaking and teaching."

(1 Timothy 5:17 NET)

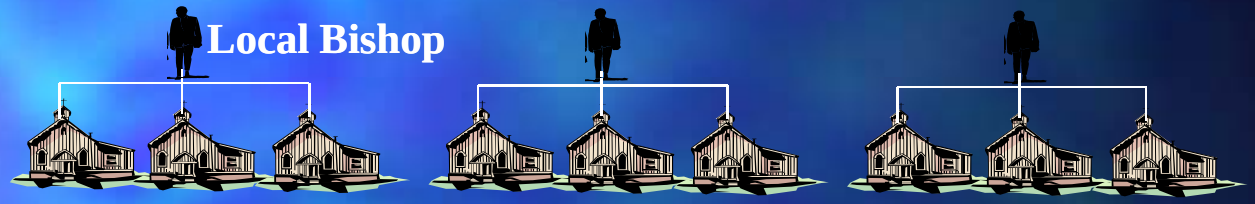
Conclusion:

The apostolic churches always had a plural eldership. It had several overseers over a single group of believers. No organization beyond this. (Philippians 1:1; Titus 1:5-9; James 5:14; 1 Peter 5:1, 5)

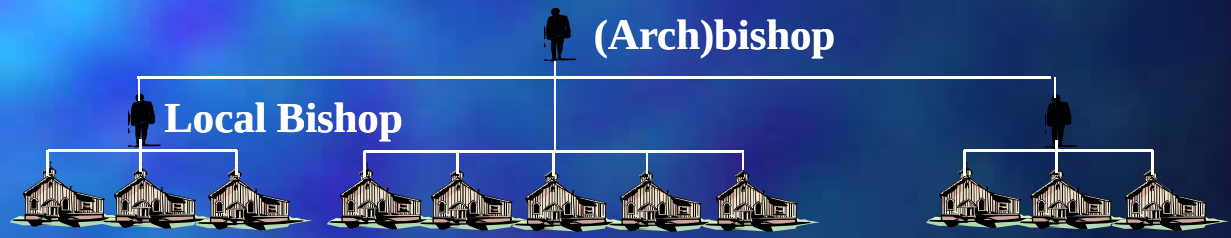
200s - Developing Church Government

Apostolic Organization:

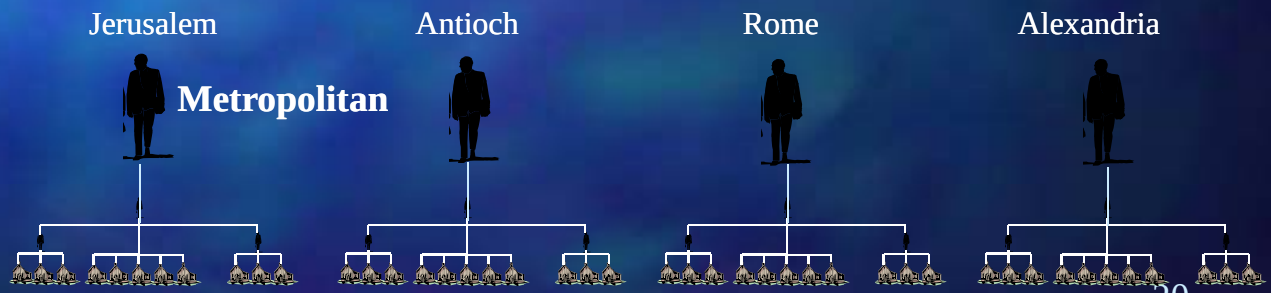
Organization by about 110 AD:



Organization by about 250 AD:



Organization by about 300 AD:



The 200's – DEVELOPING CHURCH GOVERNMENT

Chapter Review

- **What three cities became the centers of Christianity in the 200's after the destruction of Jerusalem by Rome?**
  - **Alexandria – North Africa**
  - **Antioch**
  - **Rome**
- **What happened to church government in the 200's?**
  - **The apostle's model of <u>plurality</u> of leadership was replaced by single bishops, then archbishops.**
- **Persecution from Rome continued. Did it lessen or did it get worse under the 3 emperors of the 200's?**
  - **Rome's persecution was the <u>worse ever</u> under Diocletian. Yet even his wife became a Christian.**

200s - Developing Church Government

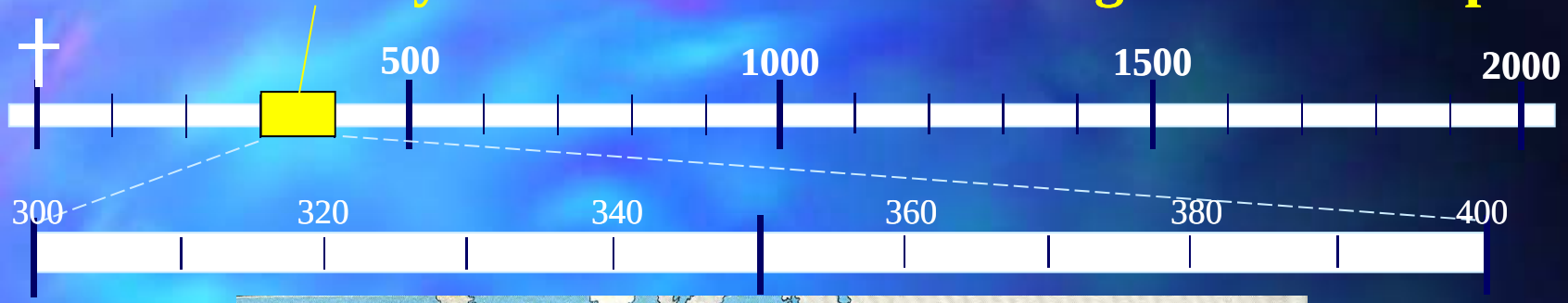
What Can We Learn From the 200's?

1. We should <u>never</u> add to the author's intended meaning of Scripture.

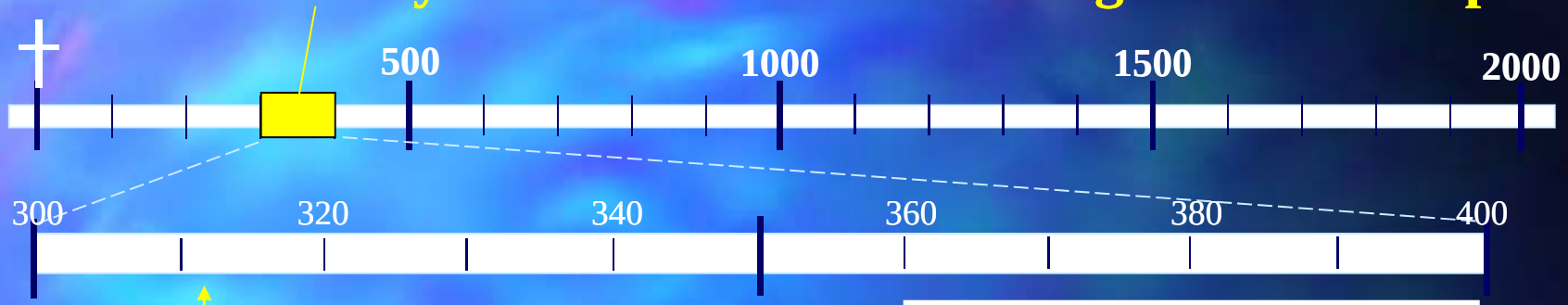
2. Leadership development should never create two kinds of Christians - clergy and laity.

3. Disciplers focus on their own growth and maturity.

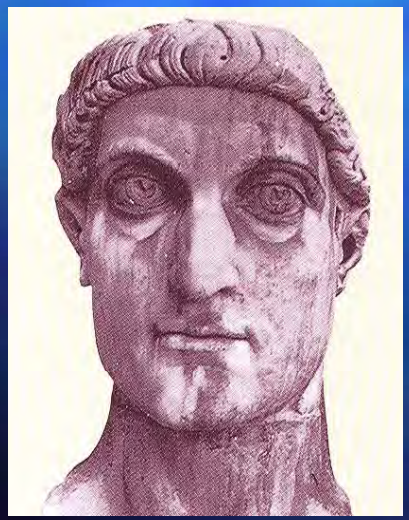
300s - Christianity Becomes the Official Religion of the Empire

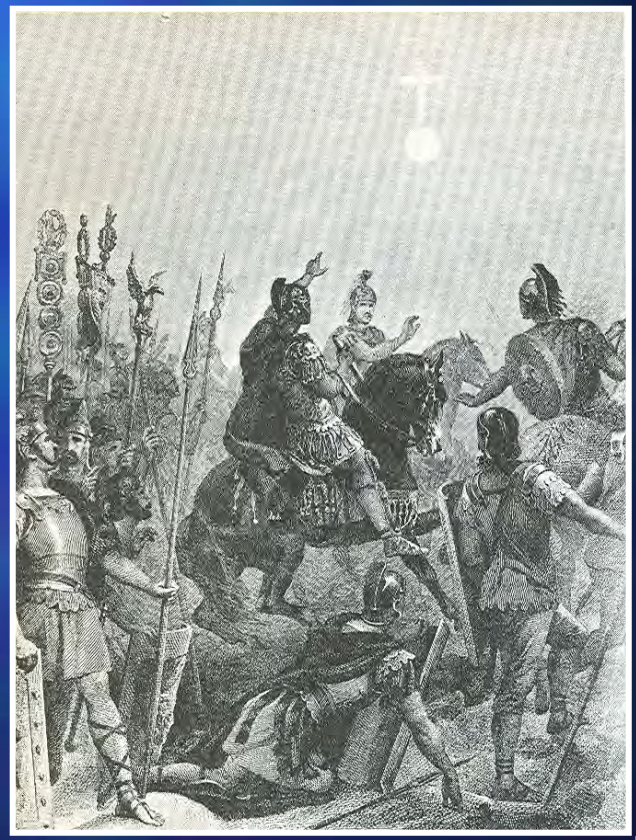


300s - Christianity Becomes the Official Religion of the Empire



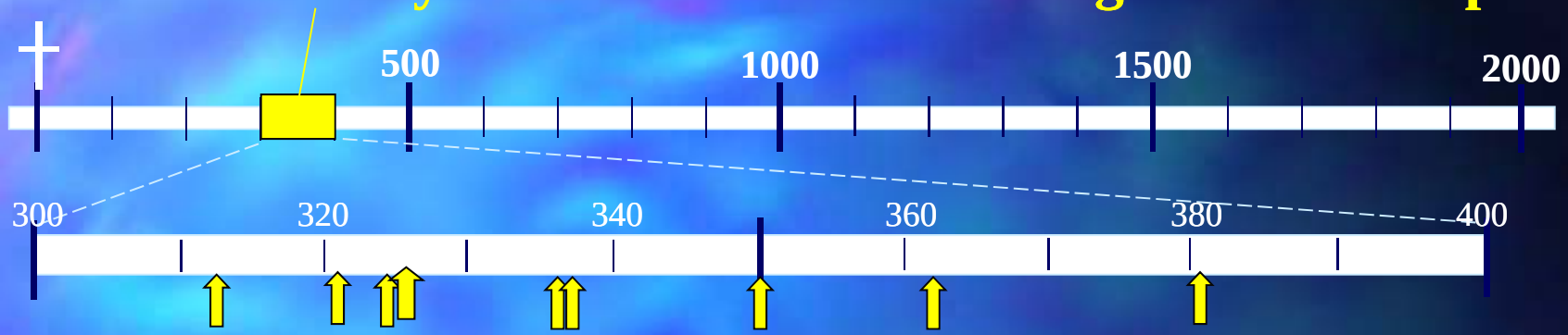
312 - Emperor Constantine testified to a heavenly vision and professed Christianity.





"By this sign, conquer"

300s - Christianity Becomes the Official Religion of the Empire



313-"Edict of Milan" - Christianity legalized

321 - First day of the week made "SUNday, a Christian holiday

325 - Nicean (first) church council - Christ identified: 100% God / 100% man

326 - Roman capital moved to Byzantium (Constantinople/Istanbul)

336 - Institution of Christmas - Dec. 25th and Easter "Holiday" period

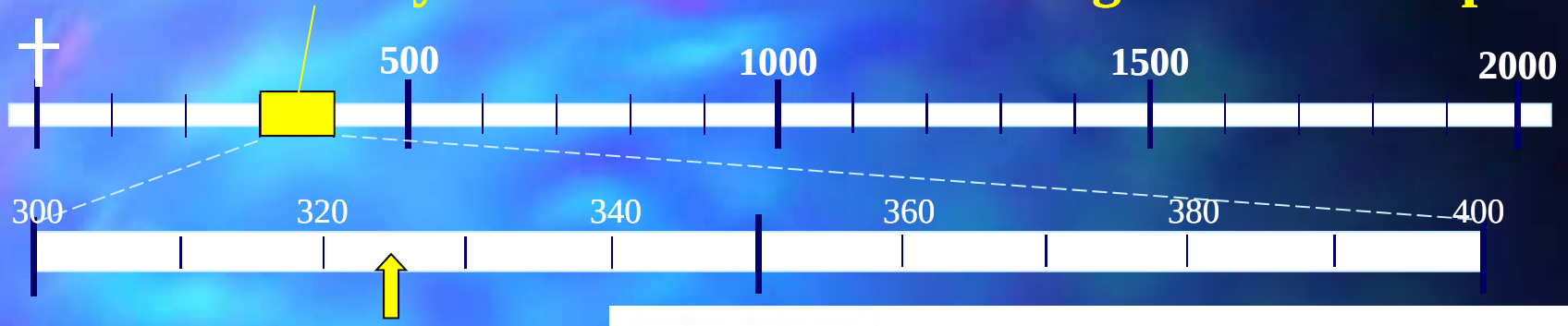
337 - Constantine died / Sons divided empire permanently into East and West

350 - Latin replaced Greek in the West

367 – Athanasius listed 27 canonical books of the New Testament

381 - Christianity made Roman state religion / Nicene Creed adopted

300s - Christianity Becomes the Official Religion of the Empire



The Council of Nicaea

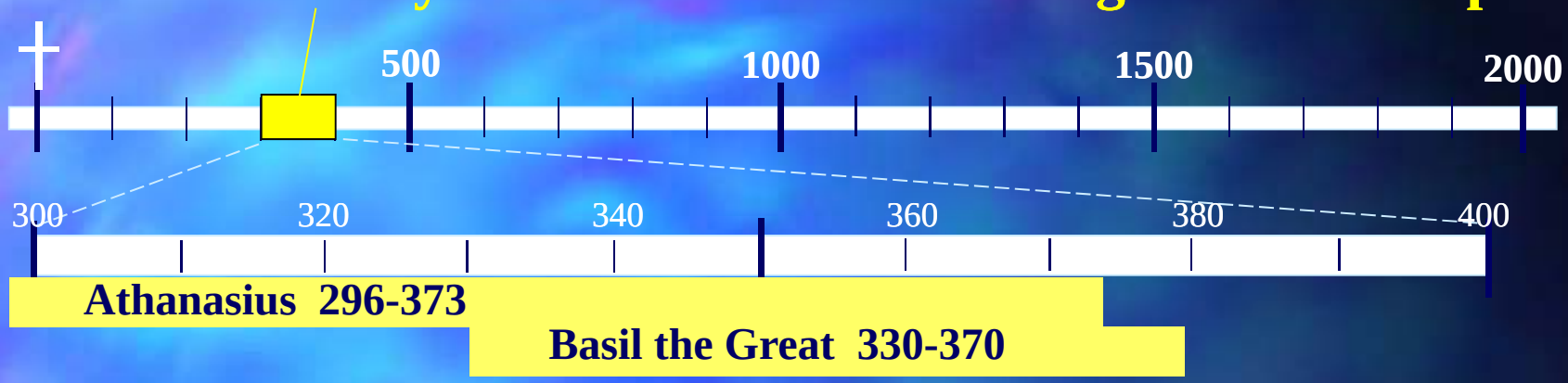
NICENE CREED

I believe in one GOD THE FATHER Almighty; Maker of heaven and earth, and of all things visible and invisible.

And in one LORD JESUS CHRIST, the only-begotten Son of God, begotten of the Father before all worlds. God of God, Light of Light, very God of very God, begotten, not made, being of one substance with the Father; by whom all things were made; who, for us men and for our salvation, came down from heaven, and was incarnate; by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, and was made man; and was crucified also for us under Pontius Pilate; he suffered and was buried; and the third day he rose again, according to the Scriptures and ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of the Father and he shall come again, with glory, to judge both the quick and the dead; whose kingdom shall have no end.

And I believe in the HOLY GHOST, the Lord and Giver of Life; who proceedeth from the Father and the Son; who with the Father and the Son together is worshiped and glorified; who spake by the Prophets. And I believe in one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church. I acknowledge one Baptism for the remission of sins; and I look for the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come. Amen.

300s - Christianity Becomes the Official Religion of the Empire



Two significant churchmen during the 300's

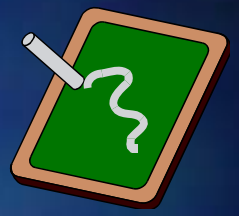
- **Athanasius**
  - Bishop of Alexandria (328)
  - Scholar, aggressive apologist, and pro-monasticism
  - Major influence at the Council of Nicea and doctrine of Trinity
  - First identified 27 books that became the New Testament
  - Opposed imperial intrusion into the church
- **Basil the Great**
  - Scholar and Bishop of Caesarea in Cappadocia
  - Helped clarify the doctrine of the Trinity
  - With brother and a friend became founders of Eastern Orthodoxy

The 300's – Christianity Becomes the Official Religion of the Roman Empire – Chapter Review

- What was the name of the Emperor that became a Christian, and that saw the sign of the cross over the sun?
  - Constantine
- Some key events that took place under Constantine:
  - The Edict of Milan legalized Christianity.
  - Sunday, Easter, and Christmas were all started as Christian Holidays.
  - The capital of the Roman empire was moved to Constantinople.
  - Latin replaced Greek as the official language of western Christianity.
  - Athanasius established the doctrine of the Trinity

300s - Christianity Becomes the Official Religion of the Empire

What Can We Learn From the 300's?

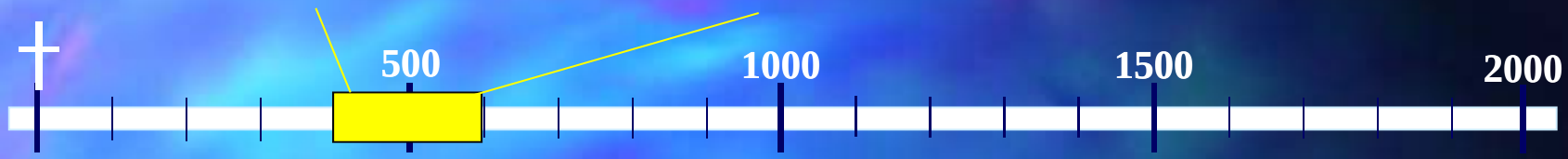


1. Legislated unity doesn't work in true Christianity.

- Constantine's attempts to unite the church by legislation failed.
- Efforts to achieve large scale unity always result in moral and doctrinal compromise of scriptural teachings.
- Unity of doctrine and morals are understood by debate, not by organization.

2. The <u>spiritual quality</u> of Christianity is strengthened through persecution and weakened through social acceptance.

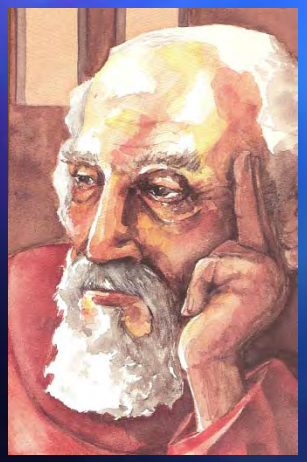
400s - The Fall of Rome **500s - Monks and Monasteries**



Three leading churchmen during the 400s

Leo I (the Great)

- Became Bishop of Rome in 440. Stressed connection with Peter, and papal ascendancy based on Matthew 16:18-19
- Strongly affirmed the full deity and full humanity of Christ
- Exercised civil authority, persuading the Huns to leave Rome



Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, Algeria (354-430)

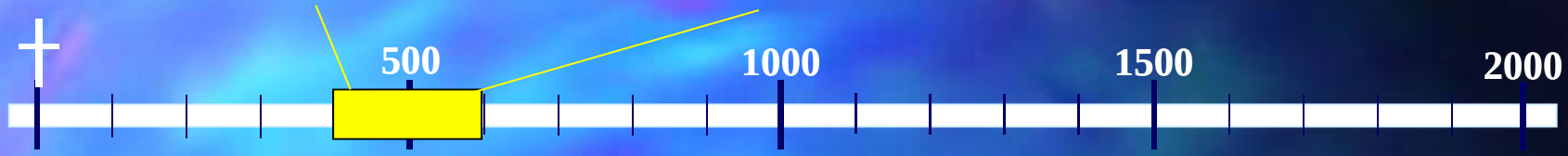
- Single most influential theologian of the western church
- Wrote extensively on sin nature, original sin, grace, Christ's death for our salvation, predestination and election.
- Also leader in allegorical interpretation and replacement theology

Patrick of Ireland (389-461)

- In 432 he began the Christian mission to Ireland

"It was not my grace, but God who overcometh in me, so that I came to the heathen Irish to preach the Gospel"

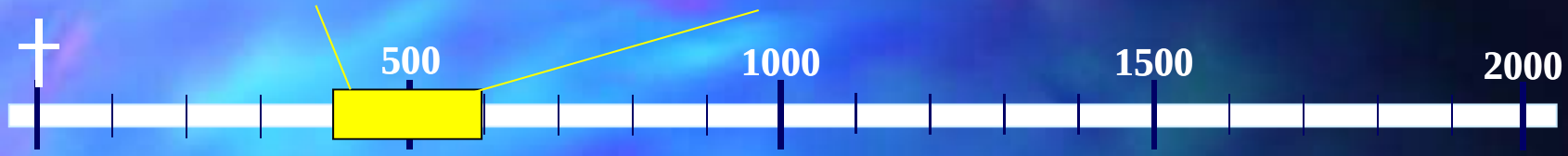
400s - The Fall of Rome 500s - Monks and Monasteries



The Latin "Vulgate" translation of the Bible emerged in 405

- Pope Damascus wanted a good Latin translation of the entire Bible.
- Jerome was the leading scholar of the Western church during his time (345-420).
- Jerome moved to Bethlehem and spent the last 23 years of his life (382-405) translating from the Hebrew and Greek into Latin.
- The "Vulgate" became the authorized translation in the West for 1,000 years.

400s - The Fall of Rome **500s - Monks and Monasteries**



The churches of the 500's became more complex and liturgical. Monks and monasteries dominated Christian thinking in the 500s.

In 540, Benedict of Nursia wrote his rules for monastic life:

"A monastery should be built so that everything needed, water, mill, garden, bakery, is available so that monks do not need to wander outside. For this is not good for their souls…

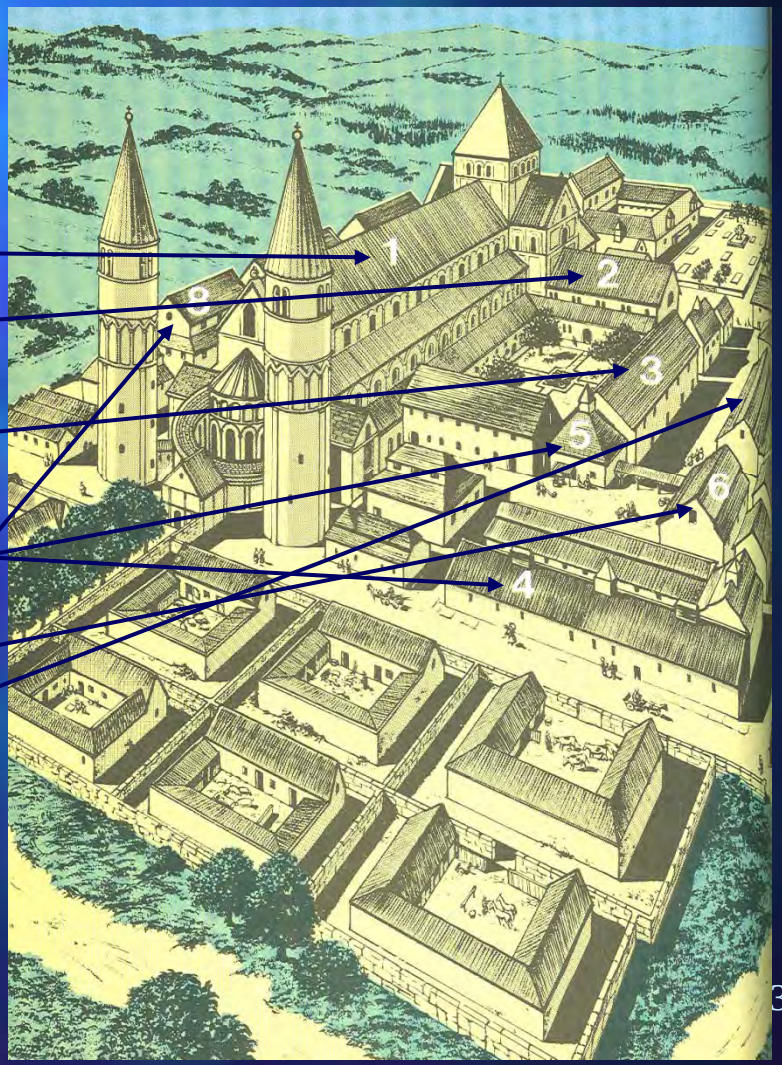
If a brother is insubordinate or disobedient, proud, or a grumbler…let him be privately warned twice by his seniors. If he does not improve, let him be publicly rebuked before them all… If he does not correct himself, he should be excommunicated or physically punished.

There shall be complete silence at table, and no whispering or any voice except the reader's should be heard."

400s - The Fall of Rome 500s - Monks and Monasteries

Artist's reconstruction of a typical major European monastery

1. Church
2. Dormitory
3. Refectory (dining hall)
4. Stables
5. Kitchen
6. Bakery
7. Workshop
8. Guesthouse



Chapter Review

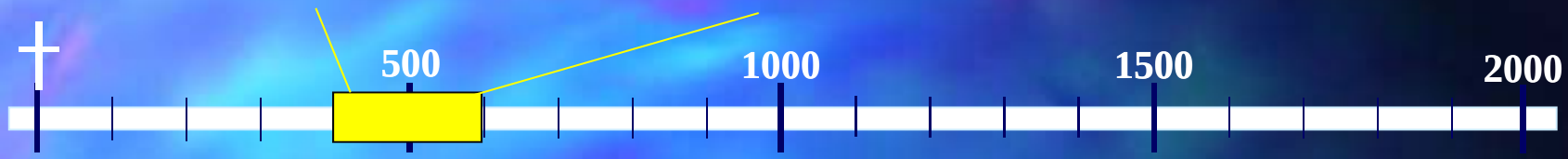
The 400's – The Fall of the Roman Empire

- What was the name of the man considered to be the first pope of the church?
  - Leo I
- Name one thing that Leo is known for doing.
- What was the name of the most influential theologian of this time?
  - Augustine
- Augustine wrote about many topics. Can you name one?

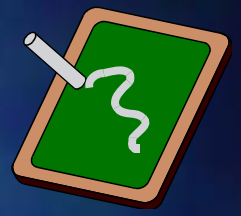
The 500's – The Rise of Monasteries

- What was the name of the most influential monk of the popular monastery movement of the 500's?
  - Benedict of Nursia

400s - The Fall of Rome **500s - Monks and Monasteries**



What Can We Learn From the 400s / 500s's?



1. As the power of the clergy grows, the more the resilience of the church declines.

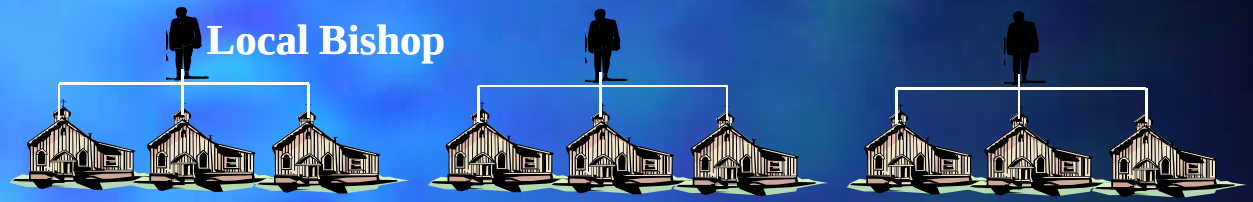
2. Forms and formulas tend to increase quantity but not necessarily individual quality.

The Seven Ecumenical (whole church) Councils 300s-700s

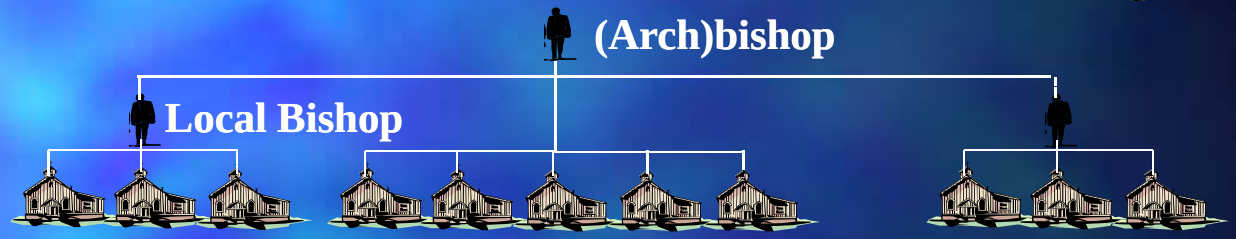
Council	Two Objectives: Doctrinal Purity | Administrative Unity
1. Nicaea 325	
2. Constantinople 381	
3. Ephesus 431	
4. Chalcedon 451	
5. Constantinople 553	
6. Constantinople 680-81	
7. Nicaea 787	

Apostolic Organization:

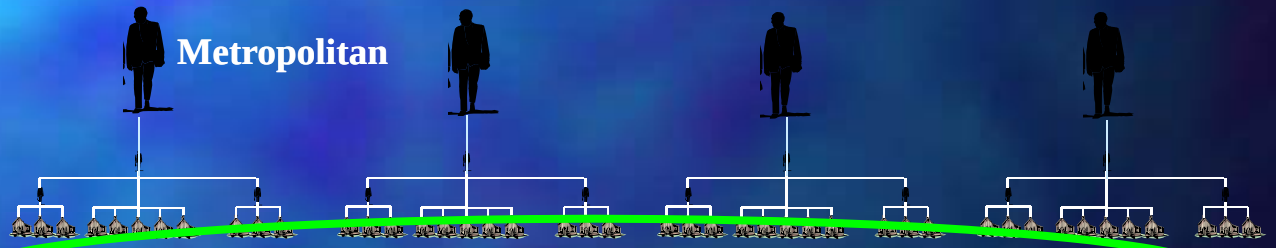
Organization by about 110 AD:



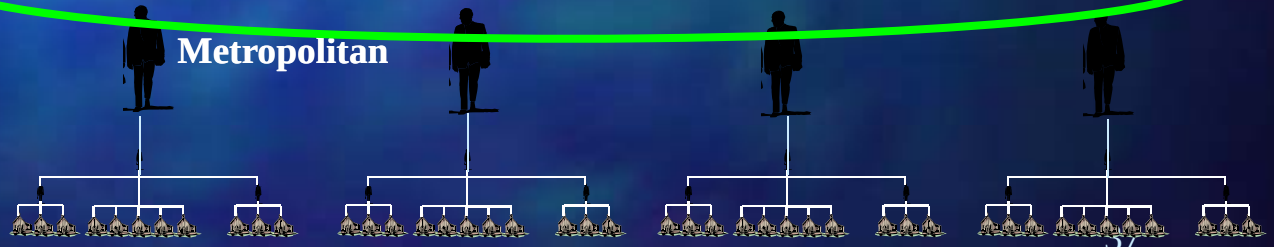
Organization by about 250 AD:



Organization by about 300 AD:



Organization by 325 AD - Nicaea



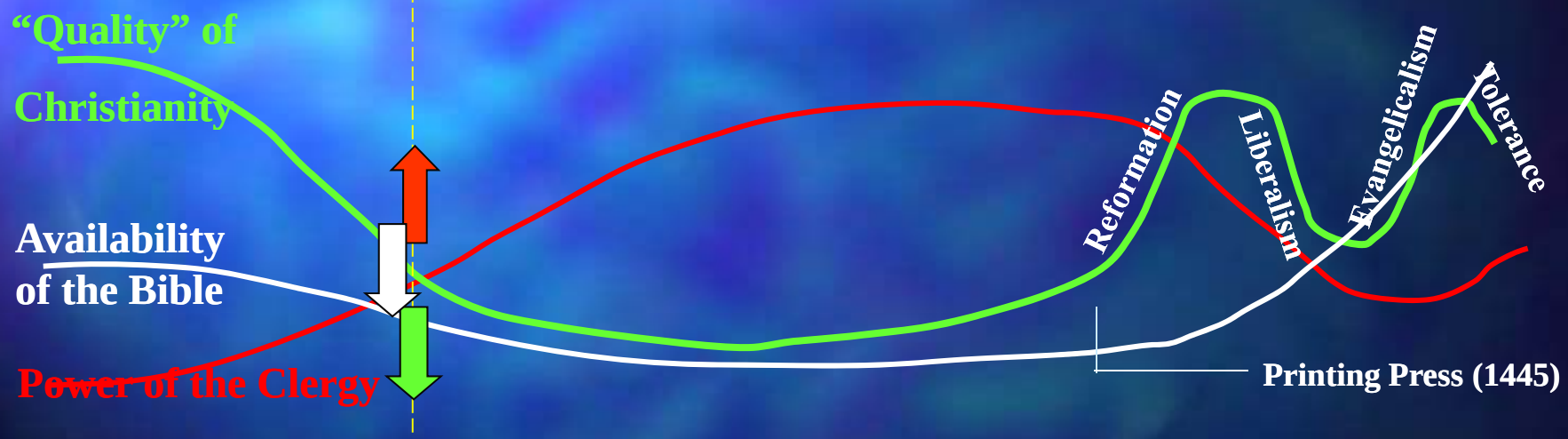
TWO COUNCIL GOALS: Doctrinal Purity & Administrative Unity

The Seven Ecumenical (whole church) Councils 300s-700s

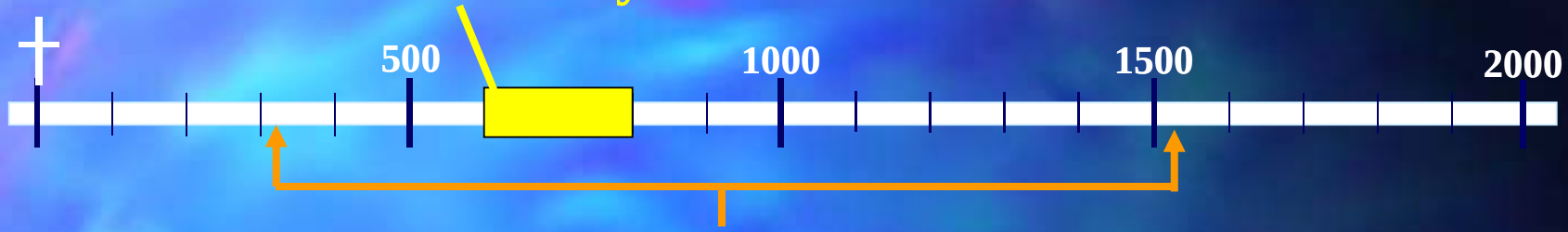
Council	Doctrinal Decision	Administrative Conclusion
1. Nicean 325	Jesus is 100% God and 100% man. Arianism is wrong.	Church is to be organized around Rome, Alexandria, and Antioch.
2. Constantinople 381	Holy Spirit is part of the Trinity. He proceeds from the Father.	Hierarchy is: Rome, Constantinople, and Alexandria
3. Ephesus 431	Jesus is a united God/Man. He is not two persons in one body.	Bishop of Constantinople is defeated by Alexandria.
4. Chalcedron 451	Jesus had two natures, even though He is a united God/Man.	Constantinople defeats Alexandria in its try to be head of the church.
5. Constantinople 553	No change, further explanation of Chalcedron.	Alexandria's prior defeat is softened by wording.
6. Constantinople 680-81	Jesus had two natures and two wills united in one person.	Arabs conquered all but Rome and Constantinople.
7. Nicaea 787	Icons can be used for instruction but not worshipped.	Icons can be kept and honored as much as Bibles and crosses.

500 Year Check Point

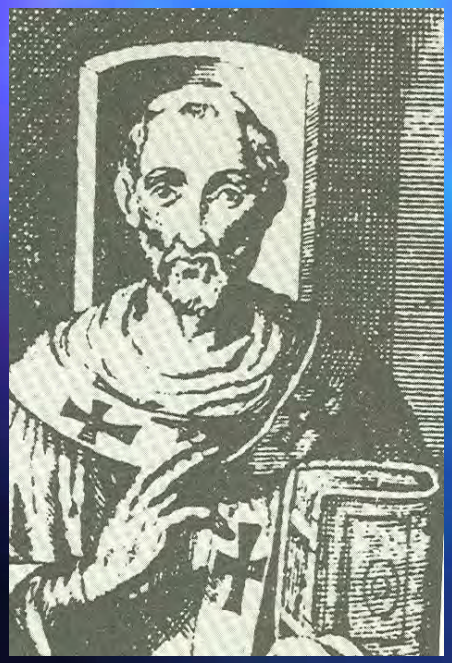
1. Biblical scholarship
2. Impact on the world
3. Biblical morality



600s - Roman Christianity in Britain

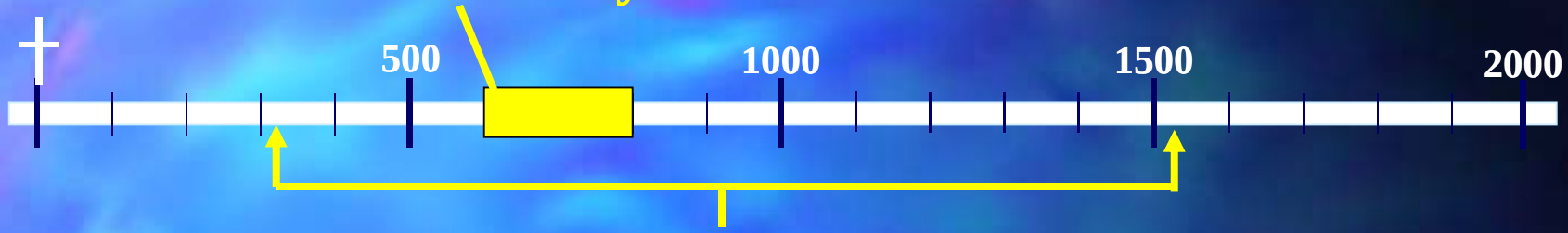


Gregory the Great (pope 590-604) was <u>the most influential pope</u> between Constantine and the Reformation.



- **Wrote a textbook for training clergy**
  - Emphasized an allegorical interpretation of the bible
  - Emphasized an interest in saints' lives and in relics
  - Emphasized ascetic virtues, and taught demonology.
- Claimed supremacy of the pope in both religious and secular matters.
- Focused on converting Europe to Christianity.

600s - Roman Christianity in Britain



Gregory the Great focused on converting the "barbarians" of Europe into one Roman Catholic commonwealth.

The steps to the growth of Christianity in Europe:

600's

1. Rome expanded to Britain
2. Rome expanded to Ireland

700's

3. Anglo-Saxons (British) missionaries to Gaul (France)
4. Irish Celtics missionaries to Germany

700s – The Arabs and the Icons

Meanwhile, in the East:

610 - Muhammad founded Islam in Mecca, Arabia
Muslim wars result in the loss of Christian centers in Jerusalem, Alexandria, and Antioch.

The Eastern Christian Emperor Leo III, (the Iconoclast)

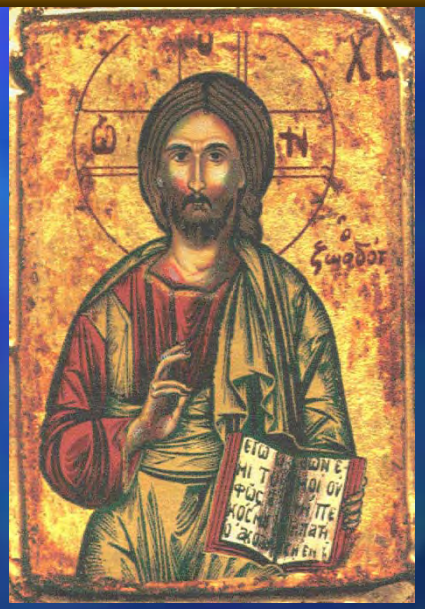
…became embroiled in a controversy over icons.

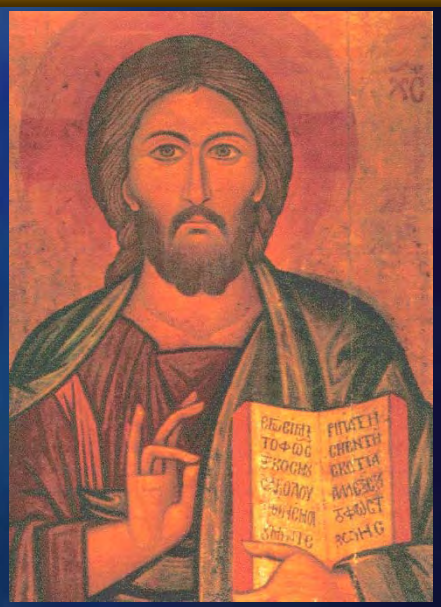
John of Damascus proposed that icons were not to be worshipped, but could be used to instruct and assist in worship.

(See sample of icons on the next page.)

700s – The Arabs and the Icons

Eastern Orthodox Icons of Jesus





700s – The Arabs and the Icons

Eastern Orthodox Icons of the Madonna

Chapter Review

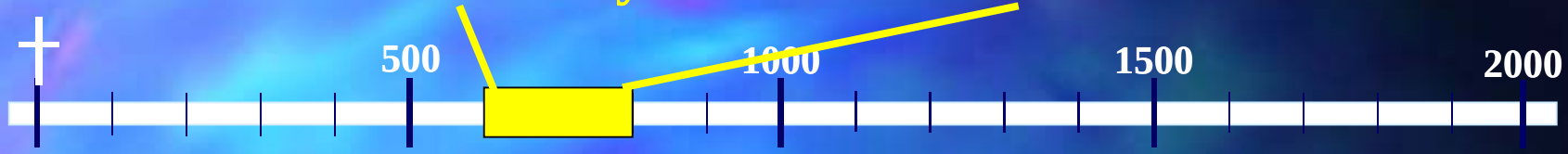
The 600's – Roman Christianity in Britian

- What was the name of the most influential pope in the 1200 year period from Constantine to the Reformation?
  - Gregory the Great
- What were some of his major contributions?
- What was probably his most significant contribution to the growth of Christianity?
  - Expansion of Christianity into Britain and Europe

The 700's – The Arabs and the Icons

- An important movement began in the east in 610 that had a negative impact on Christianity. What was it?
  - Muhammad began the Islamic religion
- A controversy developed in the Eastern Orthodox Church. What was the object of the dispute?
  - Icons – how to treat them for worship

600s - Roman Christianity in Britain **700s - Arabs and Icons**



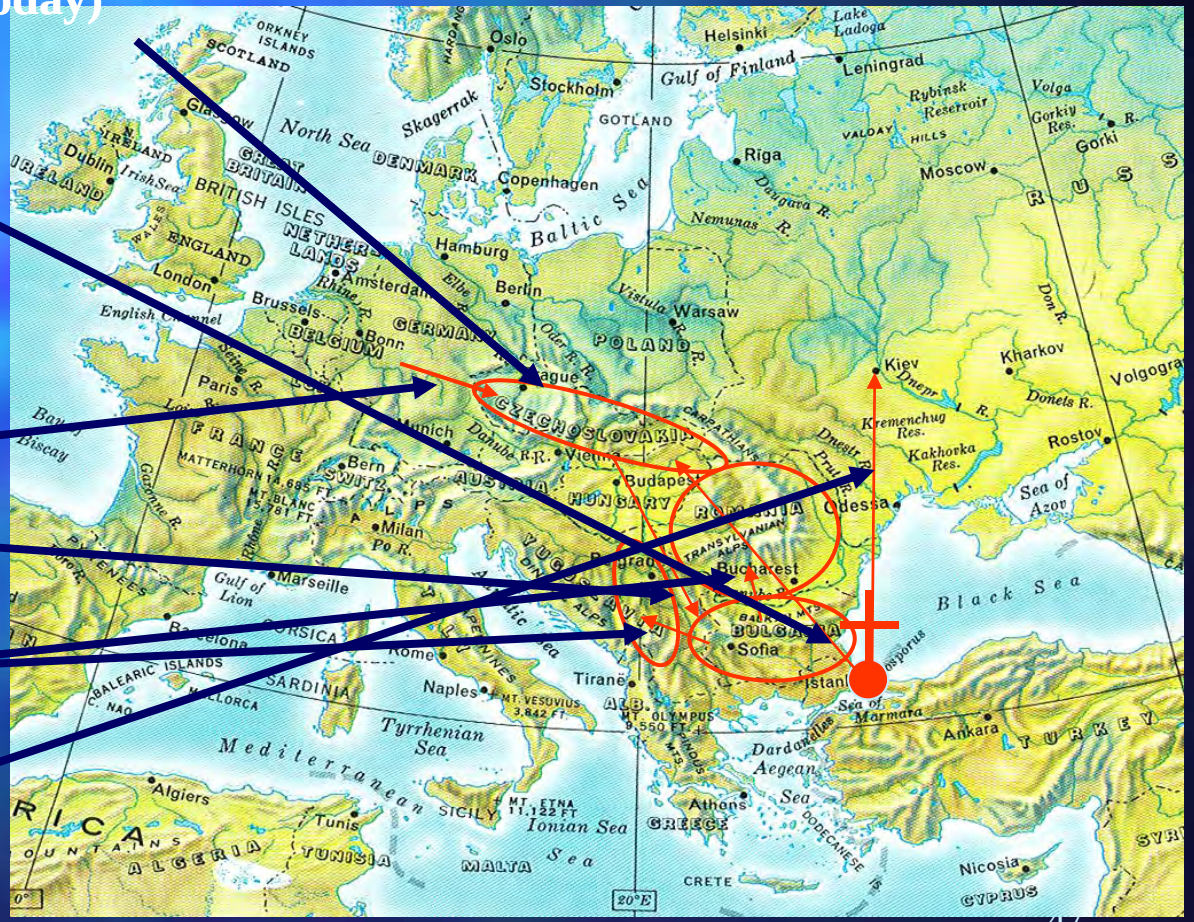
What Can We Learn From the 600's / 700's?

1. Christian development should be in terms of people not places.

2. Aids to worship always have the danger of becoming objects of worship.

800s - Eastern Orthodox Missionaries Penetrate Eastern Europe

1. Moravia (Czech Republic today) requests Christian teaching.
2. Byzantines send brothers: Cyril and Methodius
3. Language & culture key to winning Moravia
4. German Catholics clash with Orthodox expansion
5. Moravia wins Bulgaria
6. Bulgaria wins Serbia and Romania
7. Orthodox expansion in Russia is met with extermination by Oleg of Kiev



800s - Eastern Orthodox Missionaries Penetrate Eastern Europe

…Meanwhile in the West:

Charlemagne crowned Emperor by Pope Leo III in AD 800

800s - Eastern Orthodox Missionaries Penetrate Eastern Europe

• Charlemagne (Charles the Great) 742-814 arose in Europe as the most influential warrior-king of the Middle Ages.

• Charlemagne's grandfather, Charles Martel (688-741), won the pope's approval by defeating the Muslims in their attempt to invade France from Spain.

• Charlemagne's father, Pepin the Short (714-768), was crowned by Pope Stephen II in 754 as first king of the Carolingian dynasty. He defended the pope against the Lombards and gave a tract of land in Italy (the "Donation of Pepin") to the pope that became the Papal States.

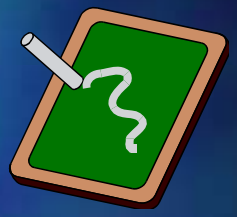
• With this family backgrou ablished his rule by a strong connection to the pope, enf the sword. He also instilled a measure of education, relig e rule of law. His influence of Germanic, Roman, and Ch ne the basis of European civilization.

The 800's – Missions to Eastern Europe
Chapter Review

- **Two brothers were selected by the emperor to be sent to Moravia. Can you give their names?**
  - **Cyril and Methodius**
- **They took a different approach to ministry. What did they do that made their ministry so effective to the people that they preached and taught?**
  - **They spoke in the native language of the people**
- **Can you name the four countries that even today are impacted by the ministry of these brothers?**
  - **Romania – Bulgaria – Czech Republic - Serbia**
- **Back in the West, what dynamic new emperor was crowned by the pope on Christmas Day, AD 800?**
  - **Charlemagne**

800s - Eastern Orthodox Missionaries Penetrate Eastern Europe

What Can We Learn From the 800's?



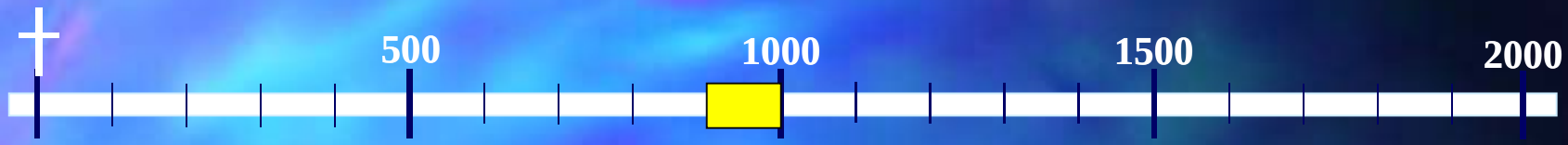
1. Politically powerful leadership does not tend to last; influencing the hearts of people does.

Nothing remains of the Carolingian kings, but the fruit of the brothers, Cyril and Methodius, still exists in the Eastern Orthodox churches.

2. The gospel is best spread in the language of the people receiving it - but not necessarily by using their culture..

Christianity usually brings a better culture.

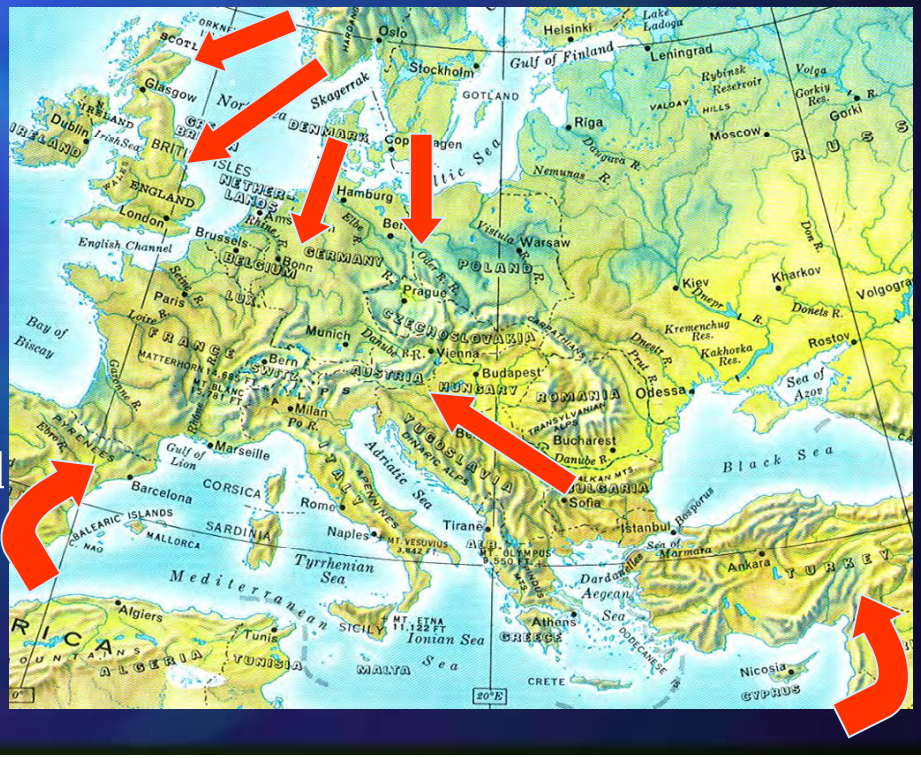
900s - Disorder and Despair



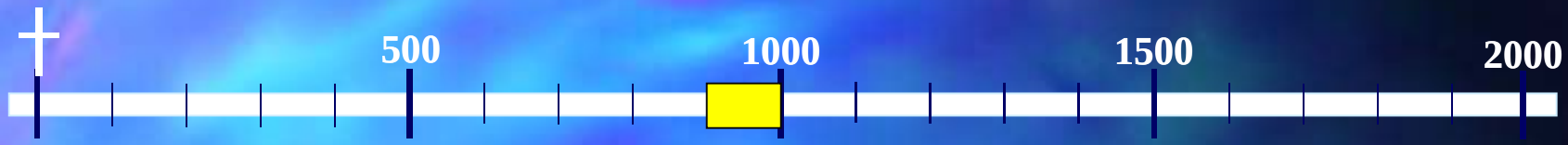
In the West, after Charlemagne:

- Europe was divided among feudal landlords
- Church offices became a commodity to be sold ("simony").

- Muslims attacked in the south
- The Magyars (Hungarians) attacked from Central Asia
- Norsemen attacked from Scandinavia
- Many in Europe believed the world would end in 1,000 AD.



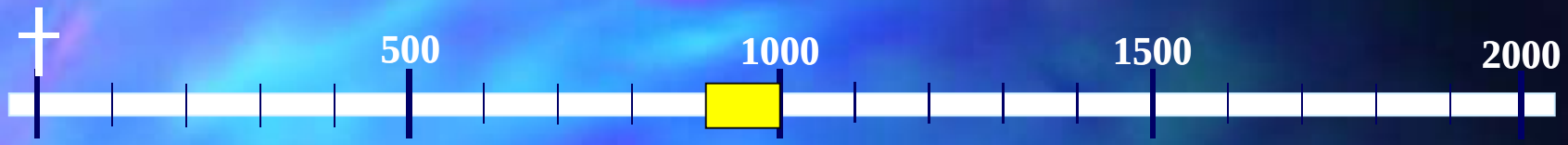
900s - Disorder and Dispair



Three "bright spots" in the Dark Ages of the 900s:

1. Many sincere believers turned from the corrupt church to monasteries.

900s - Disorder and Dispair

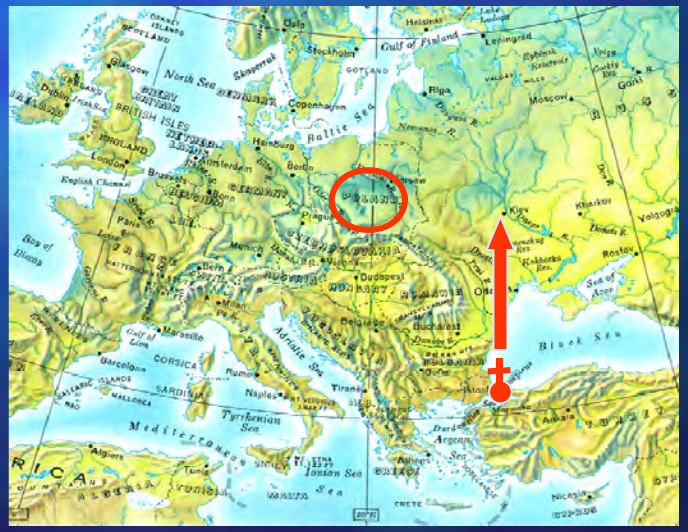


Three "bright spots" in the Dark Ages of the 900s:

1. Many sincere believers turned from the corrupt church to monasteries.

2. Vladimer, Prince of Kiev, turned Russia to the Eastern Orthodox Church in 988.

3. In 966, the king of Poland was baptized, which later led to a Roman Catholic Poland



The 900's – Disorder and Despair – Chapter Review

Feudal landlords corrupted the Western Church with a practice of selling church offices. What was this practice called?

- **Simony**

Europe was plagued with several invasions in the 900's. Can you name the invaders...

…from the North? Norsemen

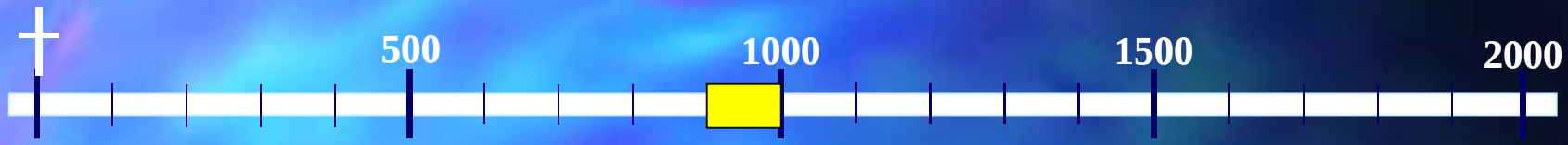
…from the South? Muslims

…from the East? Magyars

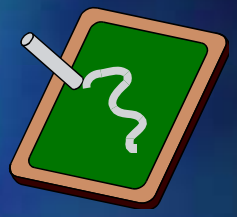
What were the three bright spots of the 900's for Christianity?

- **Monasteries remained pure – not corrupted like the church**
- **Russia invited Eastern Orthodox Christianity**
- **The King of Poland was baptized as a Roman Catholic**

900s - Disorder and Despair



What Can We Learn From the 900's?



1. Christianity can survive anything.

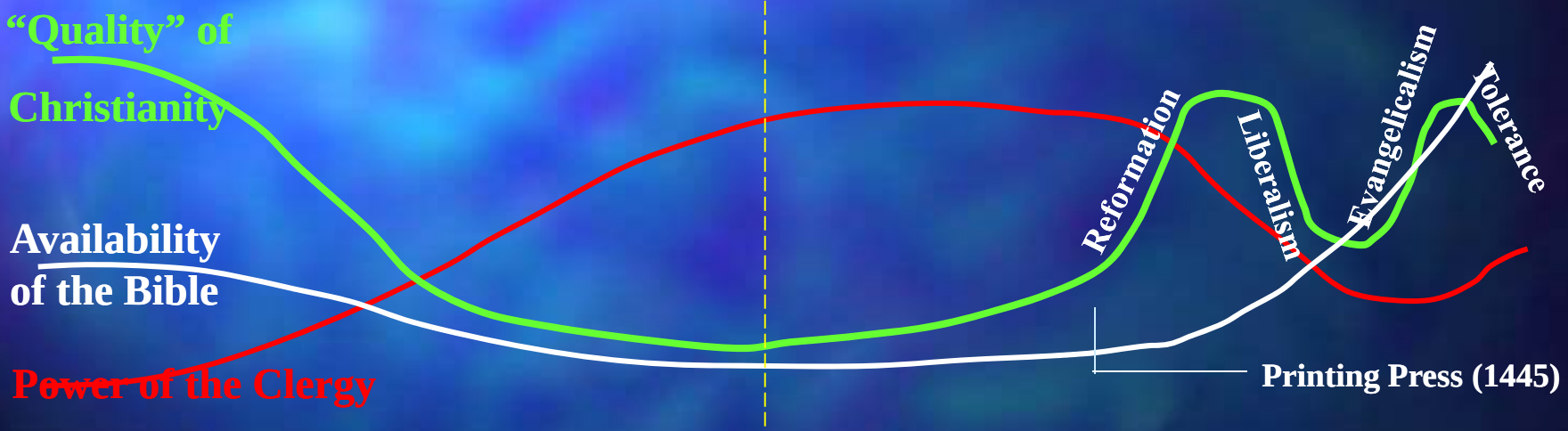
"…I will build My church; and the gates of Hades will not overpower it."
(Matthew 16:18)

Institutions are not the protector of Christianity; the Holy Spirit is.

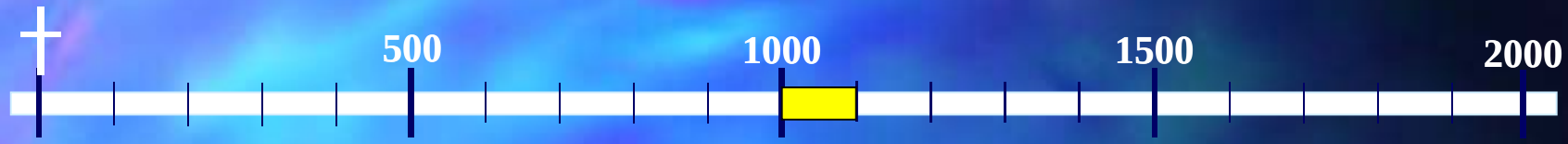
A faithful remnant of true believers has always emerged somewhere (See Acts 8:1 *"all except the apostles were scattered throughout Judea and Samaria."*)

1000 Year Check Point

1. Biblical scholarship
2. Impact on the world
3. Biblical morality



1000 - A Reform, A Split, and a Crusade



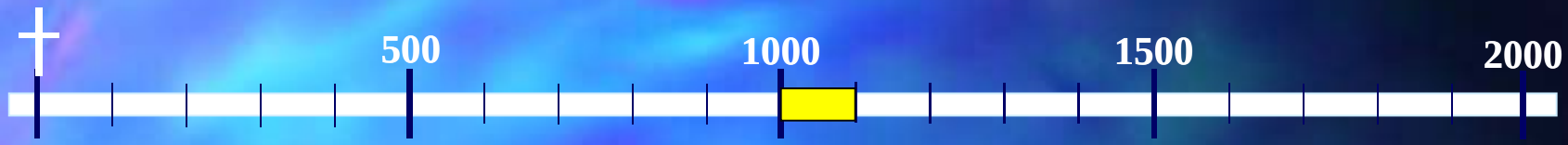
A. Reforms:

Hildebrand (Pope Gregory VII, 1073-1085) insisted on:

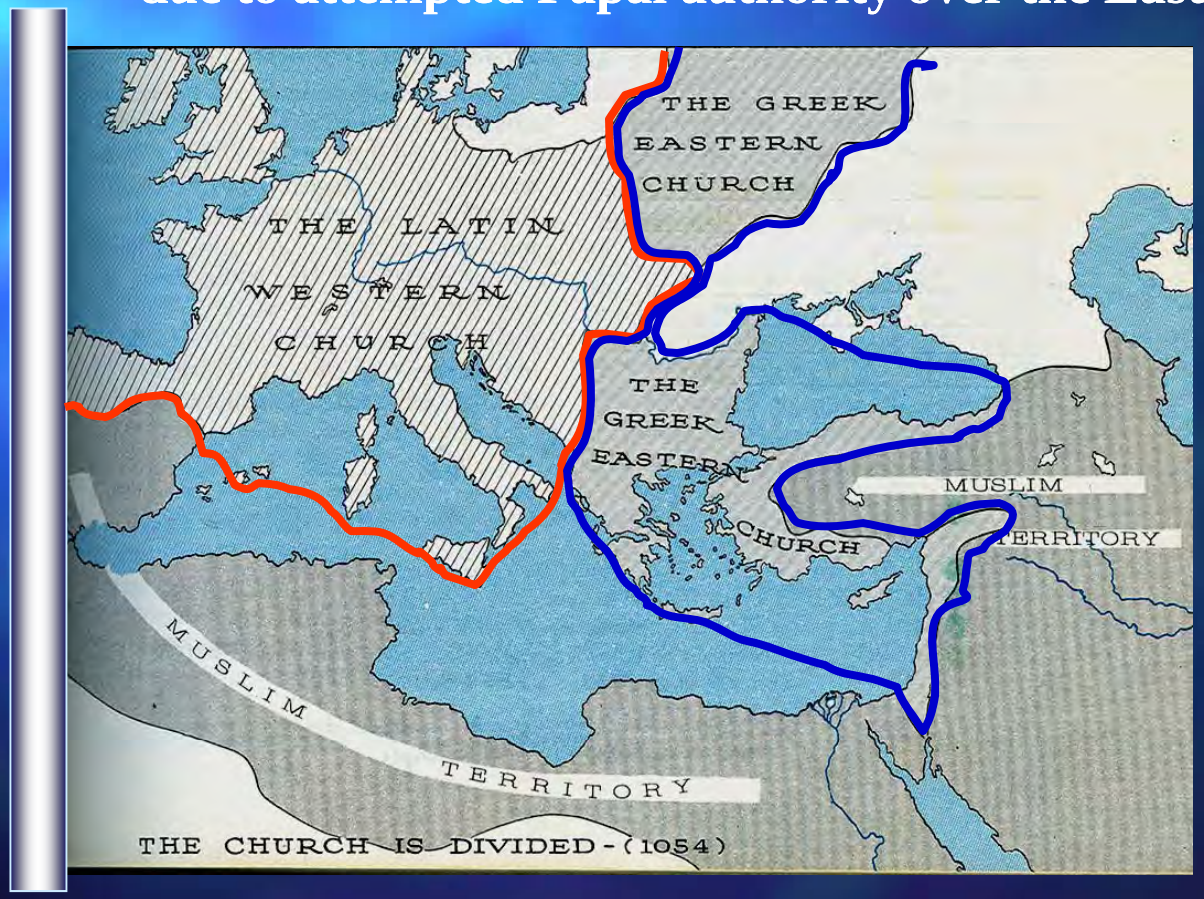
1. Abolition of "simony".

2. Clergy must be celibate.

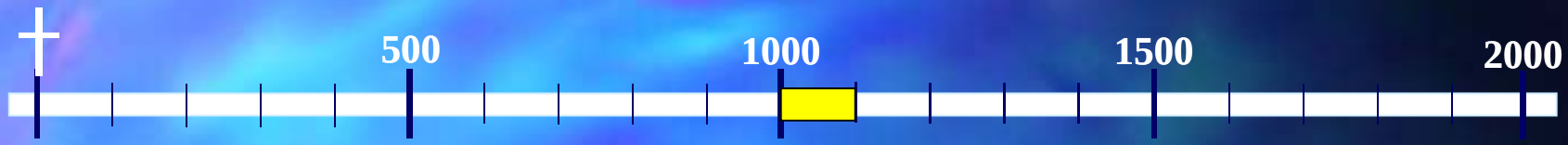
1000 - A Reform, A Split, and a Crusade



A. A Split: **In 1054 the Eastern and Western churches split, *primarily* due to attempted Papal authority over the Eastern church.**



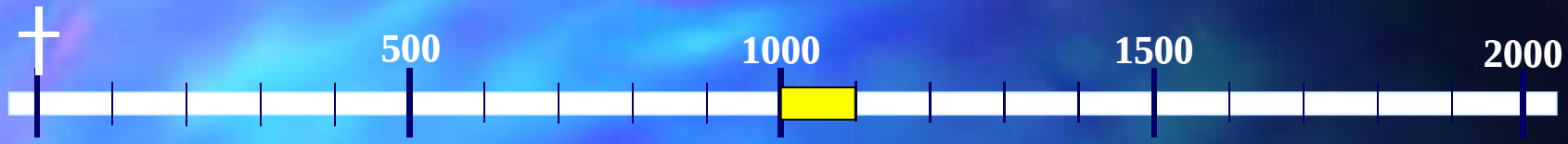
1000 - A Reform, A Split, and a Crusade



A. A Split: **In 1054 the Eastern and Western churches split, *primarily* due to attempted Papal authority over the Eastern church.**

Eastern Orthodox	Western Roman Catholic
Pope was over the West	Pope was over the entire church
Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father	H.S. proceeds from Father & Son
Only first 7 councils are authoritative	All Catholic councils are authoritative
Clergy can be married	Clergy must be celibate
Mass in Greek or native language	Mass must be in Latin
Eucharist to use leavened bread	Eucharist to use unleavened bread
Icons must be pictures only	Icons can be pictures and statues
Uses Eastern liturgy	Uses Western liturgy
Uses Eastern date for Easter	Uses Western date for Easter

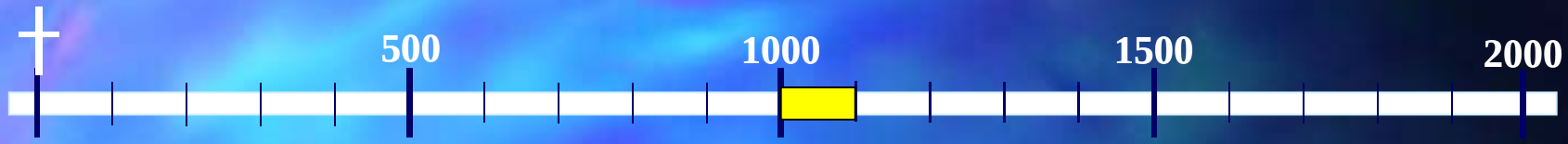
1000 - A Reform, A Split, and a Crusade



A. A Crusade: ("Cross" in Latin is "crux" from which comes "crusade")

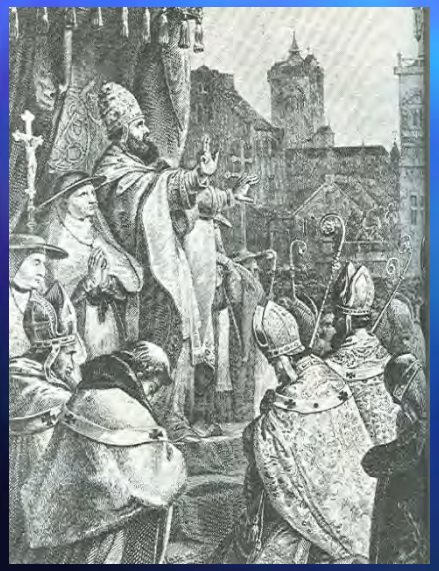
- In 1071 the Turkish Muslims conquered Palestine and half of Asia Minor, thus taking half of the Eastern Church region.

1000 - A Reform, A Split, and a Crusade

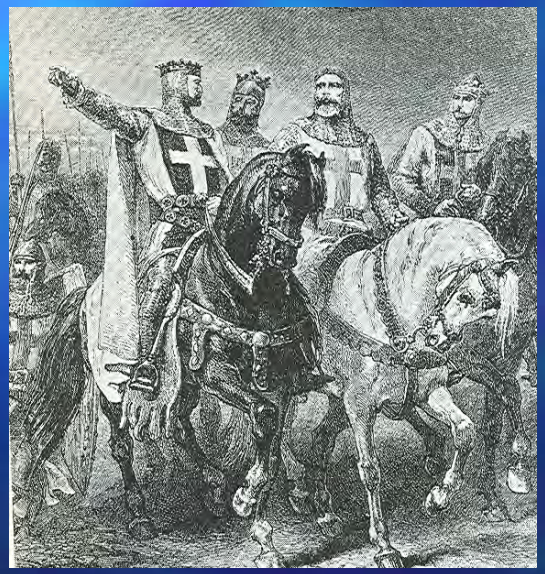


A. A Crusade:

- In 1071 the Turkish Muslims conquered Palestine and half of Asia Minor, thus taking half of the Eastern Church region.
- In 1095 Pope Urban II called all Catholics to recapture Palestine, with the slogan "Deus Vult" ("God Wills It").



Pope Urban II



Leaders of the First Crusade

Crusaders on the march

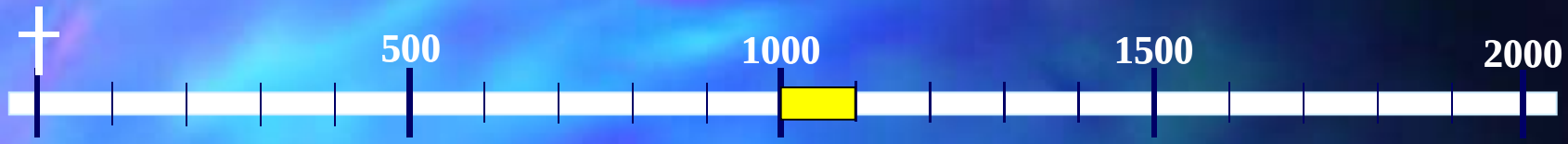
1000 - A Reform, A Split, and a Crusade

A. A Crusade:

- In 1071 the Turkish Muslims conquered Palestine and half of Asia Minor, thus taking half of the Eastern Church region.
- In 1095 Pope Urban II called all Catholics to recapture Palestine, with the slogan "Deus Vult" ("God Wills It").
- The Crusades first appealed to people because they offered:
  1. An adventure
  2. A pilgrimage to the Holy Land
  3. A ticket out of purgatory and into heaven by Pope Urban II
  4. The laity something to do other than joining a monastery.

Crusaders on the march

1000 - A Reform, A Split, and a Crusade

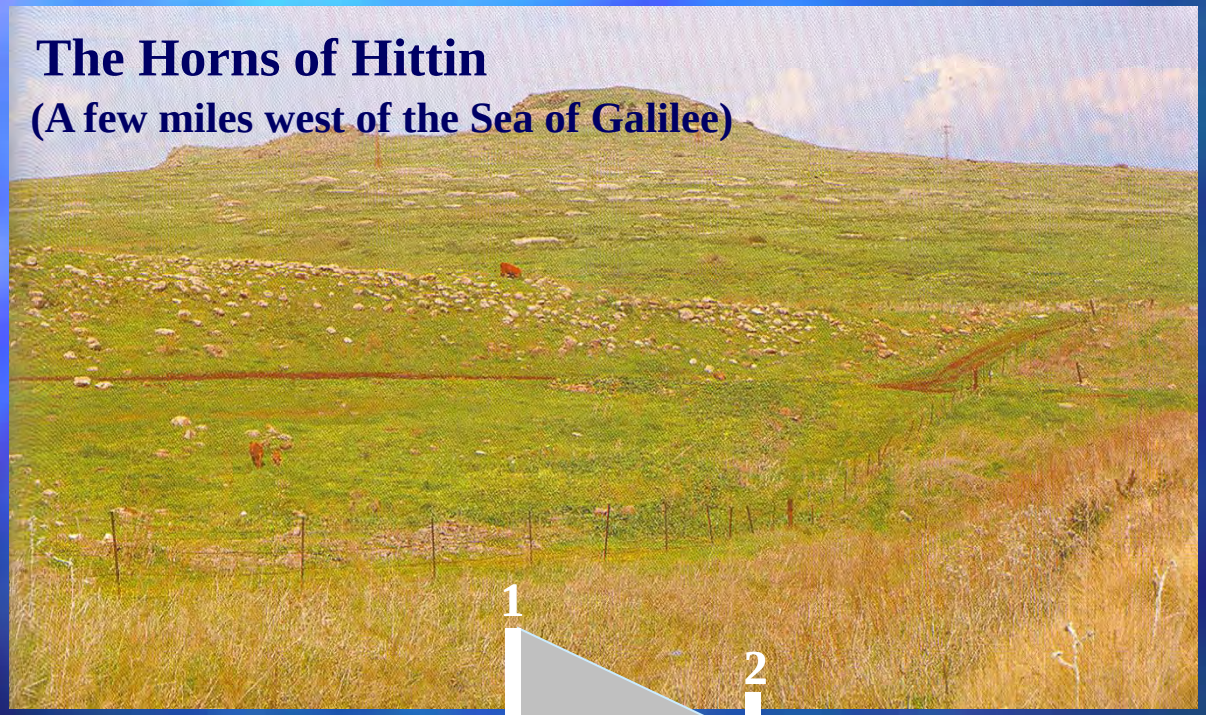


A. A Crusade:

The first crusade captured Jerusalem in 1099 and set up the "Kingdom of Jerusalem". Through time, Muslim forces reunited, and conquered Palestine in 1187 under the Muslim leader Saladin.

1000 - A Reform, A Split, and a Crusade

500 1000 1500 2000



The Horns of Hittin
(A few miles west of the Sea of Galilee)

Here in 1187, The Muslims, under command of Saladin, defeated the Crusaders, killing 20,000 and taking 30,000 prisoners.

Future Crusades to re-take the land all ended in failure.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1000s **1100s** **1200s**

The 1000's – A Reform, a Split, and a Crusade
Chapter Review

What was the name of the pope that led reform in the West?

- **Pope Gregory VII**

What two positions did he take that were unpopular with the ruling noblemen of the day?

- **Simony = WRONG**
- **Clergy must be celebate**

The church split in the 1000's into two separate churches. Name the two church bodies that exist even to today.

- **The Eastern Orthodox Church**
- **The Roman Catholic Church**

The 1000's – A Reform, a Split, and a Crusade
Chapter Review

What was the Latin phrase that Pope Urban II used to begin the Crusades?

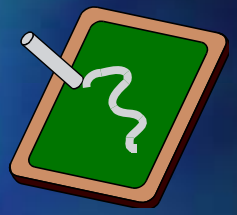
- **"Deus Vult", meaning "God wills it."**

Why did people choose to go on the Crusades?

- **Adventure**
- **Pilgrimage to the Holy Land**
- **Pope's guarantee out of purgatory into heaven**
- **Alternative to joining a monastery**

1000 - A Reform, A Split, and a Crusade

What Can We Learn From the 1000's?



1. We should not declare that we know God's will in matters not stated in scripture.

The Crusades were an act of foolish pride which has served as an embarrassment to Christianity ever since - all in the name of knowing God's will.

2. Organizational splits rarely hinder and usually help Christianity in the long run.

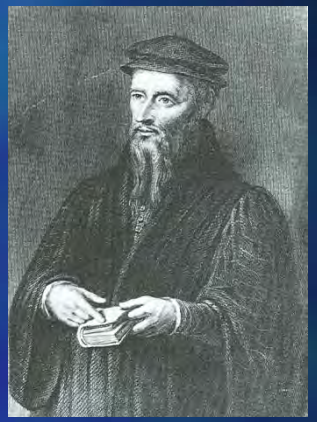
Separation allows both groups to pursue their own convictions. No group is right about everything. Human institutions aren't eternal anyway.

1100 - New Monks, Schools, and Church Buildings

New Monks:

Old "Benedictine" monasteries of piety and study

Education was taken over by non-monk clergy and eventually the civil government.



Replaced with "Cistercian" monasteries

Emphasized manual (farm) labor

Resulted in wealth and spiritual decline

1100 - New Monks, Schools, and Church Buildings

New Schools (and Scholars):

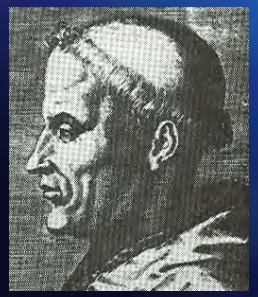
Anselm (1033-1109)

- Christ's death was a satisfaction to God, not a ransom paid to Satan
- Ontological (analytic) argument for the existence of God.

Abelard (1097-1142)

- Developed the basis of the university's education style: doubt, question, reason.

Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274)



- Greatest theologian of the Middle Ages
- Wrote 18 volumes of theology
- Taught that God is available only through revelation, but is known only through reason.

1100 - New Monks, Schools, and Church Buildings

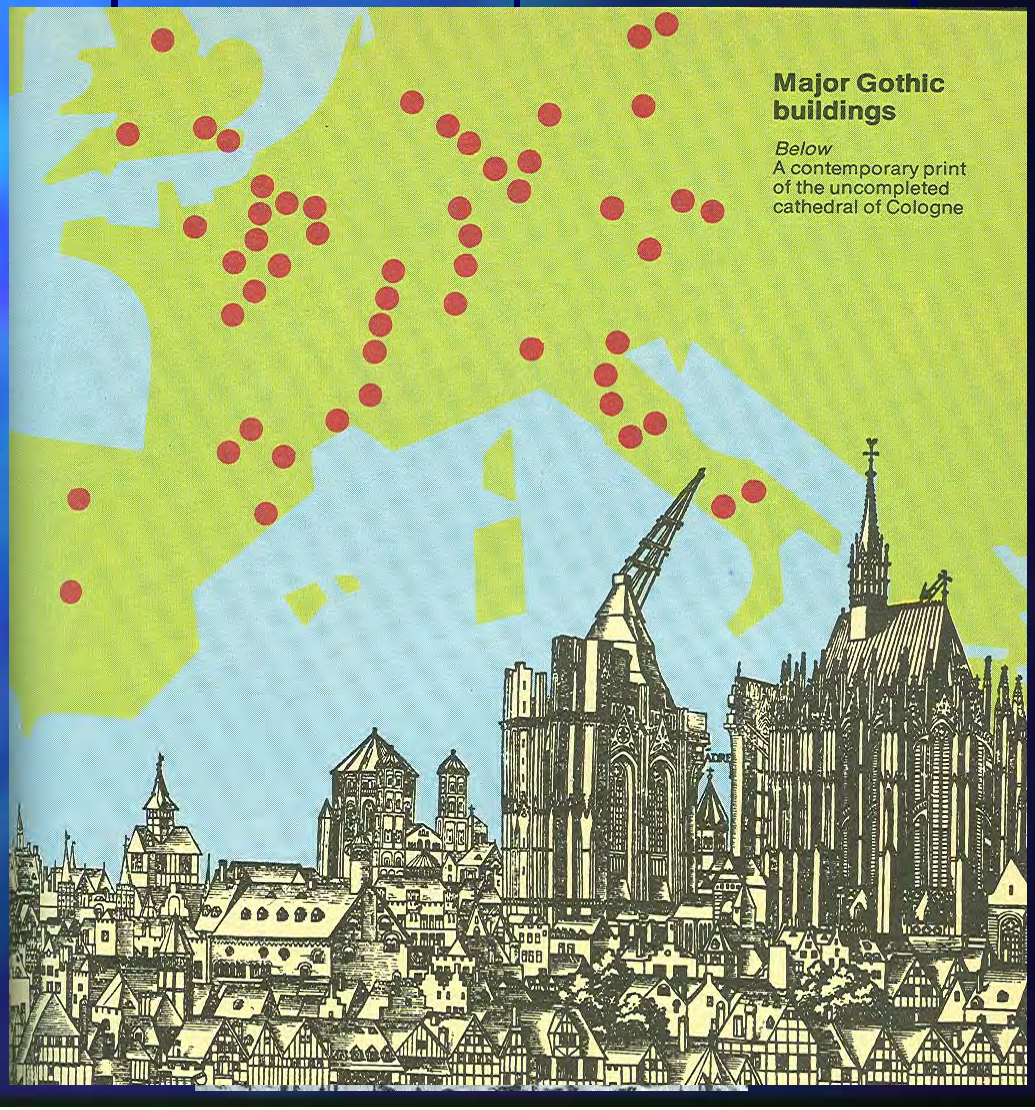
500 1000 1500 2000

New Church Buildings

Early Western Christian church building architecture (Romanesque)

Later Western Christian church building architecture (Gothic - circa 1144)

Eastern Christian church building architecture Byzantine



The 1100's – New Monks, New Schools, New Church Buildings – Chapter Review

A new kind of monastery was formed in the 1100's by the Cistercians. What did they emphasize?

- **Farming…instead of education**

What was the result of their success in farming?

- **They became rich in money – but poor in spiritual development**

Three styles of church buildings were built in Europe. Can you name the three styles?

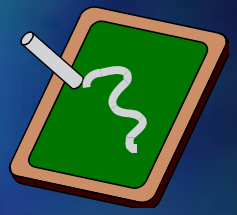
- **Romanesque**
- **Gothic**
- **Byzantine – Eastern Orthodox**

Thomas Aquinas was one of three important scholars of the 1100's? He taught:

God is available through _revelation_ and known through reason .

1100 - New Monks, Schools, and Church Buildings

What Can We Learn From the 1100's?



1. Christianity has always benefited from reason and sound teaching.

In addition to its eternal spiritual value, Christianity has always made one of its biggest social contributions in the area of reasoning and sound teaching.

1200s - The Friars and the Inquisition

Stationary monks in monasteries were replaced by roving monks called, "Friars" from Latin "frater" = brother.

Franciscans

Founded by Francis of Assisi (1182 - 1226)

Emphasized:
Preaching
Aiding the sick
Other social services

Painting of Francis of Assisi

Dominicans

Founded by Dominic de Guzman (1170 - 1221)

Emphasized:
Education
Missions
Led to colleges and seminaries

1200s - The Friars and the Inquisition

The Waldensians

Founded in 1175 by Peter Waldo, a French merchant who forsook all to preach the Bible only.

- **Commissioned French translation of the Bible**
- **Believed the Bible was the only authority for faith**
- **Memorized large portions of the New Testament**
- **Excommunicated by Pope Lucius III in 1184**
- **Went out two by two evangelizing and teaching**
- **They rejected clergy, relics, prayer for the dead, pilgrimages, purgatory, religious paraphernalia, Catholic holy days, papal authority, and the Mass**
- **Severely persecuted by the Church and Inquisition**

Peter Waldo

1200s - The Friars and the Inquisition

500 1000 1500 2000

Inquisition

Source: Foxe's Christian Martyrs of the World

The 1200's – The Friars and the Inquisition
Chapter Review

Monks living in monasteries traveled into the cities and towns in the 1200's, and became known as what?

- **Friars**

Name the two main groups of friars formed in the 1200's.

- **Dominicans**
- **Franciscans**

In France, a new group called the Waldensians was formed. What was the name of their founder and leader?

- **Peter Waldo**

The 1200's – The Friars and the Inquisition
Chapter Review

The Roman Catholic Church reacted to new thinking groups like the Waldensians with harsh and cruel judgement. Many were tried and executed. What was this time in history called?

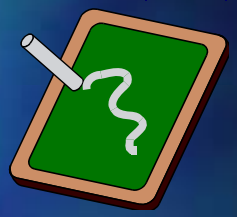
- **The Inquisition**

What were the two lasting effects of the Crusades?

- **The Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches were permanently divided.**
- **Muslims have occupied the Holy Land to this day**

1200s - The Friars and the Inquisition

What Can We Learn From the 1200's?



1. Christians should respond to needs with new movements.

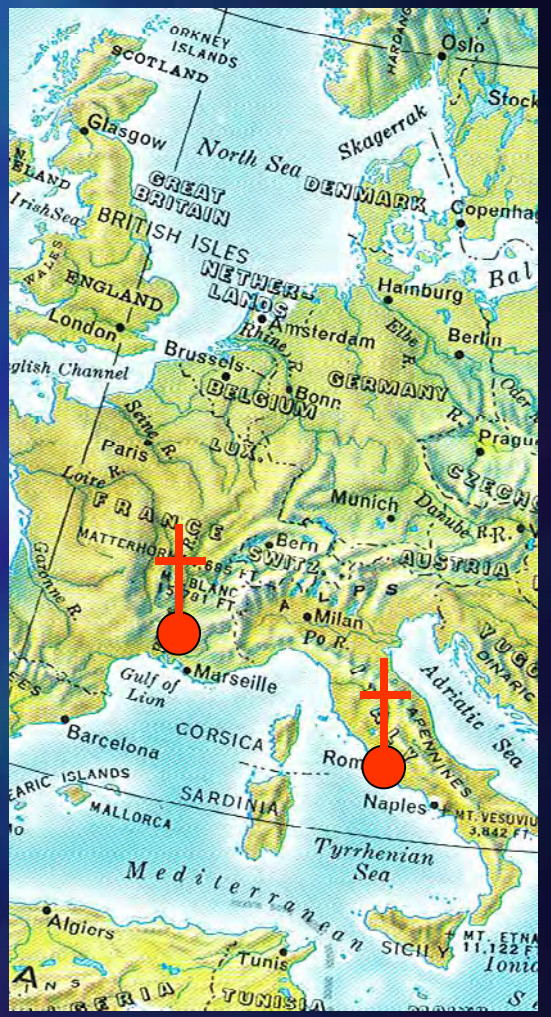
2. True leadership has to do with influence and may not be the same as organizational leadership.

3. Judgement of fellow believers should never go beyond excommunication.

The 1300s - The Papacy Splits

The Great Papal Schism

1. In 1305, the Archbishop of Bordeaux (France) was elected Pope. He set up HQ in Avignon, France instead of Rome. He was the first of six pro-France Popes in Avignon.
2. In 1367 Pope Urban V moved to Rome but was forced back to Avignon by 82% French Cardinals.
3. His successor, Gregory XI moved to Rome & died.
4. Fearing the public, they elected an Italian Pope, Urban VI, who was insanely violent and abusive.
5. They then elected Pope Clement VII, who was unable to seize power, so he moved to Avignon. During this split there were four successive popes both in Rome and in Avignon.
6. In 1410 they attempted and failed to depose the two popes and elect another. Now there were three popes.
7. At the Council of Constance in 1417, all three were deposed and Martin V was elected as the first pope over the entire Western church in 70 years.

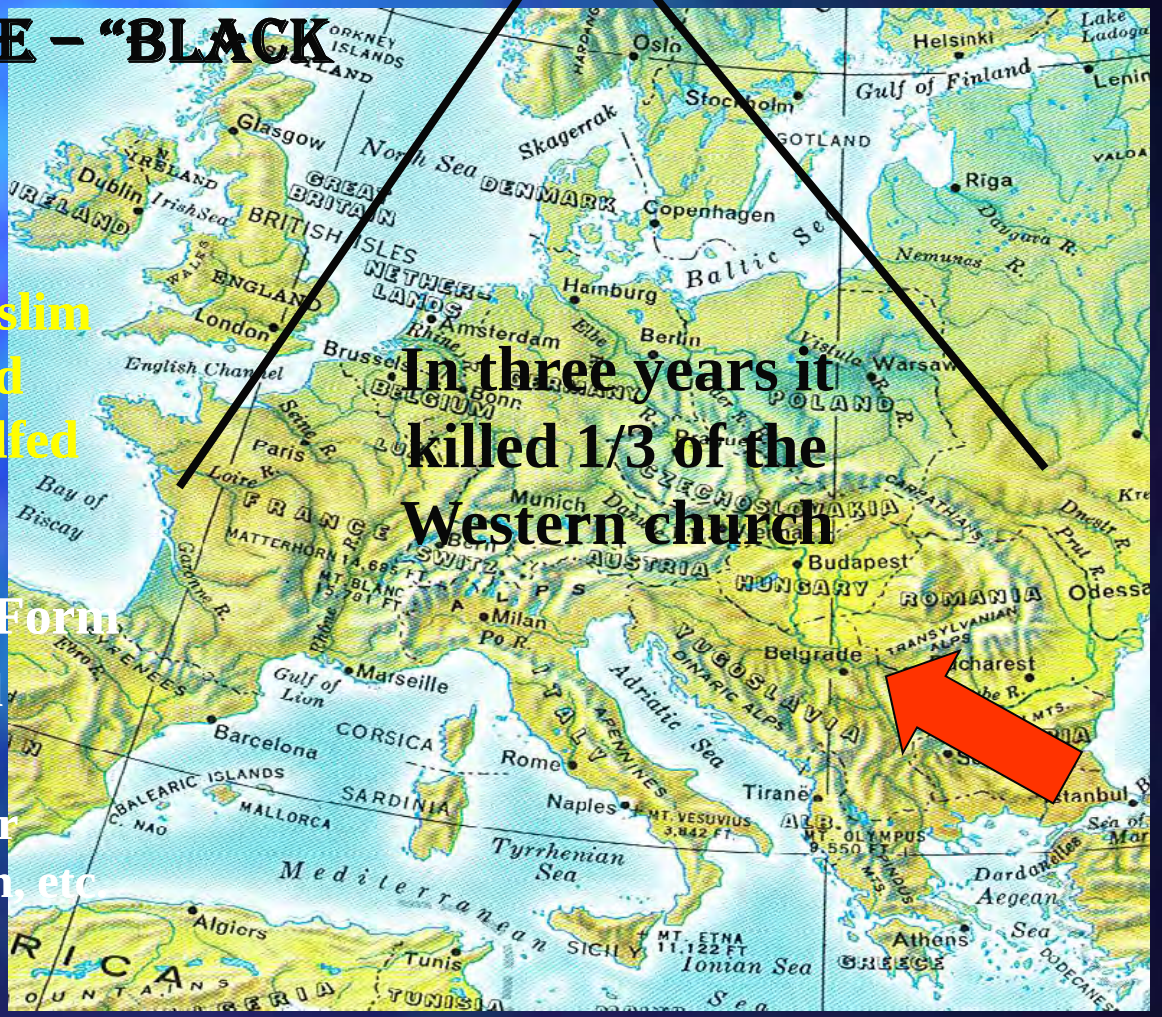


1300s - The Papacy Splits

500 1000 1500 2000

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE – "BLACK DEATH" 1347 - 1400s

Beginning in 1354 the Muslim Ottoman Turks invaded eastern Europe and engulfed the Eastern Church



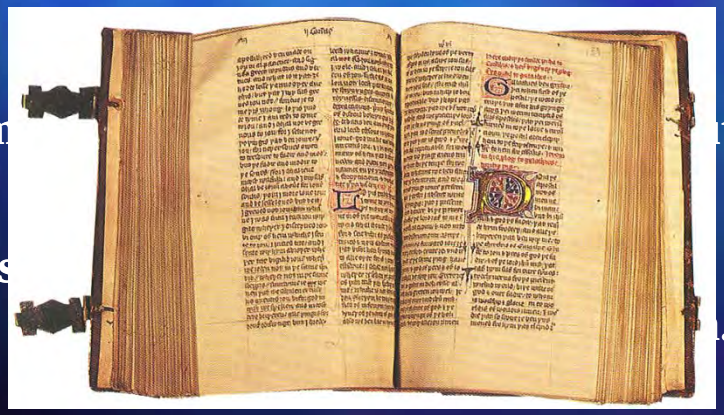
European Nations Began to Form

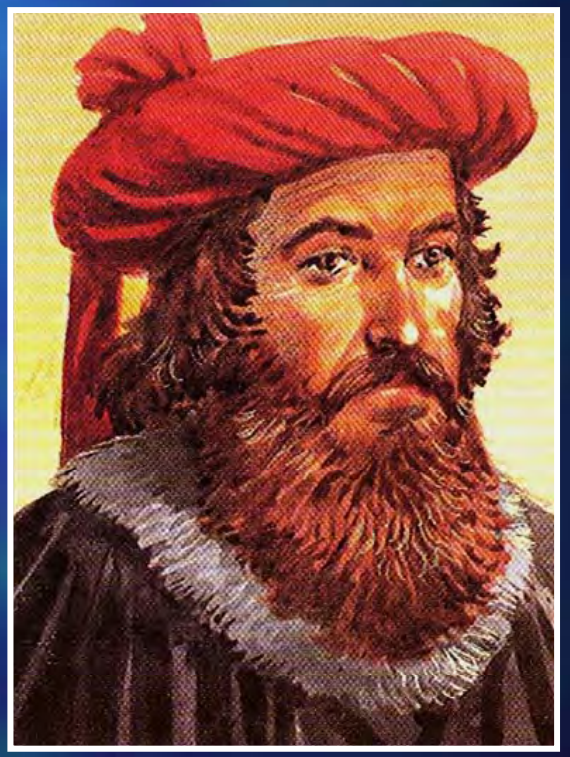
1. From city centers to national boarders.
2. People began to think of their "nationality" - French, German, etc.
3. Move toward urbanization.

1300s - The Papacy Splits

On the bright side... John Wyclife (1329 - 1384) emerged

- The leading philosopher at Qxford, England
- Opposed corrupt clergy, transubstantiation (bread &wine BECOME Christ's body & blood), and supported priesthood of all believers.
- Wrote extensively including *Summa Theologiae*
- Initiated English translation of the Latin Vulgate
- Condem t of
- 43 years .





The 1300's – The Papacy Splits – Chapter Review

There were many popes and much chaos in the Roman Catholic church in the 1300's. In what two nations were popes located in the 1300's?

- **France – city of Avignon**
- **Italy – city of Rome**

The Bubonic or Black Plague was responsible for the deaths of thousands in the 1300's. How much of the Western Church was lost due to the plague?

- **About 1/3**

What was the name of the most significant Christian scholar in England of the 1300's?

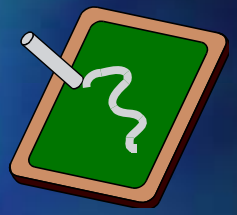
- **John Wyclife**

Into what language did Wyclife translate the Latin Vulgate?

- **English**

1300s - The Papacy Splits

What Can We Learn From the 1300's?



1. The Aaronic priesthood leadership model of the Old Testament is not for the church.

The church did not need an organizational hierarchy like the Aaronic priesthood; popes were not needed to replace OT priests. Power corrupts.

On the other hand, John Wyclif and the reformers that followed stressed the priesthood of all believers and the sufficiency of the Bible.

1400s - The Renaissance

Overview of the 1400s

The Renaissance in Europe

The Brethern of Common Life

Jan Hus

The Gutenberg Printing Press

Spanish Inquisition

Columbus discovered the "New World"

A very big 100 years!

1400s - The Renaissance

The Renaissance in Europe

Florence, Italy - A Key Center of the Renaissance

The Renassiance (literally = "rebirth") was a rebirth and improvement of culture and the arts, and a revival of old classic Greek literature and philosophy.

The Renaissance in Europe lasted during the 1400s and 1500s.

"Humanists", originally Christian scholars, abandoned the Bible for Greek literature and philosophy.

The humanists helped to bring about the Reformation by:

1. **Leading others to study Scripture because of the void they had caused.**
2. **Reviving interest in Greek, the language of the New Testament.**

1400s - The Renaissance

The Brethren of the Common Life

Geert Groote
(1340 - 1384)

a traveling monk who taught against corrupt clergy and simony.

Discipled

Florens Radewijns
(1350 - 1400)

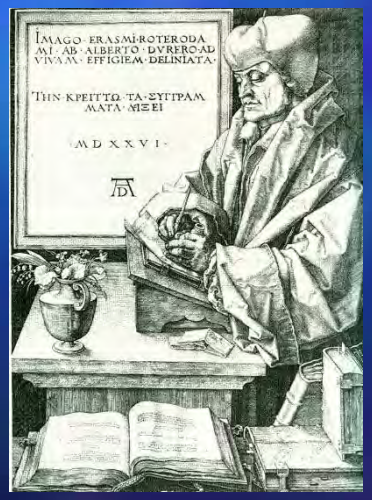
organized "Brethern of the Common Life", dedicated to discipleship and education.

Discipled

Thomas Kempis
(1380 - 1471)

Wrote
The Imitation of Christ

"Erasmus laid the egg (of the Reformation) that Luther hatched"



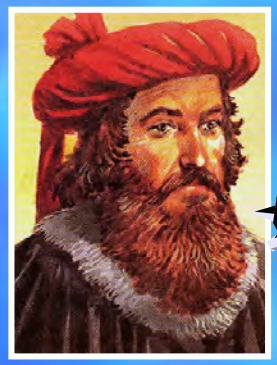
Discipled

Erasmus of Rotterdam
(1467 - 1536)

Wrote and taught:
1. against corruption of Rome
2. truth came from the Bible

Published first Greek New Testament

1400s - The Renaissance



John Wycliffe
(1329 - 1384)

Jan Hus (1369 - 1415)
(Pronounced Yan Hoos)

Martin Luther
(1483 - 1546)

Champion of church reform and Czech nationalism
Provided the theological link between Wycliffe and Luther

1. **Defended role of clergy, but fought its corruption and practices**
2. **Taught that only God could forgive sins**
3. **Stressed the sole authority of the Bible**

While attending the Council of Constance he was betrayed, tried, condemned and burned at the stake at age 41

1400s - The Renaissance

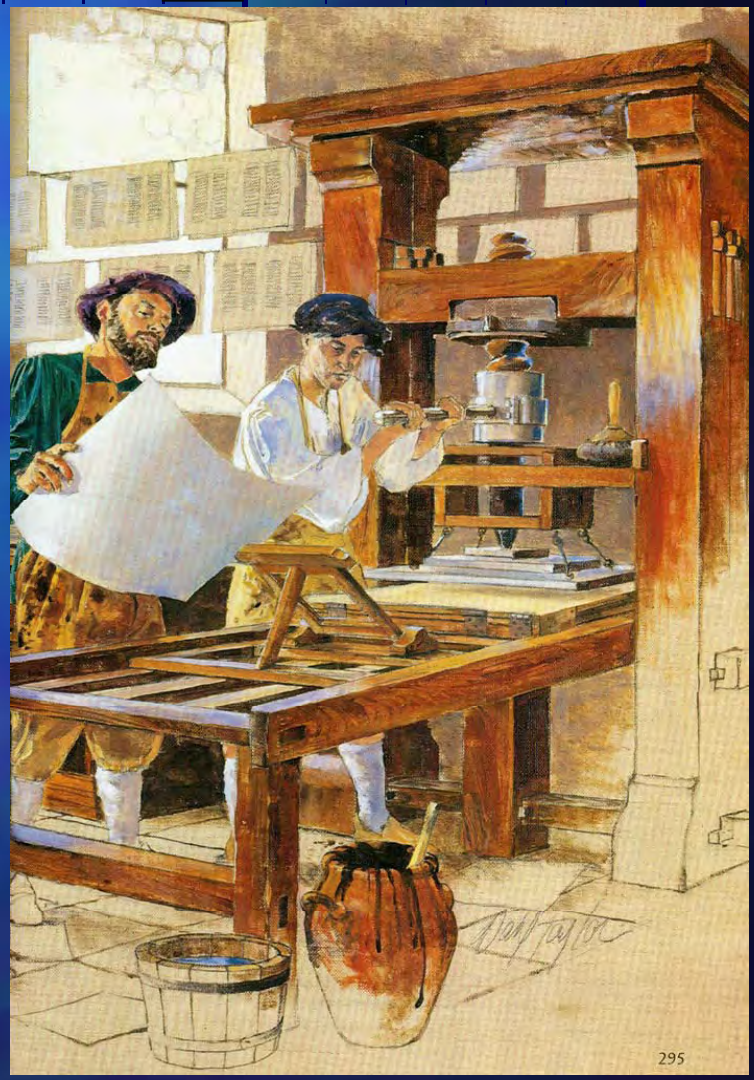
The Gutenberg Printing Press

In 1445 Johann Gutenberg (1400 - 1468) pioneered printing with moveable reusable metal type in Maniz, Germany.

He and his team of printers completed 180 copies of the "Gutenberg Bible" in the fall of 1454.

It was printed in three volumes, for a total of 230,000 pages, each with 42 lines.

Without the printing press, the Reformation probably would never have happened. It mechanized the Reformation.



1400s - The Renaissance

500 1000 1500 2000

The Gutenberg Printing Press

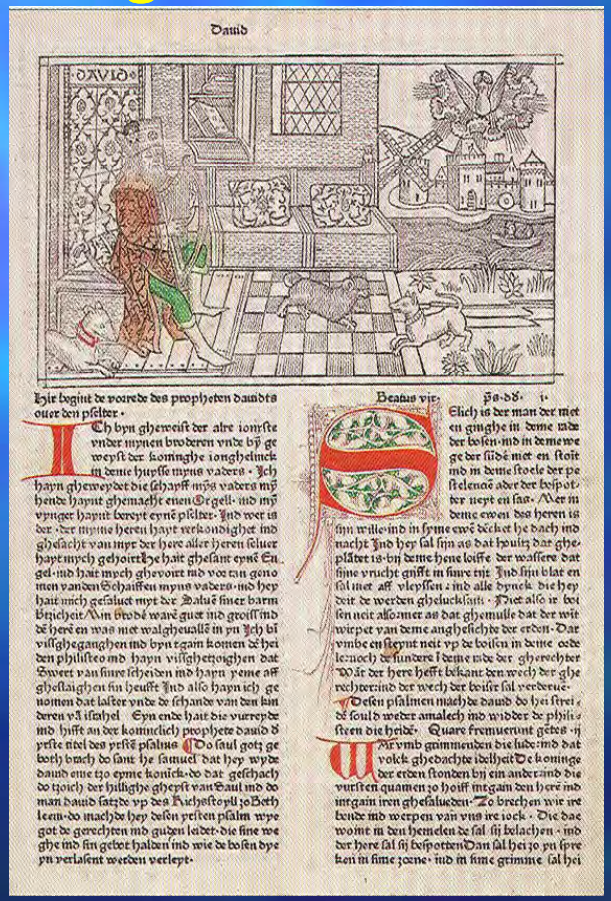
Sample page of the Gutenberg Bible

History of Christianity *School of Discipleship*

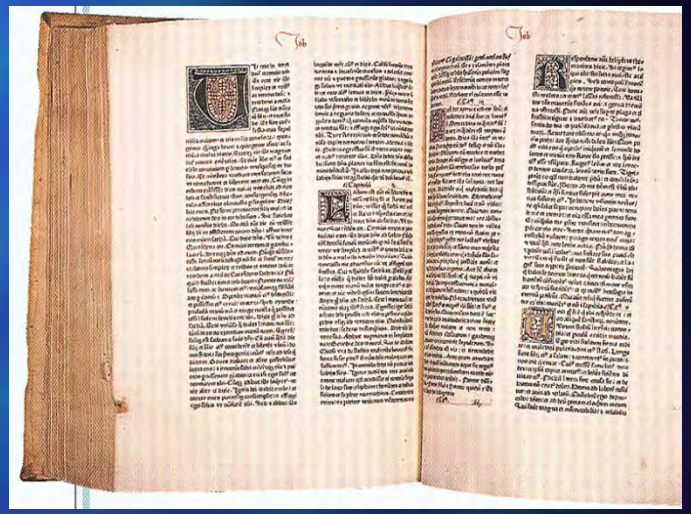
1400s - The Renaissance

Other Bible Printings of the 1400s . . .

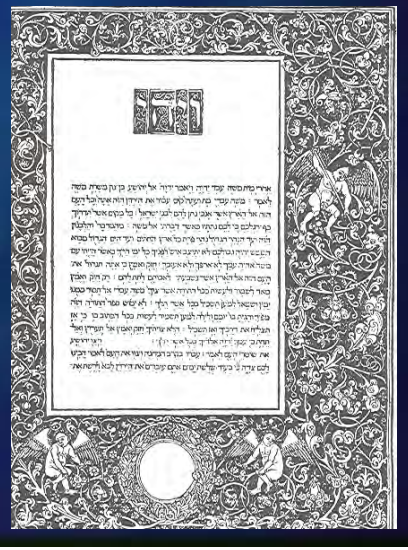
First Bible printed in Italy (Venice 1471)



Colgate Bible printed in 1478



Early Latin Bible, 1472



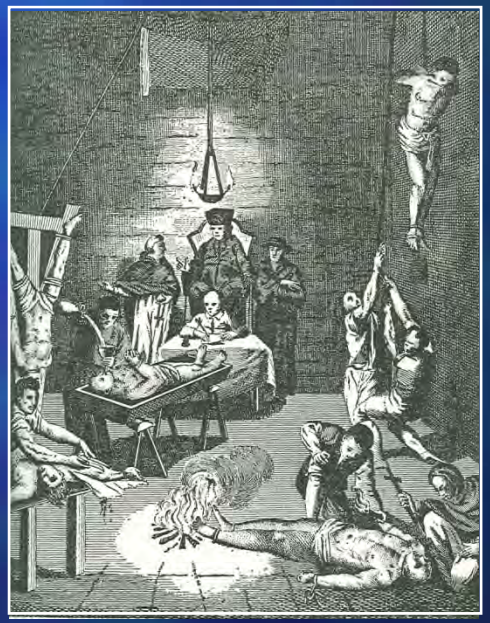
First Hebrew Bible, 1488

1400s - The Renaissance

The Spanish Inquisition

In 1480 the Catholic monarchs, Ferdinand and Isabella made the Spanish Inquisition a royal instrument of terror centered in Madrid.

Execution of Persons Condemned by the Inquisition in Spain



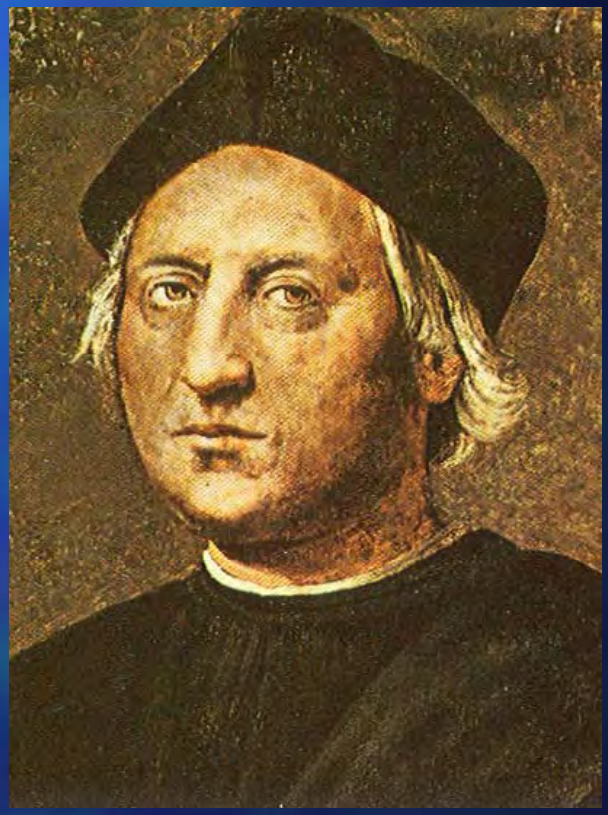
Representation of the tortures used in the Inquisition

Source: ***Foxe's Christian Martyrs of the World***

1400s - The Renaissance

Sailing under the sponsorship of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain, Christopher Columbus unknowingly discovered the "New World" on October 12, 1492.

Commemorative cross on San Salvador marking the point of his discovery. He is said to have named the island after his Savior.



The 1400's – The Renaissance – Chapter Review

What two effects did the Renaissance "humanists" have on the Reformation?

- **They abandoned the bible, leading others to study it**
- **Their study of Greek philosophers led others to study the Greek New Testament**

What Czech reformer was a theological link between Wyclif and Luther?

- **Jan Hus**

What were the three main teachings of Jan Hus?

- **Defended the clergy's role, but condemned corruption**
- **Only God can forgive sin**
- **The Bible is the sole authority of the church**

The 1400's – The Renaissance – Chapter Review

What is the significance of "The Brethren of Common Life"?

- **Erasmus, one of its main members, was a forerunner of Protestant evangelical thinking**

What were two of the main teachings of Erasmus?

- **He preached against the corruption of the church**
- **He preached that truth came only from the Bible**

What was the most important invention of the Renaissance that had a major impact on the Reformation?

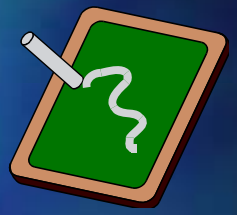
- **Gutenberg's Printing Press**

What was the first thing that Gutenberg printed?

- **The Bible**

1400s - The Renaissance

What Can We Learn From the 1400's?



1. The spiritual growth of Christianity is directly proportional to its involvement in education and inversely proportional to its involvement in its own internal structures.

It's impossible to serve people and rule over them at the same time.

Emphasis on Structure

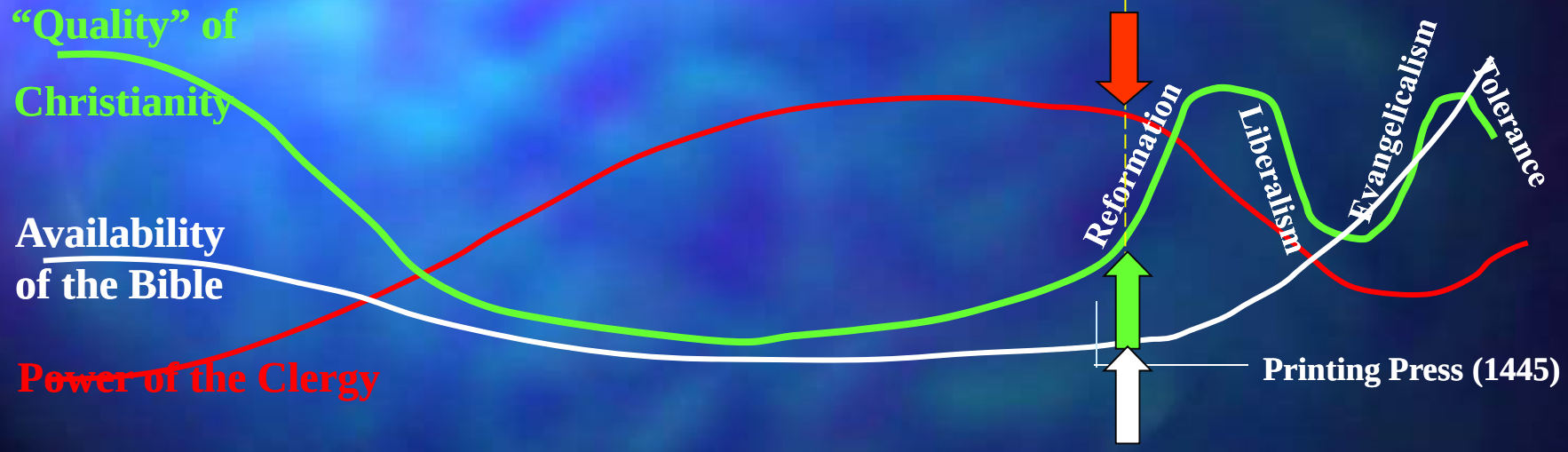
- Bishops, Metropolitans, Popes
- Territorial struggles of medieval Europe
- Immorality of medieval clergy
- Orthodoxy, Catholicism
- Denomination control
- Control of the local church

Emphasis on Education

- Apologists of the 200s
- Monasteries
- Wyclif, Hus, Erasmus
- Luther, Calvin, Wesleys, ...
- Independent missionary societies
- The great evangelical, campus, and Bible study organizations

1500 Year Check Point

1. Biblical scholarship
2. Impact on the world
3. Biblical morality

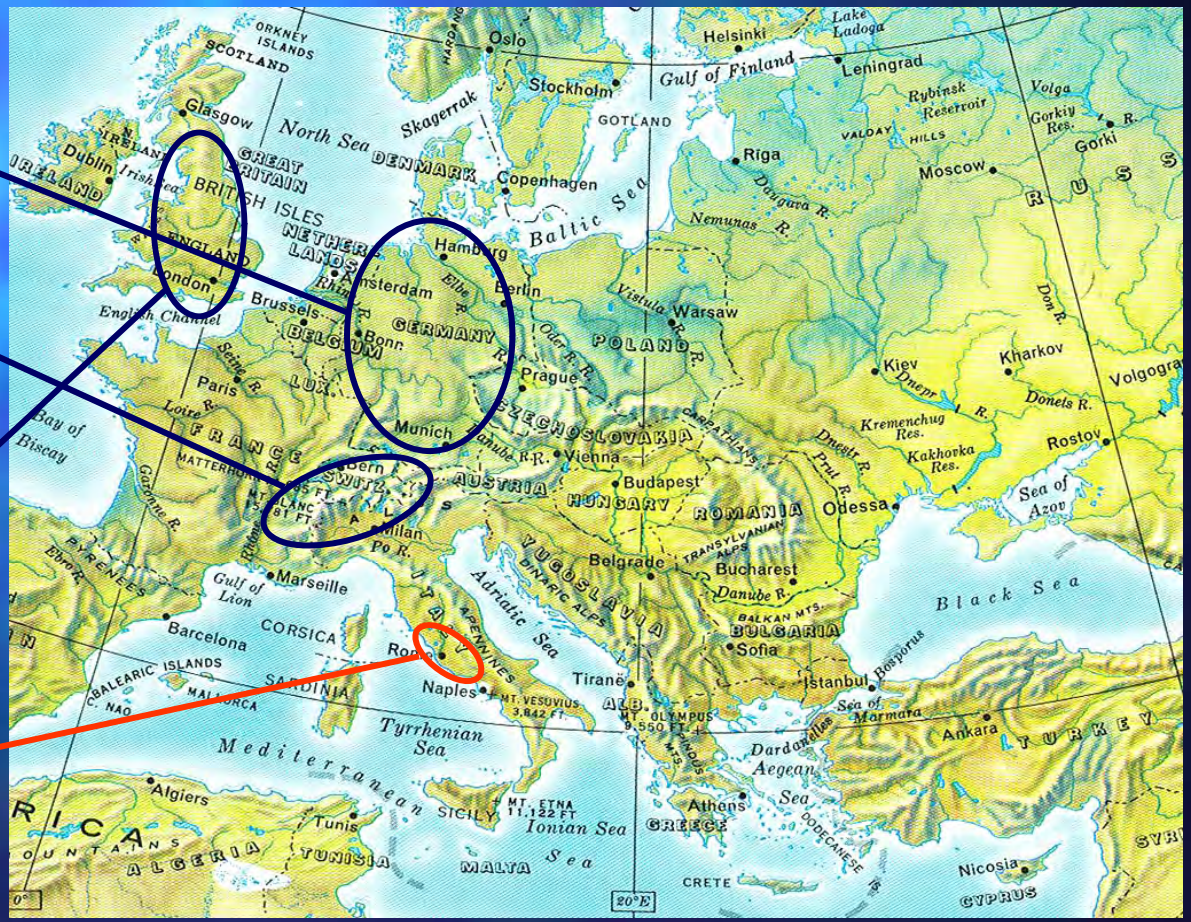


1500s - The Reformation(s)

500 1000 1500 2000

The period known as THE REFORMATION was actually four main reformations

1. **The German Reformation**
2. **The Swiss Reformation**
3. **The British Reformation**
4. **The Roman Catholic Counter Reformation**



1500s - The Reformation(s)

The German Reformation

At the beginning of the 1500's the Roman Catholic Church was spiritually bankrupt:

- **All opposition to corrupt Catholicism was dying**
- **The Lateran Council of 1517 ended in complacent self-confidence**
- **Pope Leo X said,**

"Now that we have attained the papacy, let us enjoy it!"

Widespread selling of indulgences

1500s - The Reformation(s)

The German Reformation

Martin Luther
(1483 - 1546)

Enter Martin Luther:

- Studied law at University of Erfurt
- Joined Augustinian Hermits in 1505
- Ordained to the priesthood in 1507
- Became Doctor of Theology & Professor of Biblical Studies in 1512.
- Converted while studying Scripture.

1500s - The Reformation(s)

The German Reformation

Martin Luther
(1483 - 1546)

Martin Luther – in his own words…

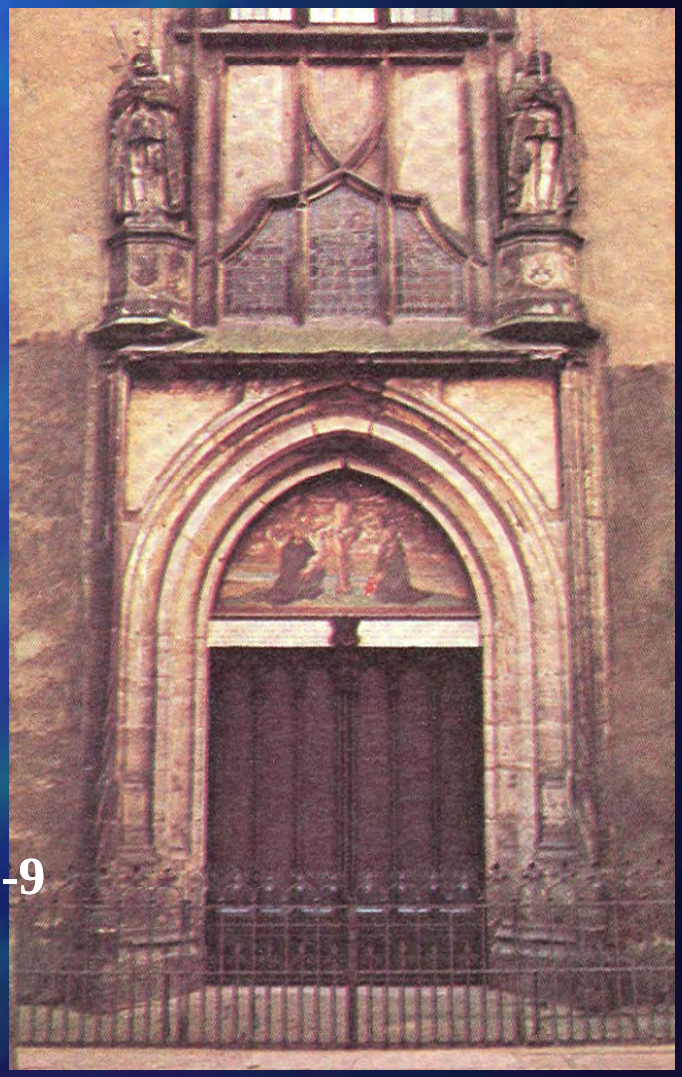
"Night and day I pondered until I saw the connection between the justice of God and the statement that 'the just shall live by faith'. Then I grasped that the justice of God is that righteousness by which, through grace and sheer mercy, God justifies us through faith. Thereupon I felt myself to be reborn…This passage of Paul (Romans 1:17) became to me the gate to heaven…"

1500s - The Reformation(s)

The German Reformation

Martin Luther
(1483 - 1546)

On Oct. 31, 1517, Luther nailed 95 theses to the door of Wittenberg Church, intending to promote debate about the selling of indulgences within the Catholic Church.



Instead, it triggered the great Reformation based upon Luther's three principles:

1. Salvation is by grace alone
2. Through faith alone

} Eph. 2:8-9

3. Based upon the Scriptures alone.

1500s - The Reformation(s)

500 1000 1500 2000

The German Reformation

Martin Luther
(1483 - 1546)

1519 - In … of the pope and …

1520 - H…

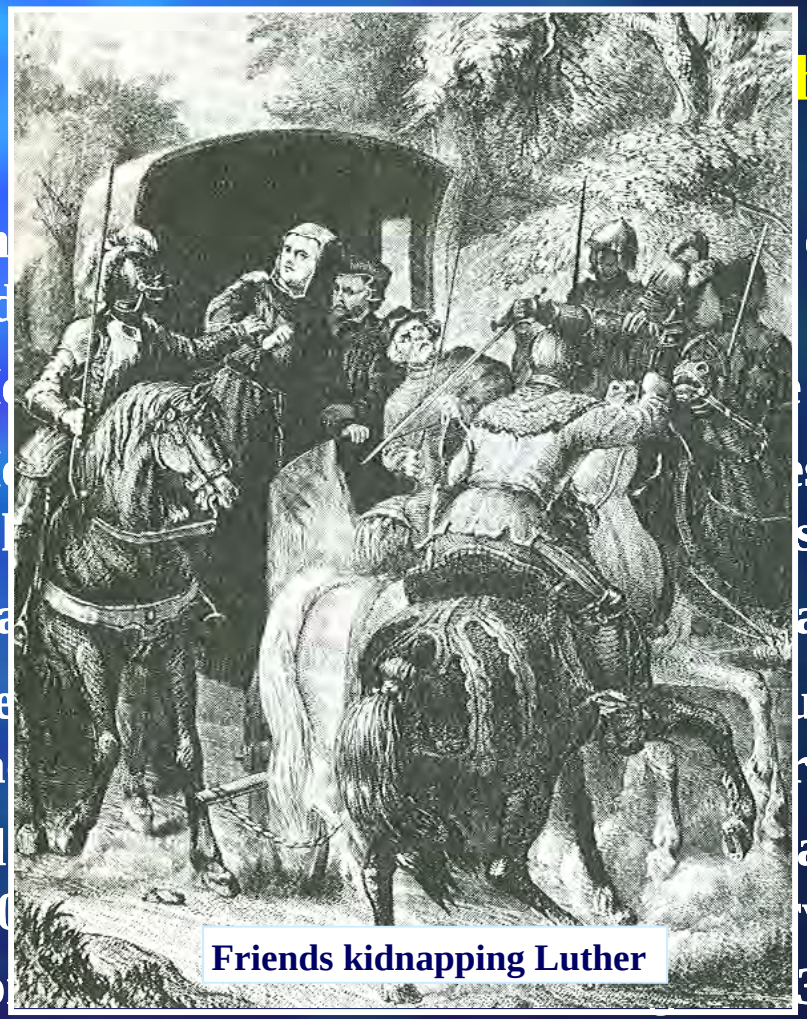
1521 - H… s V, then … s by friends …

1521 - Tra… an …

1525 - Marrie… un, and eventually ha… rphans.

1534 - Published … and debates. Preached over 4,0… vive.

1546 - Died in his ho… 3.

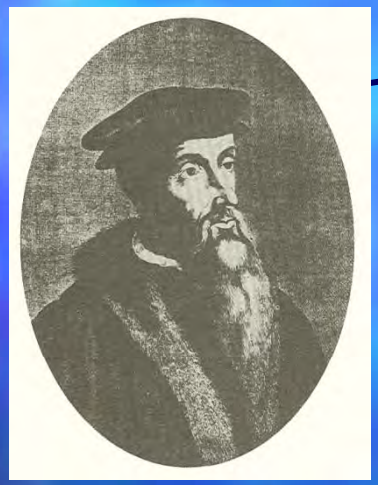


Friends kidnapping Luther

1500s - The Reformation(s)

500 1000 1500 2000

The Swiss Reformation



John Calvin
(1509-1564)

- Frenchman converted by Luther's teachings
- Wrote study on Romans
- Ruled Geneva as a "City of God" in Europe

Followers - Mennonites

Menno Simons
(1496-1561)

Anabaptists who taught:

- Adult baptism
- Separate church & state
- Congregational church government
- Military non-violence

Ulrich Zwingli
(1484-1531)

- Met and influenced by Erasmus
- Made priest of Zurich in 1518
- Departed from Catholic teachings based on Bible studies
- Reformed the people of Zurich
- Conferred with Luther but disagreed over the Eucharest

1500s - The Reformation(s)

Views on the Eucharist*

(Also termed: The Mass , Holy Communion, and The Lords Supper)

Roman Catholic: The bread and wine become the literal body and blood of Christ. **"Transubstantiation"**

Luther: The body and blood of Christ are virtually "present and combined with" the bread and wine. **"Consubstantiation"**

Calvin: Christ's body and blood are spiritually present with the bread and wine.

Zwingli: The bread and wine are a memorial (a remembrance) of Christ's body and blood.

*Eucharist, from the Greek (ευχαριστια) eucharistia = gratefulness, thanksgiving

1500s - The Reformation(s)

The British Reformation

The British Reformation was NOT initiated for spiritual reasons or by theologians as it was on the Continent. Rather it was initiated politically and selfishly by….

King Henry VIII,
King of England (1509-1547)

HENRY VIII

We will use this symbol for him.

1500s - The Reformation(s)

500 1000 1500 2000

The British Reformation

ANNE BOLEYN

HENRY VIII

CATHERINE

CHARLES V

Henry secretly married Anne

Henry wanted to divorce Catherine

So Henry appointed Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury

and marry Anne Boleyn

Cranmer then nullified Henry's marriage to Catherine

ACRHBISHOP CRANMER

MARY

POPE CLEMENT VIII

But the Pope refused because he feared Emperor Charles V, who was Catherine's nephew.

The Pope then excommunicated Henry

1500s - The Reformation(s)

500 1000 1500 2000

The British Reformation

ANNE BOLEYN

HENRY VIII

CATHERINE

CHARLES V

Henry and Anne had Edward

EDWARD VI

ACRHBISHOP CRANMER

They also had Elizabeth

MARY

POPE CLEMENT VIII

PARLIAMENT

ELIZABETH I

Eventually Mary had a son, James

JAMES

This irritated Parliament who restricted the clergy and declared Henry the only supreme Head of the Church of England.

1500s - The Reformation(s)

500 1000 1500 2000

The British Reformation

Anne and Catherine both died in 1536

Henry VIII died in 1547

Edward and Cranmer kept the Reformation going

Edward Ruled

EDWARD VI

CHARLES V

ACRHBISHOP CRANMER

Cranmer started Anglican Church

MARY

POPE CLEMENT VIII

PARLIAMENT

ELIZABETH I

JAMES

1500s - The Reformation(s)

500 1000 1500 2000

The British Reformation

Edward
Died in 1553

CHARLES V

ACRHBISHOP CRANMER

She had Cranmer burned as a heretic in 1556

Mary Ruled

MARY

She moved England back into Roman Catholicism

POPE

PARLIAMENT

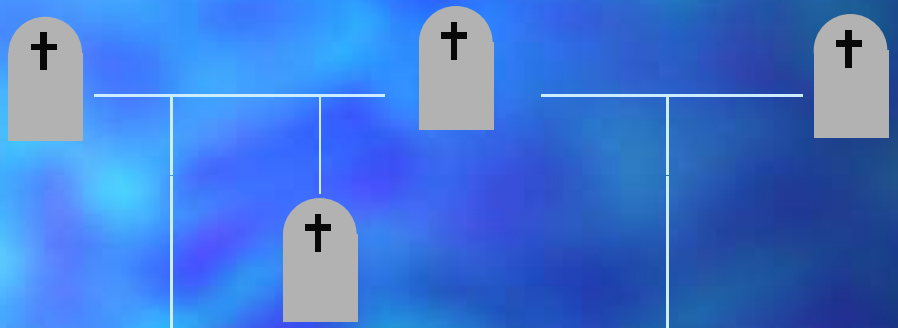
ELIZABETH I

She martyred 100s and became known as BLOODY MARY

JAMES

1500s - The Reformation(s)

The British Reformation



CHARLES V

POPE

Elizabeth I Ruled

Mary I died in 1558

PARLIAMENT

ELIZABETH I

Her long 45 year reign moved England back from Rome and permanently established the Protestant Church

JAMES

1500s - The Reformation(s)

500 1000 1500 2000

The British Reformation

CHARLES V

POPE

PARLIAMENT

Elizabeth died in 1603

James Ruled

JAMES

He commissioned the "King James" Bible first published in 1611

1500s - The Reformation(s)

The Roman Catholic Counter Reformation

Three Popes were effective at reform within the Roman Church:

- **Clement VII** (1523-34)
- **Paul III** (1534-49)
- **Paul VI** (1555-59)

1. He appointed reformers to the College of Cardinals.
2. He called the Council of Trent
3. He approved formation of the Jesuits (Society of Jesus)

1500s - The Reformation(s)

The Roman Catholic Counter Reformation

Council of Trent
(1545-47; 1551-52; 1562-63) decided:

Council of Trent

1. Transubstantiation in the Eucharest
2. Justification by faith and works
3. The medieval mass
4. The seven sacraments
5. Celibacy of the clergy
6. The existence of purgatory
7. The value of indulgences
8. The aprocrypha is added to the Old Testament
9. The prohibition of certain (Protestant) books
10. Equality of sacred tradition with Scripture

1500s - The Reformation(s)

The Roman Catholic Counter Reformation

The Jesuits (Society of Jesus)

…is an order of Catholic priests formed by Ignatius of Loyola (1491-1556) and formally approved by Pope Paul III in 1540

Formation of the Jesuits showing Loyola and his disciples

Their emphasis is education and missions

Ignatius and the Jesuits saved the Roman Catholic church from itself.

1500s - The Reformation(s)

Popes You Should Know

Leo I
First functional pope, claimed link to Peter and Matthew 16:19

Gregory the Great
Evangelized England and united Europe under Catholicism

Hildebrand (Gregory VII)
The reform pope who forced the emperor to stand in the snow and repent

Martin V
First united pope after the schism. He killed Jon Hus.

Leo X
Worst pope. He said, " Now that we have attained the papacy, let's enjoy it.

Paul III
A reform pope. Called the Council of Trent

Pius IX
Longest reign, inspired Vatican I, immaculate conception of Mary, & papal infallibility

The 1500's – The Reformation – Chapter Review

There were, in a sense, four Reformations. Name all four:

- **German Reformation**
- **Swiss Reformation**
- **British Reformation**
- **Catholic Counter Reformation**

What did Martin Luther do on October 31, 1517 that sparked the beginning of the Protestant Reformation?

- **He nailed his 95 theses to the door of the Wittenberg Church**

What were Luther's three basic Reformation principles?

- **Salvation is by grace**
- **Salvation is through faith alone**

Ephesisans 2:8-9

- **The Bible alone is the sole authority**

What were the names of the three Swiss Reformers?

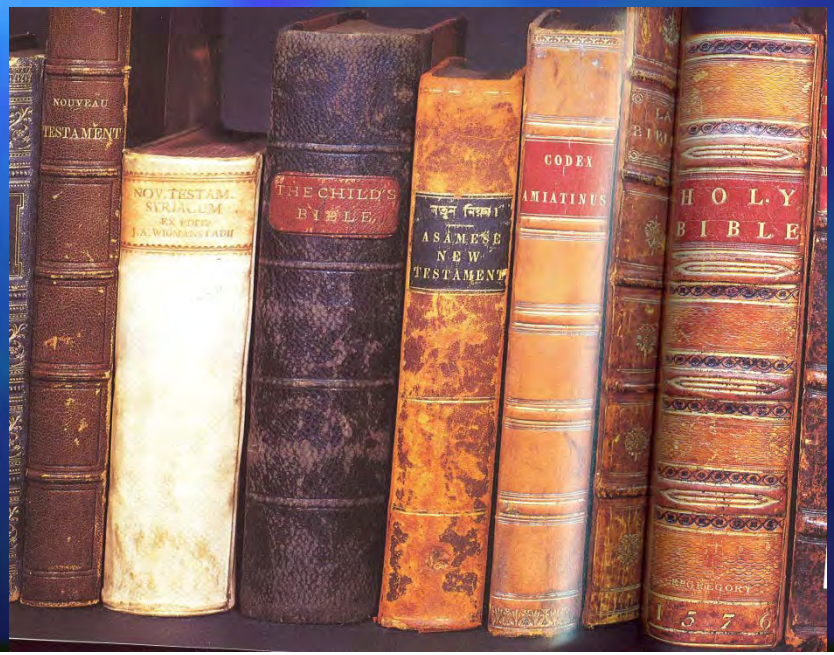
- **Zwingli**
- **Simons**
- **Calvin**

1500s - The Reformation(s)

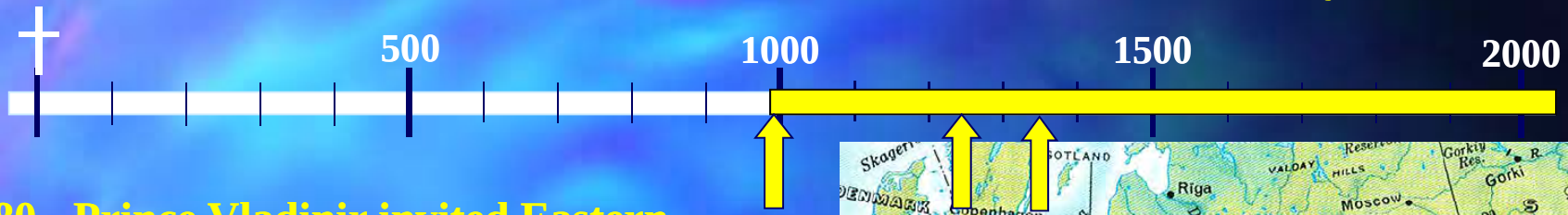
What Can We Learn From the 1500's?

WOW! What a time it was!

1. We should always measure the church's teaching, traditions, structure and authority by Scripture.



980 - Present - Russian Orthodox Christianity

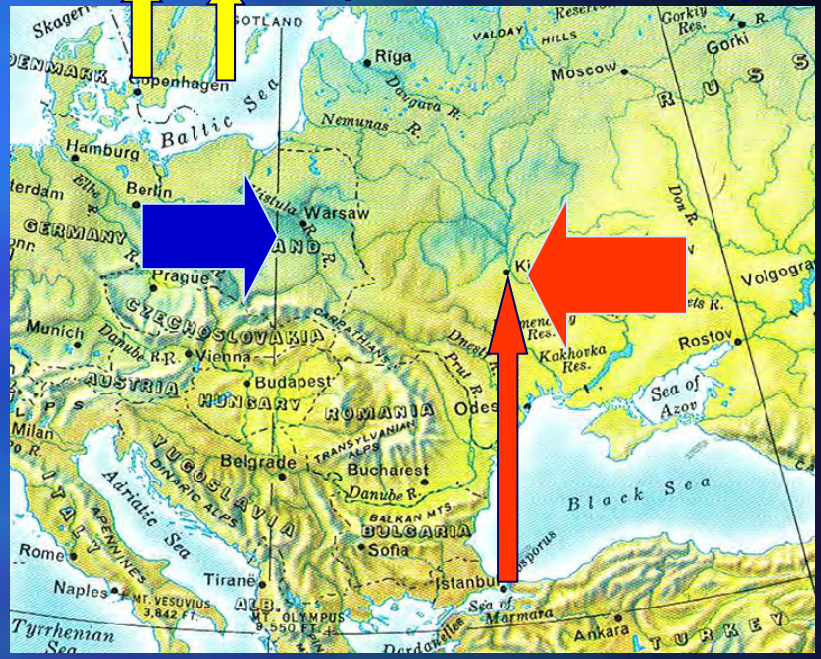


980 - Prince Vladinir invited Eastern Orthodox to Kiev, Russia

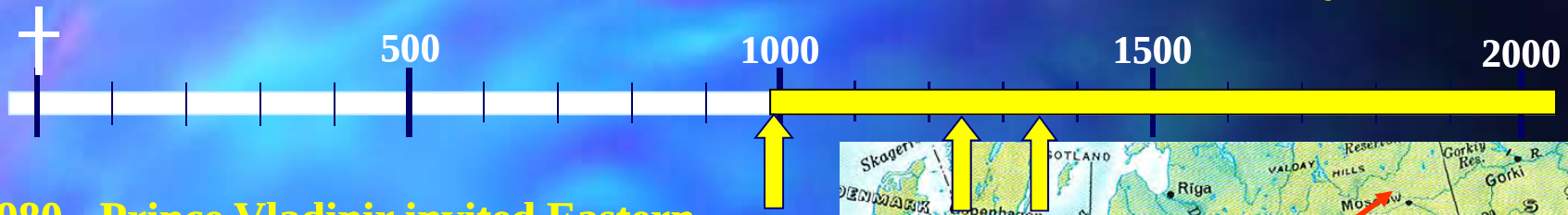
1237 - Mongols invade Russia, destroy Kiev

German Catholics threaten from the east

Alexander Nevsky, Prince of Novgorod, sides with Mongols to preserve Orthodoxy



980 - Present - Russian Orthodox Christianity



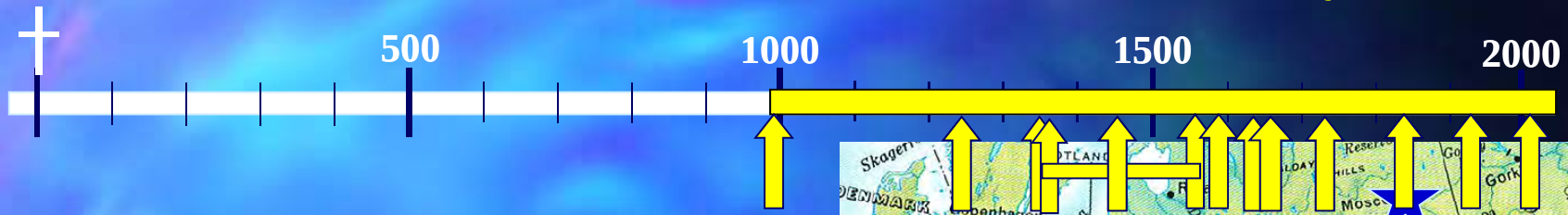
- 980 - Prince Vladinir invited Eastern Orthodox to Kiev, Russia
- 1237 - Mongols invade Russia, destroy Kiev

German Catholics threaten from the east

- Alexander Nevsky, Prince of Novgorod, sides with Mongols to preserve Orthodoxy
- Sergius of Radonezh (1314-1392) started a monastery just north of Moscow

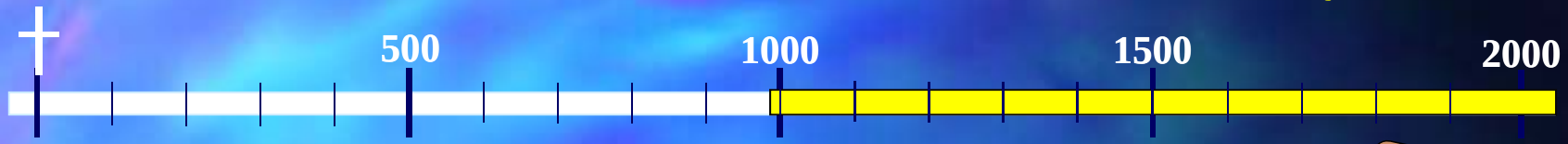
1. Moscow became, and still is, the HQ for the Russian Orthodox Church
2. He brought Christianity to lower levels of Russian society
3. Sergius inspired Demitry, Prince of Moscow, to defeat the Mongols in 1380
4. This led to Moscow becoming the capital of Russia

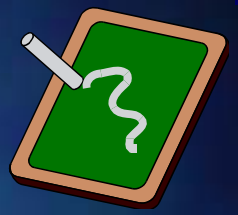
980 - Present - Russian Orthodox Christianity



- 1350-1550 - "Golden Age" of Russian churches (elaborate buildings and liturgy)
- 1453 Mus tinople
- With the f ople, Ivan, III of e "third Rome".
- 1550-1598 Caesar)
- 1598-1613
- 1613-1652 lievable) Russian Legalism under Avvakum
- 1682-1721 to Greek liturgy and books
- 1721-1917 Holy Synod" replaces the Patriarch
- 1917-1989 Russian Orthodox church
- 1989 - tod odox church

980 - Present - Russian Orthodox Christianity





What Can We Learn From Russian Orthodoxy?

1. Christian worship should focus on Christ, not on the forms we use to worship Him.

1600s - Protestant / Catholic Wars

During the 1600s Protestants and Roman Catholics in Europe went to war over religion and national territory

ENGLAND - civil war of 1642-1649 - over religious differences

HOLLAND - war for independence of 1560-1618 - over religious differences

FRANCE - civil wars (1500s) and King Louis IV purging of the Calvinist Huguenots in 1685 - religious differences

GERMANY – <u>The Thirty Years' War</u> German Lutherns & Calvinists war against Roman Catholics. "Peace of Westphalia" finalized in 1648 with no changes other than wasted assets on both sides.

1600s - Protestant / Catholic Wars

During the 1600s Protestants and Roman Catholics in Europe went to war over religion and national territory

1600s - Protestant / Catholic Wars

Coming to America from Europe

In the 1500s the Spanish and Portuguese conquered vast areas of Central and South America for Roman Catholicism

1600s - Protestant / Catholic Wars

Coming to America from Europe

Spanish conquered South and Central America

from a painting by N. C. Wyeth

1600s - Protestant / Catholic Wars

Coming to America from Europe

In the 1600s largely Protestant northern Europeans colonized North America

Motives to colonize the Atlantic coast:

1. Commercial
2. Missionary zeal
3. To escape the wars in Europe

1600s - Protestant / Catholic Wars

"Pilgrims Going To Church" by painter George Broughton 1867

1600s - Protestant / Catholic Wars

The Beginning of the Baptists

1608 - John Smyth, a former Anglican priest, then a Separatist , fled from James I of England and baptized himself in Amsterdam.

1612 - Smyth's group went back to England and formed the General Baptists.

The General Baptists later (1770) split into the Unitarian Church and the Conservative Baptists.

1630 - Another Separatist group in London formed the Particular Baptists. They became hyper-calvinists, but Andrew Fuller involved them in missions. William Carey was their most noted missionary. (Missionary to INDIA!)

1639 - Roger Williams, another Separatist from London, founded the American Baptists at Providence Rhode Island.

The 1600's – Protestant/Catholic Wars Chapter Review

What was the most devastating war in Europe of the 1600's?

- **The Thirty Years' War**

What was the result of this war?

- **Germany was devastated. No change between Protestants and Catholics than when it began.**

What two European nations sent explorers to Central and South America?

- **Spain**
- **Portugal**

Was it the Protestants or the Roman Catholics that colonized North America?

- **Protestants – English Calvinists & Dutch Presbyterians & Reformed**

What were the 3 reasons why they settled in North America?

- **Trade**
- **Missions**
- **Escape Persecution**

1600s - Protestant / Catholic Wars

What Can We Learn From the 1600s?

1. Christianity should never be involved in conquering physical, political, or national territory.

Remember the Crusades? They were a major embarrassment to Christianity and a waste in conquering Palestine.

In the 1600's Catholics and Protestants uselessly slaughtered each other for a century in Europe

2. Splits are better than compromise.

The Baptists demonstrated that splits can maintain the strength of each group. Compromise often replaces truth with tolerance.

1700s - The Great Awakening in Europe

The 1700s began with a lifeless Protestant church in Germany, England, and America

It had hardened into rigid denominations and legalistic formalism

The Thirty Years war had sapped resources and destroyed the excitement.

It was static, lifeless, and boring.

1700s - The Great Awakening in Europe

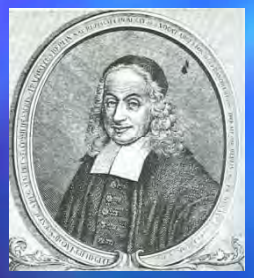
500 1000 1500 2000

1700s - The Great Awakening in Europe

The Awakening on the Continent of Europe

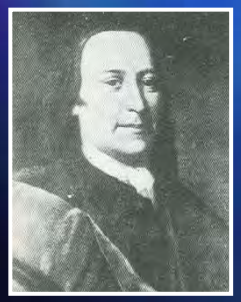
The Awakening came from the "Pietism" Movement,

- **A <u>personal reverence</u> for and devotion to God over formality or orthodoxy**
- **Stressed the new birth, personal faith, and the warmth of Christian experience.**



Philip Spener (1635-1705) was one of the key Pietists

- **He was the founder of Lutheran pietism.**
- **His Bible study led him to a premillennial view**
- **He was the godfather of Nicolaus Ludwig Count von Zinzendorf**



Nicolaus Ludwig Count von Zinzendorf (1700-1760)

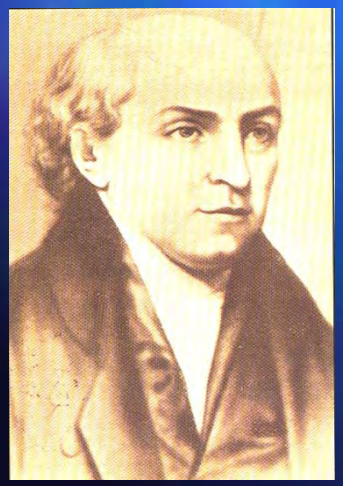
- **Was a lawyer and dedicated himself to Christ in 1719**
- **Founded a spiritual center of refuge on his estate called <u>Herrnhut</u>**
- **United believers from numerous groups for preaching, writing, and traveling throughout Europe for spiritual awakening.**

1700s - The Great Awakening in Europe

The Awakening In England

George Whitefield (1714-1770) was converted by the preaching of a layman, Howell Harris in 1735.

- Ordained an Anglican deacon in 1736
- Strict Calvinist, preached original sin, God's sovereignty
- Open air evangelism, in America and British Isles



William Carey (1761-1834) , from the Particular Baptist Church

- Converted in 1779 by a fellow shoemaker, baptized in 1783
- In 1792 he preached and wrote that the Great Commission applied to everyone
- **In 1793 at the age of 32 he and his family went to India as missionaries, never to return.**
- His missionary work is unparalleled in history

1700s - The Great Awakening in Europe

The Awakening In England

Suzanna Wesley — Devoted mother and Bible study leader

Samuel Wesley — High churchman

15 other children

John Wesley (1703-1791)

- Organized administrator
- Gifted evangelist
- Administered Holy Clubs

Charles Wesley (1707-1788)

- Most gifted hymn writer, perhaps ever
- Produced over 7,000 sacred songs and poems
- Started famous Holy Clubs

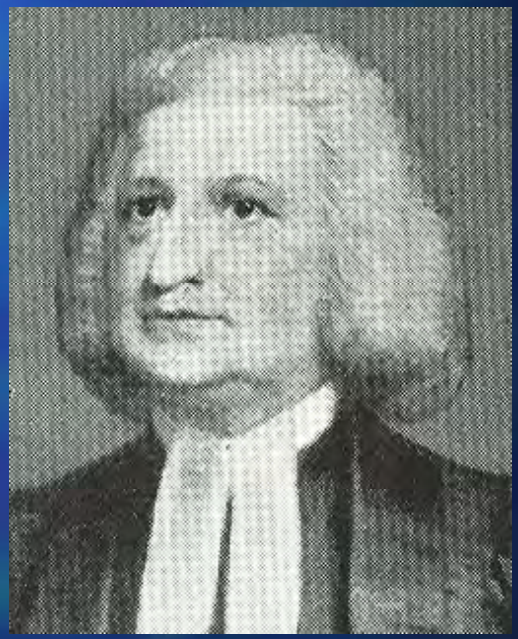
- Both brothers went to Oxford
- Due to their disciplined methodical ways, their Holy Clubs were called Methodists
- Their home Bible study and prayer groups spread all over England and America

1700s - The Great Awakening in Europe

The Awakening In England

John Wesley

The Wesley Brothers



Charles Wesley

1700s - The Great Awakening in Europe

The Awakening In England

Awakening in England Developed Along Four Lines:

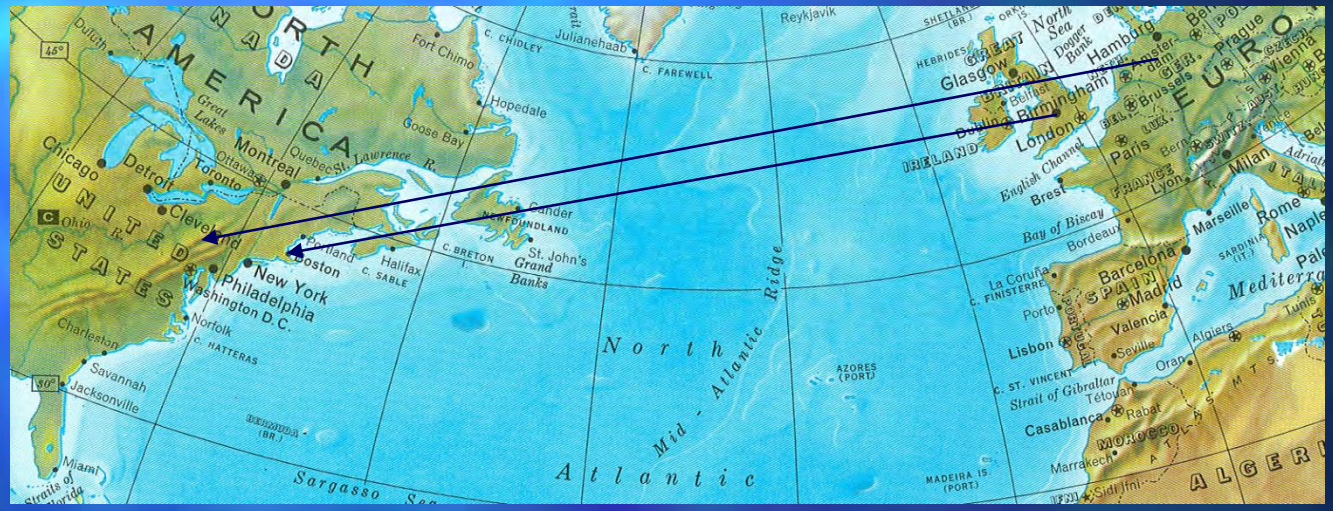
1. **Moravians**
2. **Calvinists led by Whitefield**
3. **Wesleyan Holy Clubs which became the Methodist Church**
4. **Anglican evangelism within the Church of England**

Pivotal Leaders of the Awakening:

- **John Wesley**
- **Charles Wesley**
- **George Whitefield**
- **Benjamin Ingham**

1700s - The Great Awakening in Europe

The Awakening In America - Help from Europe



1738 Wesley brothers visited America

1740 George Whitefield preached to large crowds in Boston

1760-69 Francis Asbury and Methodism / frontier circuit riders

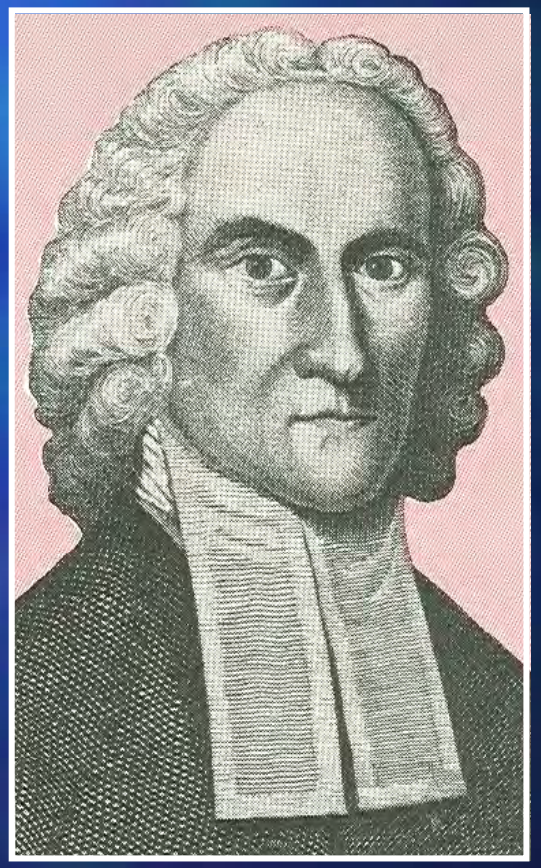
1700s German Lutherans came to Pennsylvania

1700s - The Great Awakening in Europe

The Awakening In America - Help from Within

Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758)

- Son and grandson of a pastor(s) in Northhampton, Mass.
- Precocious child, becoming fluent in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew at age 13
- Graduated head of his class at Yale
- Became a senior tutor at Yale in 1724
- Assistant pastor of Congregational church in Northhampton
- Studied 13-14 hours a day; prolific writer and speaker. Staunch Calvinist
- Key influence in Great Awakening



The 1700's – The Great Awakening Chapter Review

Who is this leader of the Great Awakening in Europe?

•Count Nicolaus Ludwig von Zinzendorf

He was from? •Germany

His contribution?

Who is this leader of the Great Awakening in Europe?

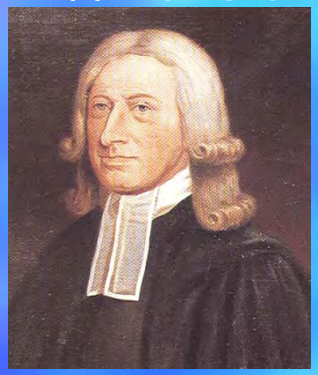
•George Whitefield

He was from? •England

His contribution?

The 1700's – The Great Awakening
Chapter Review

Who is this leader of the Great Awakening in Europe?

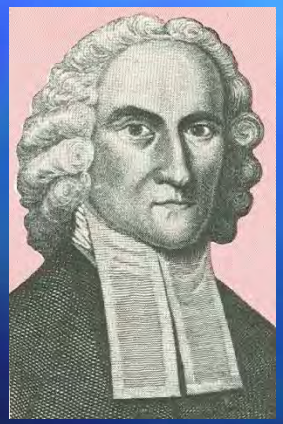


•John Wesley

He was from? •England

His contribution?

Who is this leader of the Great Awakening in America?



•Jonathan Edwards

He was from? •Massachusetts

His contribution?

Describe the movement of the epicenter of Christianity from Jerusalem in the first century to America?

Jerusalem ➡ N Africa ➡ Rome & Constantinople ➡ Europe ➡ England ➡ USA

1700s - The Great Awakening in Europe

What Can We Learn From the 1700s?

1. The work of the Holy Spirit cannot be created, identified, or controlled.

The leaders of the Great Awakening didn't do anything special to bring it about. They were men of God, students of the Bible, and devoted to holy living and prayer. The Great Awakening, if indeed it was, was entirely the work of the Holy Spirit.

2. Christian leaders are characterized by Bible study, prayer, moral purity, and proclamation of the Gospel in some way - not by balance, conformity, or accountability.

1800s - The Liberals and the Evangelicals

The Context:

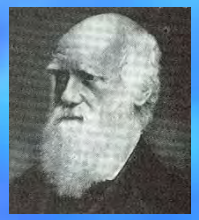
The Industrial Revolution (starting about 1800) in Europe and America resulted in:

1. Increased urbanization – people moved from the farm to the city

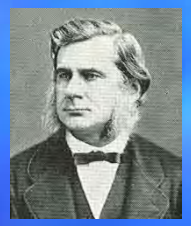
2. Dependence less upon God and more upon man
   - Science, politics and man's reason will meet all needs
   - Belief in the supernatural was medieval, naïve and out-of-date

More specifically...

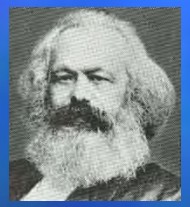
1800s - The Liberals and the Evangelicals



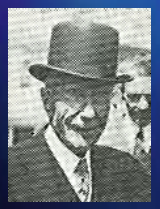
Charles Darwin (1809-1882) published *The Origin of Species* in 1859

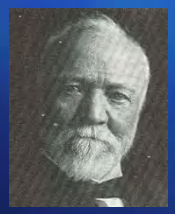


Thomas Huxley (1825-1895) coined the words:
"agnosticism" - truth cannot be known
"biogenesis" - life arises only from previous life



Karl Marx (1818-1883) depended upon the theory of evolution to develop his theory of atheistic communism





J.D. Rockefeller (1839-1937) **& Andrew Carnegie** (1835-1919) used evolution to explain their growth of Big Business

1800s - The Liberals and the Evangelicals

Kant

Kierkegaard

Nietzsche

Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) declared that man's reason, not God's existence, is the center of the universe

Fredrich Schleiermacher (1768-1834) the first true liberal Christian scholar, pioneered biblical criticism and said experience, not the Bible, is the basis of religion

Soren Kierkegaard (1813-1855) claimed God is known only by an experiential existential "leap of faith"

Fredrich Nietzsche (1844-1900) declared "God is dead" and later became Hitler's prophet of Nazism

Julian Wellhausen (1844-1910) declared the Bible (especially the O.T.) was merely Hebrew mythology

1800s - The Liberals and the Evangelicals

The Evangelicals

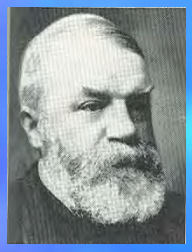
The Methodists, Calvinists, and Evangelical Anglicans were joined in the 1800's by crusade evangelists, missionary societies, and Bible societies to "tip the scales" back again toward God.

Charles Haddon Spurgeon (1834-1892) pronounced evolution to be a monstrous error. He preached to large crowds at London Baptist Church, started a seminary, an orphanage and a Christian literature work.

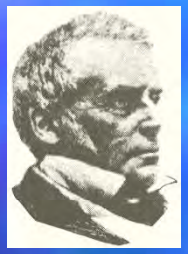
William Booth (1829-1912) started the Salvation Army to reach the poor created by the industrial ghettos

1800s - The Liberals and the Evangelicals

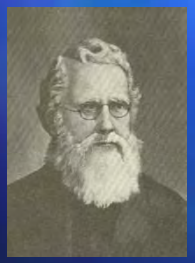
The Evangelicals



Dwight L. Moody (1837-1899) was a former shoe salesman who became an evangelist of mass crusades.



J.N. Darby (1800-1882) in England, was a staunch promoter of church simplicity and dispensationalism.



Hudson Taylor (1832-1905) was an English missionary to China, on faith alone, and later founded the China Inland Mission

1800s - The Liberals and the Evangelicals

The Roman Catholics

Pope Pius IX (1792-1878) enjoyed the longest papacy in history (1846-78); 32 years

- **In 1850 the French and Austrians restored the papacy to Rome**
- **He proclaimed the doctrine of the immaculate conception of Mary**
- **He declared the pope infallible when speaking *ex cathedra***
- **He established the pope as the supreme religious power in the church**
- **He summoned the First Vatican Council (1869-70)**

The 1800's – The Liberals and the Evangelicals
Chapter Review

Three great revolutions introduced the 1800's. Two were political, one was cultural. Name them.

- **The American Revolution**
- **The French Revolution**
- **The Industrial Revolution**

Identify the 1800's liberal listed on the left with the correct corresponding statement on the right.

•Darwin	•French atheist who inspired their revolution
•Marx	•Man's reason is greater than God's existence
•Voltaire	•Truth comes from experience, not Scripture
•Kant	•God is reached by a leap of faith
•Schliermacher	•Life evolved from one source
•Kierkegaard	•"God is dead."
•Nietzsche	•Father of communism

The 1800's – The Liberals and the Evangelicals

Identify the 1800's evangelicals and conservatives listed on the left with the correct corresponding statement on the right.

List Pope Pius IX's four major contributions to Catholicism:

- **The immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary**
- **The pope is infallible on all matters of faith**
- **The pope is the supreme religious power of the church**
- **He called the first Vatican Council of 1869-70**

1800s - The Liberals and the Evangelicals

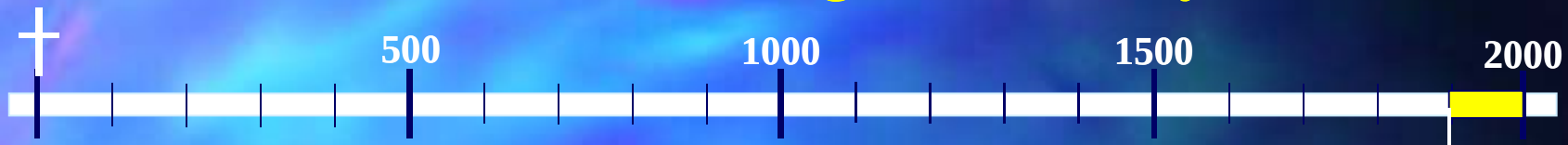
What Can We Learn From the 1800s?

1. Biblical Christianity eventually survives every attack.

Liberalism virtually destroyed the Protestant church in Europe and parts of the U.S.

Nevertheless, today it's a dead issue and Bible believers continue on.

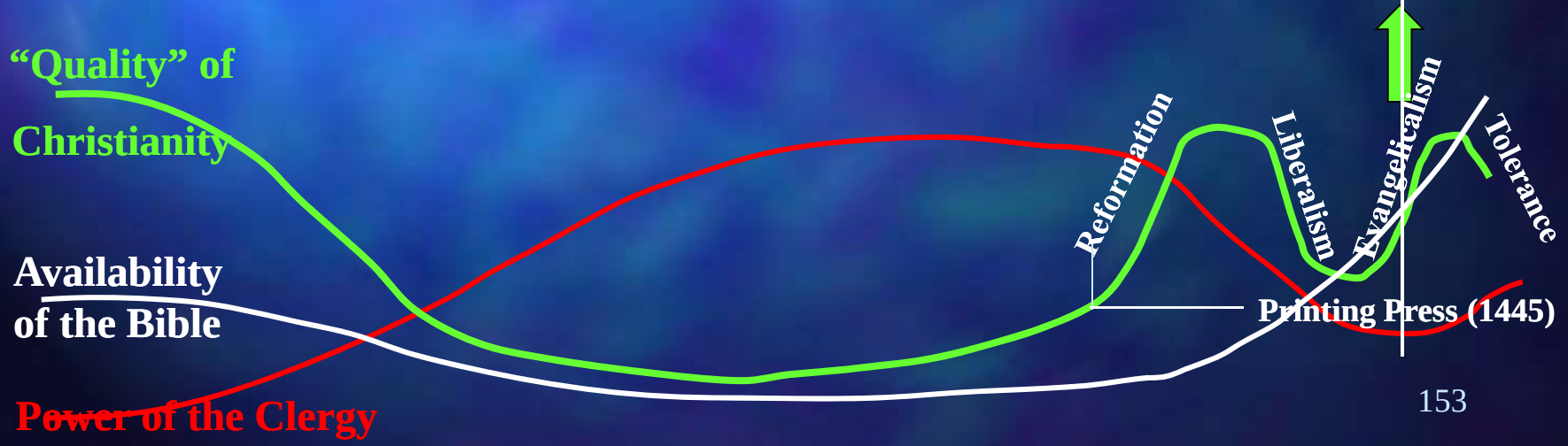
1900's - The Evangelical Century



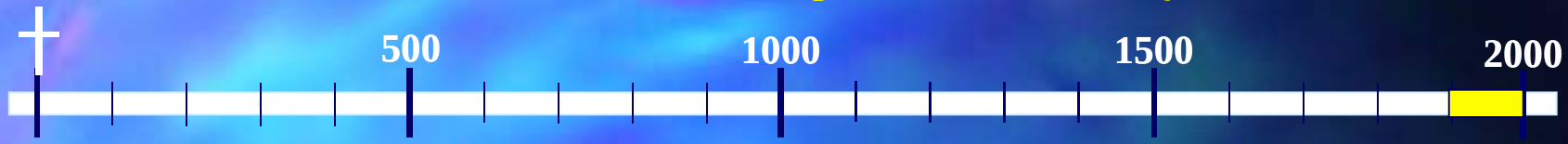
EVANGELICALISM - defined as the movement that focuses on:

- Personal evangelism
- Literal truth of the Bible

In the 1900's Evangelicalism became the driving force of the church when it defeated liberalism:



1900s - The Evangelical Century



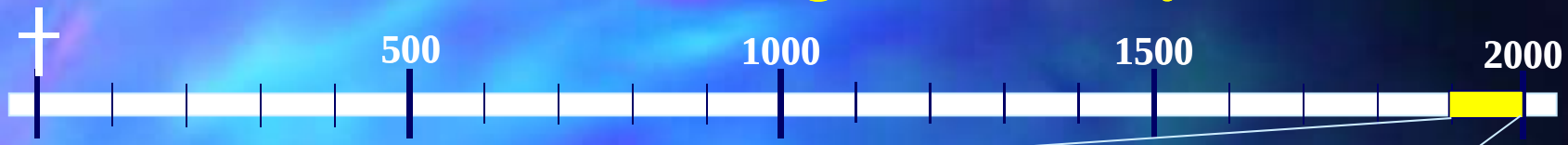
EVANGELICALISM defeated liberalism by:

1. Archeological discoveries like the Dead Sea Scrolls

2. Scholarly work on the authority of the resurrection of Christ

3. Proof of the historical accuracy of the New Testament

1900s - The Evangelical Century



THE POLITICAL CONTEXT

World War I
(1914-1918)

Rise of Communism
(1917)

Rise of Fascism
(1919)

Great Depression
(1929)

Rise of Nazism
(1933)

World War II
(1938-1945)

"War to end all wars" - NOT. Postmillennialism a failure

Communism promoted dominance of the working class & party unity

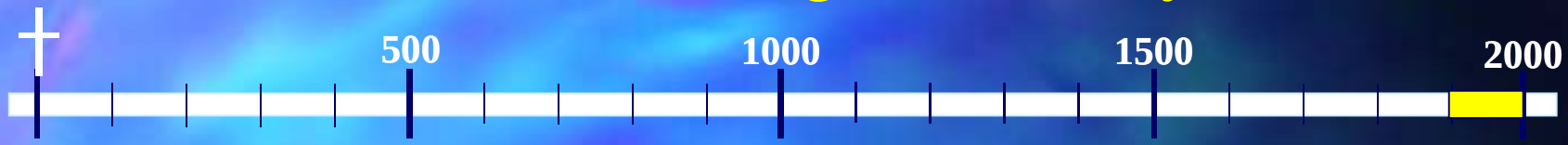
Fascism stressed national identity in Italy

Great Depression showed the vulnerability of materialism

Nazism pursued racial purity and supremacy of German people

Cold War against Communism
(1946-1989)

1900s - The Evangelical Century



The Church and the Dictators

1. Communism and the Russian Orthodox Church

Patriarch Tokhon initially opposed Communism but gave in and the church was run by the communist state (KGB). Independent underground Protestant groups continued

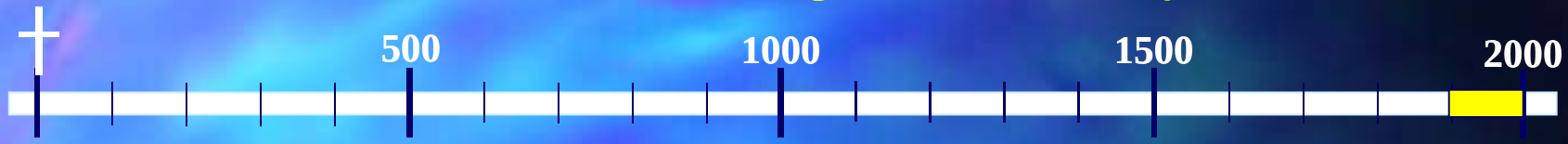
2. Nazism and the German Lutheran Church

Detrich Bonhoeffer was an exception who opposed Nazism. He was imprisoned in 1943 and hanged in 1945 at the age of 39.

3. Fascism in Italy and the Roman Catholic Church

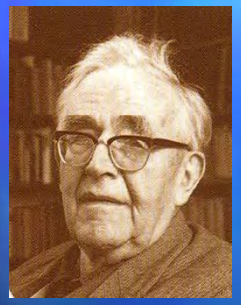
Initially supported Fascism because it opposed Communism, but after WWII began support ceased

1900s - The Evangelical Century



After World War II

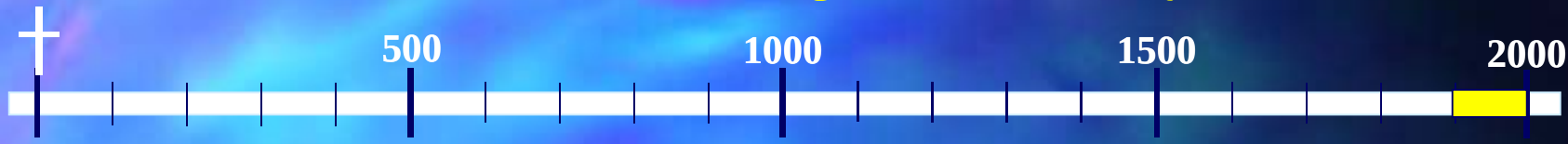
- **Eastern Europe - Churches behind the "Iron Curtin" were under the restrictions and persecution of Communism, which always fought Christianity.**
- **Western Europe - The churches fell into the hands of the remaining liberals.**



Karl Barth (1886-1968) tried to "fix" liberalism with his "neo-orthodoxy, but it failed.

Rudolf Bultmann (1884-1976) Using his "form criticism", doubted the accuracy of the Bible. He promoted experience over Christian doctrine and truth.

1900s - The Evangelical Century



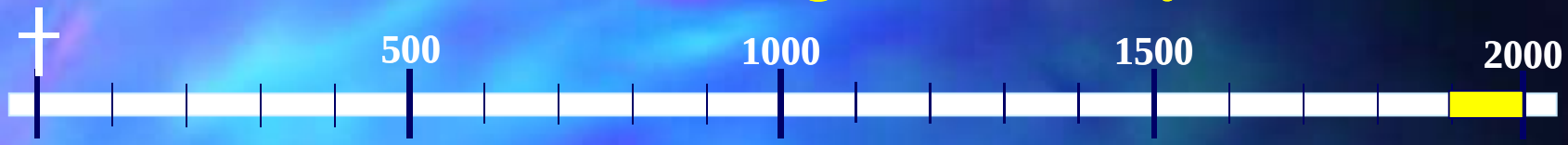
After World War II

…But the excitement was with the Evangelicals

Five movements brought this about ...

1. The Holiness Movement
2. The Pentecostal Movement
3. The Independent Bible Churches
4. Campus ministries
5. Big Meeting Evangelicals

1900s - The Evangelical Century



1. The Holiness Movement

1700s

John & Charles Wesley

Wesley's Holy Clubs

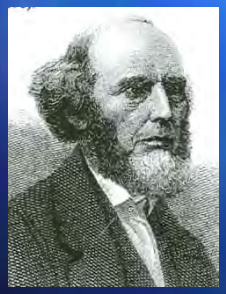
Methodists

Holiness

1850s

Methodists

Emphasis on sinless living



Charles Finney (1792-1875)

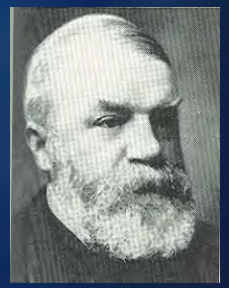
Phoebe Palmer (1807-1874)

Hannah Smith (1832-1911)

William Booth (1829-1912)

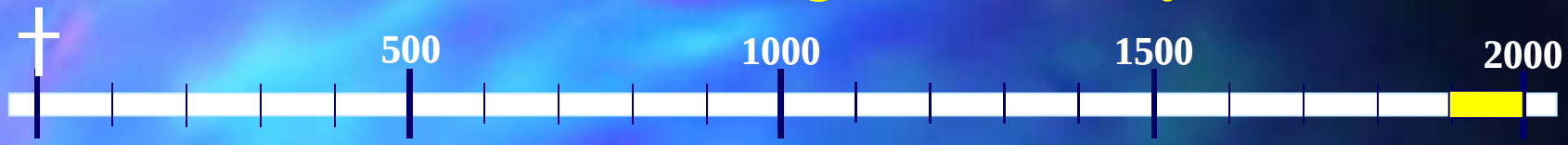
Allen Redpath

W. Ian Thomas



Dwight L. Moody (1837-1899)

1900s - The Evangelical Century



2. The Pentecostal Movement

1700s

John & Charles Wesley

Wesley's Holy Clubs

Methodists

Holiness

1850s

Methodists

Holiness

1901

Pentecostals

Charismatics

Pentecostals

Its emphasis was sign gifts, especially speaking in tongues

It began at Bethel Bible College in Topeka, Kansas on Jan. 1, 1901.

Pentecostals

Assembly of God

Black churches

Charismatics

1960s

Protestantism

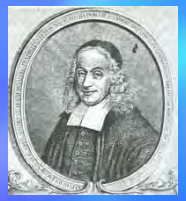
Evangelicalism

Catholicism

1900s - The Evangelical Century

500 1000 1500 2000

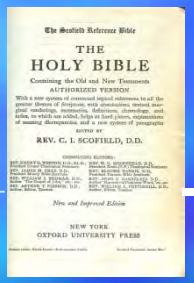
3. The Independent Bible Churches



Philip Spener
(1635-1705)

J.N. Darby
(1800-1882)

1900s



Scofield Reference Bible
C.I. Scofield

Theology:

Evangelical

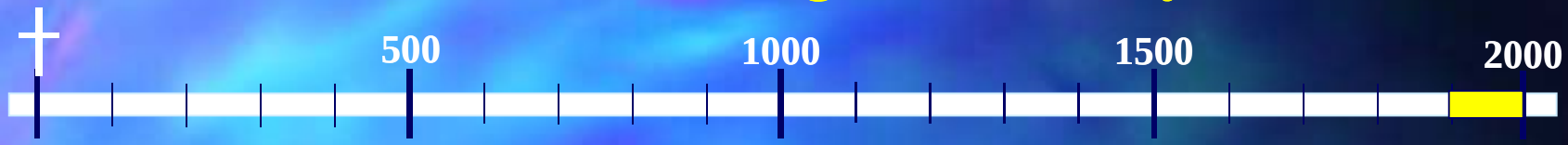
Dispensational

- **Bible Churches**
- **Baptists**
- **Plymouth Brethern**
- **Others**

Lewis Chafer → **Dallas Theological Seminary** →

Teachers
Missionaries
Pastors

1900s - The Evangelical Century



4. College / Military / High School (Para-Church)

College

InterVarsity Christian Fellowship
560 Campuses in USA

Founded: Cambridge, England 1877
USA University of Mich. 1941

Campus Crusade For Christ Int'l

Founded by Bill Bright in 1951
191 countries, Staff of over 34,000

Bill Bright
(1921-2003)

Military

The Navigators

Dawson Trotman
(1906-1956)

Founded by Dawson Trotman in 1934

Initially targeted U.S. Military, now broad outreach including campus & international

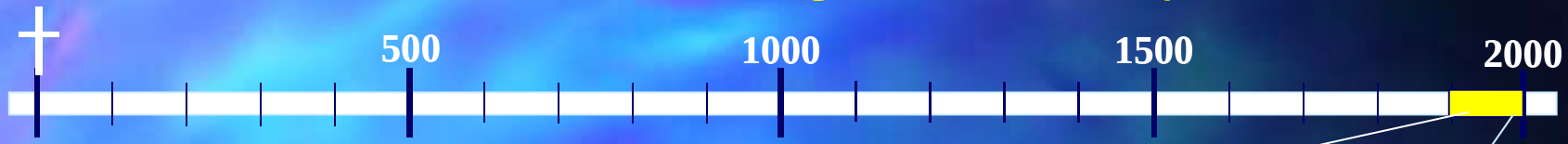
High School

Young Life

Jim Rayburn
(1909-1970)

Founded in 1941 by Jim Rayburn
Targets high school people in 45 countries

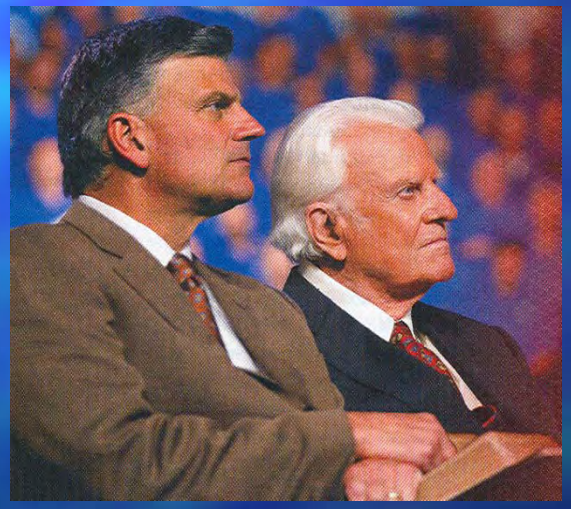
1900s - The Evangelical Century



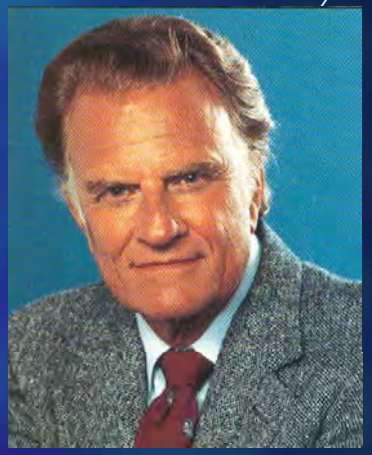
5. Big Meeting Evangelicals

Billy Sunday
(1862-1935)

Preached to over 100 million people



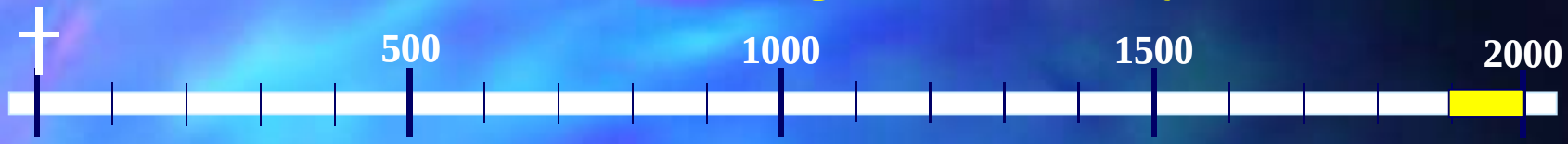
Franklin & Billy Graham



Billy Graham

Preached to more people than anyone in history. Inspired radio, TV, and literature ministries

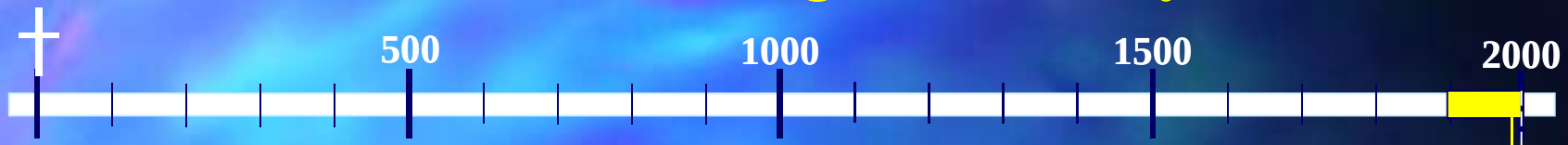
1900s - The Evangelical Century



5. Big Meeting Evangelicals

Crusade partners - Cliff Barrows & Billy Graham

1900s - The Evangelical Century



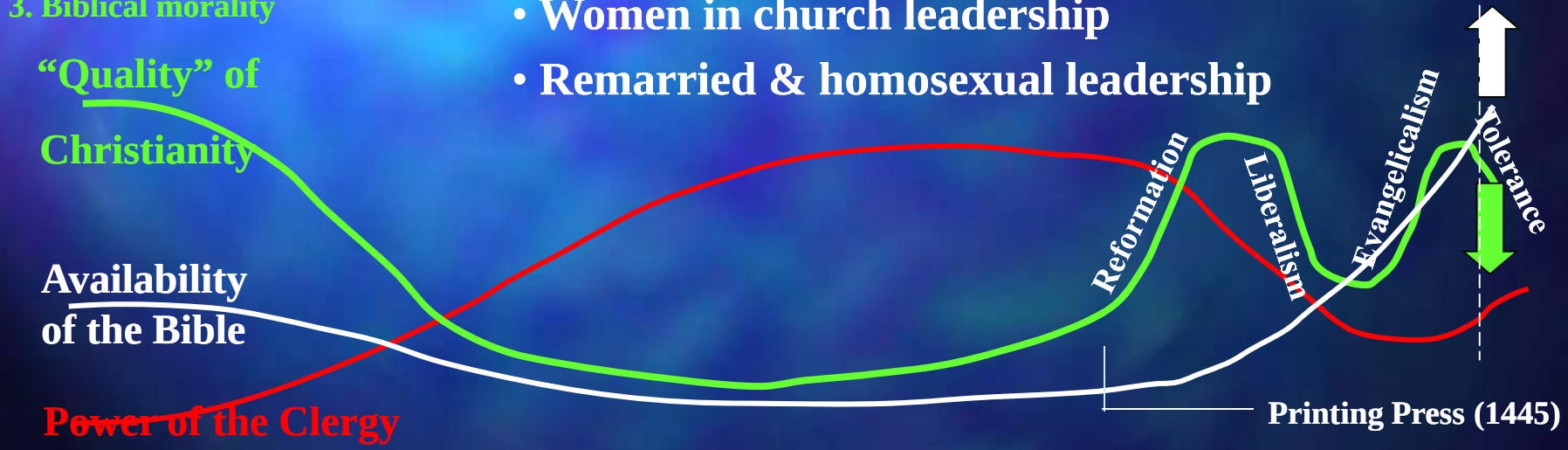
1989 - Pivotal Year: The fall of Soviet Communism

Evangelicals in America begin to embrace political involvement and tolerance of:

- **Catholics & charismatics**
- **Divorce & remarriage**
- **Women in church leadership**
- **Remarried & homosexual leadership**

Year 2,000 check

1. Biblical scholarship
2. Impact on the world
3. Biblical morality



The 1900's – The Evangelical Century
Chapter Review

How would you summarize the attitude of the Russian Orthodox Church toward Communism and toward the Protestants after Communism?

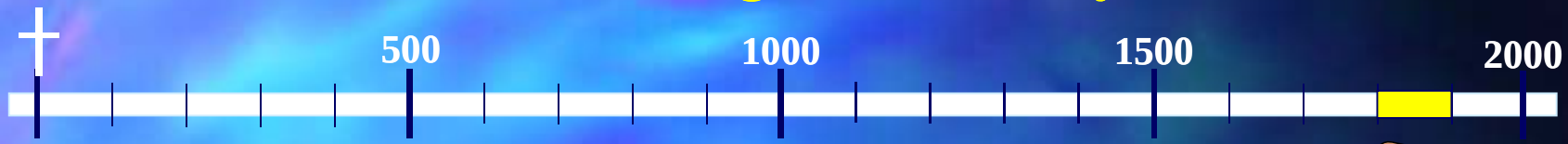
What was the result of the Cold War on Eastern European Christianity?

What happened to Western European Christianity at this same time?

What five movements in the 1900's brought about the emergence of evangelism?

- **The Holiness Movement**
- **The Pentecostal Movement**
- **Independent Bible Churches**
- **Campus Ministries**
- **Big Meeting Evangelicals**

1900s - The Evangelical Century

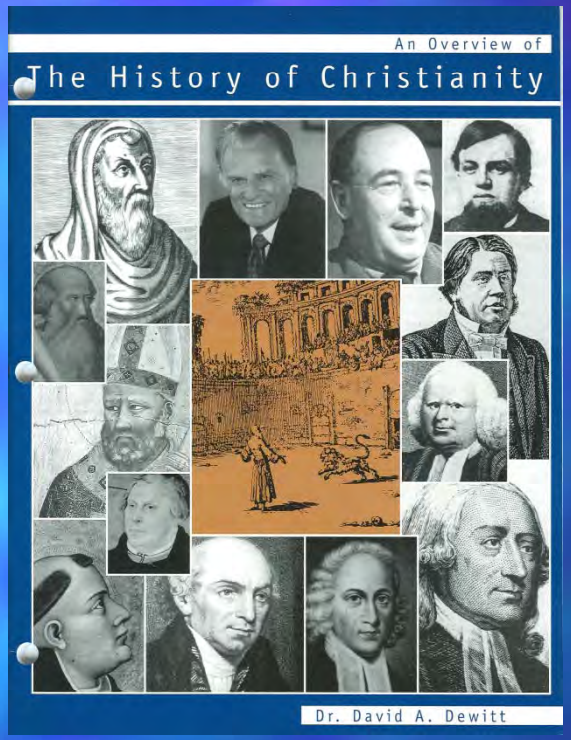


What Can We Learn From the 1900's?

1. Christianity always underestimates the impact the culture will have on it and overestimates its own impact on the culture.

Tolerance makes Christianity soft on biblical doctrine.

2. We are always spiritually most impacting when we preach the Gospel and disciple our converts in the knowledge of God through the Word of God.



This concludes

"The History of Christianity"

The History of Christianity in India

The History of Christianity in India

- **The spice trade established ancient trade routes that connected India to Greece long before the time of Christ.**
- **Most likely Christianity was carried to India over these trade routes.**

The History of Christianity in India

The Apostle Thomas

- The Apostle Thomas was a likely source of the introduction of Christianity to India.
- He is credited with starting seven churches on the Malabar coast.
- It is believed he was martyred in the town of Edessa, India. His tomb is located south of Chennai, in Mylapur.

- Christianity in India pre-dates Eastern Orthodox Christianity.
- Christianity spread rapidly in India in the years after Thomas ministered here. Syriac Christians from Mesopotamia also settled in the land in the 300's and 400's and established churches.

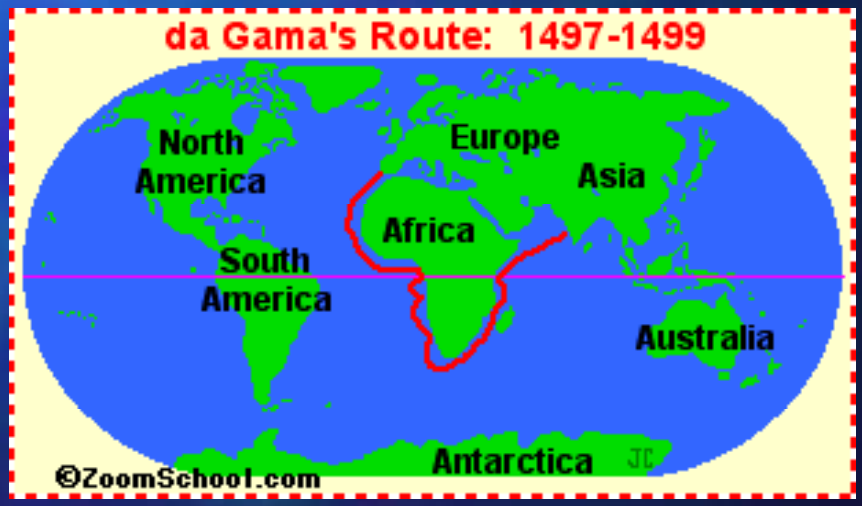
The History of Christianity in India

The 1500's

Vasco da Gama
(1460-1524)

- Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama landed in India in 1498.
- At that time, there were an estimated 2 million Christians in India and 1,500 churches.

da Gama's discovery of India opened the land to Portuguese influence



The History of Christianity in India

The 1500's

Francis Xavier (1506-1522)

The Portuguese discovery of India brought:

- **Commerce with Europe**
- **Roman Catholicism**
- **Persecution against Christians living in India**

- **Francis Xavier, a Jesuit priest missionary, brought Roman Catholic church rule to India, the East Indies, and Japan.**

- **He requested of Pope John III that an Inquisition be installed in Goa, India against Hindus and Christians not of the Roman Catholic church. Thousands were persecuted.**

The History of Christianity in India

The 1500's to 1700's

- Portuguese political control came over much of India. With it came the spread of Roman Catholiscism.

- By 1700, the Christian population in Portuguese-controlled India numbered over 500,000.

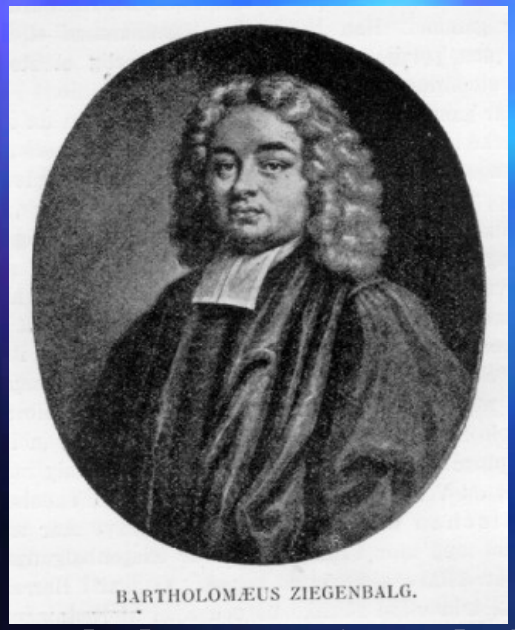
- By 1700, the French also settled in India, and also brought with them Roman Catholic beliefs.

- The Syrian Christians remained separated from the Roman Catholics, became a closed community, making no effort to spread their faith to non-Christians.

The History of Christianity in India

The 1500's to 1700's

- Following the Reformation, Protestants came to India in the 1600's via Dutch, English, and Danish traders.
- Early on, there was no outreach to India, only to the European community of India.



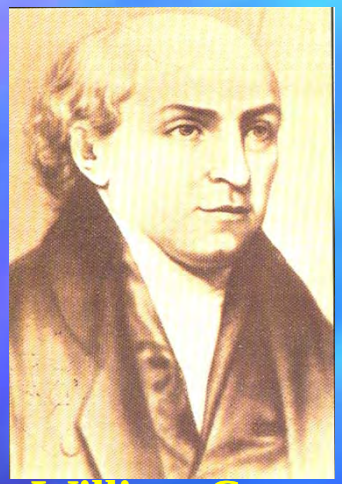
Bartholomew Ziegenbalg

Pietism – Ziegenbalg & Plütschau

- The first Protestant missionaries to India
- Sent by the King of Denmark
- Won converts from Hinduism and Roman Catholiscism.
- Began the Protestant missionary movement in India.

The History of Christianity in India

The 1800's



William Carey
(1761-1834)

William Carey & The Baptist Missionary Society

- Arrived in India in 1793.
- Initially not welcomed by the British East India Company, which was hostile to missions.
- Translated the Bible into several of the languages of India.
- Founded Serampore College, a Christian mission school in Serampore, India.
- Died in poverty in Serampore in 1834, but he was loved by thousands for giving his all to bring Christianity to India.

The History of Christianity in India

The 1800's

•Gr
bro

•By
Brit
Eas

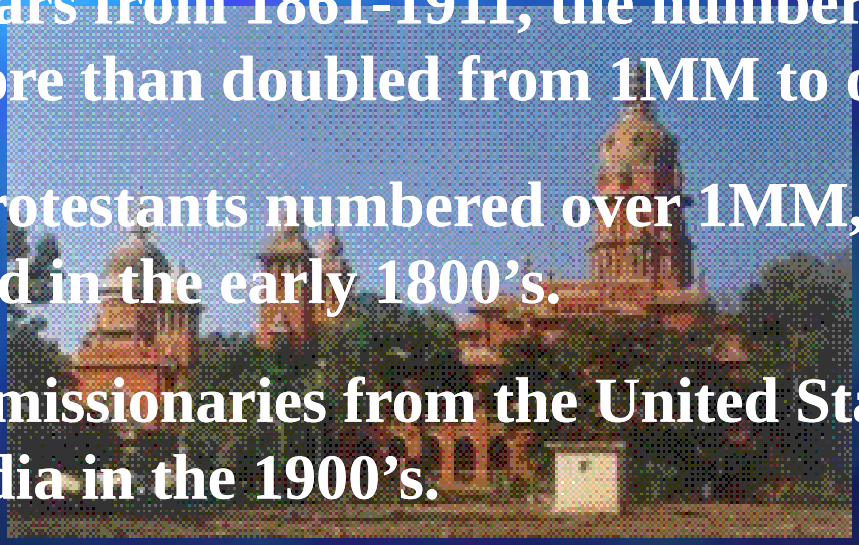
•In
aga

•The Mutiny failed, but led to a shift of rule in India from the British East India Company to the British Government.

The History of Christianity in India

The 1800's and 1900's

- The British brought much of Western civilization to India – architecture, railways, telegraph lines, and education.
- These years brought peace and prosperity to India, and significant growth of the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches.
- In the 50 years from 1861-1911, the number of Roman Catholics more than doubled from 1MM to over 2MM.
- By 1914, Protestants numbered over 1MM, up from only a few thousand in the early 1800's.
- Protestant missionaries from the United States began to arrive in India in the 1900's.



The High Court in Chennai – built in 1892

The History of Christianity in India

The 1900's

- India earned its independence from Britain on August 15, 1947.
- The new government placed restrictions on the entrance of missionaries into India. This only resulted in the growth of the national leadership of the Christian church.
- The growth of Christianity continued in India, while being a small minority of the population, about 3% in the south and only about .1% in the north.
- By 1990, the Christian population in India was well over 30 million.

The History of Christianity

The History of Christianity in India

Final comments…

"But what about you?" he asked. "Who do you say I am?"

Simon Peter answered, "You are the Christ, the Son of the living God."

Jesus replied, "Blessed are you, Simon son of Jonah, for this was not revealed to you by man, but by my Father in heaven. And I tell you that you are Peter, and on this rock I will build my church, and the gates of Hades will not overcome it."

Matthew 16:15-18

The History of Christianity

The History of Christianity in India

Final comments…

- **Through all history, Jesus continues to build His church.**
- **God has, and continues to use man, His creation, to build His church and preach the gospel.**
- **Great men and women in the history of Christianity were supported by thousands more doing God's work.**
- **YOU are writing the pages of Christian history in the work you do today.**

"So whether you eat or drink or whatever you do, do it all for the glory of God." **I Corinthians 10:31**

This concludes our study of…

The History of Christianity in India