

Church History Survey (CH-301)

April 13-17, 2015

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Course Description: *Presents the broad sweep of church history from Pentecost through the Present, with emphasis on the individuals involved and the principles and methods comprising the movements with which they were associated.*

Class Objectives: By the end of this class you should be able to:

- Present a brief oral summary of church history from 5 BC up to the present.
- Discuss the major contributions of some of the most significant figures of church history.
- Describe the historical development of church organization and ritual.
- Summarize the major issues and outcomes of the most significant doctrinal controversies of the Ancient, Medieval, and modern periods
- Recognize the most significant early missionaries and associate them with their fields of ministry and greatest contributions.
- Trace the origins of present doctrines, practices, and methods of church government to their historical origins in the ancient and medieval periods.
- Appreciate the character of great Christians of the past and be able to apply lessons from their lives to your present ministry today.

Required Text: Shelley, Bruce L., *Church History in Plain Language*, 4th edition. Waco, TX: Word Books, 2012 (2nd and 3rd editions are also acceptable). Note that all assigned pages must be read *prior* to the class session.

Course Location and class schedule: The class will meet at the assigned location and from 9:30 am to 3:00 pm with a break for lunch. *Please be on time.*

Reading Schedule: Note that all assigned pages must be read prior to the class session. If another edition is used (not recommended), the student is responsible for identifying the appropriate pages.

Date	Session Title	Pages in Shelley to be read
April 13	1st: The Church Planted, Equipped, and Sent	1-36
	2nd: The Early Church: Faithful, but Flawed	
	3rd: External Persecution and Internal Corruption	37-98; 124-131
	4th: Conversion of Constantine	
April 14	5th: Golden Age of the Church Fathers	99-123; 132-140
	6th: Age of the Monasteries	152-172,
	7th: The Pope and the Prophet	
	8th: Charles the Great (Charlemagne)	173-182

April 15	9th: Collapse of the West	
	10th: Conversion of the Slavs	
	11th: The Church Divided	141-151; 183-193
	12th: The First Crusade	
April 16	13th: Birth of the Universities	194-223
	14th: Time of the Three Popes (Great Schism)	
	15th: Morning Stars of the Reformation	224-279
	16th: Reformation!	
April 7	17th: Wars of Religion	280-350
	18th: Great Awakenings!	
	19th: Age of Unbelief (Great Century of Missions)	351-495
	20th: Age of Ideologies (Age of Mass Evangelism)	

Assignments and Exam:

- ✓ **Church History Project:** One goal of this course is for each student to acquire a working ability to discuss the broad outlines of church history. Each student should prepare a twenty-point outline, chart, notecard, or some other aid that will help acquire a personalized grasp of twenty centuries of church history. Depending on the student's interests, these could be twenty key individuals (one from each century), twenty movements, twenty theological issues, twenty liturgical developments, or any combination of the above provided each century is represented. The goal is to find a structure that will allow the student to present a brief overview of twenty centuries of history. More details will be forthcoming on the first two days of class. This outline, chart, notecard, or similar must be turned in at the beginning of class on Friday, April 7. While computers may be used, what is turned in must be human-readable. This will count **30%** of your grade.

- ✓ **Application:** Identify four items on your twenty-point historical scheme and indicate applications for the coming year. The goal is to help you integrate what you have learned from church history into your life and ministry. For example, if you chose Charlemagne as your key figure for the 9th century (always a wise choice), you might observe that despite the general illiteracy of his times, he never stopped attempting to broaden his intellectual understanding. Your application might be to take an introductory course in Spanish, or learn to play the blues harmonica, or read a popular biography of a great physicist (Feynman or Einstein come to mind). These four items must be spelled out in sufficient detail that it could be scheduled and evaluated. **Wrong (and no credit):** "18th Century—Great Awakening. I'll seek to be more spiritually awake in the coming year." **Right:** "I'll read 30 pages from David Brainard's diary before Christmas." These will count as **10%** of your grade. These can and should be written on your oral presentation and will also be due on April 7.

- ✓ **Reading Log:** Each day as class begins every student will turn in a brief note indicating that the assigned reading for that day either has or has not been done. This will count **30%** of the grade.
- ✓ **Final Examination:** The final examination may be a take-home exam distributed on second to last day of class to be returned in a time and manner to be determined. This will count **30%** of the grade.

About Dr. Albrektson: Ray was born in Kentucky, earned his B.Sc. at Duke University, and served as a radar and electronics officer in the U.S.A.F. He's been on CCC staff since 1974 and earned the M. Div. from International School of Theology and his Th. D. from the Asian Baptist Graduate Theological Seminary (while concurrently helping to plant and teach at ISOT-Asia). He taught New Testament and Church History courses at ISOT from 1986-2002. He is currently a "Professor-at-Large" for the International Schools of Theology Consortium and concentrates on promoting theological education to Christian workers in the developing world. He's married, has two grown children and three grandchildren. He's the author of several books, a scuba diver, an ex-hang-glider pilot, and competed on *Jeopardy*. You can email him at family@albrektson.com and explore his web-site at <http://www.albrektson.com>

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I. 1st Century Key Idea: The Church Planted, Equipped, and Sent into the World

A. What is Church History?

1. History: The Organized and Interpreted Record of Past Events
2. Church History: The organized and interpreted record of the origin, development, and impact of Christianity on human society

B. Why Study Church History?

1. Avoid repeating the mistakes of the past
2. As a guide to the future
3. It is wonderfully motivating!
4. It helps us see to the hearts of our brothers and sisters in Christ

C. Preface to Church History:

1. Key: Nebuchadnezzar's Dream in Daniel 2:36-45a
2. Nebuchadnezzar's Statue

³⁶“This was the dream, and now we will interpret it to the king. ³⁷ You, O king, are the king of kings. The God of heaven has given you dominion and power and might and glory; ³⁸ in your hands he has placed mankind and the beasts of the field and the birds of the air. Wherever they live, he has made you ruler over them all. You are that head of gold. ³⁹“After you, another kingdom will rise, inferior to yours. Next, a third kingdom, one of bronze, will rule over the whole earth. ⁴⁰ Finally, there will be a fourth kingdom, strong as iron—for iron breaks and smashes everything—and as iron breaks things to pieces, so it will crush and break all the others. ⁴¹ Just as you saw that the feet and toes were partly of baked clay and partly of iron, so this will be a divided kingdom; yet it will have some of the strength of iron in it, even as you saw iron mixed with clay. ⁴² As the toes were partly iron and partly clay, so this kingdom will be partly strong and partly brittle. ⁴³ And just as

you saw the iron mixed with baked clay, so the people will be a mixture and will not remain united, any more than iron mixes with clay. *The Holy Bible: New International Version*. 1996, c1984 (electronic ed.) (Da 2:36). Grand Rapids: Zondervan.

3. The Times of the Gentiles

- a) Babylon: The head of Gold
- b) The Persians: The chest of silver
- c) Greece: The belly of bronze
- d) Rome: The legs of iron
- e) Constantinople: The Second Rome
- f) Where does the Church Age fit?

4. Major Periods of Church History

- a) Ancient Church: a time of theological *definition*
- b) Medieval Church: a time of theological *decline*
- c) Modern Church: a time of theological *restoration*

D. First Century Key Idea: The Church Planted, Equipped, and Sent into the World

1. The Church Planted

- a) By Whom?
 - (1) Christ
- b) Through Whom?
 - (1) The Apostles and their successors

2. The Church Equipped

- a) With What?
 - (1) The Holy Spirit
 - (2) The Scriptures
 - (3) Leaders (Apostles, teacher, elders, deacons)

3. The Church Sent

- a) Where? To the whole world
 - (1) Key passage: Matthew 16:15-29
 - (2) Peter is given “the keys to the Kingdom”
 - (3) NOT the notion that Christ made Peter “the first Pope”

¹⁵ “But what about you?” he asked. “Who do you say I am?” ¹⁶ Simon Peter answered, “You are the Christ, ^a the Son of the living God.” ¹⁷ Jesus replied, “Blessed are you, Simon son of Jonah, for this was not revealed to you by man, but by my Father in heaven. ¹⁸ And I tell you that you are Peter, ^b and on this rock I will build my church, and the gates of Hades ^c will not overcome it. ^d ¹⁹ I will give you the keys of the kingdom of heaven; whatever you bind on earth will be ^e bound in heaven, and whatever you loose on earth will be ^f loosed in heaven”

4. Peter’s “Keys”

- a) Acts 2: Kingdom opened to Jews
- b) Acts 8: Kingdom opened to half-Jews
- c) Acts 10-11: Kingdom opened to non-Jews

5. What Christ did NOT provide:

- a) A system of doctrine
- b) A system of government

II. 2nd Century Key Idea: The Early Church: Faithful, but Flawed

A. The 2nd Century Church

1. Faithful:

- a) The 2nd century church spread the gospel throughout the Roman Empire and beyond despite serious periods of persecution.

2. Flawed:

- a) Was painfully crippled by lack of understanding of the relationship between saving faith and good works.

B. Who led the 2nd Century church?

1. The Apostolic Fathers

2. Defined: the name given to Christian writers who were the immediate successors of the apostles.

3. Note: Could be a person (for example, Clement), or a book (such as II Clement)

C. Who are they?

1. Clement of Rome: Wrote Epistle to the Corinthians

- a) Written fifty years after Paul's letters to Corinth . . .
- b) Clear understanding of grace and that saving faith leads to works.
- c) *Not* the same person who wrote *II Clement*.

2. Ignatius: Leader of the church in Antioch.

- a) Arrested under emperor Trajan and sent in chains to Rome.
- b) Wrote seven letters to various churches, including that in Rome.
- c) Impact: Glorified martyrdom

3. Polycarp: Leader of the church in Smyrna; disciples by John

- a) Wrote "Letter to the Philippians"

- b) Arrested under Trajan and threatened with torture and death.
 - c) Died with such grace that many onlookers were led to faith in Christ.
4. Papias: Prolific writer; acquainted with John the Apostle.
- a) Wrote "Interpretations of the Sayings of the Lord." –FIVE volumes!
 - b) All lost; only known by quotations
5. Epistle of Barnabas
- a) Very anti-Jewish
 - b) Dogmatic homily on "The Two Paths"
6. Epistle of Diognetus -- Supposed testimony of Roman official
7. Shepherd of Hermas --Call Christians who have sinned to Repentance
8. Teaching of the Twelve -- Principles for living and worship (supposedly from Jesus' original disciples)

D. What about their Theology?

- 1. Emphasis practical, not theological
- 2. Definite loss of clarity on New Testament teachings
- 3. Generally vague and legalistic
- 4. Their aim: to promote devotion

E. What about their Theology?

- 1. God -- Monotheistic, creator, personal
- 2. Christ -- Accepted both his deity and humanity
- 3. Salvation -- Only I Clement clear; others connect salvation with works.
- 4. Ecclesiology:

- a) Emphasis on obedience to the leaders
- b) Shift from “elders” to “the elder” (or “the pastor”)

F. What about their Theology?

1. Ordinances:

a) Accepted Baptism

- (1) Originally: Sign of identification with Christ in his death and resurrection.
- (2) 2nd Century: necessary for salvation
- (3) Mode: All modes common
- (4) Children? Some. In 2nd century, even infants were baptized

b) Lord's supper

- (1) Originally: fellowship meal or a symbolic meal (bread and wine) held after a fellowship meal.
- (2) 2nd Century: Mystery, should ideally be celebrated only by a recognized church leader.

III. 3rd Century Key Idea: External Persecution and Internal Corruption

A. External Persecution

1. Causes:

- a) Political
- b) Religious
- c) Social
- d) Economic (Acts 19:23ff)

2. Political

- a) Christians claimed a higher allegiance than to the Empire
- b) The Empire found divided allegiance intolerable

3. Religious

- a) Demand of local religious customs
- b) Roman “civil religion”
- c) The cult of emperor worship (the *genius* of the emperor)
- d) Christians were “holier than thou”

4. Economic

- a) Bad for business
(Acts 19:23ff)
- b) Christians prospered > jealousy

B. Stages of Persecution

1. 1st Century: Beginnings

- a) First Jews,
- b) Then Roman State
- c) Nero & Domitian

2. 2nd Century: Sporadic

- a) Pliny the Younger (112)
- b) Marcus Aurelius

3. 3rd Century: General

- a) Septimus Severus (Martyrdom of Perpetua)
- b) Decius:
 - (1) Rome's Millennium
 - (2) Certificates of Sacrifice (*libellum*)
- c) Valerian & Diocletian
 - (1) Prohibited meetings
 - (2) Destroyed buildings used for worship
 - (3) Targeted church leaders
 - (4) Imprisoned professing Christians
 - (5) Burning all scriptures
- d) Galerius
 - (1) Persecuted just like predecessors
 - (2) Became very sick
 - (3) Halted persecution and asked Christians to pray for his healing
- e) Constantine: 313, Edict of Milan

C. Results of Persecution:

1. Generated writings by the Apologists

- a) Apologists sought to justify Christianity to the authorities and refute false charges:
 - (1) Cannibalism
 - (2) Atheism
 - (3) Incest
 - (4) Anti-Social

2. Apologists:

- a) Justin Martyr
 - (1) Converted through "random" witness
 - (2) Wrote Apology
- b) Athenagoras
 - (1) A Christian philosopher
 - (2) Wrote Plea for Christians
- c) Tertullian
 - (1) The only Western apologist

(2) Used Latin & created theological vocabulary

3. Rapid Spread of Gospel
4. Forced development of the New Testament Canon
5. Created controversy over what to do with those who “lapsed” from faith.

D. Internal Corruption

1. Apostles had warned about
 - a) False Teachers
 - b) “Wolves”
 - c) Teachers of Destructive Doctrines
2. The Ebionites
 - a) Believed Law of Moses still binding on all believers
 - b) Insisted on circumcision
 - c) Liked Matthew; disliked Paul
 - d) Disappeared in destruction of Jerusalem by Romans in 70 ad.
3. Montanism
 - a) Spiritual hunger drove many to seek for a spiritual experience with God.
 - b) Montanus became interpreter of the movement & claimed to be the “helper” Christ had promised.
 - c) Practiced self-denial (asceticism) and speaking in tongues.
4. Paul of Samosata
 - a) Tried to explain the nature of the Godhead
 - b) Adoptionism: (But . . . what happened on the cross?)
5. Sabellius
 - a) Tried to explain the nature of the Godhead as God wearing three “masks”
 - b) Father, Son & Holy Spirit like characters in a one-man play
6. Gnosticism

- a) “Secret Knowledge”
- b) God of light created a being almost as pure and perfect.
- c) Chain of creation led to creation of the Demiurge
- d) Demiurge created world
- e) Our world was not created by the God of Light, but a much lesser being
- f) Most people have no “spark of divine light”—but some do.
- g) How to know? Through Gnostic teaching

7. Marcionism

- a) A kind of “Christian” Gnosticism
- b) The God of Light sent Jesus to inform us of our divine “sparks.”
- c) The “god” of the Jews—the Demiurge—is the enemy of the God of light
- d) Jesus would therefore not be “matter”—no incarnation, no atoning death, and no redemption.

IV. 4th Century Key Idea: Conversion of Constantine

A. Who was Constantine?

1. Son of successful general
2. Raised in Rome
3. Was commanding army units in Britain during the disastrous "Year of the Six Emperors"
4. Urged by his troops to take the Imperial throne for himself.

B. Constantine's Victory

1. Took his army to Rome to battle his two rivals.
2. Dream: In hoc signo vinces (In this sign you will win).
3. Ordered the sign of the Chi-Rho cross put on all his army standards
4. Although outnumbered, Constantine's army beat that of Maxentius.
5. He negotiated a deal with Licentius, his Eastern Rival
6. Issued Edict of Milan in 313 AD.

C. The Edict of Milan

1. Results
 - a) Forbade persecution of Christians.
 - b) Made all religions equally legal.
 - c) Restored confiscated property
 - d) Gave bishops high rank and privileges
 - e) Constantine assumed a position of theological leadership

D. Constantine the Theologian

1. The Donatist controversy:

- a) North African church split over the issue of what to do about baptisms, marriages, etc., done by those who had failed under persecution.
- b) General conclusion: Act is valid even if done by an unworthy person.
- c) Donatus: Must be properly re-baptized, re-married, etc.

2. The Arian Controversy

- a) Arius held that Christ was created as a divine being by God.
- b) Athanasius recognized that such a “creature” could not be God by nature.
- c) Council of Nicea (first universal council: 325) met to decide the issue.
- d) Constantine determined the outcome.
- e) Result: Theological strife for 150 years.

E. Results of Constantine’s Conversion

1. Missions increased (Ulfilas to the Goths)
2. Christianity made the official religion of the empire (381)
3. The church flooded with half-converted ex-pagans.
4. Church leadership diluted by worldly office-seekers

V. 5th Century Key Idea: Golden Age of the Church Fathers

A. Jerome: Bible Translator

1. Background

- a) Born in what is now modern Slovenia
- b) Well-to-do parents
- c) Educated in Rome
- d) A gifted literary scholar, especially the Roman author Cicero
- e) Very attracted to monasticism . . .

2. Jerome's Dream of Christ: "You love Cicero more than Me!"

3. Spent two years as a hermit in the desert on a Greek Island. Learned Greek and Hebrew!

4. Ordained, and spent 3 years in studying the Bible from the greatest exegetical scholars of his day.

5. Jerome in Rome:

- a) Promoted asceticism
- b) Taught Hebrew & Greek
- c) Challenged by Pope Damasus to translate the Bible into Latin
- d) Fled Rome (which he called "Babylon" to the Holy Land and settled near Bethlehem.

6. Jerome in the Desert

- a) Translated entire Bible (405)
- b) Later required to translate the "extra" books of the Catholic Bible
- c) Wrote extensively on many controversies
 - (1) Defended the "perpetual virginity of Mary"
 - (2) Defended the celibacy of priests

B. John Chrysostom, Greatest of Preachers

1. John was the son of a Roman officer, and was intended for

the profession of law.

2. Studied theology, but was drawn into monastic asceticism.
3. His health broken, 2 years later he returned to Antioch and preached for 12 years.
4. Spoke with great clarity and humor
5. Emphasized a lifestyle characterized by giving.
6. Forcibly made archbishop of Constantinople.
7. Though loved by the people, the wealthy despised him causing him to be banished three times.

C. Leo the Great

1. Roman bishop
2. Believed in the concept of the Keys of St. Peter
3. Wrote extremely accurate work on the two natures in Christ, the *Tome of Leo* (Council of Chalcedon, 431)
4. Prevented sack of Rome by the Huns (452) and negotiated with the Vandals (455).

D. Patrick, Unwilling Missionary to Ireland

1. British youth, son of a deacon and grandson of a priest.
2. Captured by Irish raiders, kept 6 years as a slave
3. Escaped, experienced a dream: "Youth, come and help us!"
4. Established Celtic Christianity throughout Ireland (no pope, priestly celibacy, and only Scriptures have God's authority)

E. Ambrose—Spiritual Father of Augustine

1. Of noble birth and destined for government service.
2. Effective governor of Milan

3. Sincere student of Christianity
4. Unanimously elected as bishop of Milan
5. Excellent administrator and speaker but a poor exegete.
6. Faced down the Emperor Theodosius

F. Augustine

1. Augustine's Background

- a) Born in Roman N. Africa (Carthage) to a devoted mother, Monica
- b) Educated in law and rhetoric
- c) Dabbled in cults (Manicheanism, Neoplatonism)
- d) Lived very immoral lifestyle with friends in the theater.
- e) Converted under Ambrose.

2. Augustine and the Sack of Rome

- a) Alaric was a one-time army commander who became King of the Visigoths.
- b) He raided from Constantinople to Athens, and negotiated subsidies from Rome.
- c) When Rome failed to honor its agreements, he captured Rome in 410 and plundered it for three days.
- d) The shock of this event staggered the Roman world.
- e) Augustine's Response: *City of God*.
- f) Basic idea: The City of Man will perish, but the City of God (i.e., the Church) will flourish for eternity.

3. Augustine and the Pelagian Controversy

- a) Pelagius, a British monk, believed that salvation lay in choosing not to sin.
- b) Augustine recognized that the Bible calls us "dead" in our sins, not simply weak.
- c) Emphasized that we have not the slightest means of contributing to our own salvation.

VI. 6th Century Key Idea: Age of the Monasteries

A. Background on Monasticism

1. Sincere Christians were attracted to stern and self-disciplined lifestyles.
2. Lack of martyrdoms led some to extreme measures to show Christian devotion
3. Developed as a reaction against extreme worldliness in the church.
4. All monks took vows of
 - a) Poverty
 - b) Celibacy
 - c) Obedience to the leader, known as the Abbot.

B. Solitary Monasticism

1. First “monk:” Anthony, who lived in a cave in the Egyptian desert.
2. Most famous: Simeon the column-sitting saint (390-459)

C. Communal Monasticism

1. Pachomius, an Egyptian ex-soldier, organized the first monastery.
2. Emphasized simplicity, devotion, work, and obedience to the abbot.

D. Basil of Caesarea

1. Born wealthy and well educated.
2. Used his personal wealth to build monasteries.
3. Insisted on work, prayer, and Bible reading
4. Promoted good works toward orphans, etc., and

discouraged asceticism.

5. Wrote the *Rule*, which remains the basis of Greek and Russian monasticism to this day.

E. Spread of Monasticism to the West

1. Introduced by Athanasius
2. Promoted by Jerome, Ambrose and Augustine.
3. Western monasticism often became a haven for the lazy, prompting several waves of reform.

F. Strengths of Monasticism

1. Served as agricultural teaching centers.
2. Kept learning alive during the Dark Ages of barbarian conquest.
3. Served as educational centers.
4. Maintained historical records of the period.
5. Served as a source of missionary manpower for evangelizing the barbarians of Europe.
6. Provided social services, such as hospitals and guesthouses for travelers.

G. Weaknesses of Monasticism

1. The civil administration lacked capable leaders
2. The most able Christians were celibate, hence childless.
3. Spiritual pride was often a substitute for true spirituality.
4. The military structure of the monastic system transferred itself to the church as a whole, resulting in a rigid hierarchical structure.

VII. 7th Century Key Idea: The Pope and the Prophet

A. Gregory I (“the Great”)

1. The first medieval Pope
2. Stood on border of classical and medieval world
3. Personal background:
 - a) Born of noble wealthy family
 - b) Studied in Latin only
 - c) Gave up all his wealth to found seven monasteries
 - d) Elected pope in 590
4. Exercised care over European churches
5. Appointed bishops and gave symbols of office
6. Won the title “Ecumenical Bishop” from Patriarch of Constantinople
7. Gathered wealth and used it to defend Rome
8. Gregorian Chant

B. Gregory’s Theology

1. Source of authority:
 - a) Peter’s “keys”, which unlocked heaven for those in need of saving grace
2. Mechanism of salvation:
 - a) Baptism by a priest washed away original sin and sins committed up to that point.
 - b) Mass (the Lord’s Supper) was the means of receiving ongoing grace & forgiveness.

C. Gregory’s missions:

1. Saw “angels” in the market

2. Appointed Augustine to win them.
3. Preached in S. England.
4. Roman Christianity spread North
5. Celtic Christian spread South
6. Issues in conflict:
 - a) Haircut
 - b) Easter
 - c) Marriage of Priests
 - d) Primacy of Roman Bishop
7. Result: English king chose Rome

D. Mohammed, the Prophet (570-632)

1. From Mecca; employed by uncle to supervise camel trains.
2. Encountered Christianity and Jews in Syria
3. Married a rich widow
4. Experienced visions; proclaimed that there is One God.
5. He and his followers fled to Medina in 622 and flourished.

E. Mohammed's Teachings:

1. True religion = Islam, or surrender to God
2. While Judaism and Christianity were once God's religion, they had become corrupt.
3. God's revelation: the Koran, 118 chapters, acknowledging 28 prophets.

F. Duties of Islam

1. Prayer five times each day
2. Reciting the creed

3. Giving of alms
4. Fasting during Ramadan
5. Pilgrimage to Mecca

G. Spread of Islam (632-732)

1. Persia, modern Iran & Iraq, Holy Land, Syria, and part of Turkey
2. Egypt, all of N. Africa, Spain, Southern France
3. Charles Martel gave Islam it's first defeat at 732 at the battle of Tours

VIII. 8th Century Key Idea: Charles the Great (aka Charlemagne)

A. Background:

1. Descended from Clovis, a great chief of the tribe of Franks
 - a) Had married Clotilde, a Christian princess.
 - b) On winning an important battle, converted to Christianity
2. Grandson of Charles Martel
3. Impressive height and looks
4. Athletic, energetic, and even literate.
5. Attracted best scholars to his “Palace school,” the forerunner of the university
6. Reformed spelling and writing of Latin language
 - a) Example:
 - (1) Before:
(a) NOWISTHETIMEFORALLGOODMENTOCOMETOTHEAID
OFTHEIRPARTYTHEQUICKBROWNFOXJUMPEDOVERTHEL
AZYDOGSBACK
 - (2) After:
(a) Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their
party. The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog’s back.

B. Charlemagne’s Conquests

1. He unified the tribes of what would be modern Germany, France, and part of N. Italy.
2. Pacified the Saxons (partly)
3. It was the largest empire since the Roman era.
4. He divided it into “Counties” and tirelessly supervised it.

C. Charlemagne and the Image Breakers

1. Eastern Emperors had provoked a conflict in the Eastern church by condemning the worship of icons.

2. In Charlemagne's time the Bishop of Rome (the Pope) had supported the worship of Icons.
3. Charlemagne supported the views of the Eastern Emperor rather than his own Pope (Leo III).
4. 2Nd Council of Nicea ended Icon controversy.

D. Charlemagne Crowned Emperor of the Romans

1. Pope Leo III had been driven from Rome by hostile Roman nobles.
2. Charlemagne invaded Italy, and put Leo back on the papal throne
3. On Christmas Day, 800, Leo crowned Charlemagne "Emperor of the Romans"
4. Charlemagne even sought marriage with Empress Irene.

E. Significance of Charlemagne

1. Once again, the "Roman Empire" existed in the West.
2. But in Constantinople, this appeared to be an illegitimate rival.
3. A competition arose for the souls of the Poles, Bohemians, Hungarians, Bulgars and Slavs—which would they choose? East or West?

IX. 9th Century Key Idea: Collapse of the West

A. Charles the Great's Successors

1. Louis the Pious & his sons did not share Charles' idea of a great Christian Empire.
2. When Charles' son had three children, he divided the empire in thirds.
3. The process of disintegration continued, greatly accelerated by the Vikings and Eastern invaders

B. Vikings

1. Who were they?
 - a) Scandinavian raiders of the 9th century.
2. Where did they go?
 - a) Established colonies in Ireland and England
 - b) Established trading stations in the Slavic regions, founding Novgorod, Kiev, and other cities (called the "Rus")
3. Impact on Europe:
 - a) Incessantly raided
 - b) Longships sailed far up rivers
 - c) Looted and killed, and especially monasteries
 - d) "Lord—deliver us from the wrath of the Norsemen!"
4. Result: Feudalism

C. Feudalism

1. Defined: A social system based on holding land on behalf of stronger protectors.
2. Reality: What's left when central authority collapses.
3. Society reorganized itself into self-sufficient units, the "manor"

4. Travel almost stopped

D. Three classes of Society

1. Producers of food: the peasants
2. Defenders: the nobles
3. The Clergy: Pray for survival
4. Note: No chance for changing the class into which you were born.

E. Oaths of Mutual Protection

1. Nobles made solemn promises of mutual defense and provision of food for fighting common enemies.
2. Travel and Trade almost completely ceased

F. Impact of Feudalism on the Church

1. The church owned lands, mostly as monasteries.
2. Therefore the abbot must make feudal oaths with local nobles
3. Result: divided loyalties.
4. The problem of “younger sons”

G. Worship in the 9th Century

1. Worship of Mary
 - a) Popular since 3rd century
 - b) Began in same area of Asia Minor as worship of Cybele
 - c) Was the real reason Nestorius was condemned
2. Worship of Saints
 - a) Saint: Someone who had more righteousness than he or she needed for salvation.
 - b) Could work “behind the scenes” in heaven to help those who

prayed.

3. Worship of Relics

- a) Relic: a bit or piece of a saint, or something connected with a saint.
- b) People thought they were “objects of spiritual power” which could bring God’s blessing, healing, victory, etc.

4. Mass (Lord’s Supper)

- a) Christ sacrificed again and again
- b) Only by a priest
- c) Only priests had the wine
- d) Bread was unleavened wafer (in the West) or ordinary bread (East)

X. 10th Century Key Idea: Conversion of the Slavs

A. Cyril & Methodius

1. Cyril:

- a) Born in Thessalonica
- b) Gone on Mission to the Arabs
- c) Served as professor of philosophy in Constantinople

2. Methodius:

- a) Also born in Thessalonica
- b) Abbot of a Greek Monastery

3. Missions

- a) First joint mission: to the Khazars (N. of Black Sea)
- b) When Rostislav of Moravia asked for Missionaries, the Emperor and Patriarch requested that they go
- c) Began working among Slavs, inventing alphabet and translating scriptures.

4. Olga, mother of Vladimir

- a) First woman in Russian history to be baptized
- b) Widowed in 945, she visited Constantinople.
- c) Impressed the court with her wisdom, and was baptized in 955.
- d) Was regent over the young Vladimir—who mocked Christianity until her death.

5. Vladimir I

- a) Son of Norman-Rus prince
- b) Made prince of Novgorod in 970
- c) On death of father, fled to Scandinavia
- d) Re-established his rule of Kievan realm by 980
- e) Religion: pagan
- f) Visited by Muslims from Bulgaria, Christians from Germany, Jewish Khazars, and finally Greeks.
- g) Appointed investigators to go to Bulgars, Germans and Greeks.

- h) Reported Greek worship was like being in heaven.
- i) Began siege of Kherson & believed he had been given divine help.
- j) Emperor Basil II proposed that his sister, Anne, marry Vladimir.
- k) Condition of Marriage: Vladimir must become a Christian
- l) Had eye disease, but at baptism his vision was restored.
- m) In Kiev, he humiliated the idol “Perun” and ordered that all be baptized.

B. Mid-Course Seminare on How to Memorize Key Ideas

1. Choose key word for each century.
2. Find concrete object that sounds like key word.
3. Must be able to visualize it; to see it in your “mind’s eye.”
4. Example:
 - a) Golden Age of Church Fathers
 - b) Pope and the Prophet

C. Link them together

1. Connect each object to the next with a story involving dramatic action.
2. Example: gun, bread, elephant, strawberry

D. Expand the outline

1. Golden Age of Church Fathers (Gold statue of monk)
 - a) Balancing Bible on head (Jerome)
 - b) Has grotesque false teeth, also gold
 - c) Riding on a lion (Leo)
 - d) Being chased by a Tin Goose (A goose—tin = “Augustine”)

XI. 11th Century Key Idea: The Church Divided

A. The Great Schism

1. Points of Friction between East and West

- a) Theological disputes
- b) Easter dispute
- c) Priestly habits
 - (1) Beards
 - (2) Celibacy
 - (3) Language
- d) Iconoclastic controversy
- e) The “Filioque” controversy
 - (1) Does the Holy Spirit “proceed from the Father” or “proceed from the Father *and the son.*”
- f) Rome’s ongoing claim to ultimate authority.
 - (1) Eastern patriarch was willing to recognize the Roman bishop of having a “primacy of position.”

2. Breaking Point: Use of Leavened Bread

- a) Pope Leo IX sent emissary to Constantinople to demand submission on this point.
- b) Patriarch Michael Cerularius refused.
- c) Emissary placed official document excommunicating Michael on altar of the church of Holy Wisdom.
- d) The patriarch excommunicated the pope in retaliation.

3. Anathemas lifted . . .

- a) December 7, 1965
- b) Pope Paul VI and Patriarch Athenagoras I

B. Pope Gregory VII (“Hildebrand”)

- 1. One of the most influential popes in history
- 2. Reformed the Roman church in a way that has lasted to the present day.
- 3. Hildebrand’s Early Career

- a) Born of a working class family
- b) Educated in Rome
- c) Became assistant to three popes

4. Election as Pope

- a) Pope Alexander II died
- b) Hildebrand began to work for selection of next pope.
- c) People elected him pope by acclamation.
- d) Chose name of Gregory VII

5. Hildebrand's Problems

- a) Simony: Buying and selling of church offices
- b) Married priests and bishops
- c) The tendency of local rulers to appoint (invest) bishops.
- d) His method: Send personal emissaries whom even bishops must obey.

6. Hildebrand's conflict with Henry IV

- a) Henry IV was "emperor" of the German.
- b) The bishop in Milan died—the church elected his replacement
- c) Henry installed his own choice as bishop.

7. Hildebrand's Response

- a) Excommunicated Henry!
 - (1) All oath's made to Henry—void!
 - (2) People feared having an excommunicated ruler
- b) Meeting at Canossa:
 - (1) Henry kneels in the snow for three days
 - (2) Hildebrand lifts the excommunication

8. Henry's Reaction

- a) Make's peace with his nobles.
- b) Raises army and invades Italy
- c) Hildebrand fled, sought help from Normans
- d) Died in Exile

9. Conclusion:

a) Compromise:

- (1) Church would choose leaders.
- (2) Symbols of authority would be given by both Church and King.

XII. 12th Century Key Idea: The First Crusade

A. The Crusades

1. What were the Crusades? -- A series of seven religious wars to recover the Holy Land.
2. Did they succeed?
 - a) The first crusade held the Holy Land for 88 years (1099-1187).
 - b) All others failed.

B. What Motivated the Crusades?

1. Europe recovering from Dark Ages: New confidence and booming population
2. Seljuk Turks interfered with pilgrims to Holy Land
3. Pope hoped to assist Eastern Empire and reunite the church

C. First Crusade

1. Letter from Emperor . . .
 - a) To Pope Urban II
 - (1) "Send help!"
 - b) People's response:
 - (1) "*Deus volt!*" –God wills it!
 - c) Peasants respond immediately:
 - (1) Peter the Hermit & Walter the Penniless
 - (2) Attacked Jewish communities
2. Nobles Respond
 - a) Various groups converged on Constantinople
 - b) 5000 knights and 25,000 others
 - c) Eastern Emperor horrified!
 - d) Made them swear oaths of loyalty and sent them into Asia Minor.

3. Siege of Antioch

- a) Crusader's lay siege to the city
- b) Once inside, massacred the inhabitants
- c) Were themselves surrounded and starving
- d) Found the "holy lance"
- e) Victory!

4. Siege of Jerusalem

- a) Gained access to the walls.
- b) Muslim governor surrendered on conditions that mosque be protected.
- c) Massacre resulted; mosque converted to church

5. Results of First Crusade

- a) Conquered territories not restored to Emperor
- b) Greek bishops replaced with Latin bishops
- c) Feudal kingdoms established linked to European kingdoms
- d) Long-lasting bitterness created among Muslims.

D. Other Crusades:

1. Second Crusade:

- a) Proclaimed by Bernard, the holiest of men, to reinforce the Latin Kingdoms
- b) Massacred in Turkey

2. Third Crusade

- a) Proclaimed after fall of Jerusalem in 1187
- b) Leader drowned, few reached Holy Land

3. Fourth Crusade:

- a) Goal: attack from the South, through Egypt
- b) Need: Sea transportation
- c) Venice would provide ships provided they be paid
- d) Conquered Hungarian city of Zara as payment
- e) Diverted to Constantinople, conquered it, and set up Latin Kingdom

4. Children's Crusade

- a) Led by Stephen of France and Nicholas of Germany
- b) Arrived in Italy, promised free transportation
- c) Sold into slavery in Egypt

E. Results of Crusades

1. Opened China and Asia to the West
2. Towns and trade increased
3. Hastened the fall of Constantinople
4. People came into close contact with clergy
5. Lowered the "moral temperature" of Christendom.
6. Began a long tradition of anti-Semitism

XIII. 13th Century Key Idea: Birth of the Universities

A. Monks and Monasteries

1. The Crusades led to the founding of several new monastic groups: The Knights of the Temple, the Knights of the Hospital, and the Teutonic Knights.
2. The Crusades caused many monks to leave their monastery and join with ordinary people.

B. Francis of Assisi (Franciscans)

1. Background

- a) Founded the first movement of wandering monks, the Franciscans
- b) Son of a wealthy cloth merchant of Assisi, in Italy.
- c) Lived a pleasure-filled life as a youth.
- d) After a year as a prisoner of war followed by illness he began to seek God.

2. Conversion:

- a) Vision of Christ
- b) Pilgrimage to Rome
- c) Encounter with leper
- d) Vision while praying at ruined church: "Repair my house"
- e) Sold father's cloth and horse

3. Followers:

- a) Owned absolutely nothing
- b) Had simple "Rule"
- c) Rebuilt chapels
- d) Preached to townspeople

4. Received Approval from Pope Innocent III

5. Francis' Goal:

- a) To follow the life and teaching of Christ as closely as possible.

b) Love of Nature:

- (1) Francis felt very close to every living thing

6. Growth of Franciscan Movement

- a) Movement grew with great speed (developed branches for women and laypeople)
- b) Francis left leadership to others
- c) Visited Sultan in Egypt
- d) Last years: Final vision of Christ
- e) Impact: Made it possible for laypeople as well as monks to become involved in serving God.

C. Dominic (Dominicans)

1. Background

- a) Spanish priest, son of local lord
- b) Became involved in preaching about a heresy (“Catherism”) in the south of France
- c) Founded movement to preach capably and in extreme poverty.

2. Dominicans

- a) Won approval from the Pope for his new order
- b) Established schools of theology near universities of Paris and Bologna
- c) Had gift of administration, excelled in training, and was a great encourager.

D. Universities

1. Origins

- a) Bishops originally supervised whatever education was available.
- b) In the 11th century “Universities” came into existence.
 - (1) Must be authorized by Pope or King
 - (2) Granted degrees, or “license to teach”
- c) Universities greatly increased by contact with Greek scholars after the 4th Crusade
- d) Both students and teachers were members of the clergy

- e) They enjoyed certain rights
- f) The degrees granted were recognized locally, but the degrees granted by the universities of Paris and Bologna were recognized everywhere

2. Student Life

- a) Universities were originally “Student guilds” organized to protect student rights.
- b) All instruction was in Latin
- c) Students attended sessions where books were read and they learned (memorized)

3. Impact of Aristotle

- a) Rediscovered from contact with Arab world
- b) Provided a method for proving ideas through logic
- c) Goal: Prove the teachings of the Church using the logic of Aristotle
- d) The man: Thomas Aquinas

E. Thomas Aquinas

1. Placed in a monastery as a young boy
2. Became a Dominican against his parents wishes
3. Studied Aristotle in Paris
 - a) Some read Aristotle in a way that undermined Christianity
 - b) Aquinas felt that Aristotle’s logic proved the truth of Christianity.
4. Issue: Reason and faith—which has the higher position?
 - a) Some said that faith comes first: “How do I know? The church says so!”
 - b) Aquinas said Reason makes faith understandable. “I know Christianity is true because it is reasonable.”

XIV. 14th Century Key Idea: The Time of the Three Popes (Great Schism)

A. Decline of the Papacy

1. The 14th century was a disaster for the Roman church.
2. Many popes were people of low character and bad morals
3. The French king managed to move the papacy to France from 1305-1377.

B. The Pope in France

1. Angered many
2. Rome almost abandoned
3. Urged to return to Rome
4. Pope Gregory IX managed to return the papacy to Rome—then died.

C. Two Popes elected

1. Bishops elected Urban VI as pope.
2. He was SO unpleasant that the bishops elected Clement VII as pope—who moved back to France!
3. Result: TWO popes, both legally elected.
4. The Solution: a Council
 - a) Popes objected!
 - b) Called at Pisa
 - c) Both popes deposed . . .
 - d) New pope elected.
 - e) Only problem: Neither pope accepted the council's decision.
5. Now there were THREE Popes!

6. Solution: ANOTHER Council

- a) This one called at Constance by the bishops, the H. R. Emperor AND Pope #3.
- b) All three popes were “encouraged” to resign
- c) A new pope elected.

D. Conclusion:

- 1. By the end of the 14th century the reputation of the Papacy was extremely low.
- 2. All believed the church badly needed moral reform.
- 3. A few believed it also needed theological reform.

E. Tomorrow:

F. Major Periods of Church History

- 1. Modern Church: a time of theological restoration

XV. 15th Century Key Idea: Morning Stars

A. Motivations for Reform

1. Immoral and corrupt priests
2. The “Babylonian Captivity” and time of three popes
3. Taxes!
4. Rise of Nation States

B. John Wycliffe: Greek Professor

1. Taught Greek at Oxford
2. Text: the New Testament
3. Believed church corrupted by wealth
4. His solutions for Moral Reform:
 - a) Remove immoral clergy
 - b) Confiscate church property
5. Thoughts on Doctrinal Reform
 - a) Christ the Head
 - b) Bible the source of authority
 - c) Church should follow New Testament pattern
 - d) Lord’s Supper NOT a “new sacrifice” but celebration of Christ’s one sacrifice
6. Began to translate the Bible into English
7. Organized students as “lay preachers”
8. Church condemned his views; forced into retirement

C. Jan Hus: Bohemian Reformer

1. Background
 - a) Born of poor parents

- b) Studied and taught at University of Prague
- c) Became head of philosophy faculty

2. Conflict between Bohemia and German Empire:

- a) Academic rivalry
- b) Religious differences

3. Arrival of Wycliffe's ideas:

- a) Strongly condemned by German Empire
- b) Adopted by Hus and Bohemians

4. Issues

- a) Church owned half the land
- b) Church's taxes were the greatest
- c) Bishops and senior clergy were greatly resented by poor priests and peasants
- d) Result: Reform was very popular!

5. Reforms

- a) Founded "Bethlehem Chapel"
- b) Preached in Czech
- c) Became advisor to the Archbishop of Prague
- d) German teachers caused Wycliffe's views to be condemned
- e) Czechs and Germans supported different popes in the "Great Schism"

6. Hus condemned

- a) Hus condemned; Prague put under the "Interdict"
- b) Protected by friends for two years while writing
- c) Council of Constance ordered him to appear: He declined
- d) Offered guarantee of safe passage regardless of the outcome of the council.
- e) Burned at Stake

D. Johannes Gutenberg

1. Invented:

- a) Way of casting metal type with precision in large quantities
- b) New kind of press based on wine-press
- c) New kind of oil-based ink
- d) New kind of paper and method for binding books

2. Result: Information Explosion

3. Printed Entire Bible by 1455

E. Overview of Final Exam:

1. Create a 20-point outline of Church History. Example:

- a) 1. Church equipped, planted, and sent into the world.
 - (1) Planted:
 - (a) By Christ
 - (b) Through the apostles
 - (2) Equipped
 - (a) With Holy Spirit
 - (b) Scriptures
 - (c) Leaders
 - (3) Sent
 - (a) To all mankind
 - (b) Jews, Samaritans, & Gentiles (Peter's Keys)

XVI. 16th Century Key Idea: Reformation!

A. What is the Reformation?

1. Roman Catholics: A revolt inspired by Luther's low motives
2. Protestants: An attempt to restore the church to New Testament purity

B. Immediate Cause:

1. Pope Leo X needed funds to rebuild St. Peter's Cathedral
2. Archbishop Albert wanted to also become Archbishop of Mainz
3. Pope wanted a fortune to set aside the church law against this
4. Solution: borrow from bankers and sell indulgences

C. Indulgences

1. Theory of Indulgences

- a) Sinner confesses to priest
- b) Priest conditionally forgives sins based on authority of church
- c) Assigns "penance," such as saying prayers, going on pilgrimage, etc.
- d) Indulgence frees one from fulfilling that penance in Purgatory after death

2. Selling Indulgences in Germany

- a) Sales supervised by a Dominican, Johan Tetzel
- b) Used "high-pressure" sales tactics
- c) Greatly offended Luther
- d) Wrote "95 Theses" –invitations to scholarly debate—against indulgences

D. Luther

1. Background

- a) Born of working class family
- b) Educated for law
- c) Joined monastery after thunderstorm incident
- d) Rose rapidly in the Augustinian movement
- e) Became scholar; taught Psalms

2. Luther's discovery

- a) Pilgrimage to Rome—disappointed with Roman clergy
- b) Assigned to teach Romans
- c) Found “justification by faith”
- d) Attacked indulgences, but defended the Pope

3. Debates and Diet of Worms

- a) Debates with Cajetan and Van Eck
- b) Finds protection of Frederick, one of 7 Electors of the Emperor
- c) Luther condemned and excommunicated
- d) Called to appear before Emperor Charles V in 1521

4. Aftermath

- a) Writings condemned
- b) Luther's friends “kidnapped” him
- c) Translated Bible
- d) Returns to Wittenberg; continues reform
- e) Monasteries emptied
- f) Marries!

5. Reformation Outcome

- a) North German states and Scandinavia adopt Lutheranism
- b) Switzerland reformed under Calvin and Zwingli
- c) France partly reformed with Calvinism
- d) England breaks from Rome

E. Rome Counterattacks!

1. Council of Trent

- a) Defined key ideas of medieval Christianity as “essential for salvation”
- b) Protestants labeled as “damned heretics”
- c) Formed new movements designed to win back lost territories
- d) Launched missions to New World, Japan and China
- e) Banned Bible translations

XVII. 17th Century Key Idea: Wars of Religion

A. England

1. Henry's Three Children:

- a) Edward (by third wife): Calvinist Protestant
- b) Mary (by first wife): Catholic
- c) Elizabeth (by second wife): Moderate Protestant

2. Spanish Armada (1588)

3. England after Elizabeth

- a) Protestants came to dominate Parliament
- b) King and court were mostly Catholic
- c) Result: Civil War (Parliament vs. King)
- d) King lost--10 years of Protestant Rule
- e) King restored: Many protestants leave for New World, planting colonies in America

B. Continental Europe: Thirty-Years' War

1. First phase: King of Bohemia imposed Catholicism on his territories; Protestants Lost

2. Second Phase: Danes hoped to assist Lutheran states in Germany: Lost

3. Third Phase: Sweden stepped in to "assist" fellow Protestants in N. Germany—moderate success.

4. Final Phase: France allied itself with Sweden and German Protestants

5. Result: Devastation of Germany; toleration for Calvinists & Lutherans

C. Everyone Against the Anabaptists

1. Who they were:

- a) Often called "radical reformers"

- b) Insisted on personal conversion, believer's baptism, radical discipleship, and a free church
- c) Had no national homeland & were persecuted equally by Lutherans and Catholics

2. Anabaptist Beginnings

- a) Zurich (German-speaking Switzerland) was becoming reformed in a semi-Lutheran way.
- b) City council: "All children must be baptized within 8 days of birth."
- c) Blaurock, Grebel, & Manz baptized each other
- d) Manz became first Anabaptist martyr

3. Anabaptist Spread

- a) Were incredible evangelists:
 - (1) Hans Hutt, evangelist
 - (2) Sought "144,000" before Lord's return
- b) Were mercilessly persecuted
 - (1) Martyrs' Synod
 - (2) Wiped out in Austria
- c) Found refuge only in Moravia

D. France

1. John Calvin

- a) Student at University of Paris
- b) Fled, became reformer of French-speaking Switzerland
- c) Calvinist missionaries won many French

2. Protestants In France

- a) Attacked on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1572
- b) Protestant leader became King: 1593
- c) Toleration
- d) Louis XIV ejects Protestants in 1685

XVIII. 18th Century Key Idea: Great Awakenings!

A. Pietism in Europe

1. What is it?

- a) A movement among European protestants of the 17th and 18th centuries that emphasized the necessity of good works and a holy life.

2. Why was it necessary?

- a) After the Thirty Years' War protestant churches had fallen into "dead orthodoxy."

B. Impact of Philip Spener

1. Lutheran pastor; wrote introduction to book of sermons: *pious longings*

2. Demanded reformation:

- a) Better Bible knowledge of the people
- b) Mutual Christian concern
- c) Emphasis on good works
- d) Avoiding needless controversy
- e) Spiritual training of ministers
- f) More heartfelt preaching

C. August H. Franke

1. Follower of Spener; a university professor

2. Expelled from University of Leipzig

3. Moved to University of Halle. Student movement resulted in:

- a) School for the poor, orphanage, widows' home, teachers' training school, Bible school, and Bible distribution center
- b) Sent missionaries to India

D. Count von Zinzendorf

1. From Austrian noble family; raised by pietest grandmother
2. Educated at Halle
3. Forced into government service
4. Enabled Moravian refugees to settle on his estate
5. Founded Moravian colonies around Europe
6. Sparked pioneer missionary movement

E. Wesleyan Revival in England

1. Wesley's journey to faith

- a) John Wesley: Born 15th of 19 children.
- b) Studied at Oxford on scholarship
- c) Ordained a priest; volunteered as a chaplain to Georgia
- d) Influenced by Moravians; back in London visited their meeting
- e) Heard Luther's' preface to Romans—was converted

2. Wesley's ministry

- a) Studied Moravians in Europe
- b) Returned to England determined to reform the church
- c) Forced to open-air preaching
- d) Organized converts into societies and made much use of lay preachers.

3. Great Awakening in America

- a) Even in the Universities few admitted being Christians
- b) Awakening stimulated by preaching of Jonathan Edwards (poor preacher, but great prayer warrior)
- c) George Whitefield came from England: Revival spread to all colonies
- d) Results: New colleges; missionaries to Indians, and orphanages founded.

4. American & French Revolutions

- a) American revolution in 1776 ultimately led to the first state that rejected an official state church. Result: Freedom to grow through

evangelism.

b) French Revolution: While founded on the “Rights of Man,” was originally based on atheism and remained hostile to Christianity.

XIX. 19th Century Key Idea: Age of Contrasts (Great Century of Missions and Great Century of Unbelief)

A. Christian losses: Skepticism

1. Triumph of Technology

- a) Industrial Revolution produced drastic changes in lifestyles
- b) Science had proven spectacularly successful:
 - (1) Explained movements of planets, etc.
 - (2) Described composition of matter
 - (3) Manipulated invisible forces (electricity and magnetism)

2. The Universe: A giant machine that operates according to natural laws

- a) Natural laws are universal
- b) Nothing in nature can violate natural law
- c) A miracle is a violation of natural law
- d) Therefore there are no miracles!
- e) Yet all pioneer scientists were Christians!

3. The Bible attacked . . .

- a) The Bible is full of stories of miraculous events
- b) Therefore it cannot be “history,” but must be “myth” and “legend.”
- c) First the Old Testament . . .
- d) Then the New Testament

4. Charles Darwin and the Theory of Evolution

- a) No Creator necessary!
- b) Man essentially a very capable animal
- c) “Survival of the Fittest” was used to justify every kind of exploitation.
- d) Impact on Theology:
 - (1) No fall
 - (2) No sin

(3) No need of Savior

(4) No final judgment

B. Christian gains: Missions

1. Why so few Protestant Missions?

- a) Lack of access
- b) Bad theology
- c) Few models

2. Mission Pioneer

- a) English shoemaker named William Carey
- b) Read about voyages of discovery--
- c) Asked, "Why not go to them?"
- d) Founded Baptist Missionary Society
- e) Became missionary to India
- f) Translated and printed Bible in 6 languages (& parts of 29 others)

3. Other Missions Followed

- a) Denominational Missions
- b) Robert Livingstone: Opened Africa
- c) First Faith Mission: China Inland Mission

4. New Kinds of Missions

- a) Urban outreach
- b) "Revivalism"
- c) Social involvement

5. Results of Missions

- a) Geographical knowledge
- b) Built roads
- c) Established schools, crops, trade
- d) Translated scriptures
- e) BUT—missionaries often linked with colonialism

XX. 20th Century Key Idea: Age of Ideologies (Age of Mass Evangelism)

A. Began with Optimism:

1. International treaties had made war “impossible”
2. Rising standards of living would eliminate want
3. Third world would be rapidly “civilized” under Colonial leadership.

B. What about Christianity?

1. The “scientific” view of history had destroyed faith in a miraculous Christianity.
2. Skepticism had reduced faith to belief in the “Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man”
3. Jesus was just a “Great moral teacher.”

C. Then came World War I

1. The most “civilized” nations used technology for mass destruction
(8,500,000 died)
2. The Communist Revolution and world-wide economic depression, Japanese expansion, and the rise of Nazism killed “optimism.”

D. God sent new Awakenings

1. Worldwide Revival of 1905 (Wales, Korea)
2. 1949-1955 The Rise of Mass Evangelism (Billy Graham, Dawson Trotman, Bill Bright)
3. 1970 “Jesus Movement”

E. Scientific developments:

1. 19th Century beliefs:
 - a) Universe infinitely old--anything can happen in an infinite amount of time
 - b) Darwin: Life began "in the slime of some warm pond"
2. 20th Century discoveries:
 - a) The Universe has a *finite* age
 - b) The Universe is expanding . . . and therefore it had a beginning
 - c) The basis of life decoded. The discovery of DNA in 1951 proves that life is based on "information"
3. Conclusion: The presence of life and the existence of the universe remains a baffling mystery to the skeptic.

F. Current Situation in the 21st Century

1. Technology
 - a) Every part of the world can be reached in less than 48 hours
 - b) Radio, TV, the internet, and other media available for Christian message (e.g., *JESUS* film)
2. Targets of missions now sending missionaries (Korea, Africa, Latin America)
3. Christian Growth
 - a) In 1800 1% (or less) of the world's Protestants lived in Asia, Africa, or Latin America
 - b) By 1900 this had grown to 10%
 - c) Today at least 67% live in countries that were a mission field a century ago
 - d) More Christians alive today than have *ever lived in all history prior to 1980*.
4. Persecution reaching record levels
5. The "Triumph of Secularism"

G. Conclusion