

# History of the Church

## 5 Part Study

Jim Lay



Today we are going to discuss the 4th part of this study, The Christian Middle Ages and the Reformation. Each of these sections could take several classes, so by the very nature of the limited time, I will try and describe what happens without much details, except on the key events I have selected to discuss.

## Recap of where we are

- The Conversion of the Empire
- The Doctrine of the Trinity
- Christ in the Creeds
- The beginnings of Monasticism
- The Sage of the Age – Augustine
- The Beginnings of the Papacy
- Between Heaven and Hell (Eastern Orthodox)
- Mission to the Barbarians

We finished part 2 last week, but lets recap what we have learned about Church History so far

See Chart

We began with the conversion of Constantine to Christianity. This forever altered the future of Christianity...some for good...and some for bad. He elevated himself above the church leaders and placed himself as the Guide for the Church. The Church and the Empire became indistinguishable and the people all became “Christians” at birth when they were baptized into the Church as infants.

The created lots of new people in the church and the weakness and lack of knowledge and real belief became magnified and all the Doctrines of the church became questioned. The Apostles have been dead over 400 years and we are in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> generation of church people away from the Crucifixion and Resurrection. The Doctrine of the Trinity was taught by the church but many could not believe it. The whole problem was really the position of Christ. Many could not accept Him as fully God and fully Man, plus accept the Holy Spirit as part of God. The church responded with Councils and Creeds. Many of the Church Creeds we are familiar with came from this period.

As the church grew less persecuted because of the adoption by the Roman Empire, which now became the Holy Roman Empire, many devoted Church people wanted more. They wanted to take a stand and make a difference so the idea of Monasticism was approved by the church and

## Schedule of Lessons

Topic		Date
<b>Part 1- Beginnings</b>	√	5/5/2010
The Age of Jesus and the Apostles (30ad-70ad)		
<b>Part 2 – Early Church</b>	√	5/12/2010
The Age of the Universal Church (70ad – 312ad)		
<b>Part 3 – Institutions Formed</b>	√	5/19/2010
The Age of the Christian Roman Empire (312ad-590ad)		
<b>Part 4 – Religion and the State</b>		5/26/2010
The Christian Middle Ages (590ad-1517ad)		
The Age of Reformation (1517ad – 1648ad)		
<b>Part 5 – Challenged by Expansion and Ideas</b>		6/2/2010
The Age of Reason, Revival, and Progress (1648ad – 1914ad)		
The Age of Ideology (1914ad to Present)		

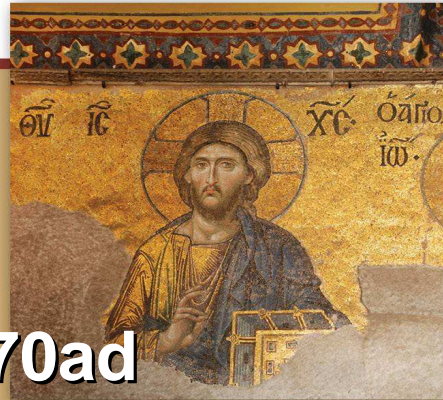
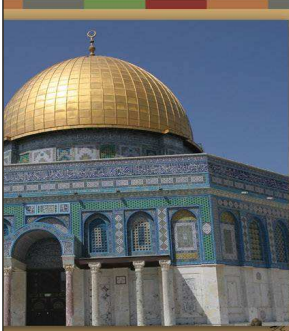
We are doing Part 4 today and will attempt to cover the Middle Ages and the Reformation periods. This will not be easy due to the huge changes in the church during this period, but lets plow forward.

## 2 Key topics for Part 4

- **Christian Middle Ages (590ad – 1517ad)**
  - God's Consul – Gregory the Great
  - Search for Unity – Charles the Magnificent
  - Discord, the Papacy and the Crusades
  - Scholasticism / Apostolic Lifestyle
  - Apathy / Necessity
  - Judgment of Time (Wycliffe – Hus)
- **The Reformation (1517ad – 1648ad)**
  - Cracks and Protests
    - Luther, Anabaptist, Reformed, Anglican
  - Reformed movement in Catholic Church (Loyola)
  - Opening the Americas
  - Rule of the Saints
  - Unwilling to die for an old idea

There is much to cover tonight and I have tried to group the items I want to cover under the main headings of Middle Ages and Reformation. I will give more attention to some than others, but all are important in the development of the church today

# Christian Middle Ages



590ad – 170ad

SE  
LING

## Gregory the Great (540–604)

- Gregory was a powerful politician who gave everything away to become a monk.
- After serving the people of Rome during a plague, he was hailed as their new bishop.
- Gregory was the first bishop of Rome to gain the status that would later be linked to the title “pope.”

As I mentioned last week, Gregory served the people as the mayor of the city and did a wonderful job. The current Bishop of Rome died in the plague that was sweeping the Empire that killed millions of people.

The cardinals wanted to name Gregory as the new Bishop of Rome, because he had been the Abbot of a local monastery, but he refused and fled to the countryside. They pursued him and caught up with him and convinced him that he was needed and he very reluctantly came back.

Gregory hated the pride and arrogance the role as Bishop brought along, as a monk, he accepted humble and meager ways.

Gregory. Being a monk, enlisted the Benedictine monks in an effort to bring Christ to the barbarian tribes in what we call Europe. He used the Augustine model to bring about salvation to the hinterlands. Gregory setup the administration procedures for guiding the church in these troubled times and through the prism of History, he has become one of the patriarchs of the Latin Church and certainly represents well the church in the middle ages.

He was born of a wealthy family but gave it up to follow Jesus as a monk. His talents were shining all around him and he was tapped to take several leadership positions from Abbot to Mayor of Rome (Prefect) at the age of 33.

He took on great issues like Defender of Orthodoxy. Missionary

## Franks Become the Top Dogs

- The Franks had conquered much of the former western Empire.
- In 496, Clovis, chief of the Franks, accepted the Nicene Creed and supported the Roman church.



*Baptism of Clovis*

So the Mediterranean part of the church was in dissention, and also the European part. With all the warring factions and alliances, it was hard to make progress. When the head of a clan died, his kingdom was divided up among his sons so the city states and principalities were always changing.

Much of Europe was divided up into clans and tribes of both Scandinavian barbarians, and Germanic barbarians. There were the Franks, the Goths, the VisiGoths, the Vandals, the Vikings, the Angles, the Saxons, the Lombards, the Burgundians, the Bavarians, the Celts and many others. These tribes were constantly warring with each other and had long memories of past injustices and grievances. Many of the long standing conflicts in Europe go back to conflicts that were raging at this time. Europe was not made up of countries as we know it today but was very tribal and clan like.

The Franks were always one of the most powerful tribes or clans in the area, and finally they established control over much of Germany and Austria.

There was spotty conversion of them to the Roman Church, but the head of the Franks did accept the Nicene Creed and supported the Church. This would be crucial in just a few years.

## Charles, King of the Franks



*Charlemagne*

- Charles became king of the Franks in 768; he strongly supported the Roman Catholic Church.
- King Charles later became known as “Charlemagne” or “Charles the Great.”

Illustration by Stephen Hesselman

When Charles became King of the Franks, things began to get better. His strength and wisdom put some control into the chaos that was Europe tribal life. He was a strong believer in the Roman church, which helped both him and Rome in the years ahead.

## King Charles takes control



*Charlemagne*

- In 799, power-hungry Italian nobles accused Pope Leo III of embezzlement.
- Leo III fled to King Charles; on December 23, 800, Charles acquitted the pope of all charges.

As you can imagine, powerful warrior kings were a blessing to the Popes. They and their cardinals and archbishops had such problems because of corruption, and selling of indulgences, and power plays for domination they had great factions against them. When Leo was accused of Embezzlement, he fled to the King of the Franks for protection.

The King listened to the case (no one came and presented against him), and absolved him of guilt. With fresh authority and a clear legal path, the Pope named Charles the Emperor of the Roman Empire...Charlemagne was created and the Pope had been saved and he passed the scepter of Rome to his protector. A cozy arrangement for sure.

## Charles in Charge

- On Christmas Day, 800, Pope Leo III dubbed Charles “Holy Roman Emperor,” in continuity with the rulers of ancient Rome.
- The church had created an emperor...*Charlemagne*



## The Church Does the Splits

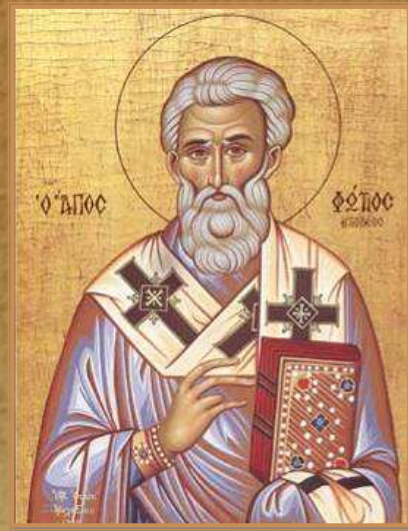
- There were three primary reasons for the split between Roman Catholicism (west) and Eastern Orthodoxy:
  1. The Filioque Controversy
  2. The Great Schism of 1054
  3. The Fourth Crusade

Back in the Eastern church there were other things going on. As I mentioned last week, there were creeds being developed and modified. As the church had warring factions, changes to any creed stirred up controversy as well. In the Western Church, the Western Councils had added the phrase “and the Son” to the Creed. The Eastern Church objected.

## The Filioque Controversy

- Churches in western Europe had added the word *filioque* (“and the Son”) to the Nicene Creed in the AD 500s.
  - **Eastern Christians recited**, “The Holy Spirit ... proceeds from the Father.”
  - **Western Christians recited**, “The Holy Spirit ... proceeds from the Father *and the Son.*”

## The Filioque Controversy



*Photius of  
Constantinople*

- Photius, Bishop of Constantinople, spoke out against the added phrase in 867.
- Photius declared the phrase to be heretical and excommunicated Pope Nicholas, Bishop of Rome.

The escalation to formal split between the East and West part of the church ratchets up a few notches when the Bishop of Constantinople called the addition “heresy” and excommunicated the Pope. This was an early escalation of the tit for tat system of attacking one another that was going on.

## The Great Schism of 1054

- On July 16, 1054, Bishop Humbert of Rome placed a notice of excommunication on the Lord's Supper Table of the Church of Holy Wisdom in Constantinople.



*Church of Holy Wisdom*

The Pope got his revenge when he sent a delegation to Constantine to give a Papal Bull (Bulla- certification letter) that excommunicated the Bishop of Constantinople. This fact, along with other issues were the permanent cause of the split in the eastern and western churches.

The split was generally considered for these 3 reasons:

1. The Filioque Controversy
2. The Great Schism of 1054
3. The Fourth Crusade

## The Great Schism of 1054

- Humbert's notice accused Eastern Christians of adding filioque to the Nicene Creed—the precise opposite of the truth!

*Church of Holy Wisdom*



## The Crusades

- In 1095, Pope Urban II called for a crusade to take Jerusalem from the “Turks and Arabs.”
- The pope promised anyone who participated in the Crusade the “equivalent of penance.”



*The First Crusade*

“Baldwin of Baulonge Enters Edessa” by J.Robert-Fleury (1840).

## The Crusades

- **The First Crusade (July 15, 1099)**
  - Conquered Jerusalem, brutally slaughtering Jews and Muslims.
- **The Second Crusade (1147–1149)**
  - Failed to take Edessa from the Muslims; afterward, Jerusalem fell into Muslim hands again.
- **The Third Crusade (1189–1192)**
  - Also failed to retake Jerusalem.

## The Crusades

- **The Fourth Crusade (1202–1204)**
  - Never reached the Holy Land and became entangled in a series of financial and political issues which brought the Crusaders to Constantinople.
  - On Good Friday, 1204, the western Crusaders broke through the walls of Constantinople.
  - For three days, the Crusaders killed, tortured, and raped eastern Christians in the name of Christ.

I want to stress at this point. People were killed unjustly in the Crusades and Inquisition, but always remember that the Religions of the world are manmade structures that are Man's attempt to live out beliefs, not holy institutions set up by God. People are sinful, even church people. People are greedy, even Church people, and people commit atrocious acts in the name of religion but not with the sanction of God and Christ.

Popes, Bishops, Elders, Pastors, Deacons, Believers, and Attenders are ALL sinners, saved by the Grace of God.

## The Crusades

- The relationships between eastern and western Christians never recovered from those three days.
- **In 2004, Pope John Paul II declared,** “How can we not share, even at a distance of eight centuries, the pain and disgust? The fact that the Crusaders were Latin Christians fills Catholics with deep regret.”

# Discord, the Papacy and the Crusades



## Monks and Missionaries

- Medieval monks and nuns often established new communities in pagan areas.
- They farmed and built relationships with non-believers, resulting in pagans often inquiring about the true God.



*Medieval monastery*

Beentree, Ruin monastery, Zagorz, Poland. 08.2006; Image available at [Wikipedia.org](https://www.wikipedia.org)

## Monks and Missionaries

- By the late 800s, many monasteries were in need of reform.
- Some monasteries were controlled by corrupt nobles; others had been sacked by Vikings.
- Duke William III of Aquitaine, France, wanted to establish a monastery that would not be controlled by nobles, lords, or kings.

## Monks and Missionaries

- A monk named Berno said the best place for a monastery was Cluny, Duke William's hunting grounds.
- The Duke freed his hunting dogs and deeded his land to the "apostles Peter and Paul."

*Cluny Monastery*



Image © Yves Grau

## Monks and Missionaries

- John of Damascus was an important theologian and monk in the eastern Empire.
- John inherited a powerful political position in the Muslim-controlled nation of Syria.



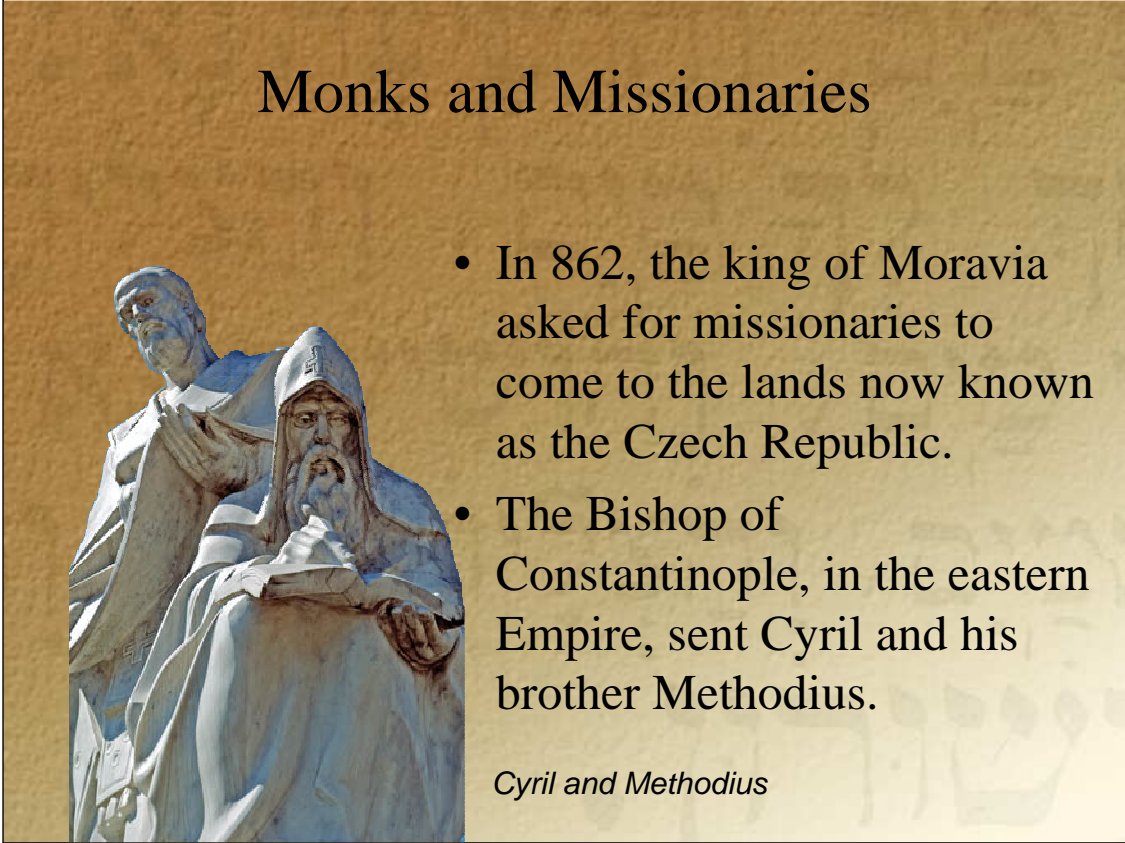
*John of Damascus*

## Monks and Missionaries

- John promoted icon-reverence while rejecting icon-worship.
- The iconoclastic eastern emperor falsely claimed that John was plotting against Muslims.
- The Muslim court cut off John's right hand and exiled him to a monastery.



## Monks and Missionaries



- In 862, the king of Moravia asked for missionaries to come to the lands now known as the Czech Republic.
- The Bishop of Constantinople, in the eastern Empire, sent Cyril and his brother Methodius.

*Cyril and Methodius*

Image: © Sergieiev

I am dealing in an earlier period and in the Eastern Church for a minute because I want to make a point of how much the Church and its scholars and Monks contributed to the world we know today. You won't find this in the history books unless you are looking hard for it. By the way do you see now much the Monk Methodius resembles Bob Merritt? He is even journaling all the things of the trip.

## Monks and Missionaries

- Cyril developed an alphabet so they could translate the Bible into the Moravian language.
- Unfortunately, the Moravians could not understand Cyril's translations.



*Cyrillic Alphabet*

Image: A page from Azbuka, the first Russian language textbook. Printed by Ivan Fyodorov in 1574. The page features the Cyrillic Alphabet.

## Monks and Missionaries

- From a human perspective, Cyril's mission produced no fruit.
- After Cyril died, invaders forced Cyril's successors to flee to Bulgaria where they found a man of peace in a Bulgar prince who was also a Christian.
- Adapting the Cyrillic alphabet to the Bulgarian tongue, Cyril's successors led many people Jesus.

The Cyrillic language is the alphabet of the Russians and many in the eastern European countries like Bulgaria and Albania. We never hear the profound influence the Church had on all the countries of Europe and eastern Europe. The Church was largely responsible for the stabilizing of countries and creation of the empires and nations that form the essential Europe.

# The Wheels come off the Wagon or Dueling Popes...



While we sleep the world continues to evolve and change. The politics and papacy that were on such tenuous ground with each other was no different

## Problems for the Papacy



*A reluctant Celestine V  
becoming the Pope*

- In 1294, an aged Franciscan monk who loved common people became the new pope.
- He entered Rome barefoot, and took the name “Celestine V.”

“Pope Celestine V” Artist Unknown (15th century)

## Problems for the Papacy



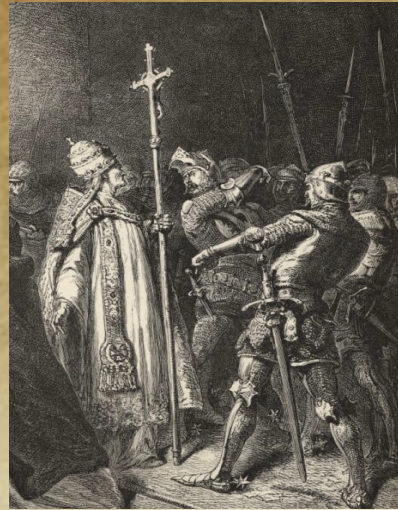
*A reluctant Celestine V  
becoming the Pope*

- Five months later, he stripped himself of the papal position and returned to his monastic life.
- He died in 1296, possibly murdered.

“Pope Celestine V” Artist Unknown (15th century)

## Decline continues

- Pope Boniface VIII replaced Celestine V and claimed power over all Europe's kings and lords.
- Boniface died after being kidnapped by the king of France.



*Pope Boniface VIII*

From "A Popular History of France from the Earliest Times." Illustration by A. De Neuville

## Escaping to new Town

- The next pope fled to Avignon, a village on the French border.
- For more than 70 years, the popes lived it up in Avignon.
- This dark period of corruption would later become known as the “Babylonian Captivity” of the Roman Catholic Church.

When the pressure and risk of attack got too hot in Rome, the new Pope fled to where he might be protected. This place is Avignon France. This city will become important in the changing of the English Church some years later.

## The Black Plague



- Papal struggles weren't the only problems in the fourteenth century.
- The Black Plague or "bubonic plague" struck Europe in 1347, probably spreading from a flea on a rat.

"The Council Held by Rats," engraving by Gustave Dore (1870)

Politics and attack by others was not enough, the Black or Bubonic plague swept Europe and millions died. Rats were the likely cause or fleas on a rat, and rats were everywhere in Europe. These macabre pictures show the dark humor of the artists portraying this time

## Plague by the Numbers

- The Black Plague took 23 million lives in Europe and Asia Minor.
- In Constantinople, 88% of the population perished.
- At one point, 800 people were dying every day in Paris.

Can you imagine a plague of this magnitude today. We fear swine flu or bird flu or Ebola or some kind of Chemical or Biological attack but 23 million lives were lost. In the great city of Constantinople nearly 88% of the people died. This death was no respecter of persons and people from all strata were affected.

Death was everywhere and bodes were piled up on carts being hauled out of Paris every day to remove them from the living. It is really hard to imagine the stench of death and the sight of that many people dead with all the rats.

## Would the Real Pope Please Stand Up?

- Even after the plague died out in 1350, problems with the papacy didn't.
- In 1377, at the urging of Catherine of Siena, Pope Gregory XI returned to Rome.

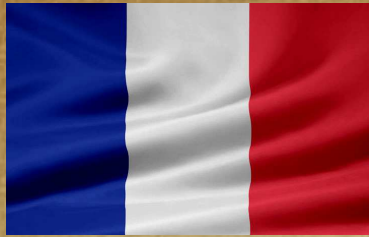
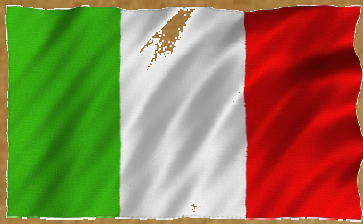


*Catherine of Siena*

Image: © Clara

Pope Gregory was living in Avignon and after all the destruction, he was urged to return to Rome to re-establish the papacy in the city of the Apostles. The King of France wanted to keep the Pope there but he left. The history between the French and the Italians was never that strong and this made it worse.

## Would the Real Pope Please Stand Up?



- When Pope Gregory XI died, cardinals appointed an Italian pope to appease citizens of Rome.
- When the Italian pope Urban VI refused to do what the cardinals wanted, they replaced him with a bishop from France.

Pope Gregory eventually dies and the cardinals were keenly aware of the interest by the people of Rome to have an Italian Pope named to succeed him. This controversy has continued through the years with most Popes being Italian. Only recently have there been some from Europe named to the Papacy.

The cardinals named Urban VI to be the Pope but there were some conflicts between them and they decide to name a new Pope, one from France. The Bishop of France became the new Pope and went to Avignon, but Urban VI would not step down.

Two Popes, each with their own cardinals and staff, in separate cities. Each ruling part of the Church, and of course the Eastern Church doing its own thing.

Like Doublemint gum- double the pleasure, double the fun and double the corruption and double the politics.

## Western Schism

- Unfortunately for the cardinals, the Italian pope Urban VI refused to be replaced by the French bishop Clement VII.
- **The result?** Two popes, in what later became known as the Western Schism!

## Now What?

- In 1409, in an effort to end the double papacy, the cardinals gathered at the Council of Pisa to agree on one pope.
- **According to the Council of Pisa**, “The Church’s oneness does not depend on or come from the pope’s oneness.”

## If Two is Good, then is Three Better?

- The Council agreed to dismiss both current popes and elect a new pope.
- **The problem?** Both previous popes refused to resign.
- **The results?**  
Not two popes,  
but three!



Wow, I love this. What a great example of Christian service and humility. If it were not so sad, it would be a funny skit for Curley, Larry and Moe to act out.. While the Roman Church is devoting all its time to itself and the infighting for power, others are watching and taking notes. The Power and corruptness and glory seeking of the Papacy and the Church was in the open for all to see, but a little further north things were happening that would begin the process of fracturing the Church even more.

## The Wisdom of Wycliffe



*John Wycliffe*

- An English theologian named John Wycliffe suggested that the church was not built on popes or councils or sacraments.
- Instead, the church, in its essence, was the people of God.

Illustration by Stephen Hesselman

John Wycliffe began to be disgusted with the trappings, glory seeking, power grabbing and corruption of the Church. He had a strange idea that the church was built on more than Popes and Councils, and Sacraments. This was certainly heresy to the church.

Wycliffe further suggested that righteous people should have the freedom of their righteousness and follow the scripture and not all the church dogma. Wycliffe was a teacher at Oxford and had a large and willing audience. The Church had him drummed out of the faculty and he had to retreat to a small monastery to save himself.

## The Wisdom of Wycliffe

- To enable every believer to study Scripture, Wycliffe and his Lollards translated portions of the Bible into easy-to-understand English.
- Wycliffe died of a stroke in 1384.
- Because of his influence on later Reformers, Wycliffe became known as the “Morning Star of the Reformation.”

Wycliffe was busy though and believed that his countrymen could and should have a translation of the Bible beyond Latin, in their own language, so he made the first English translation of the Bible. This translation was rejected and declared heresy by the Church, but his teaching and his translation were to live far beyond his own life. Many of his students kept the ideas of Wycliffe going but in many cases went to other areas without such dogmatic Bishops watching. The King of England was married to a Bohemian (Czech) and the travel to and from Prague was good so many went there to teach. One of the students of Wycliffe's protégé was a Czech named Jan Hus (John Hus in English)

## Jan Hus the Unhushable

- Jan Hus embraced Wycliffe's teaching and began to preach them from a pulpit in Prague.
- In 1415, the Council of Constance had Hus burned alive at the stake for his teachings—then had Wycliffe's bones unearthed and burned!

John Hus was a fiery believer in the message of Wycliffe. The Church had thought they had stamped out this heresy that challenged the Church by quieting Wycliffe, but the seeds of reform had already been in the wind and were spreading all over the middle part of Europe. Hus took the heresy of Wycliffe about the worldliness of the Popes, and the Bible as the measure of all men, and added the further insult that Christ is the head of the church, not the Pope and his cardinals and Bishops.

Hus taught this new idea and the Church figured out what he was doing. The Pope decreed that this heresy was to be crushed once and for all by whatever means necessary. Hus was a scholar and honorable man so when the Bishop asked him to appear and defend what he was doing, he gladly accepted, thinking it a chance to open their hearts and minds. Little did he know that the Inquiry of the Church was the first of the trials later known as the Inquisition period. He was declared a heretic and burned alive at the stake for his teachings. To further make the point against teaching against the church, the Church had Wycliffe's bones dug up and burned as well.

All over Europe people were rounded up and placed before the Inquisition. If convicted, even by hearsay and lies, they were burned at the stake for being heretics. The church had the power of Rome and the sword to enforce its rules. No appeals, no supreme court, no Bill of Rights, no evidence rules...just conviction. We know all over France and Spain many people were killed or burned at the stake. The church was determined to eradicate all heresy by absolute power and death.

## Foundations for Renewal

- In the late 1300s and early 1400s, the “Common Life Movement” arose among Christians in Holland.
- The Brothers of the Common Life blended scholarship with deep—even mystical—devotion.
- The most famous Brother of the Common Life was Thomas A’Kempis, who authored “The Imitation of Christ.”

## A Year that Changed History

- The Hundred Years' War ended in 1453, with England retreating to the British Isles.
- That same year, Ottoman Muslims conquered the last remnant of the Eastern Roman Empire, the ancient city of Constantinople.
- The Eastern Church adapts and begins its move to Greece and up in the Caucasus area

One of the most pivotal years was 1453 and I will touch briefly on what happened to set the context for the remaining discussions. Ottoman Turks were challenging the western church and finally overran Constantinople, which became Istanbul Turkey. The European 100 years war ended and the Kings of England returning back to the British Isles.

While the Ottoman Turks had conquered Constantinople they did not destroy the remnants of the churches.

## A Year that Changed History

- On May 28, 1453, Orthodox and Catholic church members gathered for Communion in the Hagia Sophia in Constantinople.
- The next day, the church became a mosque; and later, a museum.



*Hagia Sophia, today a museum in Istanbul, Turkey*

Image: © adrian beesley

## A Year that Changed History

- Many Christian scholars from Constantinople fled west, in the direction of Rome.
- Among the valued items they took with them were manuscripts, especially New Testament manuscripts in the original Greek language.

As I mentioned briefly the Church had to move westward and northward. With them went the scholars and much of their sacred items. Greek manuscripts and early church writings were salvaged from destruction.

## A Year that Changed History

- This influx of Greek manuscripts influenced a renaissance of interest in ancient rhetoric, art, and writing.
- Renaissance scholars were known as “humanists” because they focused on practical human actions and interests.
- Among Christian scholars, the Renaissance led to a renewed interest in the original text of the New Testament.

Much of the Greek influence that had so permeated the Eastern Church, was re-introduced to the west and started a whole new round of interest in Philosophy, writing, rhetoric, and Art. The term “humanist” is coined because of the practical aspects of what these new scholars were focused on.

Additional interest in the original texts of the new Testament, as opposed to the Latin Vulgate of Jerome that was the base of Roman theology.

## A Year that Changed History

- Also in 1453, Johann Gutenberg pioneered the use of movable metal type to print books.
- New printing methods supplied humanists with mass-produced books.
- Greek and Roman classics, and the Bible, flooded Europe.



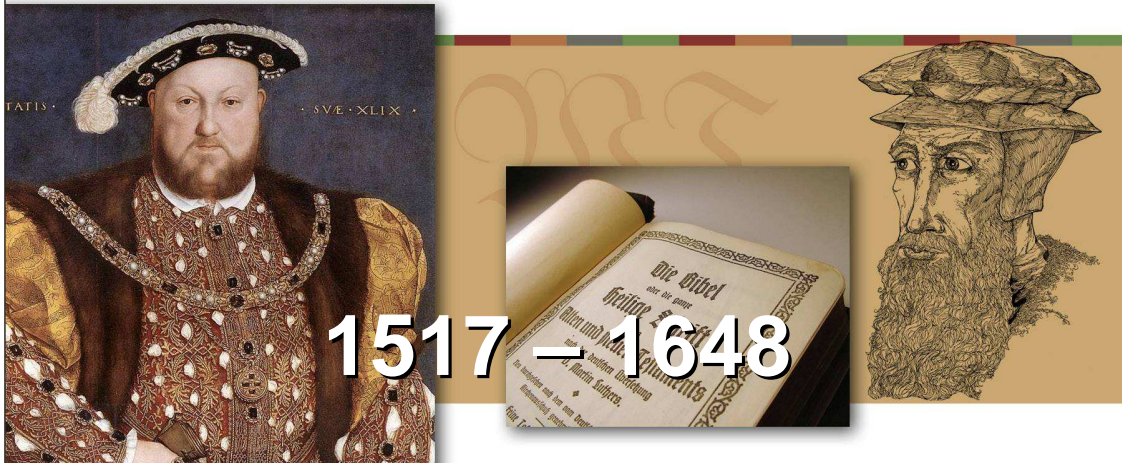
*Gutenberg Bible Page*

Image from North Wind Pictures Archives

The last bit of happenstance that year was the invention of the moveable type press by Johann Gutenberg. Now Bibles, Books, manuscripts, and the Greek and Roman Classics could be mass produced. This is particularly powerful for the Bible which had always been restricted and expensive because of the painstaking hand labor to copy them.

The stage is set, the tools are in place, and the underground learning has taken place.

# A Wild Boar gets in the Vineyard and the Reformation Begins...



The Reformation is beginning

## Martin Luther the Monk



*Martin Luther*

- Martin Luther had studied to become a lawyer, but during an unexpected storm, Luther vowed to become a monk.
- Even as a monk, he could not escape his deep awareness of his own sin and God's righteousness.

Illustration by Stephen Hesselman

During this time, 4 major traditions begin to appear and break away from the historic Roman Church. The earliest of these to build on the work of Wycliffe and Hus, was a Monk named Martin Luther. His story began unusually. He was studying to be a lawyer, and was from a peasant class family so he had been sponsored for education and was doing very well. As he walked through a mining town in Germany, he was struck by lightning and fell down. Luther was Catholic through and through so he quickly prayed to St. Anne, the patron Saint for Miners to plead for his life. He promised to become a monk if he was allowed to live. He did live and much to his parents dismay, he honored his vow and joined the local Monastery.

He threw himself into Monkenry and became the most disciplined and studious Monk they had. He fasted, prayed, and worked himself to exhaustion because of his awareness of his own sin and God's goodness and righteousness. This haunted Luther for the longest time. He accepted a teaching position at Wittenberg University teaching New Testament Scripture, and was preparing a series on the last words of Christ when he was struck by something besides lightning.

## Martin Luther the Monk



*Martin Luther*

- While studying the Greek New Testament, Luther saw that God imputes his righteousness to anyone who truly trusts Jesus.
- “The passage of Paul,” Luther said, “became my gateway to heaven.”

Illustration by Stephen Hesselman

Luther was studying for his NT Theology class at Wittenburg University and was studying thy last words from the Cross by Jesus..Matthew 27:46

### **Matthew 27:46 (New International Version)**

46 About the ninth hour Jesus cried out in a loud voice, "Eloi, Eloi lama sabachthani?"—which means, "My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?"

Luther was greatly concerned with his discipline as a Monk to meet the requirements for Righteousness. As he correctly observed, Jesus was perfectly righteous, and had lived a sinless life..so why then was God forsaking him? Luther himself felt forsaken and was greatly interested in this subject. He knew that disciplined living and “works” were not the answer.

In studying the Apostle Paul’s writing of Romans, Romans 1:17 gave him the breakthrough he needed to liberate his thinking and set the church world on fire.

### **Romans 1:17 (New International Version)**

17 For in the gospel a righteousness from God is revealed, a righteousness that is by faith from first to last, just as it is written: "***The righteous will live by faith.***"

Luther connected the dots and finally understood that your salvation and righteousness was due to FAITH not you works or actions. The Catholic church taught that Faith AND Works were needed for



## Martin Luther, the Wild Boar

- Martin Luther wanted to debate the validity of indulgences.
- On October 31, 1517, Luther nailed a list of 95 theses (topics for debate) on a chapel door in Wittenberg, Germany.
- **In response Pope Leo X declared, “Arise, O Lord. A wild boar has invaded the Lord’s vineyard!”**

Image: © David Crooks

Luther was excommunicated by a Papal Bull from Pope Leo but he moved to teaching in small groups. His action of taking visible and dramatic action was negatively received by the Church, but made him a popular figure to the populace who were also mostly peasants. The Germanic princes who ruled the area could not openly aid him because of the punishment of the church, but then quietly supported him and hid him from the worst persecutors in the Church.

## The Protestants

- When a Roman Catholic prince outlawed Lutheranism in his territory, one group of Lutherans protested so harshly that they were dubbed “Protestants.”
- The term soon described not only Lutherans but also other churches that separated from the Roman Catholic Church in the 1500s.

Luther did not intend to start a movement or separate group, only to force modernization and Biblical fidelity by the church. Luther was a catholic in tradition except for the problem of the popes. Those who followed him were named Luther-ans and then dubbed protest-ants because they protested vigorously their treatment by the RC Church.

Protestants became the general name for those heretical groups who took issue with the RC Church and separated themselves from it. In the 1500's

## Meanwhile in France ...

- John Calvin was a French lawyer-turned-theologian.
- At University of Paris, he wrote a speech filled with allusions to Luther's ideas.
- In 1534, he was forced to flee his native nation.



*John Calvin*

Illustration by Stephen Hesselman

Jean Cauvin was a Frenchman, his anglicized name is John Calvin, which makes him sound English, but he was French. He was a follower of Luther's ideas of reformation. Where Luther focused on one's relationship with Christ and the Faith not Works ideas, Calvin was taken by the Sovereignty of God. Each of them supported the basic tenets of Protestantism, but took different directions in the details and other topics that followed them.

His passion for teaching and preaching this new radical idea got him kicked out of France so he fled to Geneva where more toleration was practiced.

## Calvin in Geneva

- On his way to find a place of study in Strasbourg, Calvin was asked to lead the church in Geneva.
- Except for two years when he was asked to leave, Calvin spent the rest of his life in Geneva, Switzerland.



*John Calvin*

Illustration by Stephen Hesselman

## Calvin's Institutes

- In Switzerland, Calvin wrote *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, the first systematic summary of Protestant theology.
- A central theme of *Institutes* is the knowledge of God.
- Calvin is the father of the Reform movement which we know as Presbyterianism
  - John Knox in Scotland was a Calvinist

Illustration by Stephen Hesselman

Calvin's passion and zeal for his beliefs had dramatic effects on the Reformation, but there were many other splinters breaking off across the area. Lets take a look at some others.

So far we have seen the Roman Catholics, and the Lutherans...

With Calvinism we add the Reformed Church, better known to us as Presbyterians. We think John Knox with Presbyterianism but Know was a Calvinist that lived in Scotland and was very successful in converting the Scots to Presbyterianism. They hated the English and Anglican church and had little use fot the Popes so this was a grand way to sidestep both and have their own faith. We think of Presbyterianism as a Scottish Faith but it began in France with Calvin as a reformed movement.

## The Birth of the Anabaptists

- Calvin was not the only reformer in Switzerland.
- Ulrich Zwingli had led church members in Zurich, Switzerland, to embrace Protestant ideals.
- In Zwingli's Zurich, Felix Manz and a group known as the Swiss Brethren concluded that Scripture never commanded infant baptism.

Now we take a look at the group called the **Anabaptists**.

This term was a pejorative for the group of believers that thought that the original baptism at birth by the Roman church was not valid. This belief caused them to fear for their lives in Switzerland. They were in a small church pastored by Ulrich Zwingli, another reformer. These men were reacting to an edict by the RC Church that ALL babies must be baptized into the Church by 8 days old or the parents were heretics and would be considered against the church and be excommunicated.

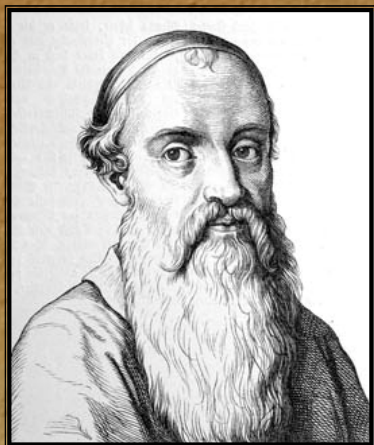
Late one night 4 of them met in a house, and like our Founding Fathers, they pledged their lives, fortunes and sacred honor to continue the practice of adult believers baptism. They baptized each other and cemented this new splinter group called the Anabaptists, or re-baptizers or again-baptizers. They rejected this term since they thought the original baptism was invalid.

They went underground and practiced their religion in home groups and small under the radar groups. The Swiss Brethren

## The Birth of the Anabaptists

- The Swiss Brethren eventually became known as “Anabaptists” or “Re-Baptizers.”
- Felix Manz and many other Anabaptist leaders were persecuted and executed not only by Roman Catholic leaders but also by fellow Protestants.

## Menno Simons



*Menno Simons*

- Anabaptist leader Menno Simons attempted to observe strictly every pattern found in the N.T.
- So esteemed was Menno Simons that his spiritual heirs became known as “Mennonites.”

One of the followers of the Anabaptists was a leader called Menno Simons. He was deeply devout and was so respected that his followers used his name to declare their faith. Like followers of Luther became Lutherans, followers of Menno became known as Mennonites.

We see the heritage of these Swiss Brethren in the Brethren movement, the Mennonites, the Quakers, the Shakers, the Amish, and the Old Order Amish.

Traditionally they are Congregationalists, that believe in simple services, communities of Believers, who live out their faith in their piety, the helpfulness to others, their discipline and hard work, and their fearless retreat from the trappings they feel harmful. They are usually pacifists and do not take up arms or go to war.

# William Tyndale



*William Tyndale*

- An Englishman named William Tyndale wanted to translate the Scriptures so that even a “plow-boy” could understand.
- Bishops in England bought and burned Tyndale’s New Testaments.

So now we see the Congregationalist movement churches from the Anabaptists, the Lutherans, but we still have several key splinters to go. In England the Wycliffe Bible never made any headway since it was opposed by the RC Church and the Kings of England. William Tyndale had a passion for making the texts available in English so the common man could read them and understand them for themselves.

This was an affront to the Priests and Bishops who held tightly to reading scripture and interpretation of it. The common man was not to read the Bible for himself, but to follow in total obedience the teachings of the Church. The Church would decide what you needed to know and would teach it to you.

His books were burned and after studying at Oxford and Cambridge, he was forced to flee to the Continent to continue his work. The English Church continued to pursue him and they finally caught him and burned him at the stake. His last words were for the King of England to open his eyes.

This happened a few years later so even after death Tyndale had a great effect.

## Tyndale and King Henry

- King Henry VIII declared himself head of the Church of England so his marriage vows to Catherine of Aragon could be annulled.
- In 1530, Tyndale denounced Henry's deposition of his wife.



*King Henry VIII of England*

"Portrait of Henry VIII" by Hans the Younger Holbein (1540)

Speaking Truth to Power is a dangerous endeavor, especially when the Power is inclined to vengeance

## Tyndale and King Henry

- Tyndale was captured by Henry's soldiers, strangled, and burned.
- **Tyndale's last words** were, "Lord! Open the king of England's eyes!"



*King Henry VIII of England*

"Portrait of Henry VIII" by Hans the Younger Holbein (1540)

## Tyndale and King Henry

- In 1538, Henry approved the “Great Bible”—a completed and revised version of Tyndale’s work—to be placed in every church in England.
- In 1553, Henry’s daughter Mary of Tudor returned English churches to Roman Catholicism, executing more than 300 Protestants in the process.

There is a lot of discussion here. Henry 8<sup>th</sup> married Catherine of Aragon to cement political alliances and secure power. This was common among kings and princes of all the European countries. Catherine had borne him 5 children but all but one had died. Mary of Tudor was his only surviving daughter. Henry was worried about a boy to be king so he desired to divorce Catherine who was about 40 at this time and marry Anne Boleyn who was a handmaiden. He asked the Pope to annul the marriage to Catherine so he could marry Anne but the Pope refused. This refusal had nothing to do with the moralness of the decision, but Catherine was the aunt of the current Emperor of the HRE who opposed this move, so the Pope refused to do it.

Henry was furious so he ejected the RC Church out of England, took all the Church Property, named his own Archbishop of Canterbury and declared himself head of the English Church...a position still held by the Monarchs in England. Once he did this he granted himself an annulment and married Anne. She did not bear him a son either so he had her beheaded as an adulteress, and married Jane Seymour who bore him a son named Edward.

When Henry died, Edward took over but since he was sickly he died without any male heir and the kingdom reverted to Mary of Tudor who became Queen Mary. Mary was a Catholic and she had all the Anglican bishops and clergy killed and re-instated the Catholic order. Mary was called Bloody Mary because of the ruthlessness of her reign, although she was a good administrator of the monarchy.

## The Anglican Church

- Elizabeth, another of Henry's daughters by Anne Boleyn ruled England after "Bloody Mary."
- Queen Elizabeth chose a middle way between Protestantism and Catholicism for the Church of England (or Anglican Church).
- Today, this middle way still characterizes the Anglican Church.

## Reunion or Renewal?

- In 1541, Protestant and Roman Catholic leaders met in Germany, to determine whether it might be possible to reunite.
- Although much agreement was reached, these three issues prevented reunion:
  - Papal power and authority
  - The presence of Christ in Communion
  - Grace versus works

These three issues, along with the others of the Anabaptists and Calvinists were always sticking points so reunion was not in the cards.

## Reunion or Renewal?

- **The Council of Trent (1545–1563)**

- Was called for by Pope Paul III in 1538 to be a reforming council.
- Attempted to renew the Roman Catholic Church and to correct abuses related to the selling of indulgences and of church offices.
- Declared works to be necessary to obtain salvation and gave Scripture and church tradition equivalent authority.
- Declared Protestants to be heretics and affirmed the teachings that Protestants were opposed to.
  - Selling of Indulgences, Papal Authority, celibacy, etc

With the attempt to reunite having failed, the Papacy called a council to address some of the issues of the church, but it actually solidified the hard separation between the church groups. They declared works necessary, made parity of scripture and tradition, kept indulgences and declared the protestants heretics

## Jacob Arminius

- Not every conflict ended in bloodshed.
- Jacob Arminius developed the foundations of Arminian theology, but before Arminius was an Arminian, he was a Calvinist.



*Jacob Arminius*

Jacob Arminius was a Dutch Theologian and Calvinist to begin with, but began to have differences with his Father-in Laws(?) teaching as time passed. The Arminian counterpoint to Calvinism is on another slide. Arminius stressed Jesus and we had joint responsibility for our salvation and our eternal security, where Calvinists believed it was totally God's doing and not of men. This belief also has some profound effect on beliefs most notably that we can lose our salvation and are not eternally secure. A modern day belief system was adopted by John and Charles Wesley and became the Methodists of today's era.

# Calvinism

- **The five points of Calvinism:**

- 1. No human being naturally desires God; by nature, every person is spiritually dead.
- 2. If someone trusts Jesus, it is because God chose to regenerate that person.
- 3. Jesus died for everyone who would trust in him.
- 4. When God regenerates someone, the person will not reject God's grace.
- 5. Every authentic believer will persevere in faith and good works until the end.

Calvinism at its heart is about the **Sovereignty of God**. Calvin believed and taught that God is unchangeable and God knows everything including the future. If this is so, then God knows whether you will accept him and when. Therefore the notion of our doing anything to alter that is futile since God has Pre-destined what will happen. The opposite side of this coin is "free will", where it is asserted that each of us has to choose what we will do when confronted by Jesus and His Spirit. IN this view, we believers are to go and tell the world about Jesus in hope that some will be saved and baptized into the Kingdom. This battle continues in modern churches as some traditions are on the total free will side, where we can fall out of salvation unless we adhere to certain things, and the "pre-destination" side where there is nothing we can do because God has already "chosen" those who would be saved. Witnessing to others is useless.

Out of these two thought come many fundamental issues for the church. Did Jesus really die for ALL or only the CHOSEN. Does John 3:16 only apply to those CHOSEN, or to ALL.

If you have been authentically saved, can you fall from Grace or Fall from Salvation?

Our Baptist tradition is in the middle. We believe that we are responsible to spread the message and follow Jesus' command in Matthew, while we accept the notion that God already knows who will choose salvation. We believe God Chose ALL of us but we have the free will to accept Him and that John 3:16 allies to ALL.

## Arminianism and Calvinism

The Arminian <i>Remonstrance</i>	The Calvinist response at the Synod of Dort
“Man cannot, of himself, think, will, or effect what is good.”	“Apart from regeneration, no one is willing to return to God.”
“God has from all eternity determined to save those who would believe.”	“Before the foundation of the world, God chose particular people in Christ to salvation.”
“Jesus Christ died for all men.”	“Christ redeemed only those who were chosen from eternity.”
“Grace is not irresistible.”	“Regeneration bends the will back to God.” (Irresistible Grace)
“Whether believers are capable of forsaking their life in Christ, must be more particularly determined.”	“God is faithful, powerfully preserving the converted in grace to the end.”

In the last point of Arminianism you see that Joseph Arminius did not take the line of “fall from salvation” but left it open to further study. IN future generations of his adherents have modified this part.

## The Calvinist Response

- **The five points of Calvinism can be remembered using the word **TULIP**:**
  - **T**otal Depravity (Rom. 3:10–12; Eph. 2:1–3)
  - **U**nconditional Election (John 6:44; Rom. 9:10–16)
  - **L**imited Atonement (John 10:14–15, 28)
  - **I**rresistible Grace (John 6:37, 44)
  - **P**erseverance of the Saints (John 10:27–28; Rom. 8:29–39)

## Meanwhile in England ...



*King James I*

- In 1604, King James I met with a group of reformers at Hampton Court.
- These reformers wanted to purify the Church of England of all practices *not* found in Scripture.
- As a result, they became known as “Puritans.”

“King James I of England” by Daniel Mytens (1621)

# King James I and the Puritans



- King James I disliked the Puritans' Geneva Bible because of its Calvinistic study notes.
- When one Puritan suggested a new Bible translation, James quickly agreed.

*Geneva Bible with study notes*

## King James I and the Puritans



*King James' translation  
of the Bible*

- King James I gathered 47 scholars who worked 33 months on a new Bible translation.
- The first edition of the King James Version was published in 1611.

This translation became the standard scripture for the Protestant and Reform churches for over 300 years.

## The Separatists

- After the Hampton Court Conference, some “Separatist” Puritans separated completely from the Church of England.
- One congregation fled to Holland and reorganized into two groups:
  - One group sailed to the American colonies.
  - The other group became the forebearers of a new expression of Christian faith.

### The Hampton Conference

#### **The Conference is Called**

Roman Catholics had hopes that James would favor them as his mother was the Romanist Mary Queen of Scots. They arranged for a petition on their behalf be sent from the King of France to the new English King. The Puritans also had hopes that James would favor a reform of the Church of England for James had been brought up in the Scots kirk (church). James would prove a disappointment to many as he upheld with vigor the Elizabethan settlement.

As James ascended the Throne many pleas and petitions were sent to him. The Puritan Petition, known as the Millenary Petition, was one he could not overlook. It was signed by 10% of all the clergy in England, thus having a thousand signatures and giving the name Millenary to the petition. It urged the King to set the Church in order, to rid the Church of the remnants of popery such as observing holy days, bowings and making the sign of the cross.

King James called for a meeting to discuss these matters. The Puritans were not allowed to send their own spokesman but James summoned four, John Rainolds, Laurence Chaderton, Thomas Sparke, and John Knewstubs. The Conference had to be postponed as the plague broke out in London. However, James summoned the Puritans to a Conference to be held on Monday 14th January, 1604 at Hampton Court Palace. The King and Court were at Hampton Court as it was far enough away from the plague area. They were concluding their Christmas festivities and these gave way to engaging the Puritans in debate.

On the second day of the Conference the Puritans were brought to the

## The Separatists

- The group of Separatists who sailed across the Atlantic Ocean to a new world became known as “Pilgrims.”
- The other group, influenced by Dutch Anabaptists, rethought their beliefs, and became known as “Baptists.”

So now we see Roman Catholics, Dutch Reformed, Mennonites, Congregationalists, Baptists and Presbyterians, along with Anglicans, plus Puritans and Pilgrims all coming to the new world to express their beliefs and live them without Government and Church Interference.

Every aspect of Faith had been pulled apart to its components and different groups picked off the God Shelf what they believed. It is still this way today because there are hundreds of distinct groups that are one of the main groups with a twist, and each calls it self something else and stresses some particular belief which has become critical to them.

In America, the idea of heresy and fighting and killing each other over differences in beliefs is rare. We freely associate with others of like minds and faith and generally leave others to do the same, as long as their beliefs are not harmful to us or society...there-in lies the rub. Who decides what is harmful or not? I will discuss this later as we deal with the modern church in America.

## The English Baptists

- John Smyth was one of the Baptists' early leaders.
- Smyth the Separatist became convinced that Scripture commanded believers' baptism, not infant baptism.
- After Smyth's death, his friend Thomas Helwys led the Separatist congregation home and founded England's first Baptist Church.

This is the founding of the modern Baptist Church that we know today, although I would be wrong to state that the Baptist Churches practice a common faith and tradition. Every church is a separate ecclesiastical and legal entity, and as such, declares its own faith confession. This is one of the greatest strengths of the Baptist Church and one of its greatest weaknesses. The deciding factor is the adherence to the Biblical Faith and trueness to teach and practice the generally accepted faith. (BFM)

## The English Baptists



*John Bunyan*

- One of the most famous early English Baptists was John Bunyan.
- His wife's dowry consisted of two Puritan books— nothing more.

Illustration by Stephen Hesselman

## The English Baptists



*John Bunyan*

- As Bunyan read these Puritan books, he was converted.
- “Down fell I,” he wrote, “as a bird shot from a tree.”
- He was baptized in 1653 into a Baptist church.

Illustration by Stephen Hesselman

## The English Baptists

- After preaching without receiving permission from the Church of England, John was imprisoned.
- In prison, he penned his most famous book, *The Pilgrim's Progress*.
- He died in 1688, only a few months before a new ruler returned religious toleration to England.

One might think that Baptists in England were free from persecution but the Church of England was not happy about any of these separatists and the preaching and teaching which countered prevailing Anglican teaching.

## The New World

- Even before the Reformation, seafarers had tried to find alternate routes to India.
- Claiming that his journey would fulfill [Isaiah 11:11–12](#), Columbus convinced a king and queen to finance his journey.



“Columbus Claiming Possession of the New World” in a chromolithograph made by the Prang Education Company (1893)

As early as 1492 you know Columbus discovered the new world, actually Hispanola which he claimed for Spain as San Salvador or Holy Savior. IT was not long after this that the English and Portuguese got busy in launching ships to claim land for themselves. Since the Pope was ticked at the English, he drew a line from the North Pole to the South Pole and declared that everything East of the line was for Portugal, and West of the line was for Spain. This is why the Portuguese claimed Brazil and the rest of South America was claimed by the Spanish Crown.

## Opening of America

- Early arrivals of English in 1600s
- Early settlers were Puritans, Pilgrims, Anabaptists, Brethren, Moravians, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Anglicans, Lutherans, and others.
- Attempted to set up colonies based on the preferred religious preferences of main settler groups.

As the 1600's dawned the religious people trying to flee oppression in both England and Europe flocked to America. John Cotton spoke a farewell sermon in England on 2Sam 7:10

### **2 Samuel 7:10 (New International Version)**

10 And I will provide a place for my people Israel and will plant them so that they can have a home of their own and no longer be disturbed. Wicked people will not oppress them anymore, as they did at the beginning

Puritans were the church people that wanted to purify the Church of England to have personal relationships with Jesus Christ, Biblical based thought, and a mission zeal to conform society to Faith. The Anglican church resisted this change and the Puritans had to leave England to avoid persecution and be able to practice this style of Faith.

They Landed in the New England area near Boston and became the drivers of early Christian changes in America.

The other separatists, called the Pilgrims also came to America but they were not as zealous to conform America but simply to live in peace. These colonists arrived further down the coast and populated from Massachusetts down to the Carolinas.

In addition, the Baptists came into the same general area, as did the Mennonites, the Reformed Church, the Dutch Reformed, and the various Congregationalists. All spread out and were trying to live their faith without government or state religion interference.

We can see generally where the traditions are strongest in America and tell what happened. We have not seen the arrival of the Methodists yet, and they would have a profound influence in North America.

## Rule of the Saints

- Puritanism
  - Is it the Holy Joe's?
  - Is it the religious snob that has a fear of sex
  - H.L.Mencken said “ the haunting fear that someone, somewhere may be happy”
- Little confidence in traditional religion
  - Not straight-laced
  - Deep convictions about what was correct
  - Being “reborn” separated Christians from the rest of man and required certain behaviors as a child of God
  - People of the Book and by the Book
  - Public and Private side of the Faith

Puritans have the bad reputation as “blue-nosed, hard shelled, mossback Christians that never have a good time. We think of Victorian era conduct and we lump them in with it, but is that really fair?

Public side of the Faith was the driving ambition to conform society to its values, Faith, and Tradition. The personal side was a personal relationship and deeply held convictions, but with a low tolerance for others views. This ultimately got them ridicule and derision in America where everyone was “free” and could do his/her own thing.

Generally the last thing they wanted was to break with the Anglican Church, but the drive to force them to the Common Prayer book and regulate their actions forced them to separate from the Anglican Church and come to America

## Unwilling to Die for an Old Idea

- As these factions came into the Christian Church, it forced a new way to think about Religion
  - No longer all the same
  - Broader thought and tolerance
  - Never forced adherence
  - Cults, Sects, Mainline, Fringe Groups were the problems and Denominations was the Answer
- Today we see Denominations as subsets of Christian Faith, each with a particular view, but for the most part we tolerate each other
- The old idea of a global, and enforced faith was not worth dying for and for good or bad, denominations are here for a while.

Sect – a Group that believes it has the only way to Salvation

Cult – a non Historical Christian belief system that denies some part of the key elements of Faith

Mainline – Big Religion, Catholic, Orthodox, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Methodism, Baptist, etc.

Smaller”: Moravian, Coptic, Church of God, Assembly of God, etc

## Stage set for next week

- Age of Revival
- Age of Reason
- Age of Progress and Ideology
- Where are we going from here?

Next week we will follow the things that made much of the formation of this country the way it is. The Founding Fathers, the early belief systems, how they changed into what we have today.

How the Wesley brothers caught fire and started a revival that swept America and where are we going from here.

See you next week.

## Next Weeks Study

Topic		Date
<b>Part 1- Beginnings</b>	√	5/5/2010
The Age of Jesus and the Apostles (30ad-70ad)		
<b>Part 2 – Early Church</b>	√	5/12/2010
The Age of the Universal Church (70ad – 312ad)		
<b>Part 3 – Institutions Formed</b>	√	5/19/2010
The Age of the Christian Roman Empire (312ad-590ad)		
<b>Part 4 – Religion and the State</b>		5/26/2010
The Christian Middle Ages (590ad-1517ad)	√	
The Age of Reformation (1517ad – 1648ad)		
<b>Part 5 – Challenged by Expansion and Ideas</b>		6/2/2010
The Age of Reason, Revival, and Progress (1648ad – 1914ad)		
The Age of Ideology (1914ad to Present)		

We will quit here and save our powder for next week to continue the discussion about

## Resources

- NIV Study Bible
- Eerdmans Handbook to the History of Christianity
  - by Tim Dowley editor
- Church History in Plain Language
  - by Bruce L Shelley (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition)

