

# ***Church History***



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- *Introduction to Church History*
- *The Ancient Church* AD 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries
- *The Rise of Christendom* AD 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *The Early Middle Ages* AD 6<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *The Age of Crusades* AD 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *The Renaissance* AD 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *Conquest and Reformation* AD 16<sup>th</sup> century
- *The Age of Enlightenment* AD 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries
- *The Age of Revolution* AD 19<sup>th</sup> century
- *The Modern Age* AD 20<sup>th</sup> century
- *The Postmodern Age* AD 21<sup>st</sup> century



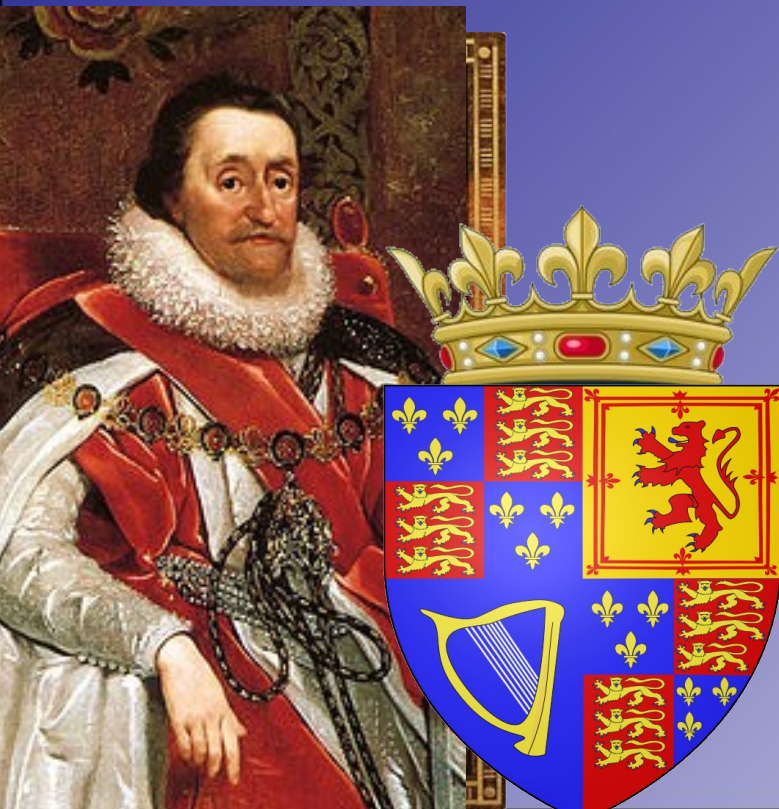
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- *Conquest and Reformation* AD 16<sup>th</sup> century
- *The Age of Enlightenment (sort of)* AD 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries
  - *The Proto-Enlightenment (part 2)*



# ***The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)***

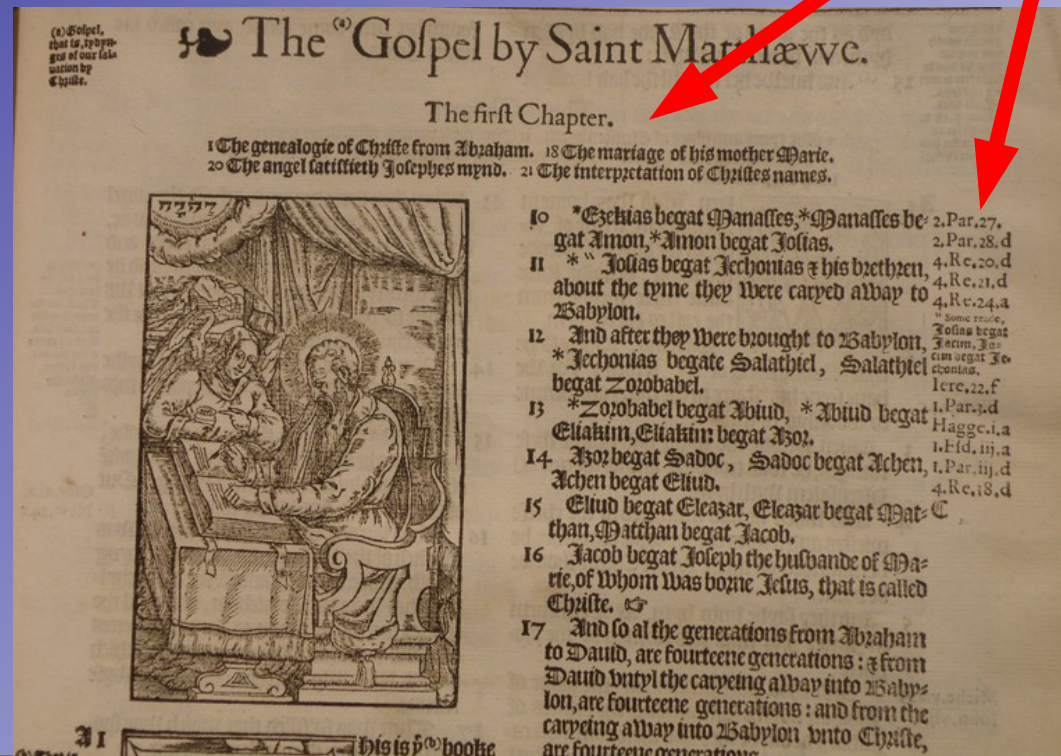
- Europe is on the cusp of paradigm shifts
  - 1611 King James Version of the Bible was published
    - You remember King James I from last week—the new, Scottish king of the “United Kingdom”
      - You'll remember that at the Hampton Court Conference in 1604, James listened to the Puritans' arguments for purifying the Church of England
        - One of the issues that came up at the conference was the need for a new English Bible...





# *The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)*

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - There had been several English Bibles produced by this time—the most famous ones being the 1526 translation published by William Tyndale and the 1560 Geneva Bible published by John Knox and William Whittingham (remember—the one with the study notes, etc.)





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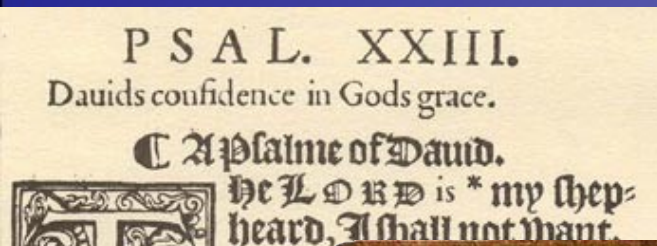
- Funky little teaching moment—
  - There had been several English Bibles produced by this time—the most famous ones being the 1526 translation published by William Tyndale and the 1560 Geneva Bible published by John Knox and William Whittingham
  - But Tyndale's Old Testament was incomplete, and many took umbrage with his flagrant attempts to undermine church hierarchies by translating words like “πρεσβύτερος” as “Elder” instead of “Bishop,” etc. And others were upset with the marginal notes in the Geneva Bible, which affirmed the civil disobedience of the Hebrew midwives in Exodus 1:19, and which chastised King Asa in II Chronicles 15:16
  - King James and his officials demanded that such anti-royalist comments be kept out of the new Bible
  - In addition, they specified that the new translation would actively conform to the theology and polity of the Church of England—thus, the translation should be changed to affirm the ordination of clergy, omit “congregations” in favor of “the Church,” etc.
  - The 47 translators could go back to the Greek and Hebrew, but were to use the 1572 edition of the Church's Bishops' Bible as their base



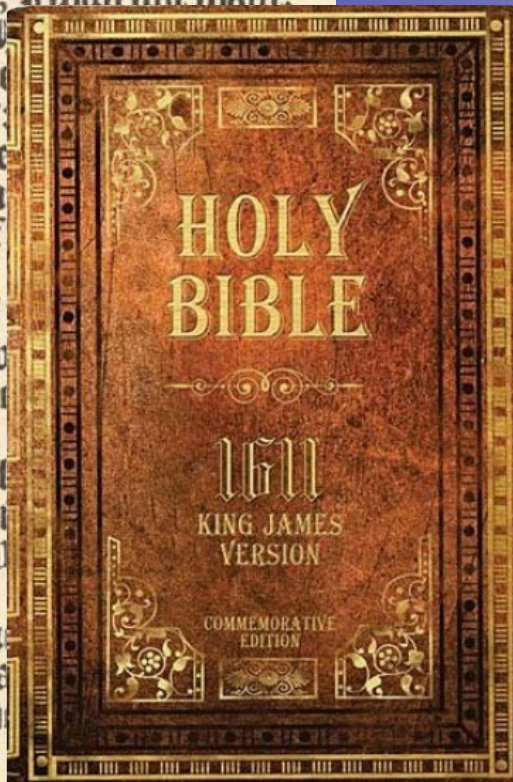


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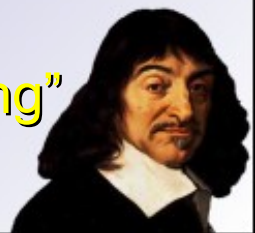
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3 He restoreth me in the pathes of his names sake.  
4 Nea though I walke in the valley of the shadow of death I feare no euill: for thy rod and thy staffe,  
5 Thou preparest in the presence of mine enemies thou anointest my head with oil, and my runneth ouer.  
6 Surely goodness and mercie shall follow me all the dayes of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the LORD for ever.



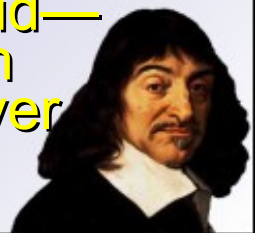
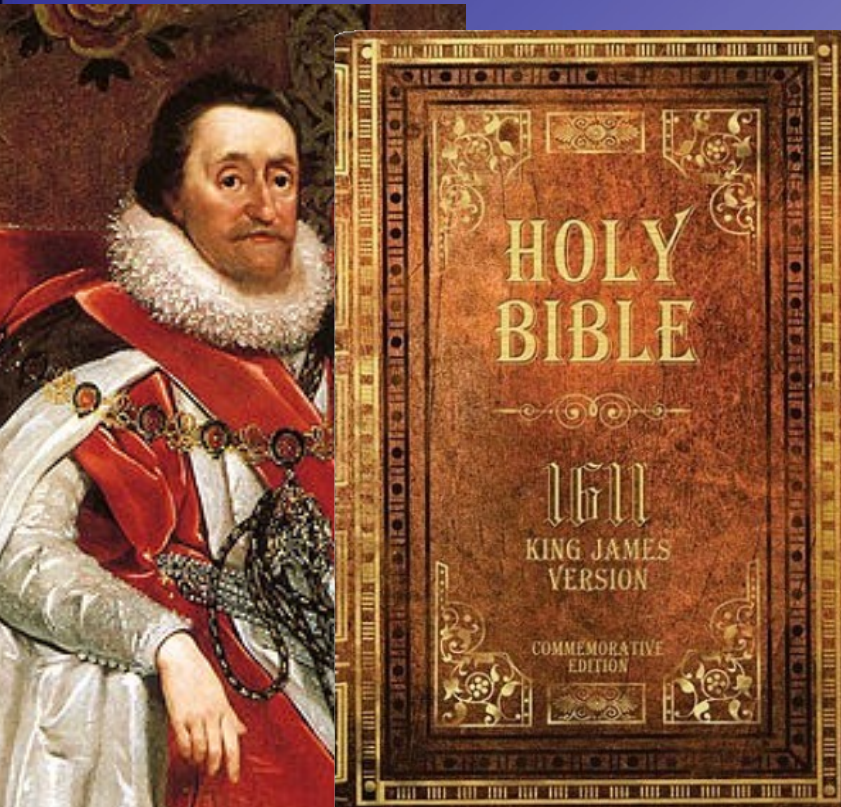
- One of the issues that came up at the conference was the need for a new English Bible...
- Thus, the “Authorized Version” of the Bible was finally finished and published in 1611
  - Like the Bishops’ Bible before it, the KJV was designed to be more eloquent than entirely accurate
    - Unlike Tyndale’s Bible and the Geneva Bible—which translated Scripture into common English—the KJV consciously tried to “elevate” the text by using more grandiose verbiage and syntax
      - (so if you’ve ever felt like it sounded kinda “high-faluting” to your ears, it did to *their* ears back then, too)





# ***The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)***

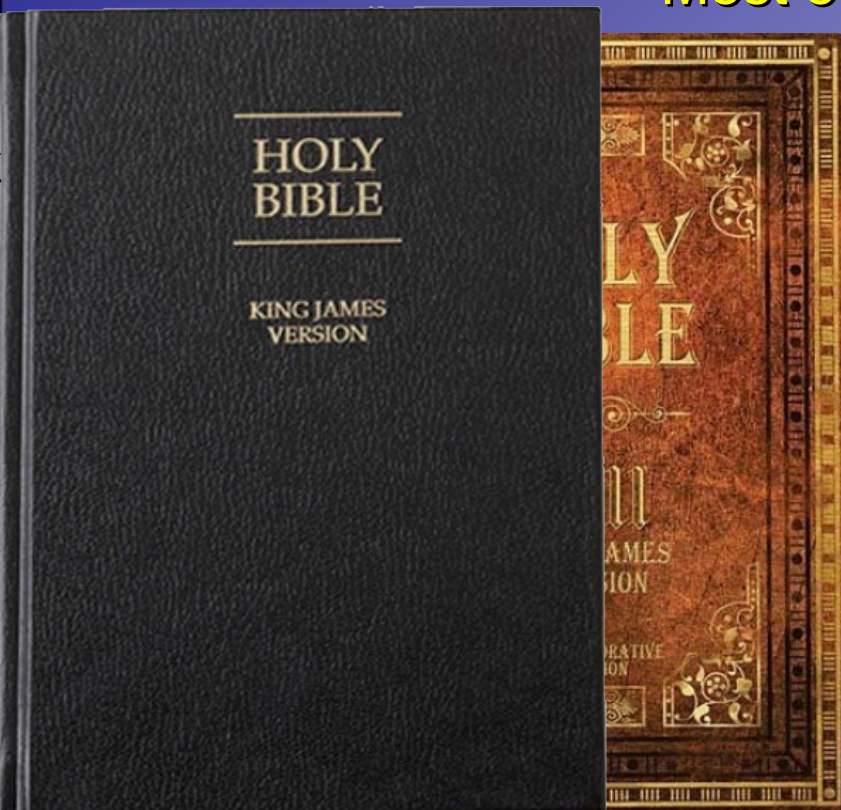
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        - Thus, the “Authorized Version” of the Bible was finally finished and published in 1611
          - Like the Bishops’ Bible before it, the KJV was designed to be more eloquent than entirely accurate
          - Nonetheless, it was still a fairly solid translation—even with the conscious attempts to prop up Anglican theology and to use more poetic speech than the original Biblical writers actually did—and so, the KJV has been both in print and in use *continually* for over 400 years
            - Well... sorta...





# *The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)*

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - The “King James Version” that you’re familiar with is almost certainly *not* the 1611 edition
  - There were several small revisions published over the centuries, but the one that *you’re* familiar with is probably the 1769 revision—a text put together by Benjamin Blayney, who’d been commissioned by the Clarendon Press to correct the original
  - Most of the changes just modernized the spelling
  - But there were also several hundred small “tweaks” to add or remove words and phrases to make the text less cumbersome and more accurate to the original languages
  - Thus, you could argue that *your* King James Version is more accurate than the *original* King James Version... but then you’d also have to admit that it’s 150 years *younger*, and that your 400-year-old Bible is actually only 250 years old...



# ***The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)***

- Europe is on the cusp of paradigm shifts

1611

King James Version of the Bible was published

1614

The first Rosicrucian manifesto was published

- *The Fame of the Brotherhood of the Rose Cross* was an anonymous text, but it was soon followed by *The Confession of the Society and Brotherhood of the Rose Cross* in 1615, and *The Chymical Wedding of Christian Rosenkreutz* in 1616

—at which point, it was revealed that all three of these texts had, in fact, been written by Christian Rosenkreutz 150 years earlier

(expounding on the mysteries of the Order of the Rose Cross, created by Pope Clement V in 1313)



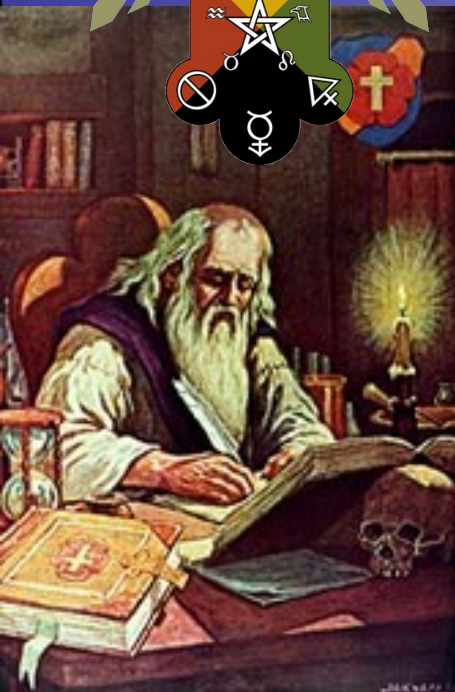


# ***The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)***

- Funky little teaching moment—

- Christian Rosenkreutz had been born in 1378, and had been a Templar knight in his youth
- But he then dedicated himself to studying philosophies, and wrote his *Chymical Wedding* in 1459 as an alchemical allegory, to share the hidden mysteries of the Nine Lords and Four Paths
- If you're doing the math, Rosenkreutz was 81 when he wrote the book, but he lived for at least another 40 years after that, due to his knowledge of alchemy and the elixirs of life from Kabbalistic science
- Actually, there's a good chance that he became immortal as a result

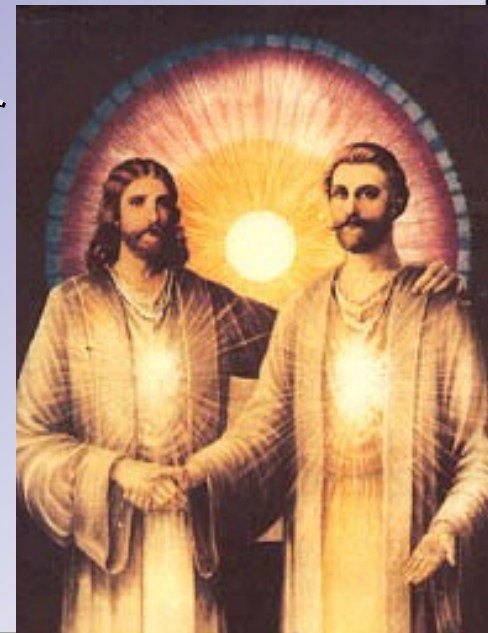
- Rosicrucians claim that he created modern science under the name of Sir Francis Bacon and that he later went by the name of the Count of Saint Germain in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and that today, he and other ascended masters such as Jesus Christ rule the Earth from the Heavens  
(or he performs under the stage name of David Blaine)





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    - They thus created a secret society to share his mysteries





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    - But he then dedicated himself to studying philosophies, and wrote his *Chymical Wedding* in 1459 as an alchemical allegory, to share the hidden mysteries of the Nine Lords and Four Paths
    - 1459 is also the same year that the Freemasons of Strasburg officially signed their constitution, basing their secret rites in part on the rites of the new Rosicrucians
  - Of course, all of this is utter rubbish
    - There's no mention of Rosenkreutz prior to 1616
    - The Templars had all been excommunicated and burned by the Church in 1314
    - The Freemasons—contrary to their own myths—only came into existence in 1717, when a bunch of Englishmen started a club at a pub called the “Goose and Gridiron” in London
    - And none of *any* of this existed prior to 1614's publication of the first Rosicrucian manifesto



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- But, though all of this is totally ridiculous, it did become increasingly important for the next 300 years or so, as important men in their communities were drawn to the concept of being part of “secret mystery fraternities”—and thus, the fraternities themselves gained power and prestige

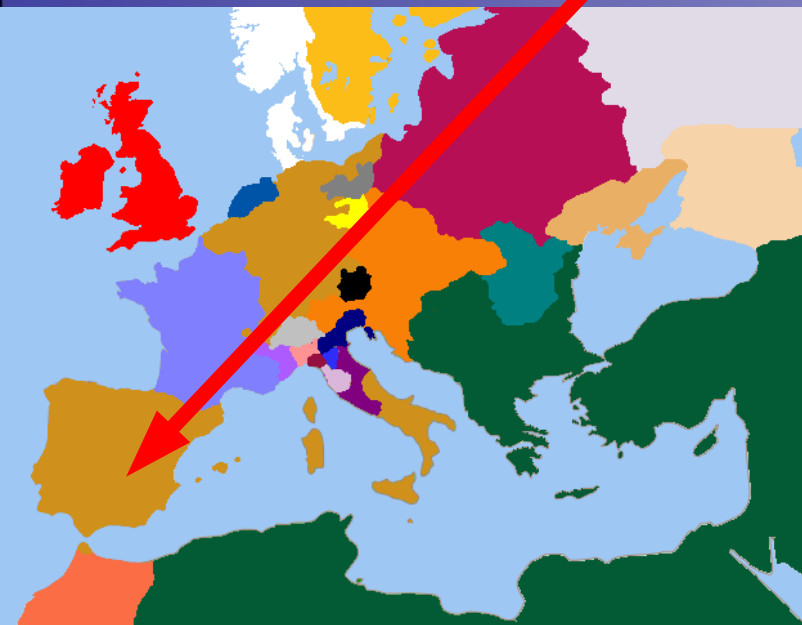
- These fraternities—in turn—inspired Catholics to create their own Knights of Columbus in 1882, midwesterners to create the Moose Lodge in 1888, and even college students to create their own “fraternities” in America in the 1770s...





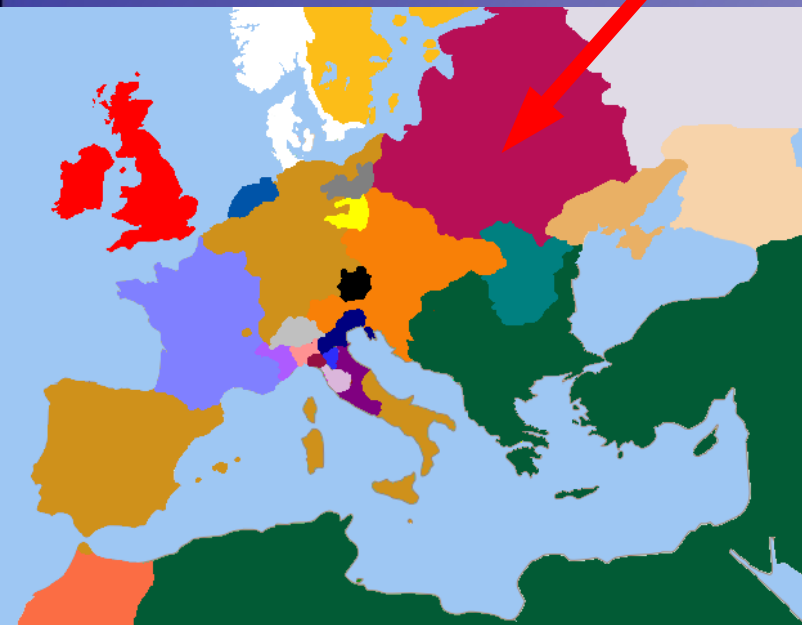
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- **Europe is on the cusp of paradigm shifts**
  - 1611 King James Version of the Bible was published
  - 1614 The first Rosicrucian manifesto was published
  - 1618 **The Thirty Years' War began**
    - Portions of the map of Europe had changed dramatically over the past century
      - In particular, several kingdoms had grown to engulf their smaller neighbors
        - Spain now controlled Portugal (and thus, the tip of Northern Africa as well)
          - (and the Holy Roman Empire in Germany)
          - (and large portions of the Netherlands)
          - (and Southern Italy)



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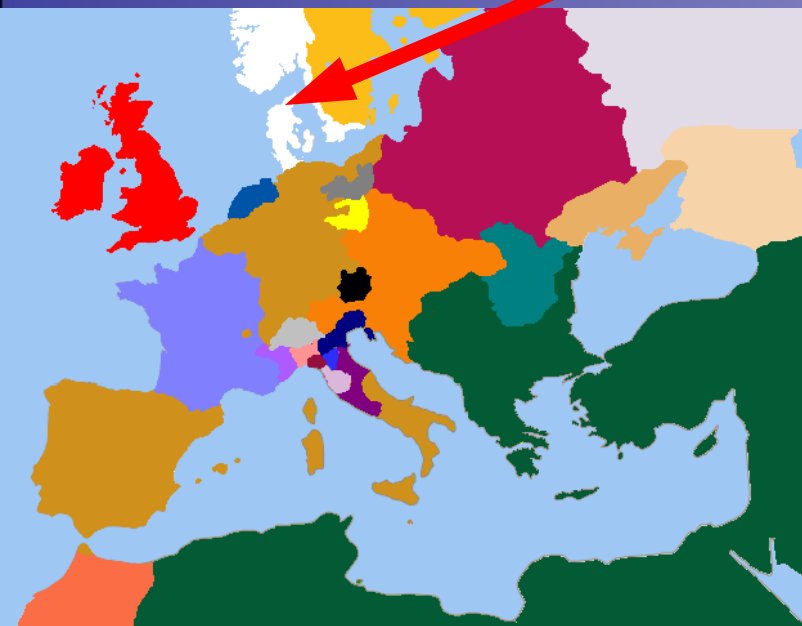
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        - Poland now controlled Lithuania (and Russia, technically)





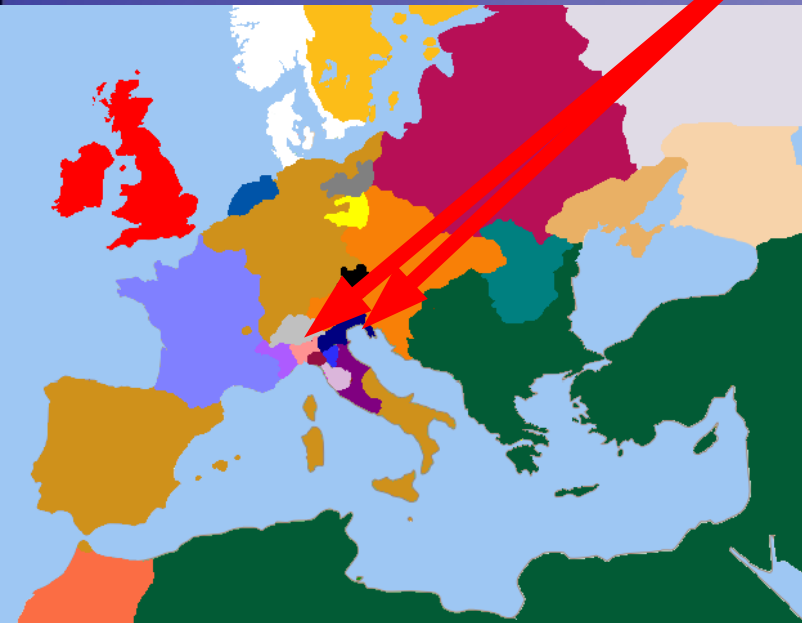
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        - **Denmark took over Norway (and parts of the Swedish coast)**



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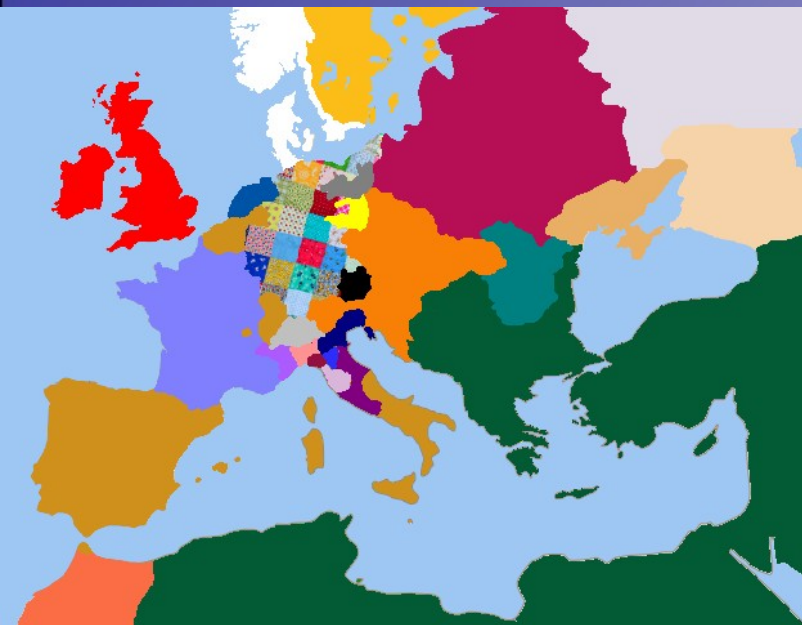
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        - Spain now controlled Portugal
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        - Denmark took over Norway
        - **City-states such as Venice and Genoa had taken over the hodge-podge of cities around them**





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      - In particular, several kingdoms had grown to engulf their smaller neighbors
      - Though several of the boundaries might look strange to us, the European map was starting to look a bit more like how we picture it today—large nations instead of just clumps of city-states
    - But, as anyone who's played games like *Risk* or *Diplomacy* knows, there are only so many little “nothings” that you can swallow up before you just have to start nibbling on the “big boys” on the map
    - There was one “big boy” that was actually made up of smaller, quasi-independent, more easily overthrown political chunks—the Holy Roman Empire, which was a patchwork quilt of Germanic Catholic and Protestant states



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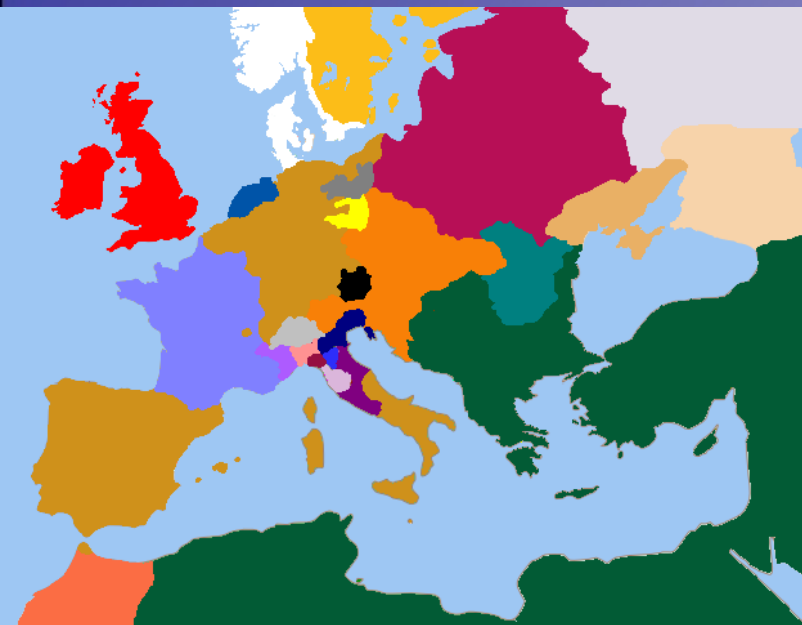
- Funky little teaching moment—
  - If you'll remember, the Schmalkaldic League under Moritz of Saxony had won German religious independence from Emperor Carlos V back in 1552, and the Peace of Augsburg had legalized religious tolerance for all 224 German states in 1555
  - For over sixty years, the German city-states had enjoyed more or less peace and autonomy





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    - **Now, the larger kingdoms wanted their piece of the German action**
      - Spain wanted total domination of the region
      - France didn't want to get pincered in between Spanish states
      - Denmark wanted to continue growing southward
    - Germany became a political powder keg, just waiting for someone to light a match...  
...and that someone ended up being Spain...



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    - **At the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, Spain forcibly ousted Protestant leaders and installed Catholic ones in the Cologne region**
      - So in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, Protestants removed Catholics from office, and refused to allow them to have their public festivals
      - All of this tension was ameliorated at least a little bit by the moderate Emperor Matthias, who tried to be conciliatory to both sides but he wouldn't live forever—and his heir was the *rabidly* Catholic Ferdinand of Styria (note the beginning of what became known as the protuding “Hapsburg jaw”—coming from way too many generations of in-breeding)





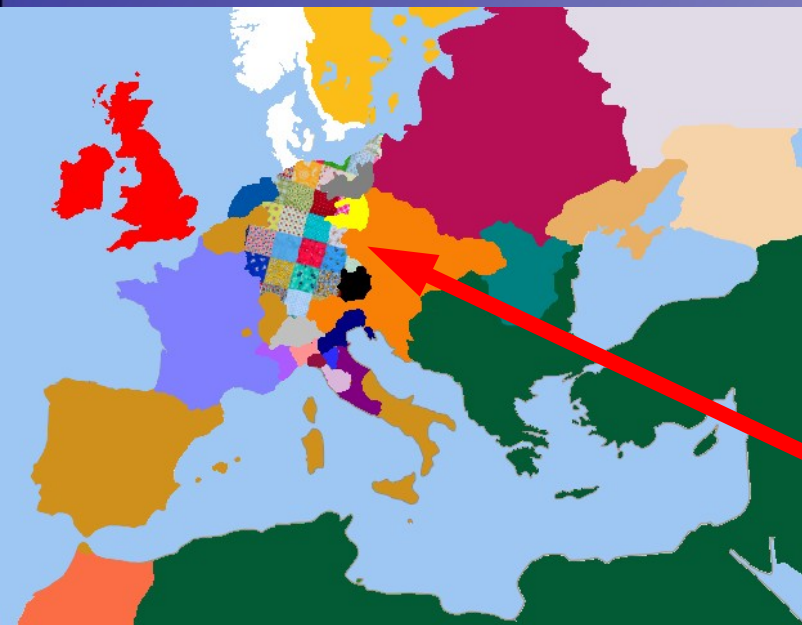
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      - The Protestants of Bohemia balked at the idea of Ferdinand taking the imperial throne so, when Ferdinand's representatives came to Hradčany castle in Prague, rioters threw them out of the window and into the streets
        - Ferdinand then responded overly violently, the Bohemians fell into full-fledged revolt, the revolt spread into Western Germany, Ferdinand asked for help from his nephew, Philip IV of Spain, which made the Protestants seek help from the Protestant Union
          - (successor to the Schmalkaldic League)



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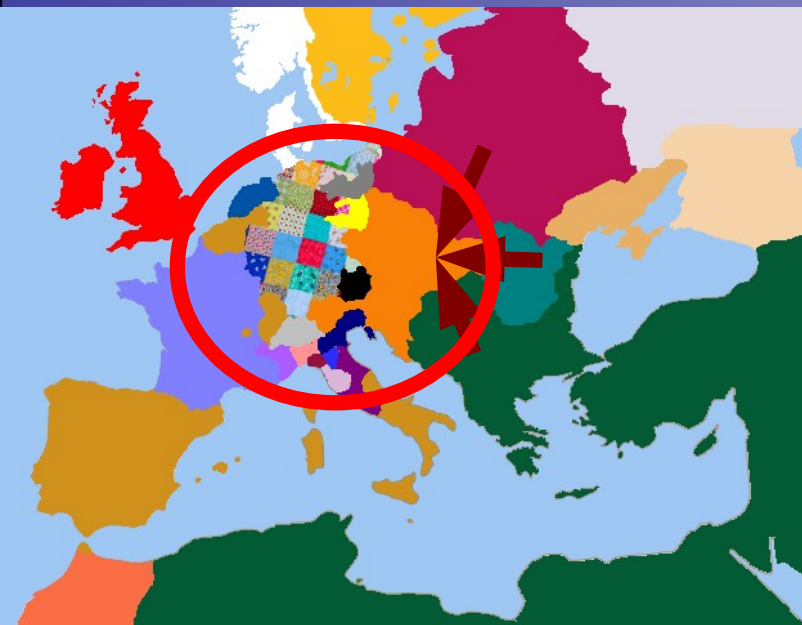
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      - The Protestants of Bohemia balked at the idea of Ferdinand taking the imperial throne
      - **Transylvania invaded the Hungarian region of Austria to support the cause (and, of course, to take Hungary for themselves) so Catholic Poland defended Hungary which brought in the Ottoman Empire (of which Transylvania was a vassal state) launching the Polish-Ottoman War, with Muslims dying to defend Protestants**
        - It became a World War, centered on Germany—which is why it ended up lasting for so long



# ***The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - The Thirty Years' War was filled with bizarre, fascinating moments
  - For instance, it appears that Cyrano de Bergerac actually fought alongside Charles de Batz—the Comte d'Artagnan at the siege of Arras in 1640





# *The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)*

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - The Thirty Years' War was filled with bizarre, fascinating moments, but the most interesting and telling character study for me involved radical Swiss pastor Georg Jenatsch
    - In 1618, Jenatsch oversaw the slow torture and execution of Catholic priest Nicolò Rusca, whom Jenatsch had wrongly accused of murdering Protestant pastors in Jenatsch's "Grey League"
    - In 1621, Jenatsch joined the Protestant rebels in their attacks against the Spanish Catholics in the Valtellina region of Northern Italy / Southern Switzerland
      - There, he led the siege of Rietberg Castle—the home of his rival, Catholic Pompeius von Planta
      - In a brutal fight, Jenatsch impaled von Planta to the floor with an axe, in front of von Planta's wife and son ...and then *left* the axe in von Planta as a warning against Catholics in the region
        - That's the basic attitude of the Thirty Years' War...





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    - In 1631—seeing that he wasn't going to win against the Catholics there—Jenatsch tried a new tactic...  
...he worked with the French Cardinal Richelieu, since the French didn't like the Spanish any more than the Swiss did
    - So Cardinal Richelieu backed the radical Swiss Protestants in the Grey League in their fight against the Spanish Catholics in Italy
      - And *that's* the basic attitude of the Thirty Years' War, too...





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...he worked with the French Cardinal Richelieu, since the French didn't like the Spanish any more than the Swiss did
    - But Jenatsch soon realized that the French just wanted the Spanish out—they weren't really going to support the Swiss coming in
      - So he decided yet another tactic to gain power in the Valtellina by courting a different ally...  
...the *Spanish* (and the Austrians)
      - He converted to Catholicism in 1635 to cement the alliance, and plotted with them against France to assure that the Grey League would ultimately have political sovereignty over the Valtellina—and he became the region's governor in the bargain



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...he worked with the French Cardinal Richelieu
    - In 1639, the powerful Governor Jenatsch opened the doors of his castle for Carnival

(from the Latin “*carne vale*”—meaning, a “farewell to meat” [or even, “farewell to the flesh”]—Carnival comes right before Lenten fasts begin, so it's treated as a huge party, filled with eating and drinking and carousing in outlandish costumes... so that good Catholics have something to say farewell to during the Lenten season)

(NOTE: The phrase, “Mardi Gras,” is French for “Fat Tuesday”—the last day to feast and party before they have to start fasting on “Ash Wednesday” the next day)





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...he worked with the French Cardinal Richelieu
    - In 1639, the powerful Governor Jenatsch opened the doors of his castle for Carnival, as was the custom of the time period for rulers to do
      - Costumed revellers poured into the gates for the huge party
      - And that's when a man dressed in a bear costume suddenly attacked and killed Jenatsch with an axe—the same axe that Jenatsch himself had used to murder von Planta 18 years earlier
        - We don't know who it was but all evidence points to *Rudolf* von Planta, the son of Pompeius, who was now all grown up





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  - 1620 The Pilgrims founded a colony at Plymouth...**

