

Church History



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



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- *The Renaissance* AD 14th-15th centuries
- *Conquest and Reformation* AD 16th century
- *The Age of Enlightenment (sort of)* AD 17th-18th centuries
 - *The Proto-Enlightenment*
 - *New Worlds (part 1)*



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Europe is on the cusp of paradigm shifts
1620 The Pilgrims founded a colony at Plymouth



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

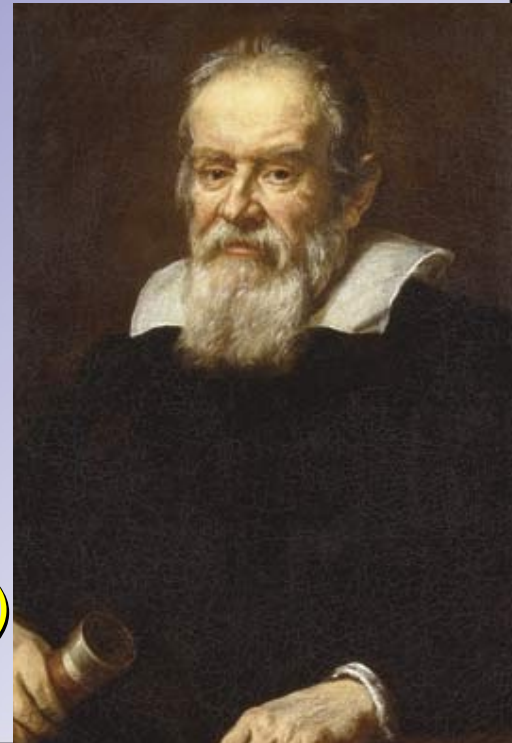
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1619

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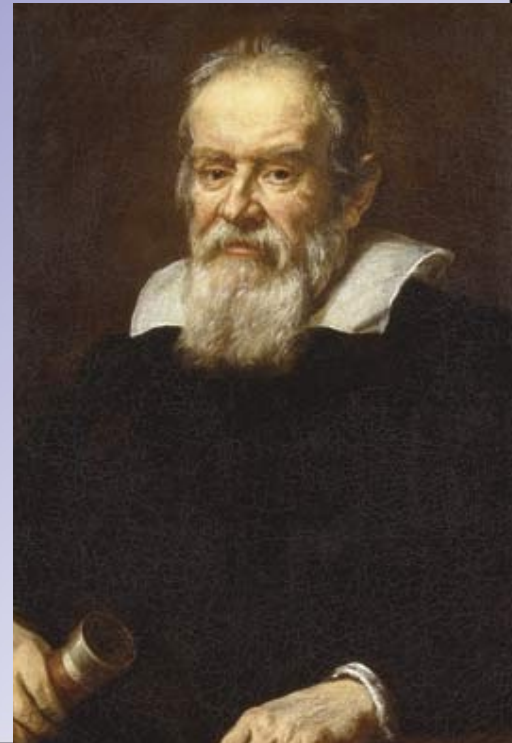
- The debate turned in Galileo's favor and then ended
 - (in fact, Pope Gregory XV respected him and protected him from reprisals)
 - (and Gregory's successor, Urban VIII, was a scientist himself, and an early supporter of Galileo as well)

- In fact, he had once come to Galileo's defense as a church lawyer in 1616, at the Roman Inquisition, when the astronomer had argued for a heliocentric model of the universe
 - (He argued, “It's not like Galileo's another Giordano Bruno...” —if you'll allow me to over-simplify a smidge)



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 - (and Gregory's successor, Urban VIII, was a scientist himself, and an early supporter of Galileo as well)
 - In fact, he had once come to Galileo's defense as a church lawyer in 1616, at the Roman Inquisition, when the astronomer had argued for a heliocentric model of the universe
 - Galileo was ordered to recant heliocentrism and admit that the Earth does not move (which he did) and the whole matter was dropped



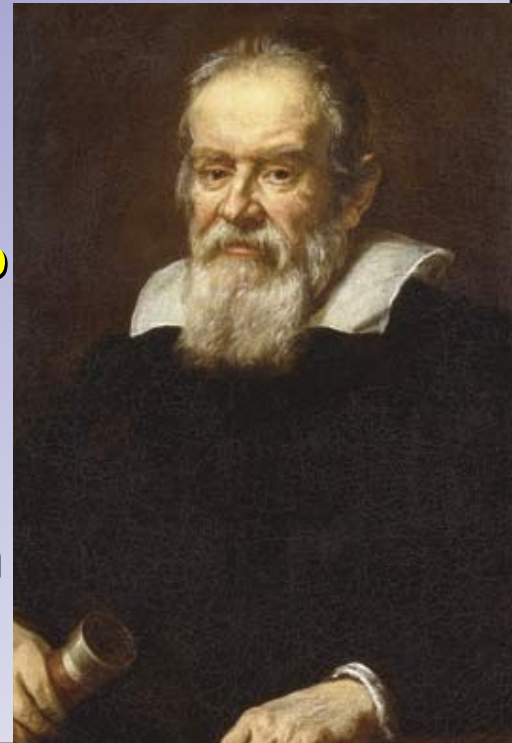
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 - In 1623, he was authorized to write a book, entitled, *A Dialogue on the Ebb and Flow of the Sea*
 - (originally, it was supposed to be called, *A Dialogue on the Tides*, but since he was emphatic that the tides were caused by the movement of the Earth, Urban made him tweak the title to be less openly combative)
 - (Urban himself had authorized an earlier book about the tides, which agreed with Johannes Kepler that the tides were caused by the pull of the Moon—which, in large part, they actually are)



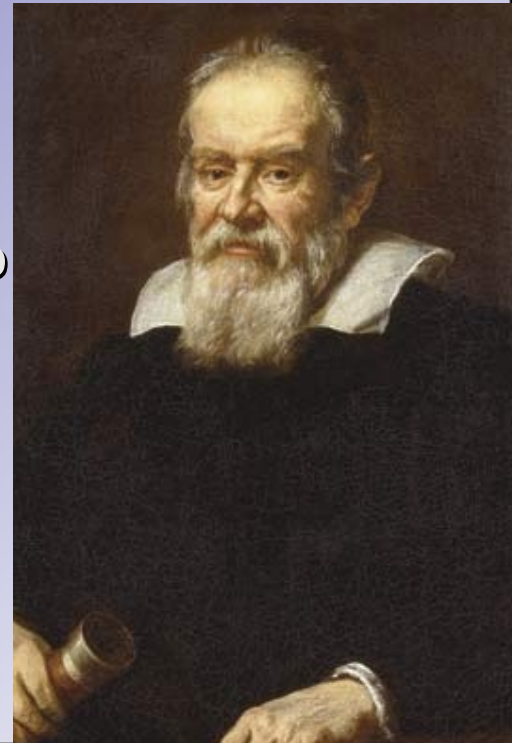
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 - Instead, Galileo wrote *A Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems*
 - He presented a debate between the learned Salviati and the traditionalist, Simplicio and put the Church’s views into Simplicio’s mouth—then soundly defeated them
 - Not only did he ignore Urban’s request to keep it fair and balanced, he even made fun of Urban for believing the tides were influenced by the Moon



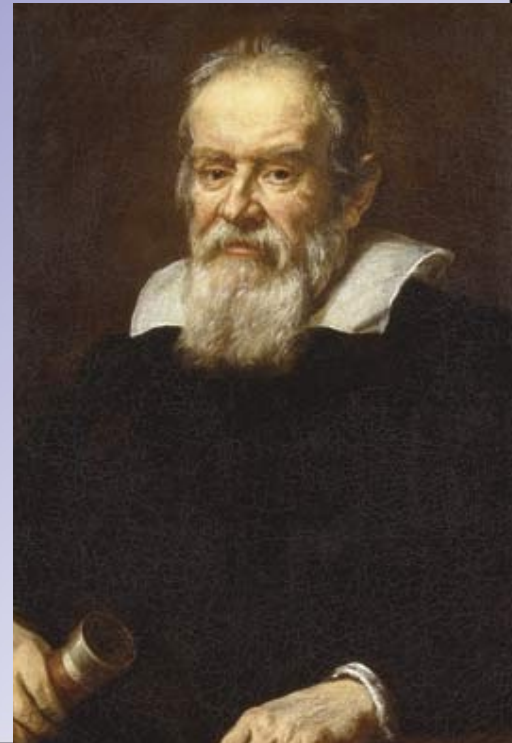
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 - When the Jesuits demanded that Galileo appear before the Inquisition again to answer for his book, Urban didn’t have a problem with it this time...



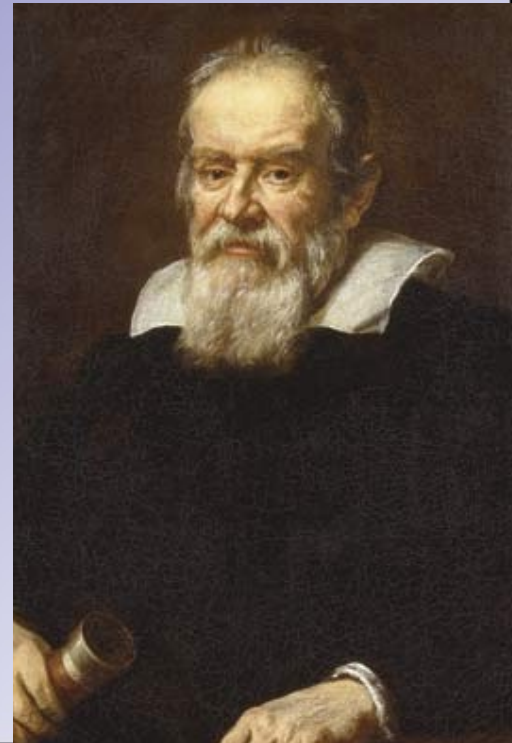
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 - In 1633, Galileo was found guilty of heresy—
 - 1) He argued that the Earth moved around the Sun—which is motionless
 - 2) He argued that it was acceptable to hold a belief *even after* the Church had declared it to be un-Biblical



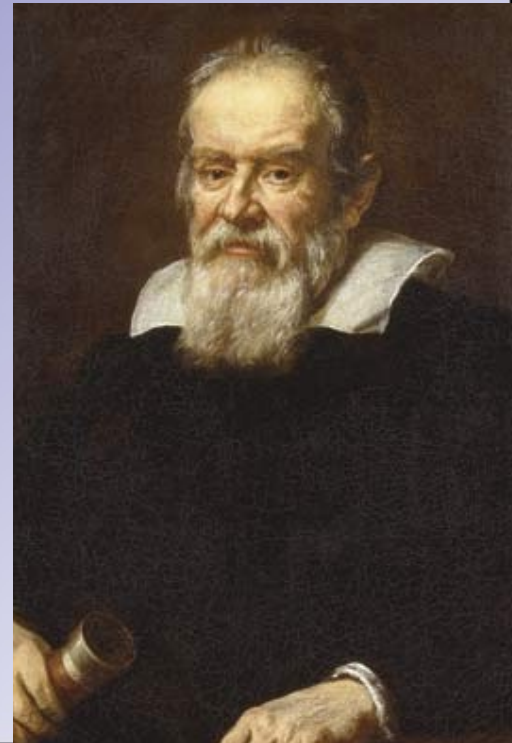
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 - In 1633, Galileo was found guilty of heresy, and was forced to recant everything that he'd taught
 - His *Dialogue* was officially banned, and his writings were officially made illegal to publish
 - (though Holland—being Protestant—was willing to print some later on)



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 - In 1633, Galileo was found guilty of heresy, and was forced to recant everything that he’d taught
 - His *Dialogue* was officially banned, and his writings were officially made illegal to publish
 - He was put under house arrest—and stayed there until his death in 1642
 - But he did continue to write, and both his *Dialogue* and his major work on physics both received widespread publication while he was locked up..



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Europe is on the cusp of paradigm shifts
 - 1619 Paradigm shifts got *forced* onto the world
 - Galileo Galilei had his first major “run in” with the Church
 - This was also the same year that Africans were first brought to the British colonies
 - A Dutch trader confiscated 19 African slaves off of a Spanish ship, bound for the New World, and then brought them to Jamestown to trade for food
 - The Africans were treated as Christians (since the Spanish had baptized them), and thus, they were taken is as indentured servants instead of as slaves



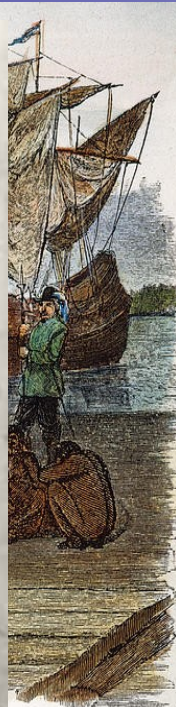
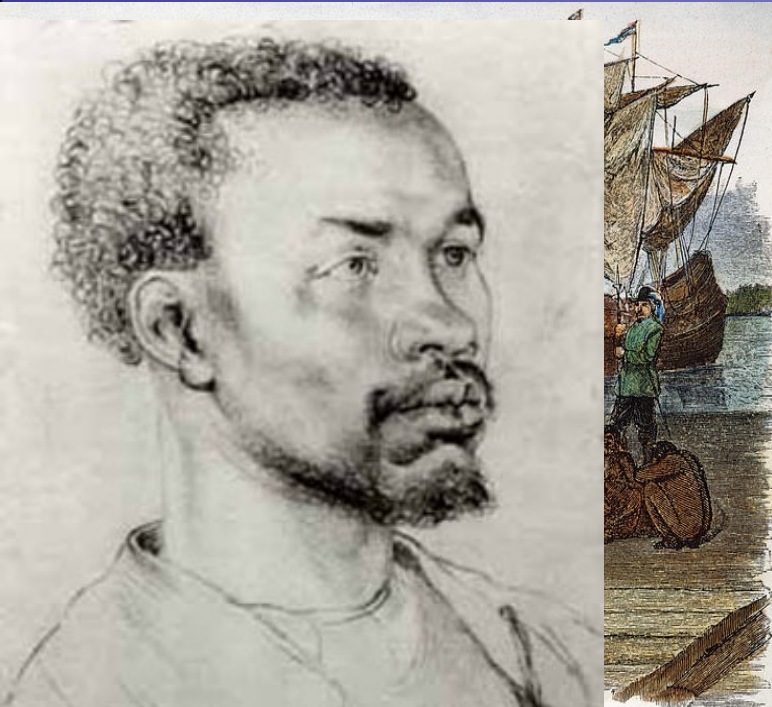
The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - There are arguably two major court cases in the early 1600s that led to Africans being declared legally slaves in the British colonies
 - In 1640, three indentured servants escaped to try to find freedom—one was Dutch, one was Scottish, and one was African (a man named John Punch)
 - They were subsequently caught, and all three were whipped with 30 lashes
 - The white men also had four more years' service added to their contracts as servants whereas Punch was forced to serve his master for the rest of his natural life...
...so was this the first case of Negro slavery?
 - The arguments for this disparity vary, but it looks like it was because Punch was *not* a baptized Christian, and the other two were—it appears to have had nothing directly to do with his race
 - Besides, the court decision was a *punitive* one, based on breach of contract, so it's more like being sentenced to forced labor, rather than slavery
 - FYI—Punch's great, great... grandson became President... *maybe*...



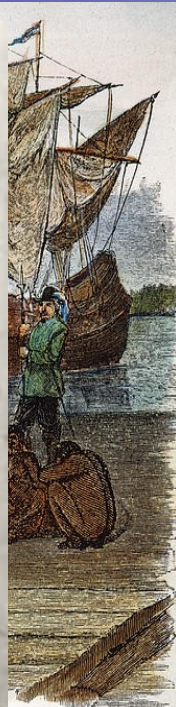
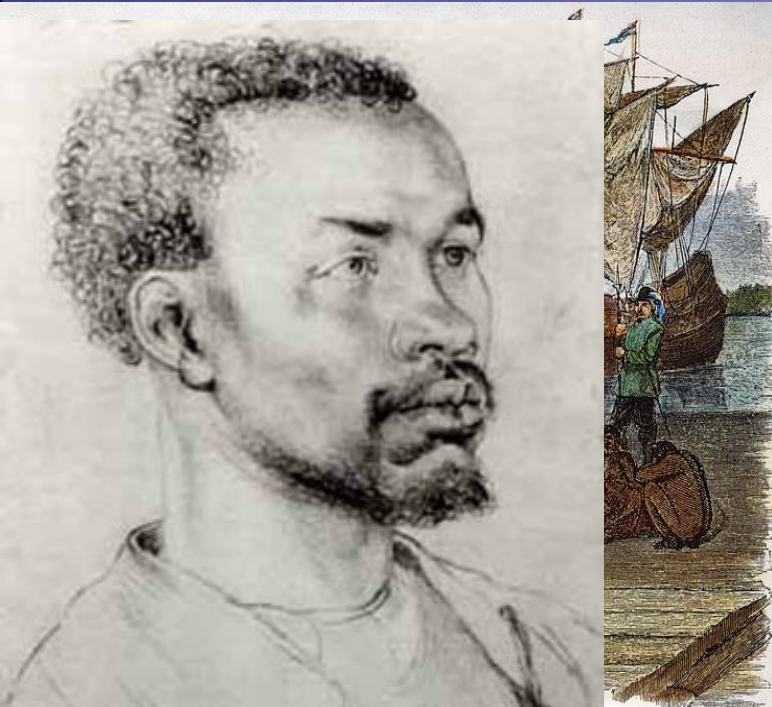
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 - In 1640, three indentured servants escaped
 - In 1621, an African indentured servant named Anthony Johnson was brought to Jamestown
 - By 1635, he had finished his term of indenture, bought his own successful spread, and even had several indentured servants of his own
 - One of them was an African named John Casor—whose seven-year contract Johnson had bought in the early 1640s
 - By 1653, Casor figured that his seven years *had* to have been up, so he asked to be released
 - Johnson gave John Casor his freedom... but then went to court in 1654 to demand that Casor be returned to him
 - The court upheld his claim that Casor hadn't finished his indenture, and declared Casor (by merit of his contract of servitude) to be *equivalent to physical property*, owned by Johnson—i.e.; a slave



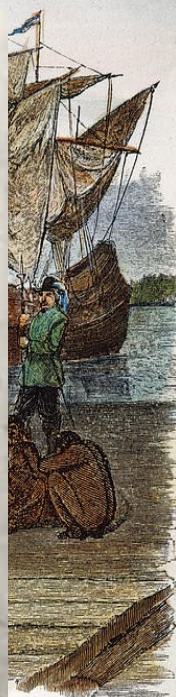
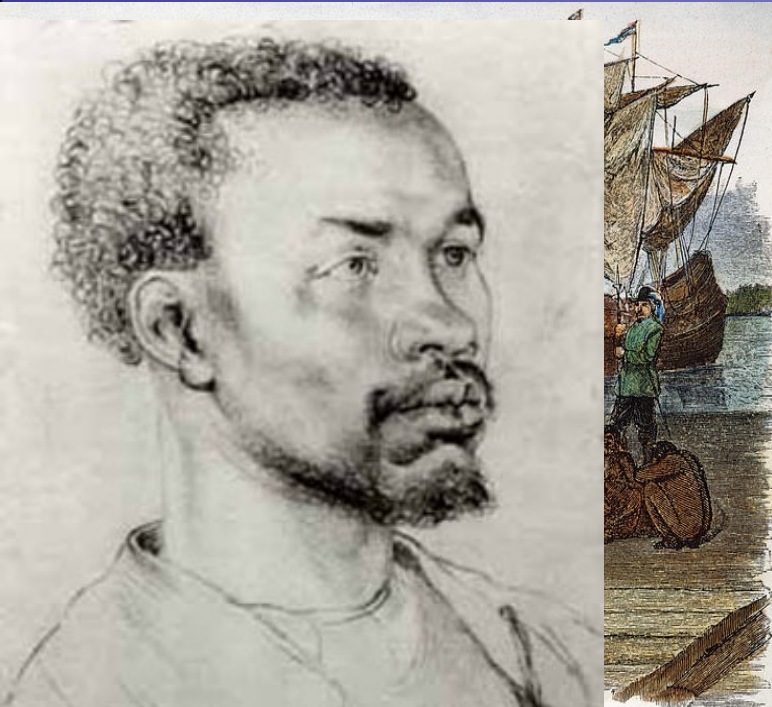
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 - Johnson gave John Casor his freedom... but then went to court in 1654 to demand that Casor be returned to him
 - Thus, the first Negro slave in the British colonies was actually *owned by another Negro*, who had *gone to court* to have him legally *declared* a slave



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 - By 1635, he had finished his term of indenture
 - Ironically, this legal decision came back to bite Johnson and his family in the end
 - Thanks to Johnson, the legal precedent was quickly set that any black-skinned person could be bought and sold as a slave—and thus, had no rights under British colonial law
 - For instance, in 1665, Virginia passed a law that a child is born under the status of his mother—and thus, any child born to a slave woman was, himself, a slave
 - When Johnson finally died in 1670, his family tried to claim his lands as their inheritance, but the court declared that they—being of African descent—had no rights under the law, and the land went to a white neighbor who contested their claim instead...



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 - 1619 Paradigm shifts got forced onto the world
 - 1620 The Pilgrims founded a colony at Plymouth
 - Jamestown had already been around for 13 years and that first bunch of indentured servants from Africa had come to the New World the year before
 - But the colony at Plymouth would be a different kind of colony altogether...



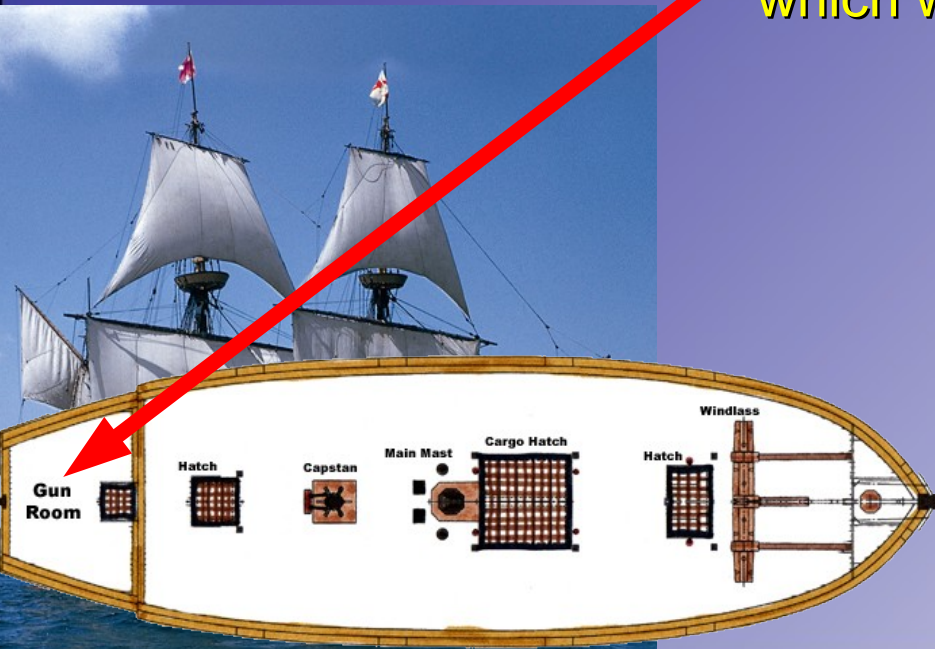
The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - The Puritans that Sir Francis Bacon had liked so much were finding problems at home in England
 - For instance, one congregation in Nottingham had been plagued by the Anglican Archbishop of York so badly that they'd fled—illegally—to Holland
 - As with most of the Puritan separatists, this congregation decided that the Anglican Church was so corrupted (morally and theologically) that it was essentially unsalvageable
 - But they didn't want to stay in Holland, because the Dutch seemed so... *foreign*... and their kids were picking up Dutch customs...
 - So they pooled their money, got a land grant from the Virginia Company, and set sail on the *Speedwell* for the New World
 - (NOTE: They were supposed to meet up with her sister-ship, the *Mayflower*, at Plymouth in England, and the two would convoy to Virginia but the *Speedwell* was over 50 years old and started falling apart, so they all just crammed onto the *Mayflower* instead)



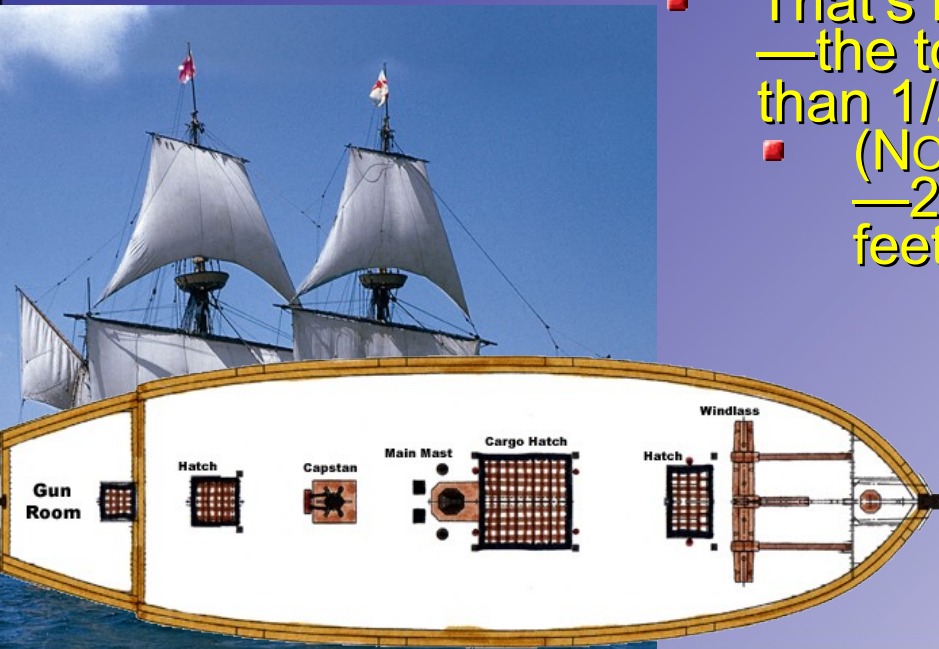
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- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - The Puritans that Sir Francis Bacon had liked so much were finding problems at home in England
 - **The Mayflower wasn't designed for an trans-Atlantic voyage like this**
 - It was designed for shallow inlets and hugging coastlines
 - It also wasn't designed to carry that much cargo and that many passengers for that long a period
 - The deck was only 80-90 feet long (the rear 12 feet of which was the "Gun Room," which was off-limits to the passengers)



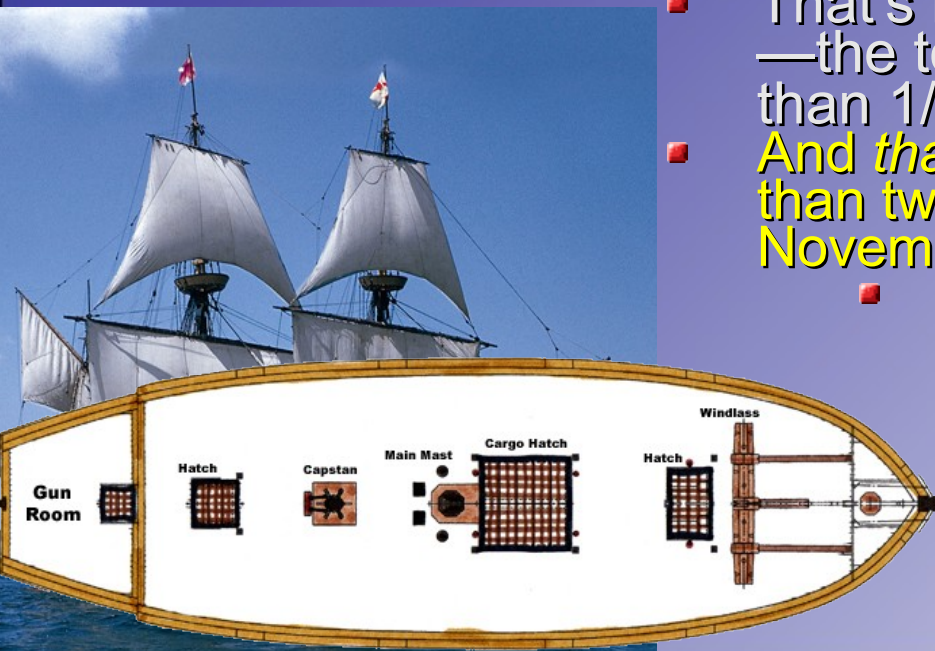
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 - The deck was only 80-90 feet long, and it was only 24 feet wide at its widest point
 - That's roughly the width of this room here today—the total deck space would've constituted less than 1/20th of a football field
 - (NOTE: The sleeping cabin was even smaller—25 feet by 15 feet, with a ceiling only five feet high)



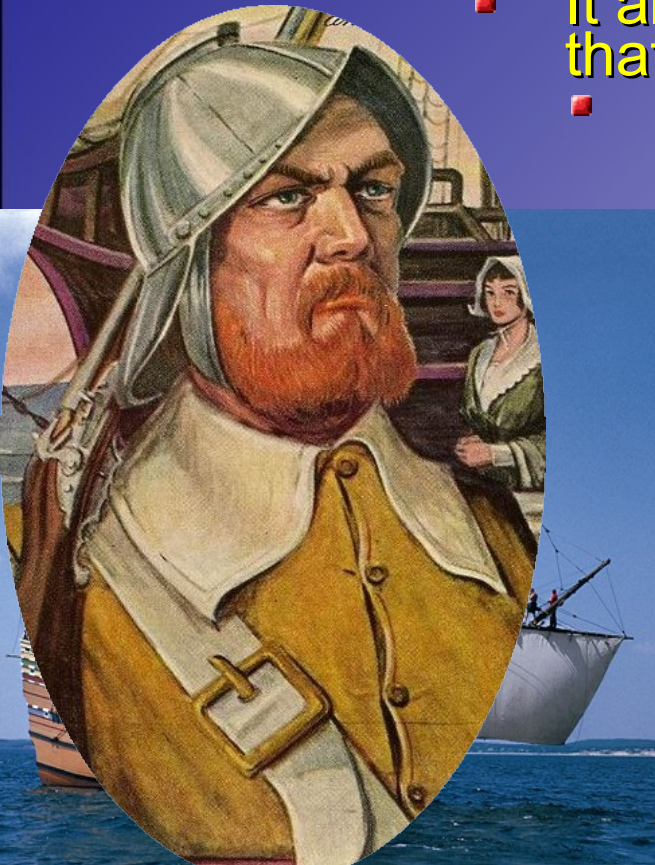
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 - And *that's* what had to house 135 people for more than two months at sea—arriving at Cape Cod in November of 1620
 - (NOTE: They tried to go south to the land that they'd contracted for in Virginia, but bad winter weather kept them from being able to sail)



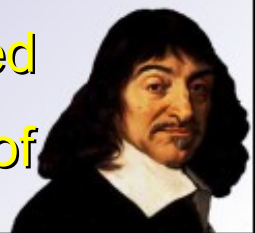
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 - They wintered primarily aboard the ship, and then disembarked in March of 1621
 - By that time, due to illness and starvation, only 53 of the original 102 colonists were left alive—in large part thanks to the efforts of stalwart Myles Standish, a mercenary hired to coordinate their defenses once they made landfall



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 - (NOTE: They'd left Plymouth in England, and arrived at Plymouth in America)
 - No, seriously—it had *already* been named "New Plymouth" by John Smith back in 1614 (they'd landed there by sheer luck of the draw—they'd *planned* on Virginia)



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Europe is on the cusp of paradigm shifts

1619 Paradigm shifts got *forced* onto the world

1620 The Pilgrims founded a colony at Plymouth

- The Puritan separatists had already begun thinking of themselves as “pilgrims,” wandering the world in search of a new home

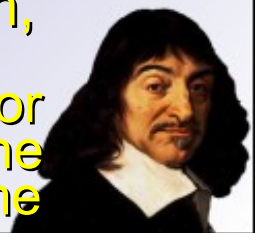
- Just after they disembarked into that new home, they were visited by one of the local tribesmen—Samoset, who walked right into their camp and said, “Welcome, Englishmen...!”

- Samoset was a chief from the north who was in the area, visiting the local chief, Massosoit, and luckily for the pilgrims, he'd learned English from English fishermen and traders

- Even *more* luckily for them, a week later, he introduced them to Tisquantum—the last of his tribe, who had been taken by John Smith back to England as a slave back in 1614, and who spoke English fluently

- Tisquantum taught them how to plant crops that would actually grow in the region, and arguably saved their lives

- He even moderated a peace treaty for them with Massosoit—who'd killed the British who brought Tisquantum home



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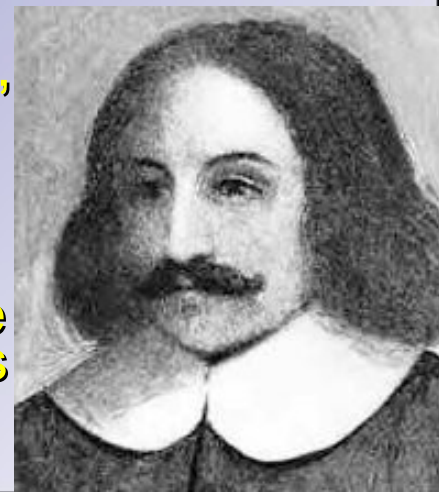
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- But the pilgrims didn't just see all of this as examples of “good luck”—they felt *blessed*

- And so, at the harvest that Fall, under new governor William Bradford, they celebrated a time of thanksgiving to God—a solemn time of prayer and worship

- In a completely unrelated festival, they celebrated the bounties of the harvest with a great feast, inviting Tisquantum and all of Massasoit's tribe to join them

- (NOTE: Contrary to most of the paintings, there were 53 whites and over 90 Native Americans there that day...)



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1625 **The Dutch founded New Amsterdam**

- **This wasn't their first foray into the New World**

- They'd been exploring the New World since 1609, when the Dutch East India Company contracted English captain Henry Hudson to scout it out

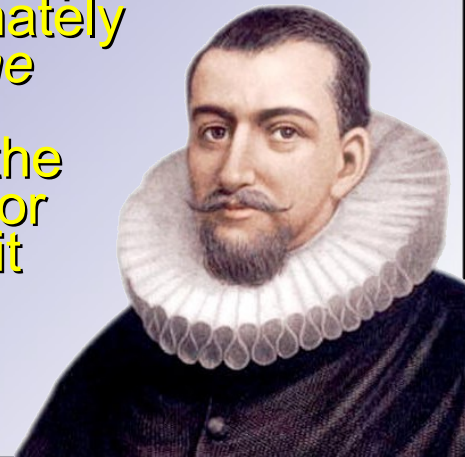
- He'd been commissioned by Mauritz of Nassau, the Prince of Orange

- (Orange was a principality in southern France named *Auranche* after *Arausio*—a Celtic god)

- (The citrus fruit was named completely independently of the principality)

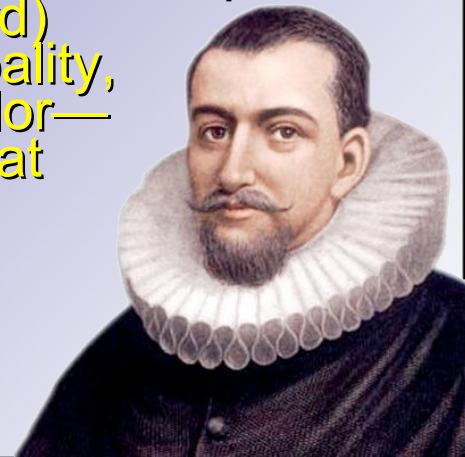
- (the Sanskrit *naranga* fruit morphed into the Arabic *naranj*, which morphed into the Italian *arancia*, which ultimately became the French *pomme d'orange*)

- (In fact, it was only in the mid-1540s that the color that *looked* like the fruit was called "*orange*")



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 - They'd been exploring the New World since 1609, when the Dutch East India Company contracted English captain Henry Hudson to scout it out
 - He'd been commissioned by Mauritz of Nassau, the Prince of Orange
 - (Orange was a principality in southern France named *Auranche* after *Arausio*—a Celtic god)
 - (The citrus fruit was named completely independently of the principality)
 - (Appreciating the false cognate, the princes of *Auranche* began using the color of the *pomme d'orange* as their own standard)
 - (and all three—the principality, the citrus fruit, and the color—became conflated into what we now call “*orange*”)



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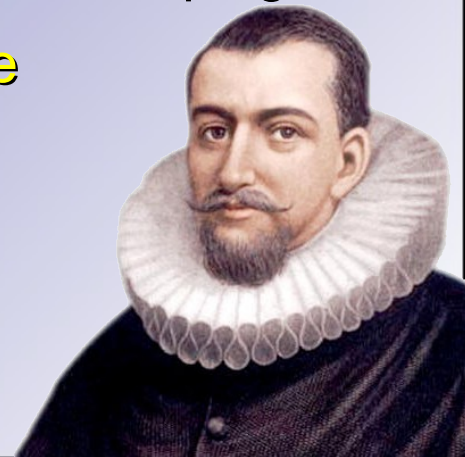
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 - He'd been commissioned by Mauritz of Nassau, the Prince of Orange
 - (Orange was a principality in southern France)
 - (Mauritz was named after his grandfather, Mauritz of Saxony, hero of the Schmalkaldic League's independence in Germany)
 - (The House of Orange was currently overseeing the Netherlands, after helping the Dutch revolt against Spain)
 - (So Holland was under the control of a French prince who had been born in Germany...)



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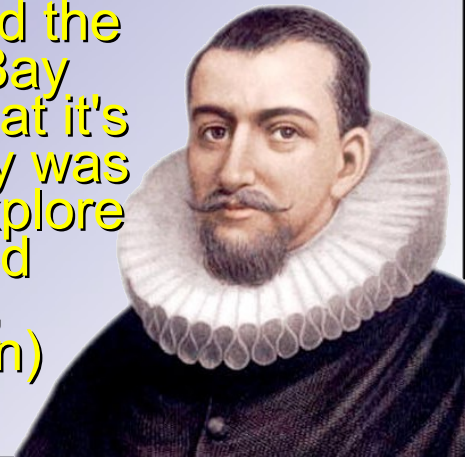
- They'd been exploring the New World since 1609, when the Dutch East India Company contracted English captain Henry Hudson to scout it out

- He'd been commissioned by Mauritz of Nassau, the Prince of Orange to look for a "northwest passage" to the Far East—trying to circumvent the Spanish and Portuguese

- That original plan didn't really work out very well, since it gets really, really *cold* up there

- But Hudson did begin the beaver pelt trade in Europe, and he found the river that he named Mauritius River and the basin called the Hudson Bay

(NOTE: The reason that it's called the Hudson Bay was that he'd wanted to explore it, but his men mutinied and set him adrift in it, never to be seen again)



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- For a long-term settlement, the Dutch went north of England's Virginia colonies, at the mouth of the Hudson River, near present-day Albany—with easy access to the interior for beaver trappers

- The next year, company director Peter Minuit negotiated the purchase of Manhattan Island from the Lenape tribe for roughly \$1,500 worth of goods

- This should rightly go down in history as one of the biggest land swindles ever conducted since the Lenape didn't *own* the island—it was actually controlled by the *Wappans*...



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

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 - 1619 Paradigm shifts got *forced* onto the world
 - 1620 The Pilgrims founded a colony at Plymouth
 - 1625 The Dutch founded New Amsterdam
 - 1627 **New France outlawed all Protestants**
- While all of this Dutch and English colonization was going on along the coasts, the French were staking out “New France” in the interior
 - Quebec had been founded in 1608 by explorer Samuel de Champlain
 - (after whom was named Lake Champlain, between New York and Vermont)
 - (home of its very own lake monster, “Champ”)



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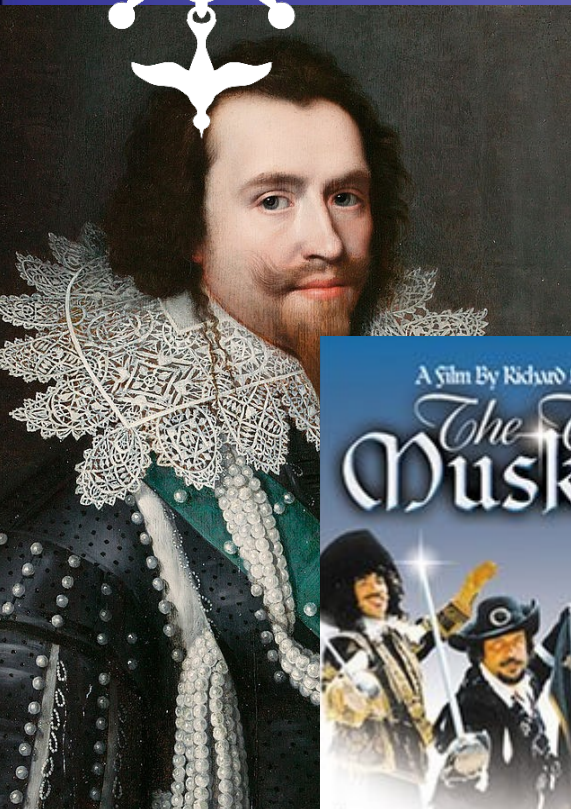
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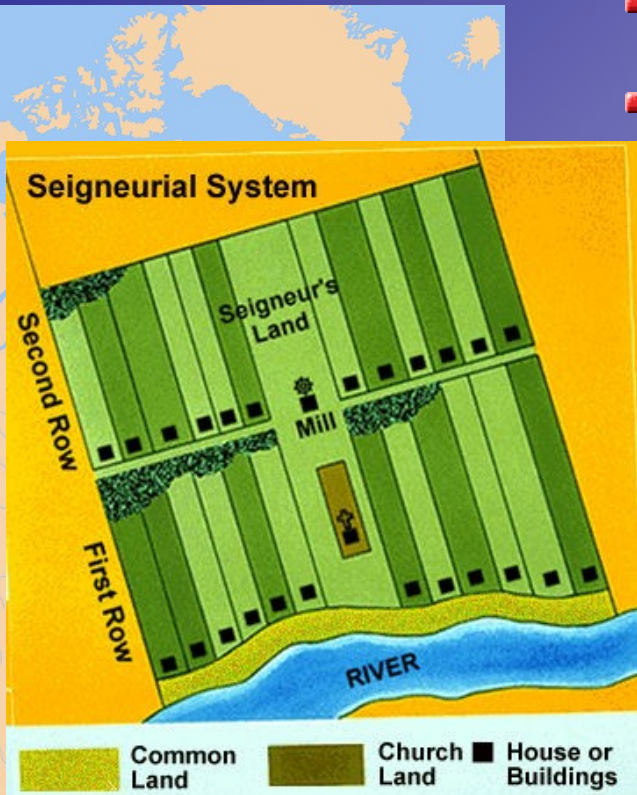
- (NOTE: This was the same year that Richelieu ordered the siege of La Rochelle to slaughter the Huguenots there, who were defended by the Duke of Buckingham)

- (And if any of that sounds familiar, it's probably because of *The Three Musketeers* again)



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 - Under Richelieu, the French created the “seigneurial system”
 - Under this system, all of the land was given to “seigneurs” (“lords”), who then oversaw the working of the land by tenants
 - This quasi-feudal system wasn't abolished in Canada until 1854....



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- Richelieu also mandated that no one could settle in New France unless they were baptized Roman Catholics
 - (“No Huguenots allowed”)



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 - **In 1629, the British seized much of the inhabited area of New France, including Quebec**
 - But they returned it three years later as part of a peace treaty with France...



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- The shogunate—begun by Toyotomi Hideyoshi in the 16th century—was founded on a vision for an idealized Japan, where everyone knew their place and kept to tradition with an extremist militancy

- In particular, the Christians in Japan experienced intense persecutions, especially in the South where they were often crucified



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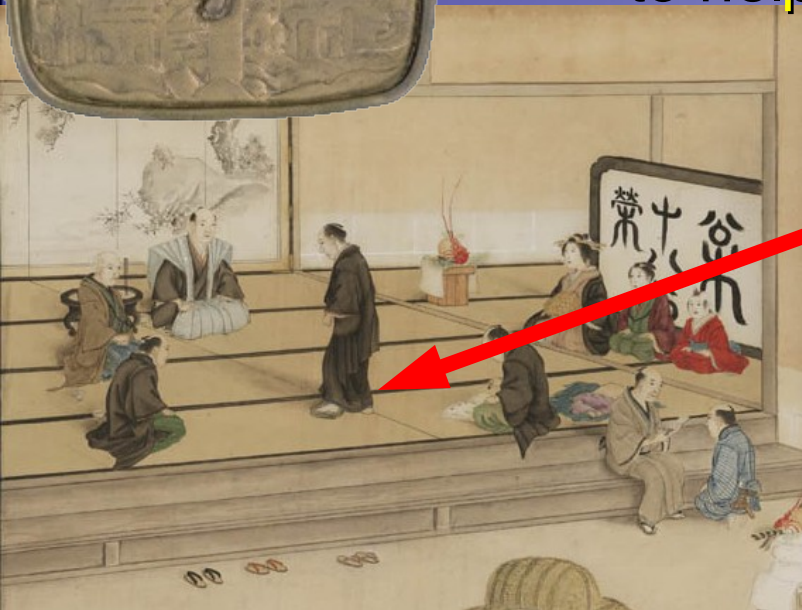
- **In 1629, the Tokugawa instituted the use of *fumi-e* to help identify closeted *Kirishitans***

- These were often exquisitely sculpted tiles, depicting Jesus, and/or the Virgin Mary, which were given to the lord of a region

- Everyone in the region was then forced to step on the tiles, as an expression of disrespect for Jesus and Mary

- Those who hesitated to do so were thus shown to be *Kirishitans*, and were tortured until they would recant or crucified if they refused to recant

- This went on until 1805...



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 - 1630 **John Winthrop preached about a “city on a hill”**

