

Church History



- This is a Pilgrim... except it probably isn't...
 - First off, the pants are too tight
 - Most Puritans at this time wore some variation of the Dutch “slops” that were popular among the general populace (in both Holland *and* England) (in part because most Puritans were, at that time, everyday people, not particularly wealthy)



- This is a Pilgrim... except it probably isn't...

- First off, the pants are too tight

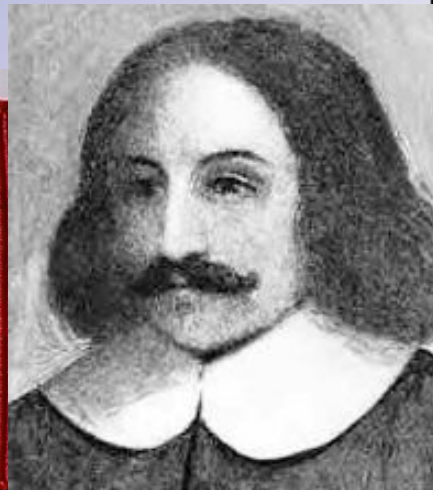
- Which means that the color is all wrong

- Black was a relatively costly dye, and it faded quickly—so it tended to be reserved for rich people, clergy, and fancy occasions

- For instance, take this description of the clothes that a Puritan man left for his son—

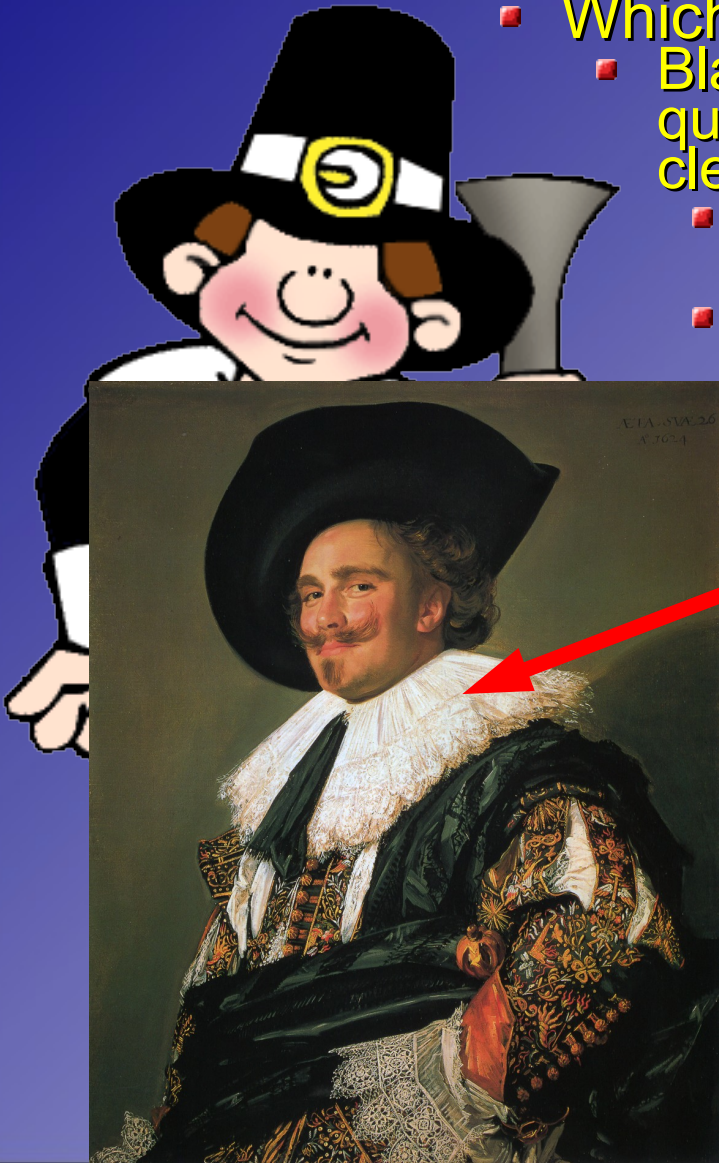
- “One blue cloth suit, green drawers, a violet cloth coat, black silk stockings, and sky-blue garters”

- Governor William Bradford himself wore “a Turkey red grograin suit, red waistcoat, a tawny colored suit with silver buttons, a violet cloak of velvet lined with taffeta,” etc.



- This is a Pilgrim... except it probably isn't...

- First off, the pants are too tight
- Which means that the color is all wrong
 - Black was a relatively costly dye, and it faded quickly—so it tended to be reserved for rich people, clergy, and fancy occasions
 - For instance, take this description of the clothes that a Puritan man left for his son
 - So—contrary to popular opinion—though the Puritans did emphasize being relatively simple in their style of dress, being “simple” actually meant being more *colorful* in their clothing than we often tend to think of them
 - (and “simple” is a *relative* term for the era, when “fancy” dress for men looked like this)



- This is a Pilgrim... except it probably isn't...

- First off, the pants are too tight
- Which means that the color is all wrong
- And they wouldn't have had so many buckles
 - Buckles didn't start appearing on shoes or hats until the end of the century
 - And most men wore their belts *under* their doublets

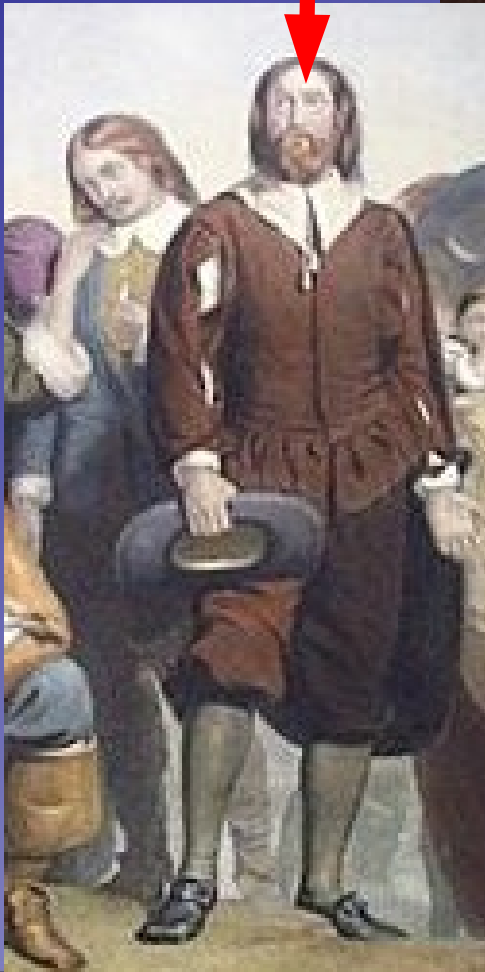


- This is a Pilgrim... except it probably isn't...

- First off, the pants are too tight
- Which means that the color is all wrong
- And they wouldn't have had so many buckles
- And this weapon is called a blunderbuss
 - Think of it like an early, flintlock "shotgun"
 - There's debate about whether or not they'd even been *invented* by 1620
 - But even if they *had* been, they were extremely rare in the Americas, so there's very little chance that the Pilgrims had brought them along with them on the *Mayflower*



- *This* is more how a Pilgrim would've looked...
Or, at its roughest, most basic style, like this



Church History

- *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



Church History

- *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 (sort of)* AD 17th-18th centuries
 - *The Proto-Enlightenment*
 - *New Worlds (part 2)*



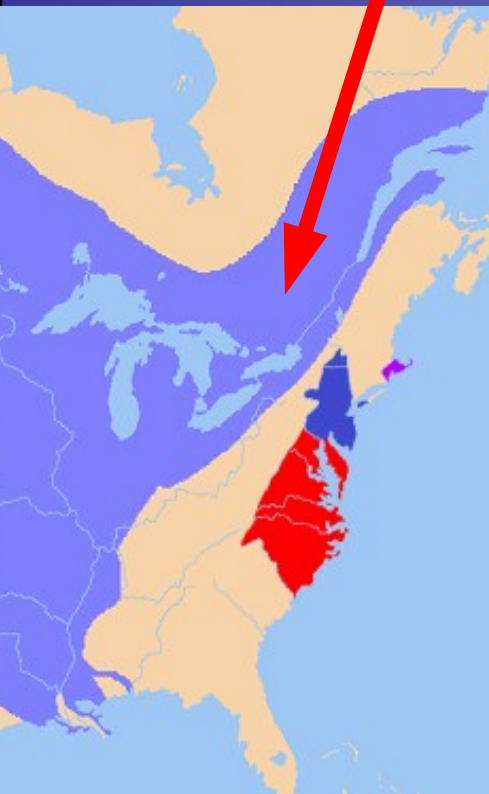
The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Things started kicking into gear over here
1630 John Winthrop preached about a “city on a hill”



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Remember how the colonies are laid out now
 - France owned the largest chunk of North America—basically, because they invested in exploring it and settling it
 - (Spain is *supposed* to own North America, but they're mostly just puttering around the southwest, looking for cities of gold or building Jesuit missions)
 - (And none of the Protestant countries *cared* that the Pope said that Spain was supposed to own North America)



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Remember how the colonies are laid out now
 - France owned the largest chunk of North America
 - The Dutch owned New Amsterdam, and were enjoying the beaver fur trade that they'd begun there
 - The British Puritan Separatists known as the "Pilgrims" had left Holland to found the Plymouth Colony
 - (So was that a *British* colony or a *Dutch* colony?)



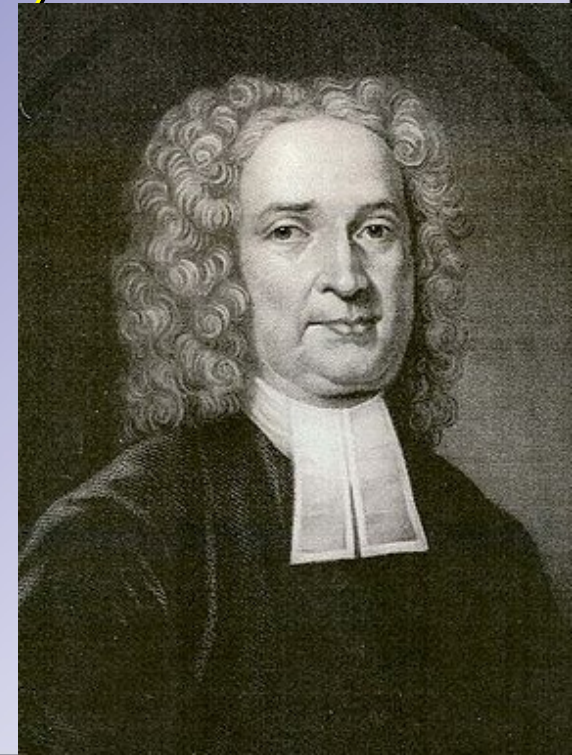
The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Remember how the colonies are laid out now
 - France owned the largest chunk of North America
 - The Dutch owned New Amsterdam, and were enjoying the beaver fur trade that they'd begun there
 - The British Puritan Separatists known as the "Pilgrims" had left Holland to found the Plymouth Colony
 - The English had the Jamestown-based Virginia Colony, and now had the new Massachusetts Bay Colony, right next door to Plymouth
 - (Making Plymouth, for all intents and purposes, into a straight-up British colony)
 - If you were New Amsterdam, what might you be thinking, right about now?
 - Today, we tend to think that, what with this nearly infinite amount of new land, surely we'd have left all of that territoriality behind back in Europe, right?
 - You *never* change human beings by changing their *external situations*...



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Things started kicking into gear over here
 - 1630 John Winthrop preached about a “city on a hill”
 - A flotilla of ships carried over 700 colonists to the new Massachusetts Bay Colony—including new governor, John Winthrop
(NOTE: The ships were launched with a sermon by Winthrop's friend, a very sad John Cotton—a fellow Puritan who was upset that the Separatist colonists couldn't find a way to work *within* the Church of England to purify it)



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Things started kicking into gear over here
 - 1630 John Winthrop preached about a “city on a hill”
 - A flotilla of ships carried over 700 colonists to the new Massachusetts Bay Colony—including new governor, John Winthrop
 - On board the *Arbella*, Winthrop gave a lay sermon on being “A Model of Christian Charity”—about the importance of unity and community in living out the heart of the Gospel
 - He cited Matthew 5:14, arguing that by being such good models of Christian love toward one another, they could show the rest of the world a “perfect society” that honors Christ above all



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Things started kicking into gear over here
 - 1630 John Winthrop preached about a “city on a hill”
 - A flotilla of ships carried over 700 colonists to the new Massachusetts Bay Colony—including new governor, John Winthrop
 - On board the *Arbella*, Winthrop gave a lay sermon on being “A Model of Christian Charity”—about the importance of unity and community in living out the heart of the Gospel
 - The sermon made only a little splash at the time, but it had bigger repercussions later on
 - 1) Winthrop argued for being pure Puritans, and not letting outside ideas infiltrate and taint their pure theology and polity
 - (Ironically, Winthrop himself was denied communion at the Salem Church because Pastor Samuel Skelton there didn't think Winthrop was separated—and thus Reformed—*enough*)
 - (This sort of thing is going to become *really* important later, when people like Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams pop onto the scene)



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Things started kicking into gear over here
 - 1630 John Winthrop preached about a “city on a hill”
 - A flotilla of ships carried over 700 colonists to the new Massachusetts Bay Colony—including new governor, John Winthrop
 - On board the *Arbella*, Winthrop gave a lay sermon on being “A Model of Christian Charity”—about the importance of unity and community in living out the heart of the Gospel
 - The sermon made only a little splash at the time, but it had bigger repercussions later on
 - 1) Winthrop argued for being *pure* Puritans, and not letting outside ideas infiltrate and taint their pure theology and polity
 - 2) The sermon set the stage for the doctrine of “American exceptionalism”—the sense that America was something truly unique and God-honoring at its core, in a way that no other country had ever been—and that we were thus something of a *model* Christian nation, a “New Jerusalem”



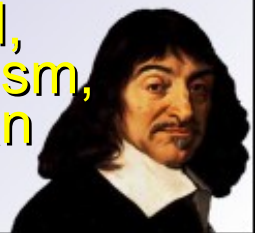
The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Things started kicking into gear over here
 - 1630 John Winthrop preached about a “city on a hill”
 - A flotilla of ships carried over 700 colonists to the new Massachusetts Bay Colony—including new governor, John Winthrop
 - On board the *Arbella*, Winthrop gave a lay sermon on being “A Model of Christian Charity”—about the importance of unity and community in living out the heart of the Gospel
 - The sermon made only a little splash at the time, but it had bigger repercussions later on
 - 1) Winthrop argued for being pure Puritans, and not letting outside ideas infiltrate and taint their pure theology and polity
 - 2) The sermon set the stage for the doctrine of “American exceptionalism”
 - This has been echoed by countless ministers, politicians, and presidents (including John F. Kennedy in 1961, Ronald Reagan in multiple speeches, Bill Clinton in 1996, George W. Bush in 2004, and Barack Obama in 2006)



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Things started kicking into gear over here
 - 1630
 - John Winthrop preached about a “city on a hill”
 - A flotilla of ships carried over 700 colonists to the new Massachusetts Bay Colony—including new governor, John Winthrop
 - On board the *Arbella*, Winthrop gave a lay sermon on being “A Model of Christian Charity”—about the importance of unity and community in living out the heart of the Gospel
 - The sermon made only a little splash at the time, but it had bigger repercussions later on
 - 1) Winthrop argued for being *pure* Puritans, and not letting outside ideas infiltrate and taint their pure theology and polity
 - 2) The sermon set the stage for the doctrine of “American exceptionalism”
 - This has been echoed by countless ministers, politicians, and presidents, and paved the way not only for American evangelistic explosions, both across the country and around the world, but also for American expansionism, justified by “bringing the American ideal” to everyone else



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Things started kicking into gear over here
 - 1630 John Winthrop preached about a “city on a hill”
 - 1631 Roger Williams moved to Boston
 - Trained in England as a jurist and theologian, Williams found himself a Separatist, even among the Separatists, seeing *all* churches as corrupt
 - He originally came to the New World to share the Gospel with Native American tribes—and even learned the languages and customs of the tribes—but the more he studied, the more he came to believe that there was *no* church *left* in the world to *baptize them into*
 - He was such a well-respected theologian that the Boston and Salem churches each asked him to be their pastor, but he declined—he could have *no* communion with *any* church
 - (NOTE: Winthrop argued that Williams was more than a little confused, since he continued having communion with his own wife—and that would constitute at least a *tiny* little church right there)



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Things started kicking into gear over here

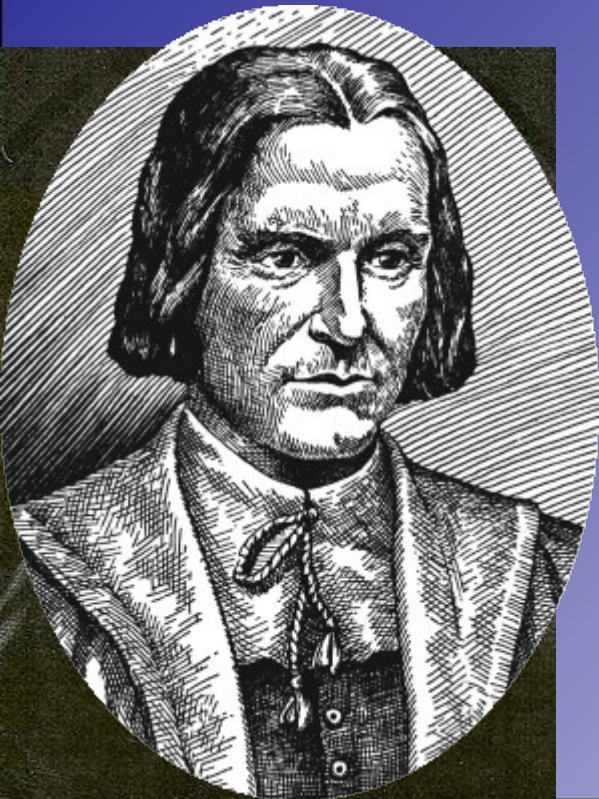
1630

John Winthrop preached about a “city on a hill”

1631

Roger Williams moved to Boston

- Trained in England as a jurist and theologian, Williams found himself a Separatist, even among the Separatists, seeing *all* churches as corrupt
 - He originally came to the New World to share the Gospel with Native American tribes—and even learned the languages and customs of the tribes—but the more he studied, the more he came to believe that there was *no* church *left* in the world to *baptize* them *into*
 - This brought him into dispute with others such as John Cotton—who had now come to the New World himself, having been persecuted in England
 - Cotton preached that Separatism was wrong—Williams preached that it *didn't* go far enough
 - Cotton preached that secular governments must base their laws on the Ten Commandments—Williams preached that government and religion should have *no connection* with one another *whatsoever*
 - Each individual Christian must live out his or her faith *alone*, in communion with God, with *no* outside intervention



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Things started kicking into gear over here

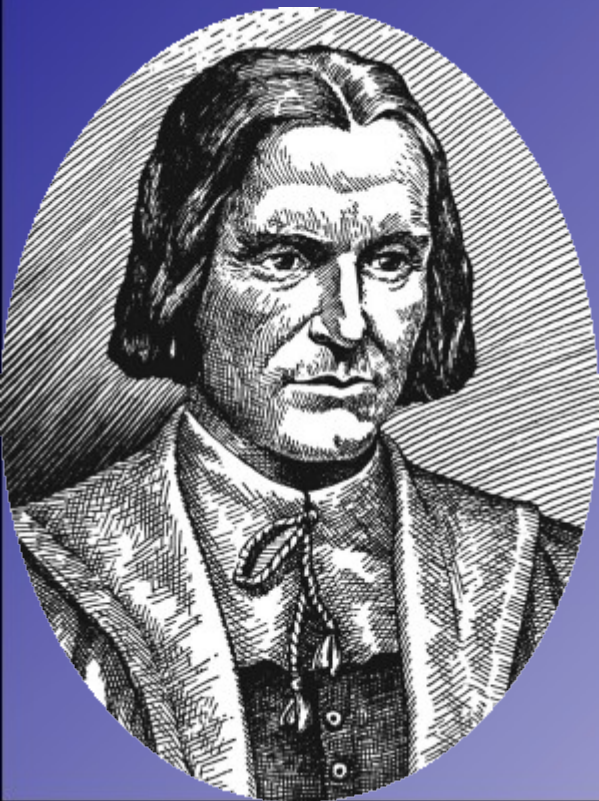
1630

John Winthrop preached about a “city on a hill”

1631

Roger Williams moved to Boston

- Trained in England as a jurist and theologian, Williams found himself a Separatist, even among the Separatists, seeing *all* churches as corrupt
- In 1632, Williams issued a tract that berated the government for its treatment of the Native American tribes, saying that no British king can just *give* their land away by “Divine right”
 - The authorities took him to task for such “seditious talk,” but Rev. Skelton came to his support, and brought him under the authority of his own Salem Church for his own protection
 - But once Skelton died in 1635, Williams began denouncing “soul yokes,” preaching “soul liberty”—the idea that every human being has the right and obligation to choose *their own* way of worshipping the Lord, ultimately standing before God and being held *personally accountable* for their faith (because “forced worship stinks in God's nostrils”)



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- **Things started kicking into gear over here**

1630

1631

John Winthrop preached about a “city on a hill”

- **Roger Williams moved to Boston**

- Trained in England as a jurist and theologian, Williams found himself a Separatist, even among the Separatists, seeing *all* churches as corrupt

- **In 1632, Williams issued a tract that berated the government for its treatment of the Native American tribes, saying that no British king can just give their land away by “Divine right”**

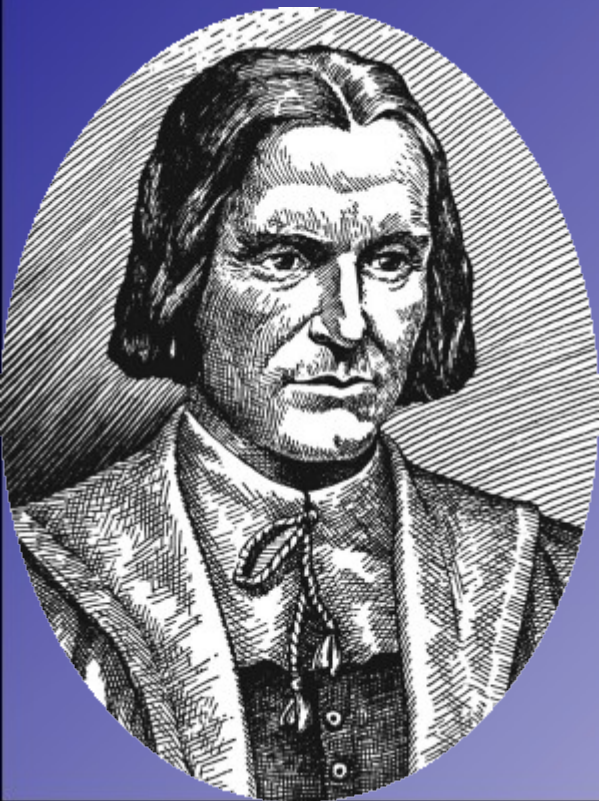
- The authorities took him to task for such “seditious talk,” but Rev. Skelton came to his support, and brought him under the authority of his own Salem Church for his own protection

- But once Skelton died in 1635, Williams began denouncing “soul yokes,” preaching “soul liberty”

- **This didn't go over well with other churches**

- **Pastor Thomas Shepard of Cambridge said, “Tis Satan's policy to plead for an indefinite and boundless toleration”**

- **Pastor Nathaniel Ward of Ipswich said that the only liberty for people like Williams was “free liberty to keep away from us...”**



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- **Things started kicking into gear over here**

1630

1631

John Winthrop preached about a “city on a hill”

- **Roger Williams moved to Boston**

- Trained in England as a jurist and theologian, Williams found himself a Separatist, even among the Separatists, seeing *all* churches as corrupt
- **In 1632, Williams issued a tract that berated the government for its treatment of the Native American tribes, saying that no British king can just give their land away by “Divine right”**

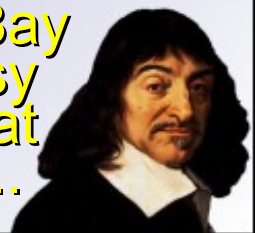
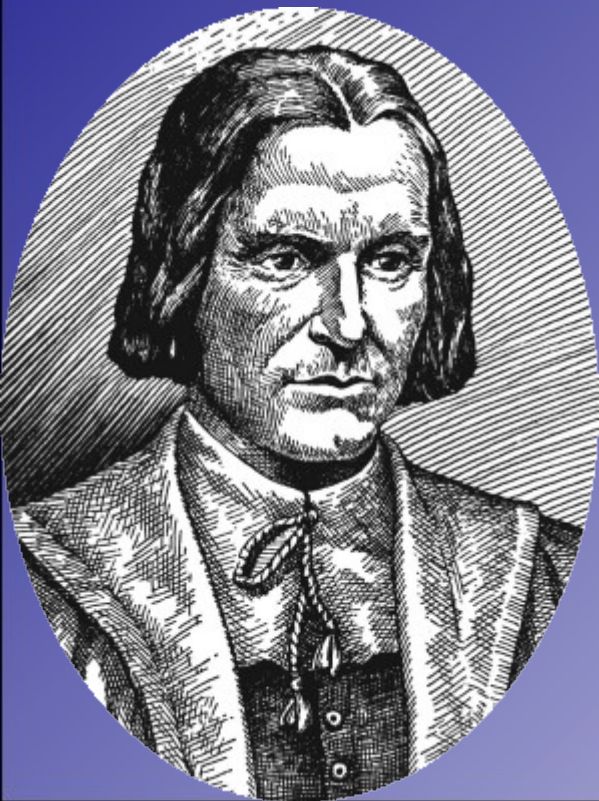
- The authorities took him to task for such “seditious talk,” but Rev. Skelton came to his support, and brought him under the authority of his own Salem Church for his own protection

- But once Skelton died in 1635, Williams began denouncing “soul yokes,” preaching “soul liberty”

- This didn't go over well with other churches

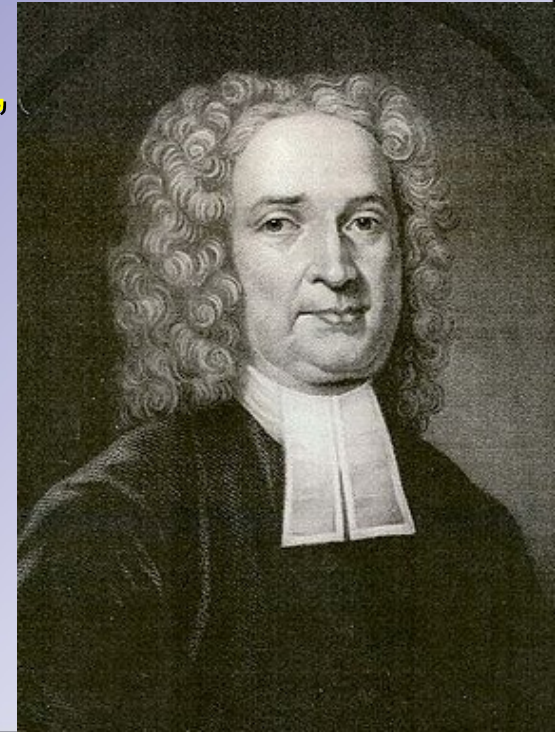
- **Williams called for the Salem Church to separate themselves from all other corrupt churches...**

- So they booted him out of the church, and then he was exiled from the Massachusetts Bay Colony on charges of sedition and heresy
- He left the colony and settled on land that he'd purchased from the Narragansetts...



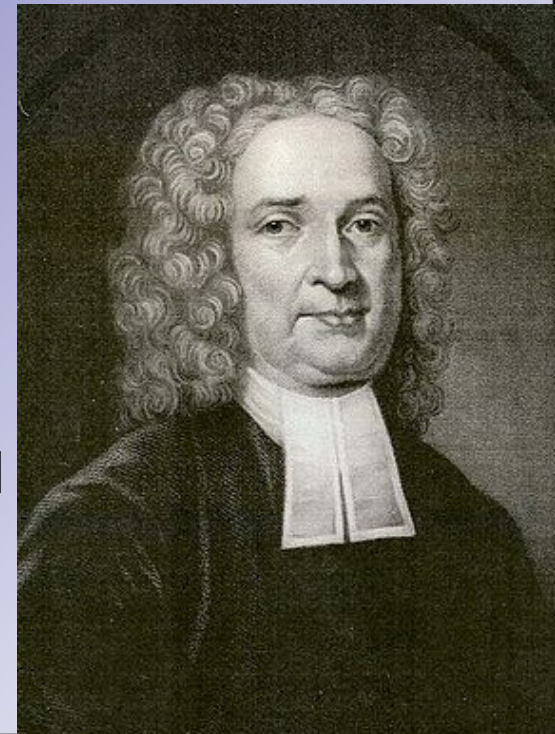
The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Things started kicking into gear over here
 - 1630 John Winthrop preached about a “city on a hill”
 - 1631 Roger Williams moved to Boston
 - 1638 Anne Hutchinson was banished as a heretic
 - The daughter of an Anglican minister, Hutchinson hosted discussions after church each week in her home—not *small group* discussions, mind you, but sometimes upwards of 60 people
 - Her pastor—John Cotton—preached a little bit differently than the other Puritan ministers did
 - Most Puritan pastors were preaching “preparationism” (i.e.; the need to “prepare” yourself to receive God’s grace—before you can become a Christian, you need to read the Bible, attend church services, and basically get your life “right” so that God can forgive you for your sins)



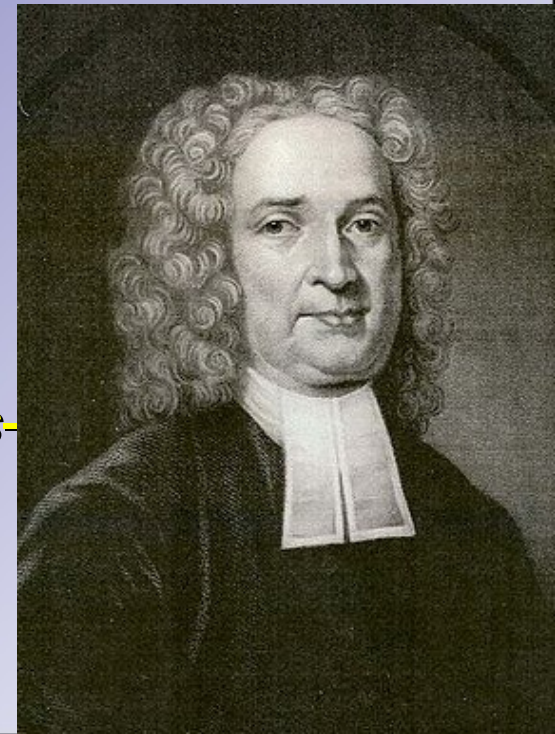
The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Things started kicking into gear over here
 - 1630 John Winthrop preached about a “city on a hill”
 - 1631 Roger Williams moved to Boston
 - 1638 Anne Hutchinson was banished as a heretic
 - The daughter of an Anglican minister, Hutchinson hosted discussions after church each week in her home—not *small group* discussions, mind you, but sometimes upwards of 60 people
 - Her pastor—John Cotton—preached a little bit differently than the other Puritan ministers did
 - Most Puritan pastors were preaching “preparationism” and the need to “evidence” your justification by your obvious sanctification
 - It sounds *Arminian*, but it's actually from extreme *Calvinism*—you have no idea if you're one of the Elect until your sanctified life clearly *demonstrates* that you've been saved



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Things started kicking into gear over here
 - 1630 John Winthrop preached about a “city on a hill”
 - 1631 Roger Williams moved to Boston
 - 1638 Anne Hutchinson was banished as a heretic
 - The daughter of an Anglican minister, Hutchinson hosted discussions after church each week in her home—not *small group* discussions, mind you, but sometimes upwards of 60 people
 - Her pastor—John Cotton—preached a little bit differently than the other Puritan ministers did
 - Most Puritan pastors were preaching “preparationism” and the need to “evidence” your justification by your obvious sanctification
 - But Cotton (and Hutchinson, and John Wheelwright—Hutchinson’s brother-in-law) preached that this is a *works*-oriented salvation, and at odds with God’s grace
 - It’s like saying that you’ve got to get healthy before the doctor would even be willing to treat you...



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Things started kicking into gear over here
 - 1630 John Winthrop preached about a “city on a hill”
 - 1631 Roger Williams moved to Boston
 - 1638 **Anne Hutchinson was banished as a heretic**
 - The daughter of an Anglican minister, Hutchinson hosted discussions after church each week in her home—not *small group* discussions, mind you, but sometimes upwards of 60 people
 - Though Cotton started the controversy with his preaching, Hutchinson made it incendiary with her more pointed criticisms of *everyone else's* pastors
 - In 1636, she and other “free grace” leaders were brought before a colonial council to answer charges of heresy and slander
 - Taking her comments out of context, they accused Hutchinson of encouraging immorality
 - Cotton tried to pacify everyone and called for unity and a gracious spirit, but the damage was already done...



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Things started kicking into gear over here
 - 1630 John Winthrop preached about a “city on a hill”
 - 1631 Roger Williams moved to Boston
 - 1638 **Anne Hutchinson was banished as a heretic**
 - The daughter of an Anglican minister, Hutchinson hosted discussions after church each week in her home—not *small group* discussions, mind you, but sometimes upwards of 60 people
 - Though Cotton started the controversy with his preaching, Hutchinson made it incendiary with her more pointed criticisms of *everyone else's* pastors
 - In 1636, she and other “free grace” leaders were brought before a colonial council to answer charges of heresy and slander
 - In 1637, both Wheelwright and Hutchinson were banished on charges of sedition and heresy, but Hutchinson was held in contempt of court until she could also be tried by the *church* as well
 - In 1638, the gathered pastors excommunicated her and anyone who would support her
 - She was forced out of the community...
...but she and her followers were *welcomed* onto Roger Williams' lands—which he'd named, “God's Providence”



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Things started kicking into gear over here

1630

1631

1638

John Winthrop preached about a “city on a hill”

Roger Williams moved to Boston

Anne Hutchinson was banished as a heretic

Pastor John Harvard died

- He was a learned scholar and minister, who had come from England with his new wife in 1637

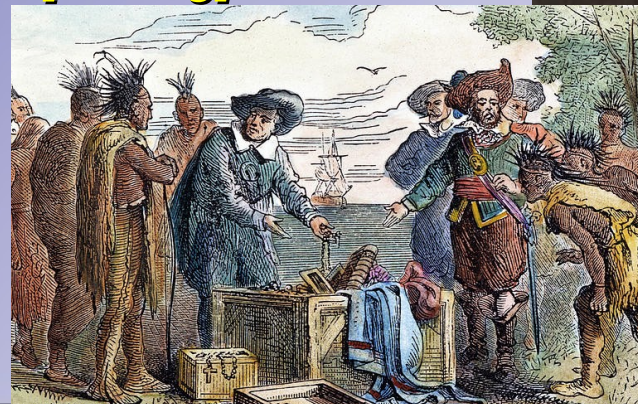
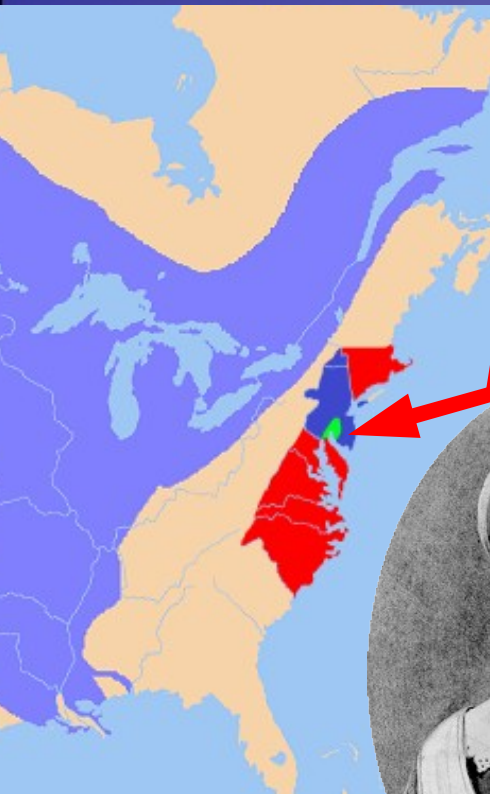
- When he died at the young age of 30 from tuberculosis, the popular minister bequeathed half of his fortune—a total of £779—and his library of 400+ books to help start up the local *College of New Towne*, being built in nearby Cambridge (planning for which had begun in 1636 to help train Puritan ministers)

- In appreciation, the next year, the College renamed itself in his honor—“the Colledge agreed upon formerly to bee built at Cambridg shalbee called *Harvard Colledge*...”



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Things started kicking into gear over here
 - 1630 John Winthrop preached about a “city on a hill”
 - 1631 Roger Williams moved to Boston
 - 1638 Anne Hutchinson was banished as a heretic
 - Pastor John Harvard died
 - New Sweden was established
 - Feeling a little put out that everyone else seemed to have a piece of the New World but her—and being one of the brighter monarchs in Europe—Queen Kristina authorized a colony for Sweden
 - In fact, the Swedes even hired Peter Minuit (the Dutch former Governor of New Amsterdam—who had so famously bought Manhattan Island from the [wrong] Indians back in 1626)



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Things started kicking into gear over here
 - 1630 John Winthrop preached about a “city on a hill”
 - 1631 Roger Williams moved to Boston
 - 1638 Anne Hutchinson was banished as a heretic
 - Pastor John Harvard died
 - New Sweden was established
 - Feeling a little put out that everyone else seemed to have a piece of the New World but her—and being one of the brighter monarchs in Europe—Queen Kristina authorized a colony for Sweden
 - In fact, the Swedes even hired Peter Minuit to lead the first expedition to set things up
 - They even got their own official Swedish Lutheran minister in 1640, named Reorus Torkillus



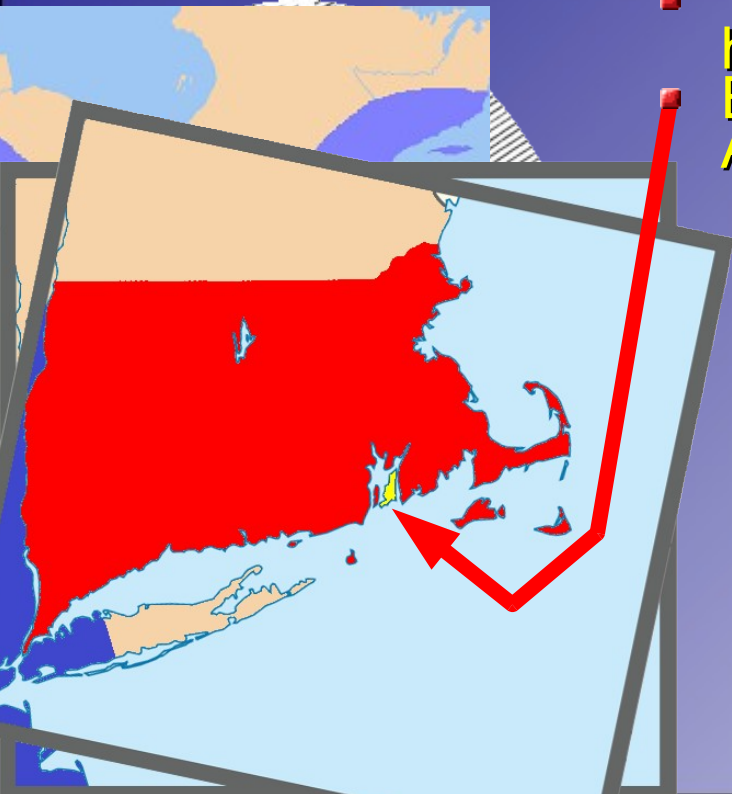
The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- Things started kicking into gear over here
 - 1630 John Winthrop preached about a “city on a hill”
 - 1631 Roger Williams moved to Boston
 - 1638 Anne Hutchinson was banished as a heretic
Pastor John Harvard died
New Sweden was established
- Feeling a little put out that everyone else seemed to have a piece of the New World but her—and being one of the brighter monarchs in Europe—Queen Kristina authorized a colony for Sweden
- In fact, the Swedes even hired Peter Minuit to lead the first expedition to set things up
 - (BTW—if you feel like saying, “Hey, I didn’t know that there was a ‘New Sweden’ here, too!” don’t feel too bad about it—it only lasted 17 years, before it was gobbled back up by New Amsterdam in 1655)



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- **Things started kicking into gear over here**
 - 1630 John Winthrop preached about a “city on a hill”
 - 1631 Roger Williams moved to Boston
 - 1638 Anne Hutchinson was banished as a heretic
Pastor John Harvard died
New Sweden was established
 - 1644 **Roger Williams founded Rhode Island colony**
 - It had been hard for Williams to find a place to live
 - The colony kept expanding, so they kept making him push out farther and farther west
 - Eventually, he'd moved to a small island called Aquidneck Island and settled there
 - (NOTE: Back in 1524, the Florentine explorer Giovanni da Verrazzano had said that it reminded him of the Greek Isle of Rhodes... which is why, in 1637, Williams referred to it in documents as the “Isle of Rodes”—or “Rhode Island”)



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- **Things started kicking into gear over here**

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

1631 Roger Williams moved to Boston

1638 Anne Hutchinson was banished as a heretic
Pastor John Harvard died

New Sweden was established

1644 Roger Williams founded Rhode Island colony

- It had been hard for Williams to find a place to live

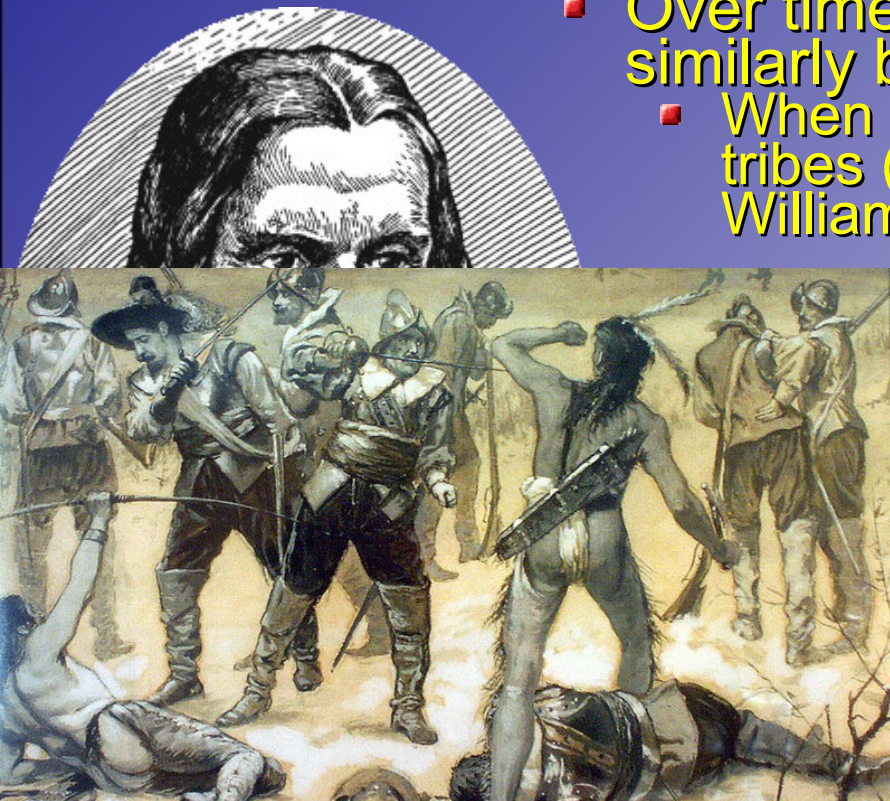
- **Over time, “Providence” had drawn a number of similarly banished people to come settle there**

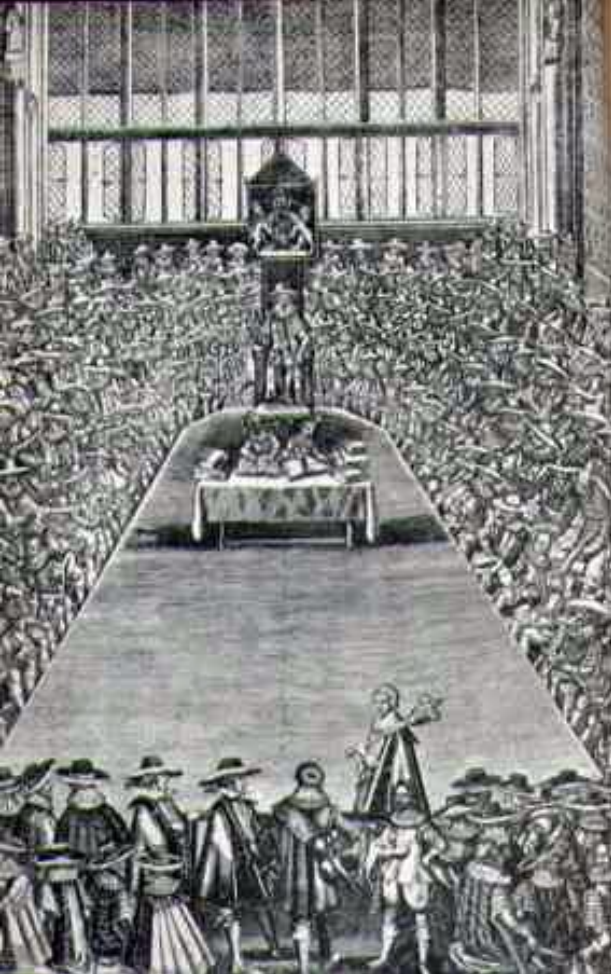
- When the Pequot War broke out in 1637 between tribes (and between the Pequots and the colonists), Williams and his people supported the colonists

- He also encouraged the Narragansetts to side with the colonists, and together, they defeated the Pequots

- The other colonials didn't like Williams, but they had to admit that he was *useful*—especially when dealing with the Native Americans

- But tensions were high enough that Williams returned to England in 1643 to ask for his own colonial charter to protect them





ent (sorta)

ear over here

about a "city on a hill"

Boston

nished as a heretic

shed

Rhode Island colony

s to find a place to live

d drawn a number of

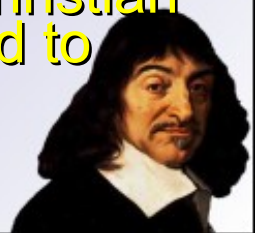
o come settle there

ke out in 1637 between

equots and the colonists),

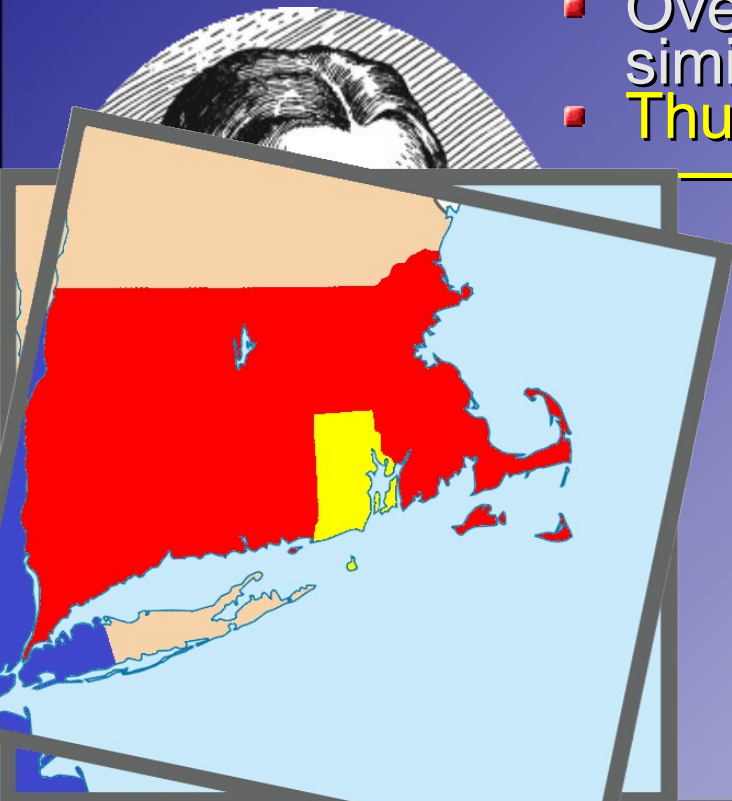
Williams and his people supported the colonists

- Fortunately, England was embroiled in their own Civil War—and the Puritans had come to power
 - Williams asked for his own colonial charter, and made a case for "soul liberty"
 - In books that he published in England, he asked that "a permission of the most Paganish, Jewish, Turkish, or Anti-Christian consciences and worships be granted to all men in all Nations and Countries"
 - The Puritans' "Long Parliament" was happy to charter his experiment



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- **Things started kicking into gear over here**
 - 1630 John Winthrop preached about a “city on a hill”
 - 1631 Roger Williams moved to Boston
 - 1638 Anne Hutchinson was banished as a heretic
Pastor John Harvard died
New Sweden was established
 - 1644 **Roger Williams founded Rhode Island colony**
 - It had been hard for Williams to find a place to live
 - Over time, “Providence” had drawn a number of similarly banished people to come settle there
 - **Thus, Rhode Island became its own, official colony—and one established on religious freedom**
 - (NOTE: Again, remember—contrary to modern sensibilities, this wasn't a *liberal socio-political* position, but an intensely *conservative spiritual* position—he wasn't protecting people's religious rights, so much as arguing that everyone must own his or her own faith, and be *accountable* before God for it *personally*)
 - (He argued for religious tolerance specifically because he was such a strong, conservative, evangelical Christian—and *true* faith can *never* be mandated from a *human* authority)



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- **Things started kicking into gear over here**

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

1631 Roger Williams moved to Boston

1638 Anne Hutchinson was banished as a heretic
Pastor John Harvard died

New Sweden was established

1644 Roger Williams founded Rhode Island colony

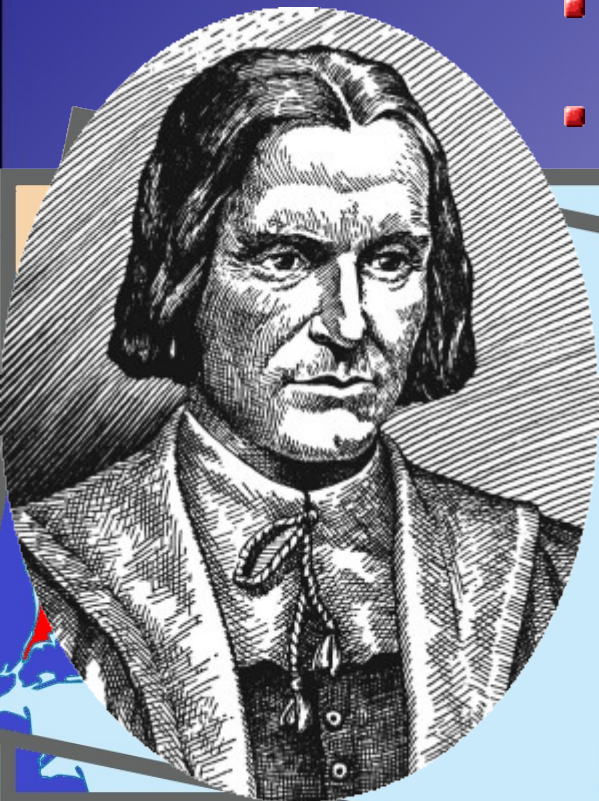
- It had been hard for Williams to find a place to live
- Over time, “Providence” had drawn a number of similarly banished people to come settle there

- **Thus, Rhode Island became its own, official colony**
—and one established on religious freedom

- As Williams famously wrote,

- “When they have opened a gap in the hedge or wall of separation between the garden of the church and the wilderness of the world, God hath ever broke down the wall itself, removed the candlestick, and made His garden a wilderness, as at this day”

- (i.e.; it's never a good idea to allow even the *smallest* gap in the wall between the church and the world —it invariably pollutes the church)



The Age of Enlightenment (sorta)

- **Things started kicking into gear over here**

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

1631 Roger Williams moved to Boston

1638 Anne Hutchinson was banished as a heretic
Pastor John Harvard died

New Sweden was established

1644 Roger Williams founded Rhode Island colony

- It had been hard for Williams to find a place to live
- Over time, “Providence” had drawn a number of similarly banished people to come settle there

- **Thus, Rhode Island became its own, official colony—and one established on religious freedom**

- As Williams famously wrote,

- “When they have opened a gap in the hedge or wall of separation between the garden of the church and the wilderness of the world, God hath ever broke down the wall itself, removed the candlestick, and made His garden a wilderness, as at this day”

- **Williams' concept of a necessary “wall of separation” between secular and spiritual has been picked up and run with by Americans ever since—but almost always completely backwards...**

