

Church History



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* AD 17th-18th centuries
 - *Cromwell*
 - *Philosophers and Kings*



The Age of Enlightenment

- The Enlightenment was finally here
 - 1650 James Ussher figured out how old the planet is
 - The son of a Protestant father and a Catholic mother, Ussher entered Trinity College at age 13 and was ordained as a priest in the decidedly Calvinist Church of Ireland at the age of 21
 - In fact, he ended up helping to write the 104 *Irish Articles of Religion* for the church—working to consciously move the Church of Ireland farther away from Catholicism
 - As he wrote in 1626,
 - “The religion of the papists is superstitious and idolatrous; their faith and doctrine erroneous and heretical; their church in respect of both, apostatical; to give them therefore a toleration, or to consent that they may freely exercise their religion, and profess their faith and doctrine, is a grievous sin.”



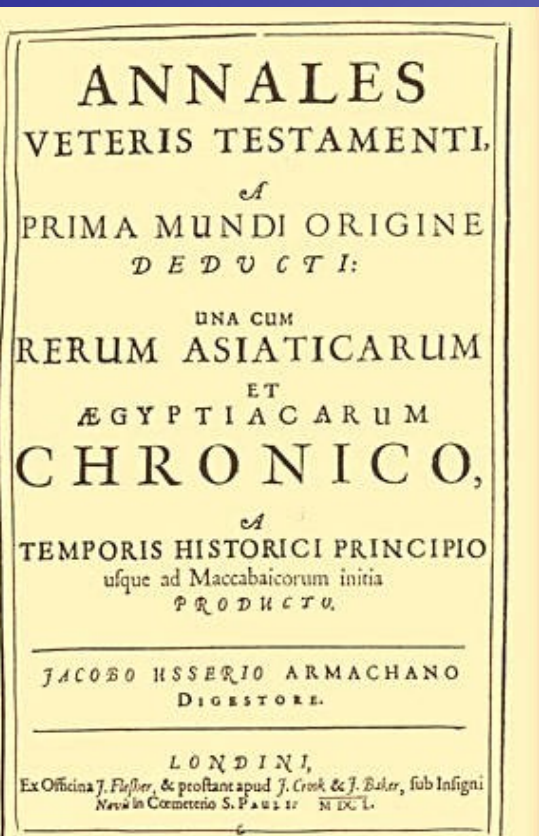
The Age of Enlightenment

- The Enlightenment was finally here
 - 1650 James Ussher figured out how old the planet is
 - The son of a Protestant father and a Catholic mother, Ussher entered Trinity College at age 13 and was ordained as a priest in the decidedly Calvinist Church of Ireland at the age of 21
 - In fact, he ended up helping to write the 104 *Irish Articles of Religion* for the church
 - He also wrote *A Discourse on the Religion Anciently Professed by the Irish*, showing how the early Irish church was very different from the Roman Catholic Church—even almost *Protestant* in its practical theology



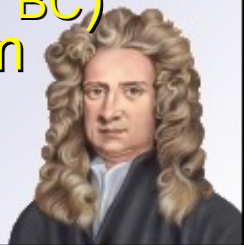
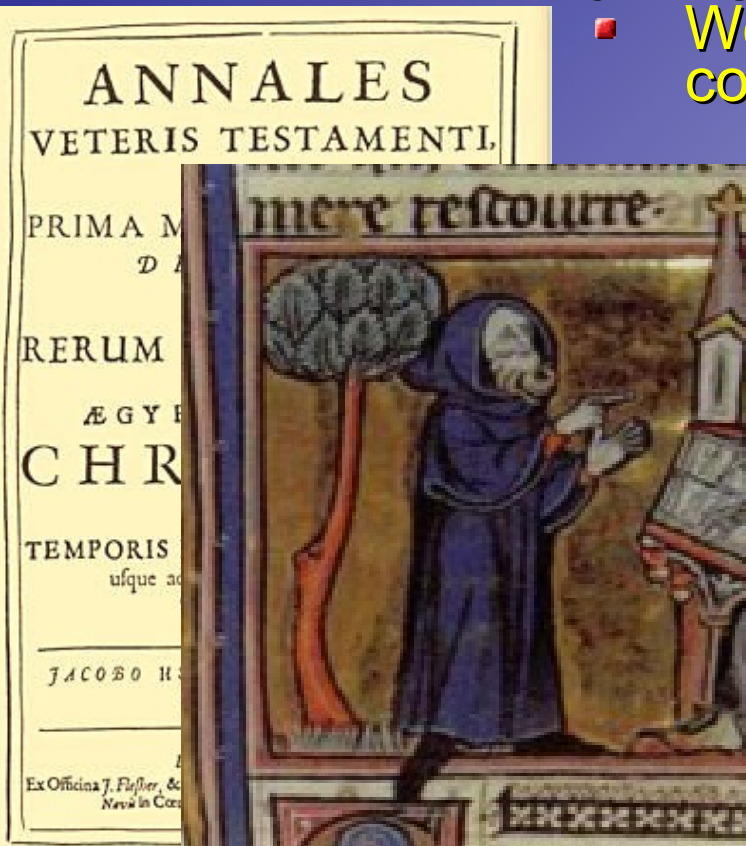
The Age of Enlightenment

- The Enlightenment was finally here
 - 1650 James Ussher figured out how old the planet is
 - The son of a Protestant father and a Catholic mother, Ussher entered Trinity College at age 13 and was ordained as a priest in the decidedly Calvinist Church of Ireland at the age of 21
 - By the age of 44, Ussher was Archbishop over all of Ireland
 - Luckily for him, he was visiting England when the Irish Uprising of 1641 overthrew the Church of Ireland and replaced Protestantism with Roman Catholic theology—killing more than 10,000 Protestants in Ulster alone
 - While in exile at Oxford, he continued to study and to write—finally publishing his *Annals of the Old Testament, Deduced from the First Origins of the World* in 1650



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - In a nutshell, using Biblical texts, astronomy, and basic logic, Ussher calculated that the Earth was created at 6:00 pm on October 22, 4004 BC
 - He used the “begats” from the Old Testament to figure out how many years it was from Adam to the first kings, then correlated those with other king lists from Assyria, Egypt, Babylon, etc.
 - Working backwards from 4 BC, and taking into consideration two major factors—
 - 1) That Dennis the Dwarf was off by four years in his estimations back in 525
 - 2) That, since the Bible clearly states that the world was created in (for) six days, and that to the Lord, “a day is like a thousand years, and a thousand years are like a day” then the world will only exist for a total of six thousand years... with the first half of its existence *before* Solomon's Temple (erected in 1004 BC) which itself was a perfect millennium before the birth of Christ (in 4 BC)
(*clearly*—right?)



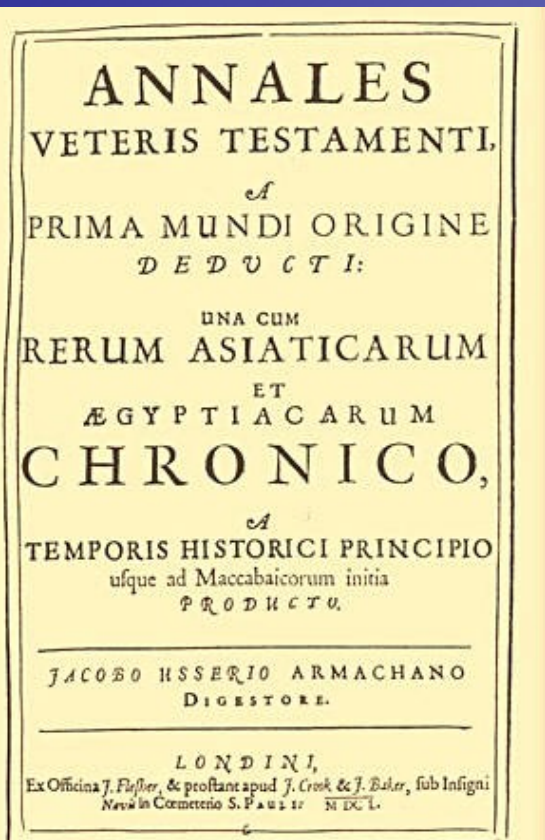
The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - In a nutshell, using Biblical texts, astronomy, and basic logic, Ussher calculated that the Earth was created at 6:00 pm on October 22, 4004 BC
 - He used the “begats” from the Old Testament to figure out how many years it was from Adam to the first kings, then correlated those with other king lists from Assyria, Egypt, Babylon, etc.
 - Working backwards from 4 BC, and taking into consideration two major factors, he concluded that Adam *had* to have been created in 4004 BC
 - (and thus, that the world would have to come to an *end* in 1996 AD—or thereabouts)



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - In a nutshell, using Biblical texts, astronomy, and basic logic, Ussher calculated that the Earth was created at 6:00 pm on October 22, 4004 BC
 - He used the “begats” from the Old Testament to figure out how many years it was from Adam to the first kings, then correlated those with other king lists from Assyria, Egypt, Babylon, etc.
 - Working backwards from 4 BC, and taking into consideration two major factors, he concluded that Adam *had* to have been created in 4004 BC
 - The tricky bit is *which day* in 4004 BC?
 - It had to have been in Autumn, since that's when the Jewish year begins—so it just makes sense that it would've been on the equinox
 - Ussher placed the autumnal equinox of 4004 BC on Wednesday, October 26
 - (It was *actually* Sunday, October 23, but Ussher didn't know that)



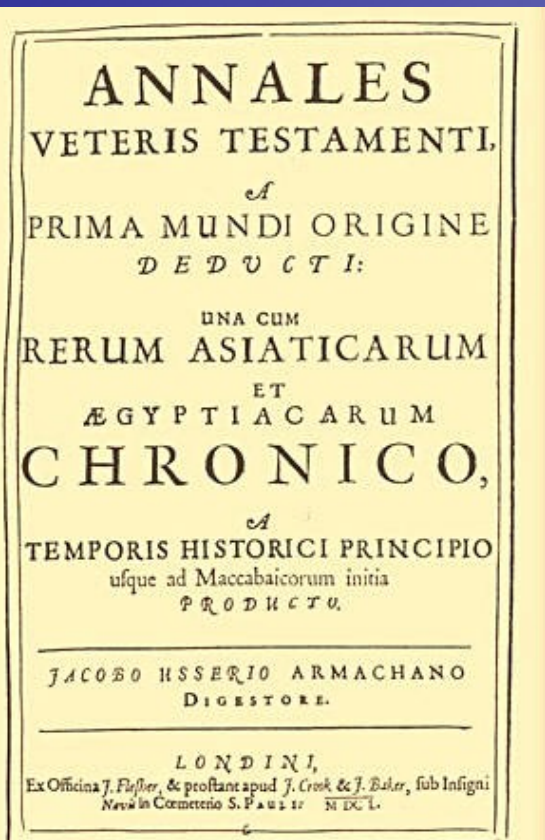
The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - In a nutshell, using Biblical texts, astronomy, and basic logic, Ussher calculated that the Earth was created at 6:00 pm on October 22, 4004 BC
 - He used the “begats” from the Old Testament to figure out how many years it was from Adam to the first kings, then correlated those with other king lists from Assyria, Egypt, Babylon, etc.
 - Working backwards from 4 BC, and taking into consideration two major factors, he concluded that Adam *had* to have been created in 4004 BC
 - The tricky bit is *which day* in 4004 BC?
 - It had to have been in Autumn, since that's when the Jewish year begins—so it just makes sense that it would've been on the equinox
 - Ussher placed the autumnal equinox of 4004 BC on Wednesday, October 26, which worked out *perfectly*, since that would've been the fourth day of creation
 - (i.e.; the day that days and nights were *created* in the *first place*)



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - In a nutshell, using Biblical texts, astronomy, and basic logic, Ussher calculated that the Earth was created at 6:00 pm on October 22, 4004 BC
 - He used the “begats” from the Old Testament to figure out how many years it was from Adam to the first kings, then correlated those with other king lists from Assyria, Egypt, Babylon, etc.
 - Working backwards from 4 BC, and taking into consideration two major factors, he concluded that Adam *had* to have been created in 4004 BC
 - The tricky bit is *which day* in 4004 BC?
 - It had to have been in Autumn, since that's when the Jewish year begins—so it just makes sense that it would've been on the equinox
 - Ussher placed the autumnal equinox of 4004 BC on Wednesday, October 26, which worked out *perfectly*, since that would've been the fourth day of creation, since the world obviously began on a Sunday (i.e.; “the first day”), except that in the *Jewish* mindset, the day would have begun the evening *before*, at dusk
 - Thus, the world began at 6:00 pm on Saturday, October 22, 4004 BC



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - In a nutshell, using Biblical texts, astronomy, and basic logic, Ussher calculated that the Earth was created at 6:00 pm on October 22, 4004 BC
 - So if you ever hear anyone saying that the world is only six thousand years old, or that it began in 4004 BC, that all started with this argument...
 - (NOTE: For the record, Ussher's chronologies based on cross-referenced kings lists was rock solid—he nailed stuff like the reigns of Julius Caesar and Alexander the Great)
 - Unfortunately, among other issues (and Ussher's prejudicing assumptions), you can't necessarily trust the “begats” as an unbroken, pristine expression of the lineage of Israel
 - Some of the “begats” may have indicated grandchildren, or even great-grandchildren
 - (the Hebrew word יָלַד [or *yalad*] can simply mean “brought forth from his line”—like Jesus was brought forth from the line of David)



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - In a nutshell, using Biblical texts, astronomy, and basic logic, Ussher calculated that the Earth was created at 6:00 pm on October 22, 4004 BC
 - So if you ever hear anyone saying that the world is only six thousand years old, or that it began in 4004 BC, that all started with this argument...
 - (NOTE: For the record, Ussher's chronologies based on cross-referenced kings lists was rock solid—he nailed stuff like the reigns of Julius Caesar and Alexander the Great)
 - Unfortunately, among other issues (and Ussher's prejudicing assumptions), you can't necessarily trust the “begats” as an unbroken, pristine expression of the lineage of Israel
 - Some of the “begats” may have indicated grandchildren, or even great-grandchildren and even Jewish rabbis debate the actual dates and lengths of lives listed in the Bible



The Age of Enlightenment

- **The Enlightenment was finally here**
 - 1650 James Ussher figured out how old the planet is
 - 1656 Rabbis banned Baruch Spinoza
 - Spinoza was a Dutch Spanish Portuguese Jew



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Remember back in 1492, when King Fernando of Spain kicked out all of the Jews and Muslims?
 - And then in 1496, when King João of Portugal did the same thing—or forced them to convert?
 - The Muslims in North Africa offered refuge to a ton of expelled Jews
 - But some Jews still saw themselves as European, and decided that they'd rather seemingly “convert” than move away and lose everything that they'd worked for



The Age of Enlightenment

- **The Enlightenment was finally here**

1650

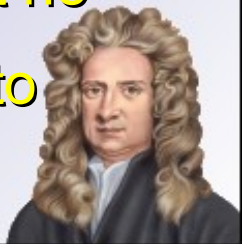
James Ussher figured out how old the planet is

1656

Rabbis banned Baruch Spinoza

- Spinoza was a Dutch Spanish Portuguese Jew whose family had been kicked out of Spain in 1492 and moved to Portugal... only to be forced to “convert” to Christianity in 1496

- They ultimately moved to the Netherlands in 1615, where they became practicing Jews again
- In Amsterdam, Spinoza trained to become a rabbi under a liberal thinker, and then later learned Latin for business under an even *more* liberal thinker
 - Soon, Spinoza was beginning to question the Jewish understanding of God, and even things as basic as the Mosaic authorship of the Torah
 - (But help me out here—where does the Bible ever say that Moses wrote those first five books?)
 - (Deuteronomy 31:24-26 says that he wrote the words of the Law into a book, but is that clearly referring to the Pentateuch?)



The Age of Enlightenment

- **The Enlightenment was finally here**

1650

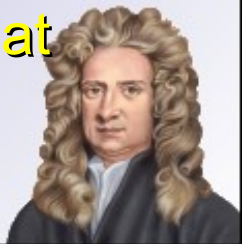
James Ussher figured out how old the planet is

1656

Rabbis banned Baruch Spinoza

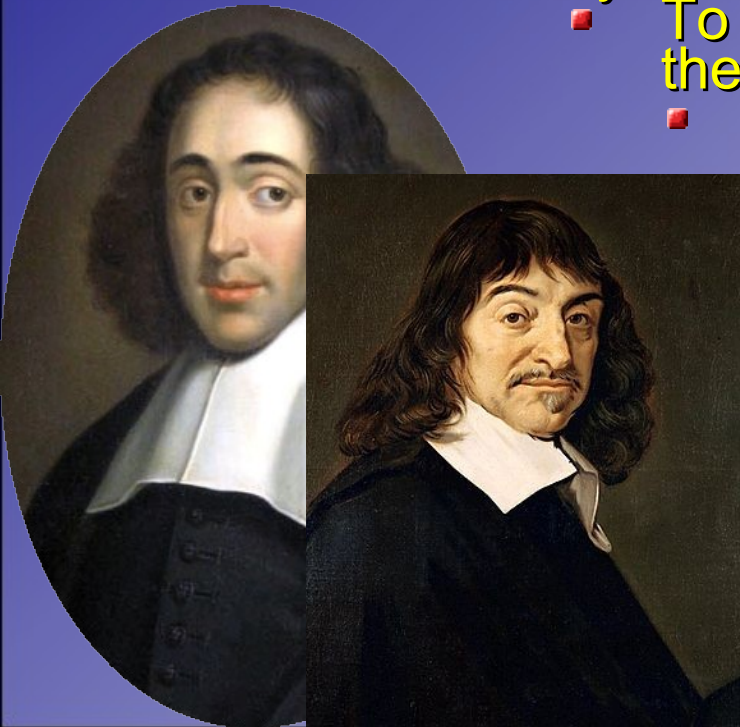
- Spinoza was a Dutch Spanish Portuguese Jew whose family had been kicked out of Spain in 1492 and moved to Portugal... only to be forced to “convert” to Christianity in 1496

- They ultimately moved to the Netherlands in 1615, where they became practicing Jews again
- In Amsterdam, Spinoza trained to become a rabbi under a liberal thinker, and then later learned Latin for business under an even *more* liberal thinker
- Soon, Spinoza was beginning to question the Jewish understanding of God, and even things as basic as the Mosaic authorship of the Torah
- Interestingly, this played itself out two ways:
 - 1) He called for a stricter exegesis and warned against the Jewish and Christian eisegetes of his day
 - 2) He found himself not believing what he read in the Bible



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - For Spinoza, God was infinite, separate, impersonal, and unreachable, and that means that He's essentially synonymous with the concept of “nature” itself
 - One could just as easily say “God makes a tree” as one says, “Nature produces a tree,” since in both cases, it's a force or system that operates beyond our understanding, and yet follows basic and consistent systems for how to do so
 - To Spinoza, nothing exists but what extends from the physical, natural environment
 - (which put him in opposition to Descartes, who began with the intellectual world, before accepting a physical one)



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - For Spinoza, God was infinite, separate, impersonal, and unreachable, and that means that He's essentially synonymous with the concept of “nature” itself
 - One could just as easily say “God makes a tree” as one says, “Nature produces a tree,” since in both cases, it's a force or system that operates beyond our understanding, and yet follows basic and consistent systems for how to do so
 - To Spinoza, nothing exists but what extends from the physical, natural environment—and thus, nothing that truly exists can exist without being completely explainable through natural causes



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - For Spinoza, God was infinite, separate, impersonal, and unreachable, and that means that He's essentially synonymous with the concept of “nature” itself
 - One could just as easily say “God makes a tree” as one says, “Nature produces a tree,” since in both cases, it's a force or system that operates beyond our understanding, and yet follows basic and consistent systems for how to do so
 - Hearing all of that, a lot of critics called Spinoza a pantheist, or even an atheist
 - He ignored both labels and just declared that he had a “higher” view of the understanding of God



The Age of Enlightenment

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - For Spinoza, God was infinite, separate, impersonal, and unreachable, and that means that He's essentially synonymous with the concept of “nature” itself
 - **To Spinoza, knowledge came in three levels—**
 - The first level is a roughly emotional level
 - The knower is not thinking rationally, but only with their passions—and is thus bounced around by every stray thought
 - (NOTE: He still considered emotions to still be a form of cognition—one which mangles things because it's an unreasoned, undisciplined form of cognition that's born purely out of our flesh)
 - (Thus, *again*, he found himself in opposition to Descartes, who argued that the base of all knowledge is pure, fleshless intellect)



The Age of Enlightenment

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - For Spinoza, God was infinite, separate, impersonal, and unreachable, and that means that He's essentially synonymous with the concept of “nature” itself
 - **To Spinoza, knowledge came in three levels—**
 - The first level is a roughly emotional level
 - The second level is a combination of reason and emotion
 - This is the level where people know what they feel, but also choose intellectually to do otherwise than simply what they *feel* like doing
 - So all positive action, selflessness, discipline, etc., come from this second level of thinking



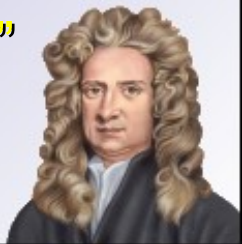
The Age of Enlightenment

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - For Spinoza, God was infinite, separate, impersonal, and unreachable, and that means that He's essentially synonymous with the concept of “nature” itself
 - **To Spinoza, knowledge came in three levels—**
 - The first level is a roughly emotional level
 - The second level is a combination of reason and emotion
 - **The highest level is when you abandon emotionalism and simply understand reality on an objective, intellectual level**
 - **So—*being* the highest level—*this* is the level where people should try to connect with the Divine**
 - **All of that emotional, relational, passionate religion is, by definition, crude and base because *genuine* religion is where we cease trying to connect with God personally, and instead just intellectually cogitate on the way(s) that Nature actually works**



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - For Spinoza, God was infinite, separate, impersonal, and unreachable, and that means that He's essentially synonymous with the concept of “nature” itself
 - To Spinoza, knowledge came in three levels—
 - The first level is a roughly emotional level
 - The second level is a combination of reason and emotion
 - The highest level is when you abandon emotionalism and simply understand reality on an objective, intellectual level
 - So—*being* the highest level—*this* is the level where people should try to connect with the Divine
 - Bear in mind, this isn't technically a *choice, per se*
 - There is no “free will,” as we tend to define it, but rather a will decided by outside factors, which are themselves decided by outside factors, *ad infinitum*, until the level of complexity makes our decisions appear to be “free”
 - Thus, this isn't necessarily a level to “strive” for, but simply the highest level of thinking, appreciated by the finest human minds



The Age of Enlightenment

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - For Spinoza, God was infinite, separate, impersonal, and unreachable, and that means that He's essentially synonymous with the concept of “nature” itself
 - **To Spinoza, knowledge came in three levels—**
 - The first level is a roughly emotional level
 - The second level is a combination of reason and emotion
 - **The highest level is when you abandon emotionalism and simply understand reality on an objective, intellectual level**
 - So—*being* the highest level—*this* is the level where people should try to connect with the Divine
 - Bear in mind, this isn't technically a *choice, per se*
 - Thus, given a purely “natural” understanding of human thought, he re-defined “good” and “evil”
 - “Good” is anything that accomplishes something useful in the natural world
 - “Evil” is anything which—particularly because it resides on a purely emotional, brutish level of knowledge—deprives us of (or mangles our appreciation of) things that are useful



The Age of Enlightenment

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - For Spinoza, God was infinite, separate, impersonal, and unreachable, and that means that He's essentially synonymous with the concept of “nature” itself
 - To Spinoza, knowledge came in three levels
 - **Think about most people wandering around North America today—how “Spinozan” are they?**
 - God—if He can be said to exist at all—is utterly impersonal and separate from everyday life
 - “Good” and “evil” are only labels that we can slap on things that make life feel better or feel worse
 - The idea of “morality” being something beyond us, or beyond Nature, or beyond the intellect, is utterly ridiculous
 - “Morality” is simply that sense that we have as a natural community that {x,y,z} actions bring about useful results, and thus are preferable



The Age of Enlightenment

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - For Spinoza, God was infinite, separate, impersonal, and unreachable, and that means that He's essentially synonymous with the concept of “nature” itself
 - To Spinoza, knowledge came in three levels
 - **Think about most people wandering around North America today—how “Spinozan” are they?**
 - God—if He can be said to exist at all—is utterly impersonal and separate from everyday life
 - “Good” and “evil” are only labels that we can slap on things that make life feel better or feel worse
 - **Everything is explainable by natural science**
 - Anything that *doesn't* appear to be explainable by natural science simply isn't understood correctly, and is being “believed” at a purely base level
 - Thus, most “religious” people are obviously emotional anti-intellectuals



The Age of Enlightenment

- **The Enlightenment was finally here**

1650

James Ussher figured out how old the planet is

1656

Rabbis banned Baruch Spinoza

- Spinoza was a Dutch Spanish Portuguese Jew whose family had been kicked out of Spain in 1492 and moved to Portugal... only to be forced to convert to Christianity in 1496
- **So in 1656, the synagogue leaders in Amsterdam expelled Spinoza from their congregation, ordering all Jews to avoid communicating with him, working with him, housing him, or in any other way supporting him**
 - But he didn't move from the Jewish community and into the Christian one
 - Instead, he remained an essentially secular Jew (Prof. Yitzhak Melamed of Johns Hopkins has labelled him the world's *first* secular Jew, and the prototype for all modern, secular Jews)



The Age of Enlightenment

- **The Enlightenment was finally here**

1650 James Ussher figured out how old the planet is

1656 Rabbis banned Baruch Spinoza

1664 **The British seized New Amsterdam**

- Remember that Anglo-Dutch War from 1652-1654, that the *new new* Parliament ended?

- So England was totally at peace with the Dutch Republic and everything was great between them and *that's* when English warships sailed into the New Amsterdam's harbor and demanded that the Dutch surrender both the town and the colony

- Bear in mind that this was with King Charles II on the throne of England who had *family* in charge of the Dutch Republic at the time

- But Charles was focused on growing the British Empire in size and his little brother, James—Duke of York and Lord High Admiral of the Navy—encouraged the aggression



The Age of Enlightenment

- **The Enlightenment was finally here**

1650 James Ussher figured out how old the planet is

1656 Rabbis banned Baruch Spinoza

1664 **The British seized New Amsterdam**

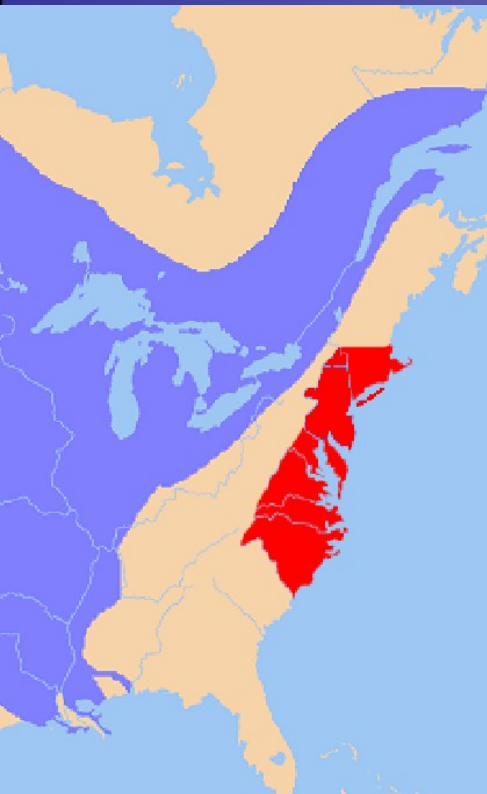
- **Remember that Anglo-Dutch War from 1652-1654, that the *new new* Parliament ended?**

- So England was totally at peace with the Dutch Republic and everything was great between them and *that's* when English warships sailed into the New Amsterdam's harbor and demanded that the Dutch surrender both the town and the colony

- **With no strong military support in the hemisphere, the Dutch were forced to capitulate**

- So in June of 1665, New Amsterdam was officially taken over by England and renamed "New York," after James...

- And, as you might imagine, the *Second* Anglo-Dutch War began...



The Age of Enlightenment

- **The Enlightenment was finally here**

1650 James Ussher figured out how old the planet is

1656 Rabbis banned Baruch Spinoza

1664 The British seized New Amsterdam

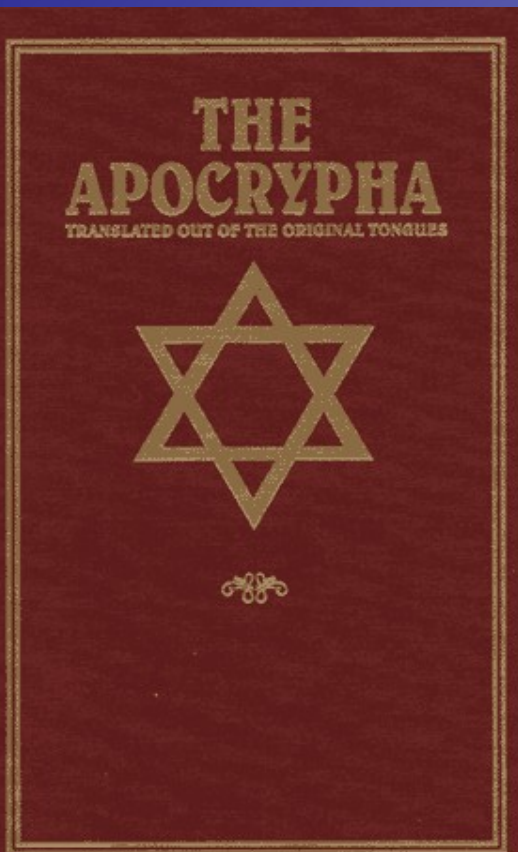
1665 **Both Charles II kings grew in power**

- Obviously, Charles II of England was on a roll in the English colonies that year

- But he also exerted his power over Parliament and unilaterally overthrew Parliament's 1644 regulations about the Church of England

- For instance, he re-established Catholic rituals within the service, including the reading of the Apocrypha as part of the liturgy, etc.

- The new "Clarendon Code" also prohibited any worship services *other* than those of the Church of England to be held, and strictly punished any non-conforming clergy



The Age of Enlightenment

- **The Enlightenment was finally here**

- 1650 James Ussher figured out how old the planet is
- 1656 Rabbis banned Baruch Spinoza
- 1664 The British seized New Amsterdam
- 1665 **Both Charles II kings grew in power**
 - Obviously, Charles II of England was on a roll in the English colonies that year
 - **And on the continent, Carlos II (Charles II) of Spain was crowned**
 - Carlos was a product of Hapsburg in-breeding (note the growing jaw and lip)



The Age of Enlightenment

- **The Enlightenment was finally here**

1650 James Ussher figured out how old the planet is

1656 Rabbis banned Baruch Spinoza

1664 The British seized New Amsterdam

1665 **Both Charles II kings grew in power**

- Obviously, Charles II of England was on a roll in the English colonies that year

- **And on the continent, Carlos II (Charles II) of Spain was crowned**

- Carlos was a product of Hapsburg in-breeding who came to the throne at the age of 3

- He couldn't speak at all until he was 4—and, due to his deformities, could never really speak well... or chew his food... or walk well...

- In fact, he was essentially allowed to grow up as a “feral child” in the royal palaces, following neither social conventions nor good hygiene

- Nonetheless, at age 18, he was married to Marie Louise of Orléans

(for whom marriage was a very lonely time, but who apparently remained faithful to Carlos throughout)



The Age of Enlightenment

- **The Enlightenment was finally here**

1650 James Ussher figured out how old the planet is

1656 Rabbis banned Baruch Spinoza

1664 The British seized New Amsterdam

1665 **Both Charles II kings grew in power**

- Obviously, Charles II of England was on a roll in the English colonies that year

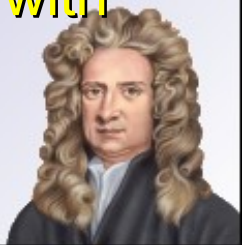
- **And on the continent, Carlos II (Charles II) of Spain was crowned**

- **Carlos was a product of Hapsburg in-breeding who came to the throne at the age of 3**

- He couldn't speak at all until he was 4—and, due to his deformities, could never really speak well... or chew his food... or walk well...

- In fact, he was essentially allowed to grow up as a “feral child” in the royal palaces, following neither social conventions nor good hygiene

- **Nonetheless, at age 18, he was married to Marie Louise of Orléans, and he also was given the opportunity to oversee an *auto-da-fé* with the Inquisition**



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - An *auto-da-fé* was the Inquisition's trial / public act of penance, where the accused were publicly charged and sentenced
 - In this particular *auto-da-fé*—held for the king's benefit—120 prisoners were charged with heresy and witchcraft, and 21 people were burned at the stake
 - Young Carlos was delighted at the sport...



The Age of Enlightenment

- The Enlightenment was finally here

1650 James Ussher figured out how old the planet is

1656 Rabbis banned Baruch Spinoza

1664 The British seized New Amsterdam

1665 *Both Charles II kings grew in power*

- Back in London, the city was hit by an outbreak of the Plague

- This wasn't the first time that the city had been hit by the Plague—it wasn't even the first time that it had been hit in this *century*

- 30,000 people had died from the Plague in 1603; 35,000 in 1625; and 10,000 in 1636

- (NOTE: For those of you adding those up in your head, that's 75,000 people in 33 years)



The Age of Enlightenment

- **The Enlightenment was finally here**

1650 James Ussher figured out how old the planet is

1656 Rabbis banned Baruch Spinoza

1664 The British seized New Amsterdam

1665 **Both Charles II kings grew in power**

- **Back in London, the city was hit by an outbreak of the Plague**

- This wasn't the first time that the city had been hit by the Plague—it wasn't even the first time that it had been hit in this *century*

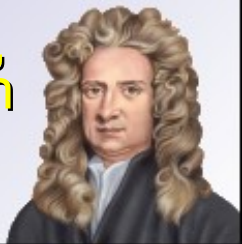
- **But this outbreak of the Plague was tremendously important due to at least three factors**

- First off, this time around, they lost 100,000 people in a little less than a year

- That's 25% of the remaining population of London, dead in one year

- Or, to put it another way, at least 42% of the population of London died from Plague over the span of one lifetime in that century

- (NOTE: At the Plague's height, 7,000 people died every day in the city of London)



The Age of Enlightenment

- The Enlightenment was finally here

1650 James Ussher figured out how old the planet is

1656 Rabbis banned Baruch Spinoza

1664 The British seized New Amsterdam

1665 *Both Charles II kings grew in power*

- Back in London, the city was hit by an outbreak of the Plague

- This wasn't the first time that the city had been hit by the Plague—it wasn't even the first time that it had been hit in this *century*

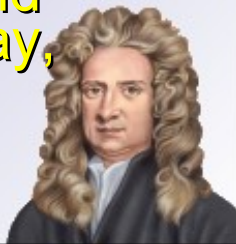
- But this outbreak of the Plague was tremendously important due to at least three factors

- First off, this time around, they lost 100,000 people in a little less than a year

- That's 25% of the remaining population of London, dead in one year

- (NOTE: Daniel Defoe—of *Robinson Crusoe* fame—even wrote a book about it in 1722, entitled *A Journal of the Plague Year*)

“Tis certain they died by heaps and were buried by heaps; that is to say, without account...”



A Journal of THE PLAGUE YEAR



Daniel Defoe

Copyrighted Material

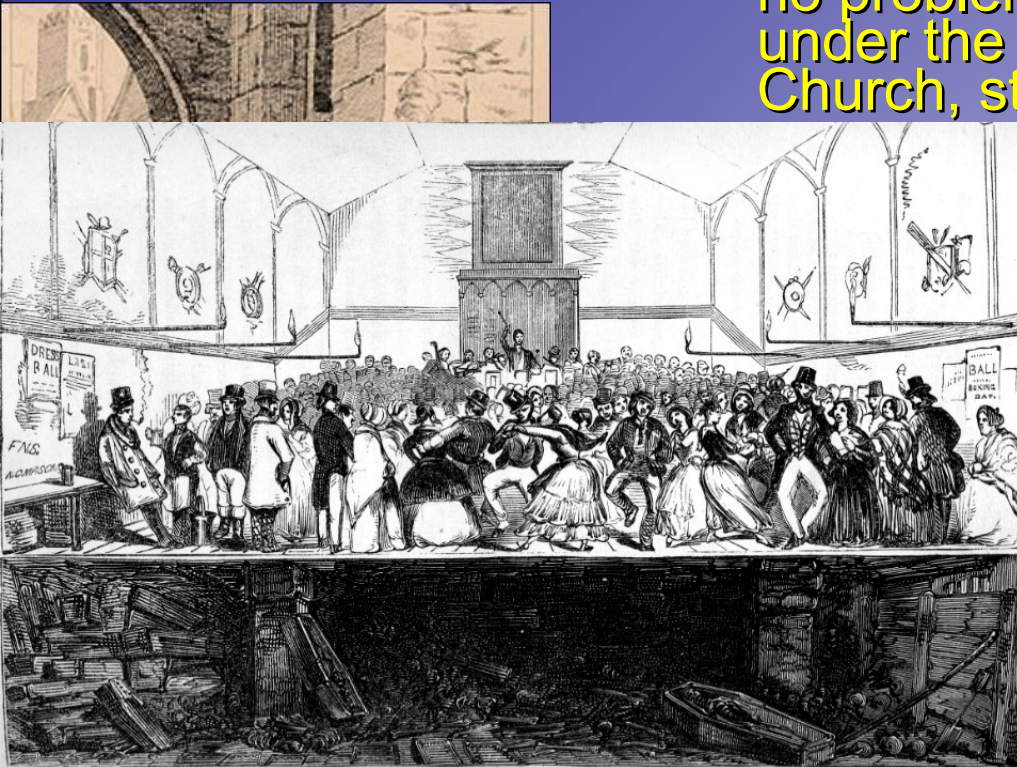
The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - You have to remember that London was not a very nice place to live back then
 - People threw their garbage and raw sewage out of their windows and into the cobblestone streets (which meant that you always had to be careful when passing under an open window...)



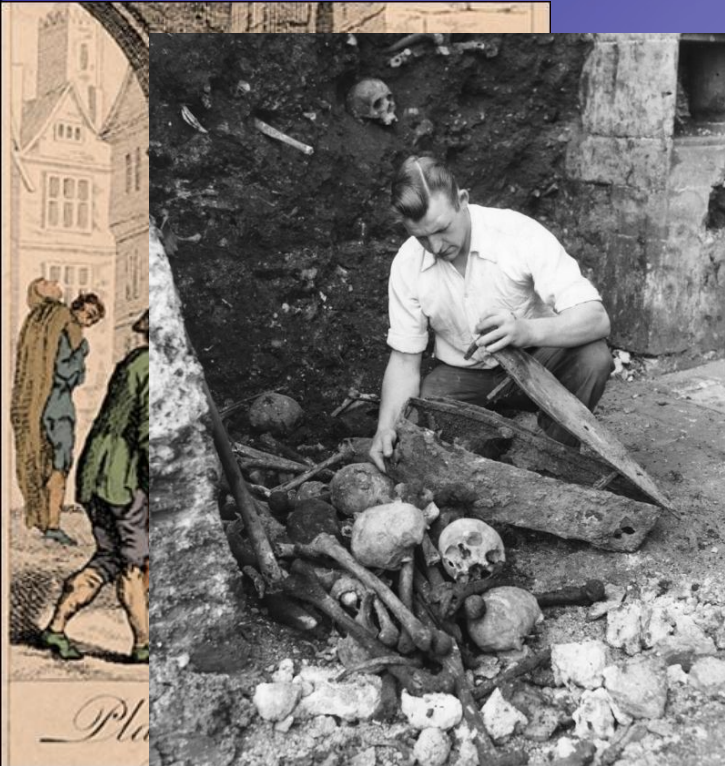
The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - You have to remember that London was not a very nice place to live back then
 - People threw their garbage and raw sewage out of their windows and into the cobblestone streets
 - They also buried their dead wherever they could
 - Thousands of bodies were just thrown into mass graves in the city during the Plague—and after
 - For instance, Pastor Howse thought that it was no problem to bury more than 12,000 corpses under the floorboards of the Enon Baptist Church, starting in 1822...
 - Church members couldn't understand why it always smelled so bad in the building, or why so many of them were sick so much of the time, or why food spoiled almost immediately when set out
 - The *next* owners of the building just put in another layer of flooring and turned it into a dance hall...



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - You have to remember that London was not a very nice place to live back then
 - People threw their garbage and raw sewage out of their windows and into the cobblestone streets
 - They also buried their dead wherever they could
 - Thousands of bodies were just thrown into mass graves in the city during the Plague—and after
 - For instance, Pastor Howse thought that it was no problem to bury more than 12,000 corpses under the floorboards of the Enon Baptist Church, starting in 1822...
 - Even today, Londoners occasionally fall into sinkholes in the city, caused by mass graves opening up—like when the grass gave way during that tennis game and the girls all fell into a hole filled with corpses



Fun



nt

as not a

vage out of
streets
ey could
vn into mass
—and after
ht that it was
000 corpses
Baptist

- They also threw so many bodies into the Thames that the river was basically thought of as its own cemetery



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - You have to remember that London was not a very nice place to live back then
 - People threw their garbage and raw sewage out of their windows and into the cobblestone streets
 - They also buried their dead wherever they could
 - Thousands of bodies were just thrown into mass graves in the city during the Plague—and after
 - Between the sewage and garbage in the streets, the dead bodies everywhere, and the piles of refuse heaped against the city walls, London had become a breeding ground for rats...
 - And with rats came fleas...
 - And with fleas came the Bubonic Plague...



The Age of Enlightenment

- **The Enlightenment was finally here**

1650 James Ussher figured out how old the planet is

1656 Rabbis banned Baruch Spinoza

1664 The British seized New Amsterdam

1665 **Both Charles II kings grew in power**

- **Back in London, the city was hit by an outbreak of the Plague**

- This wasn't the first time that the city had been hit by the Plague—it wasn't even the first time that it had been hit in this *century*

- **But this outbreak of the Plague was tremendously important due to at least three factors**

- First off, this time around, they lost 100,000 people in a little less than a year

- **Secondly, this was the *last* major outbreak of the Plague in Europe, so it was particularly memorable for everyone**



The Age of Enlightenment

- **The Enlightenment was finally here**

1650 James Ussher figured out how old the planet is

1656 Rabbis banned Baruch Spinoza

1664 The British seized New Amsterdam

1665 **Both Charles II kings grew in power**

- Back in London, the city was hit by an outbreak of the Plague

- **And then, to cap things off, the next year, the city was nearly destroyed by the Great Fire of London**

- Now, only a handful of people died in the fire

- But 80,000 people lost their homes including all of the people who lived crammed in wooden tenements all along London Bridge

- When *those* buildings caught fire, there was *no* way to put it out

- But the hero of the day was James, the Duke of York, who took charge, organized press gangs of firemen, ordered the demolition of houses for fire-breaks, and probably saved the city

- (Everybody kinda loved James after that...)



The Age of Enlightenment

- **The Enlightenment was finally here**

1650 James Ussher figured out how old the planet is

1656 Rabbis banned Baruch Spinoza

1664 The British seized New Amsterdam

1665 **Both Charles II kings grew in power**

- Back in London, the city was hit by an outbreak of the Plague

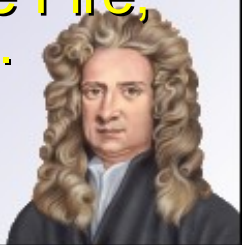
- **And then, to cap things off, the next year, the city was nearly destroyed by the Great Fire of London**

- Now, only a handful of people died in the fire

- But 80,000 people lost their homes including all of the people who lived crammed in wooden tenements all along London Bridge

- **Ironically, the Great Fire of London possibly saved thousands of lives by burning up the worst bits of the garbage, the oldest, most foul houses, and millions of rats and fleas**

- **Whatever the case, after the Fire, there was no more Plague...**



The Age of Enlightenment

- **The Enlightenment was finally here**
 - 1650 James Ussher figured out how old the planet is
 - 1656 Rabbis banned Baruch Spinoza
 - 1664 The British seized New Amsterdam
 - 1665 *Both* Charles II kings grew in power
 - 1675 Spener launched the Pietist movement...**

