

# ***Church History***



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



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- *Conquest and Reformation* AD 16<sup>th</sup> century
- *The Age of Enlightenment* AD 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries
  - *Cromwell*
  - *Philosophers and Kings, Missionaries and Explorers*
  - *The Seeds of Revolutions (part 4)*





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Revolutions come in all shapes and sizes...**  
1700 Carlos II investigated the Spanish Inquisition

- **Carlos**

(who, if you'll remember, was the product of way too much in-breeding within the Hapsburg line, and came to power when he was only 3...)

(about the only joy he'd had growing up was clambering through the halls of his palaces like a feral child—he couldn't walk until he was 8—and presiding at an *auto-da-fé* with the Inquisition in his teens, back in 1680)

(he judged 120 heretics, and giddily enjoyed watching 21 of them burn at the stake)



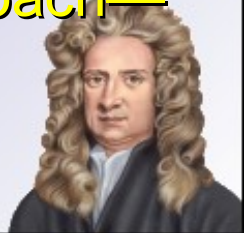


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1700

- Carlos II investigated the Spanish Inquisition
- Carlos eventually became disenchanted with the Inquisition, about the time they started wondering if he'd been possessed by a demon
- His confessor, Bishop Froilán Díaz, and the Inquisitor General, Juan Tomás de Rocaberti, oversaw an official exorcism of the king
- When that didn't change anything, Rocaberti claimed that Díaz himself may have bewitched the king with a demon
- Díaz, in turn, claimed that it was Carlos' second wife, the German Maria Anna of Neuburg, who had actually demonized Carlos  
(whom no one in Spain liked since she was prone to temper tantrums, and regularly stole art from the Spanish palaces and sent the pieces to her family—the growing House of Wittelsbach—back in Germany, etc.)



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- **Maria Anna thus demanded that Díaz be tried and convicted of heresy and witchcraft**





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    - **All of this made even someone as handicapped as Carlos sit up and take notice**
      - He called for a *Junta Magna* to be convened to investigate the Inquisition itself
      - The investigation turned up a number of abuses by the leadership of the Inquisition—particularly within the past decade or two
        - In 1691, they'd arrested the Protestant servant of the ambassador to England as a heretic and exhumed the corpse of the ambassador's Anglican chaplain so that they could publicly mutilate and display his corpse
        - On Majorca, the leadership built for themselves a grand palace using the money confiscated from a single investigation of one Jewish family
        - The Inquisition also used its power to give power and privilege to its own members and to their families, taken from people who were being tried—who were always found guilty if their stuff was desirable



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      - **In fact, the findings of the *Junta Magna* were so condemning that the new Inquisitor General, Baltasar de Mendoza y Sandoval, convinced Carlos to destroy the document—for fear that once the truth got out, the people would demand the disbanding of the Inquisition itself**
        - Carlos agreed, and all copies of the *Junta's* findings were burned
        - Nonetheless, the Inquisition's power was never the same again, and they were soon relegated to becoming merely a political censor in Spain





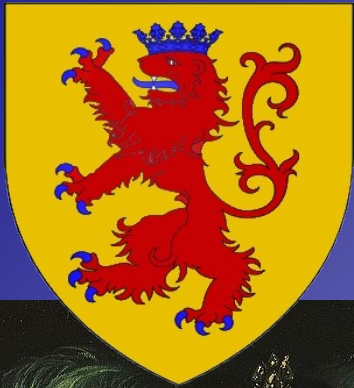
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- **In November of that year, Carlos II finally died...**  
**...leaving no heirs (and a queen that no one liked)**
  - The Hapsburgs made a claim through cousin Karl I (though the Spanish people preferred a slightly less distant cousin—the young Josef Ferdinand, who was actually related to their previous king, Felipe IV) (but he was also a Wittelsbach, so he met with opposition from the same people who hated Maria Anna)



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

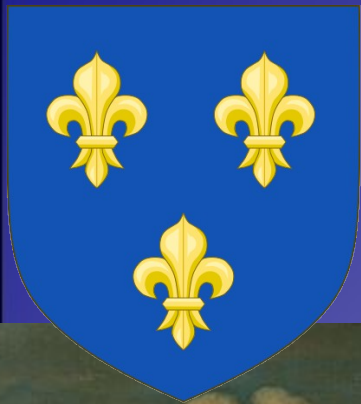
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(though the Spanish people preferred a slightly less distant cousin—the young Josef Ferdinand, who was actually related to their previous king, Felipe IV)  
**(but the French made a claim through Philippe, from the House of Bourbon who was a grandson of aging Louis XIV)**  
**(yes, Louis was still around, and he'd married one of Carlos II's sisters)**





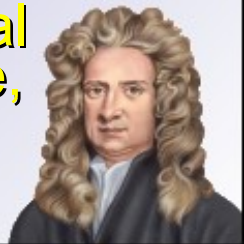
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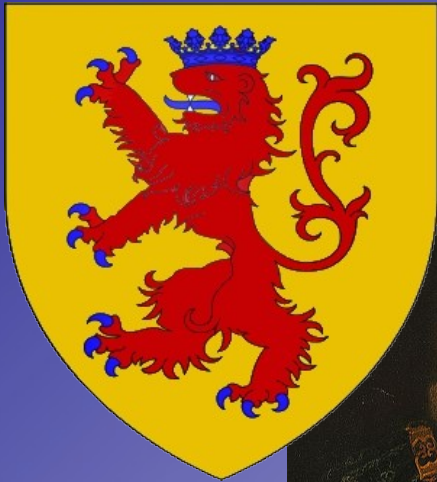
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(though the Spanish people preferred a slightly less distant cousin—the young Josef Ferdinand, who was actually related to their previous king, Felipe IV)  
(but the French made a claim through Philippe, from the House of Bourbon who was a grandson of aging Louis XIV)
  - **The Germans were busy in-fighting, and Louis was busy (and kinda financially strapped) fighting the rest of Europe**
    - **So he actually turned to the traditional enemy of France—William of Orange, the king of England—to clean up the mess**



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    - **So the Hapsburgs got Milan, the Wittelsbachs got the Netherlands**



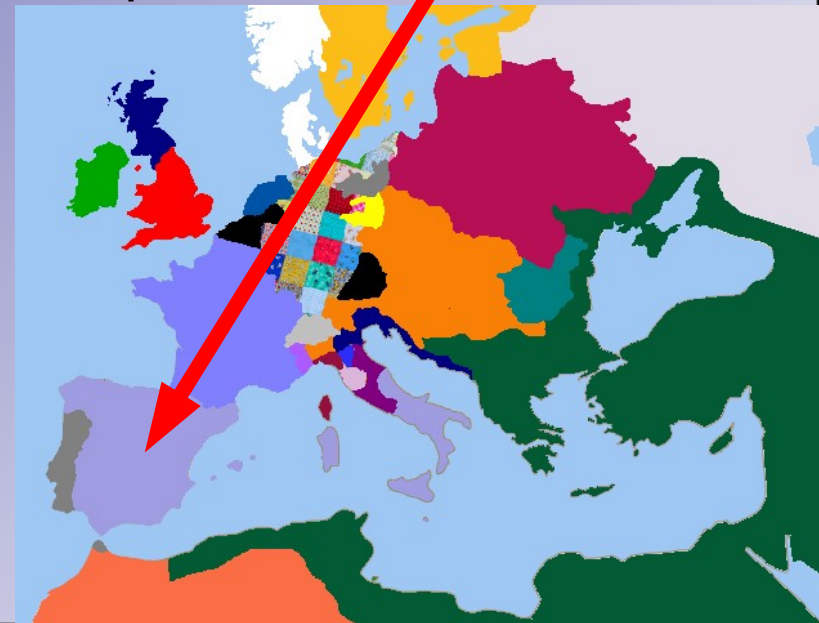
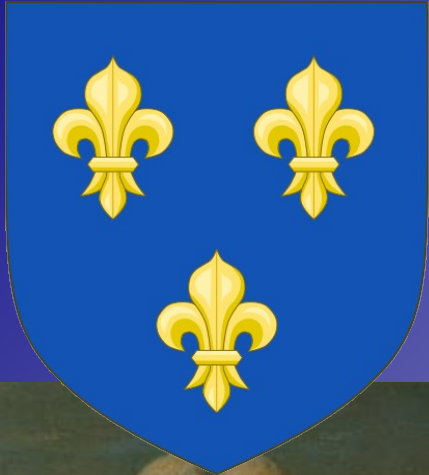
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- **So the Hapsburgs got Milan, the Wittelsbachs got the Netherlands, and the Bourbons got Spain**
  - That family was now more powerful than ever...





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

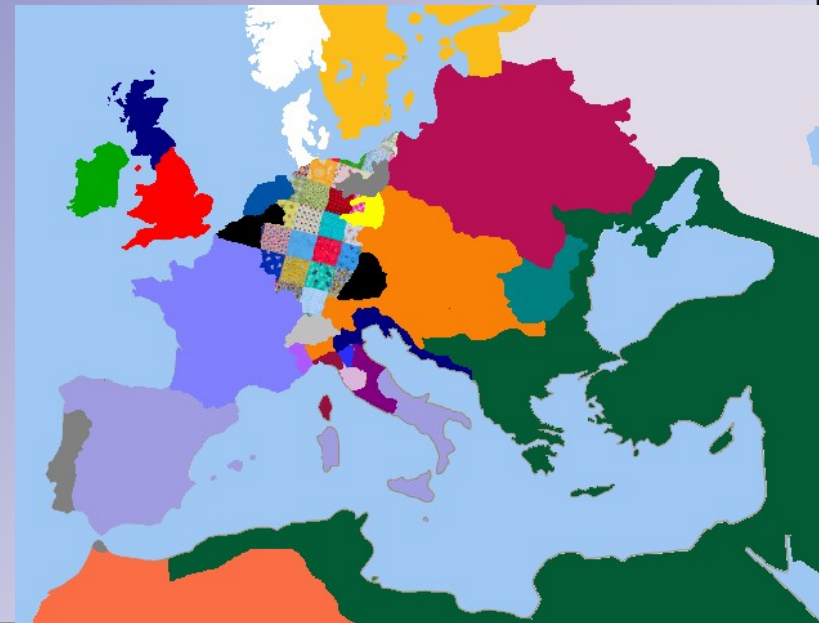
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- Now that the (largely Lutheran) Bavarians were in charge of the Netherlands instead of the (totally Catholic) Spanish, the Dutch felt more freedom
  - They'd supported an influx of Jansenists from France

(a sect of Catholicism who followed former Dutch Bishop Cornelius Jansen and who'd adopted a theology very similar to the Calvinists and the Dutch *loved* their Calvinists)



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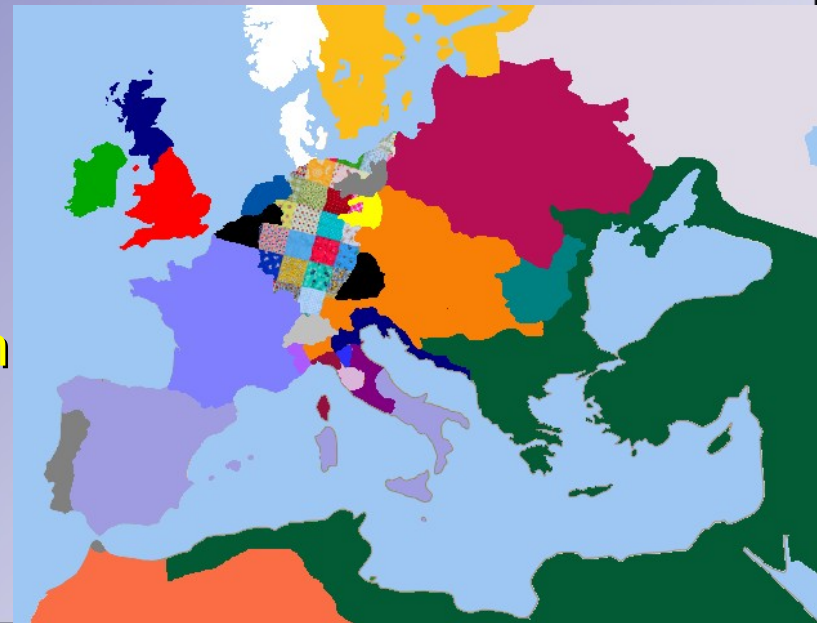
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  - They'd supported an influx of Jansenists from France, but new Pope Clement XI censured the Catholics and forced them to take a hard line against their pro-Jansenist vicar, Petrus Codde
    - In protest, the Dutch Catholic Church removed itself from the jurisdiction of Rome, and got Irish Archbishop Luke Fagan to ordain their priests in a *new* Catholic Church in the Netherlands (which later became known as the "Old Catholic Church of the Netherlands")





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1702 **Queen Anne's War broke out**

- William of Orange (King William III) died in March and he was succeeded by his sister-in-law, Anne

- She was tremendously popular in England—both because she was kind of a babe *and* because she was very open about seeing herself as completely English, unlike her Dutch brother-in-law

- (she was the daughter of former King James II—the pro-Catholic king whom the English people had earlier begged William to overthrow)

- (and whose *decidedly* Catholic son, James Francis Edward Stuart, was still shopping around for someone to support him onto the throne instead of his sister)



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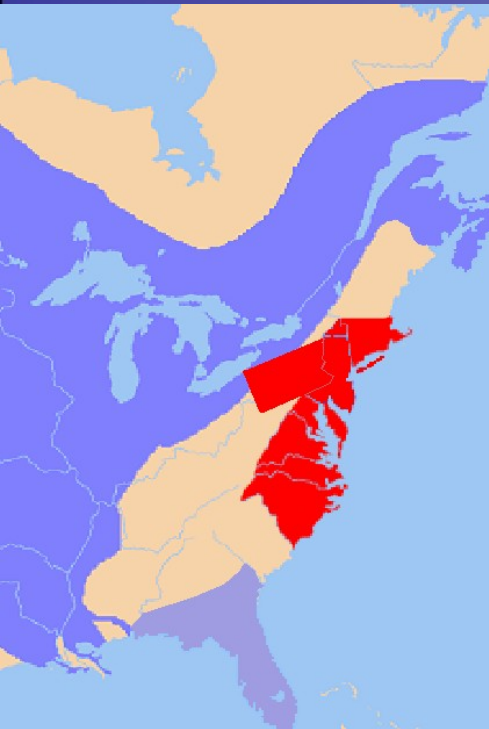
- William of Orange (King William III) died in March and he was succeeded by his sister-in-law, Anne
- **Seeing trouble down the line, once bankrupted Bourbon France and Spain got their acts together, Anne immediately declared war on both kingdoms**





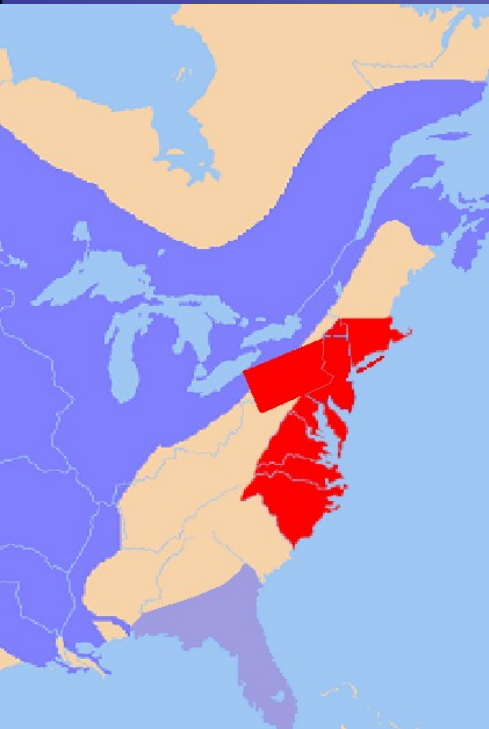
# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Though war was declared between European kingdoms, the vast majority of the fighting was actually done over land here in the Americas
    - That made for some interesting developments
      - 1) That meant that instead of England's armies going up against France and Spain's, it was essentially England's 250,000 *colonists* going up against France and Spain's 3,000-4,000 *colonists*
        - (obviously, the odds were *decidedly* in England's favor)



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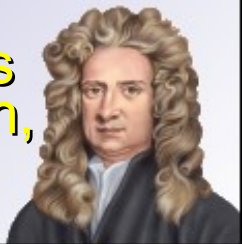
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      - 2) As a result, the English colonies built their first true, stone forts to defend themselves against their French and Spanish enemies, and they developed, trained, and equipped their first true colonial militias...  
(both of which would end up coming in handy half a century later on, when the colonies declared their independence from Britain)





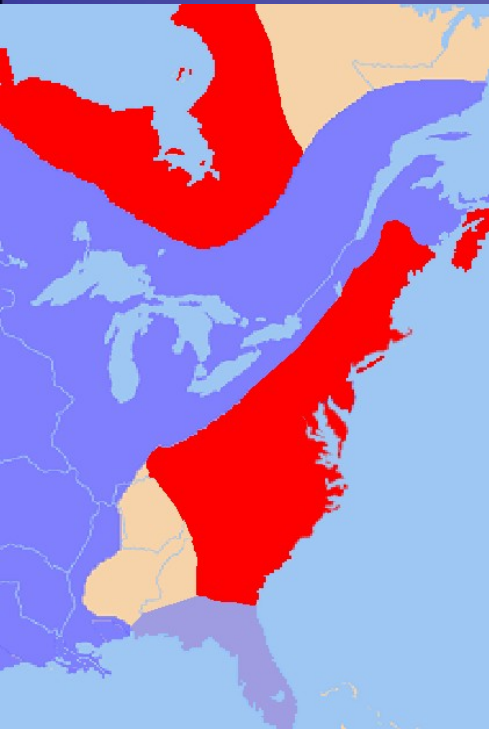
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      - 3) By the time that the war ended in 1713 (as well as the concurrent Tuscarora War, when the English, Dutch, and German colonists in North Carolina came together against the Tuscarora / Iroquois Confederacy—which *again* helped sow the seeds of the future by making the colonists all see themselves as members of one cause, as opposed to simply being separate English, Dutch, and Germans)



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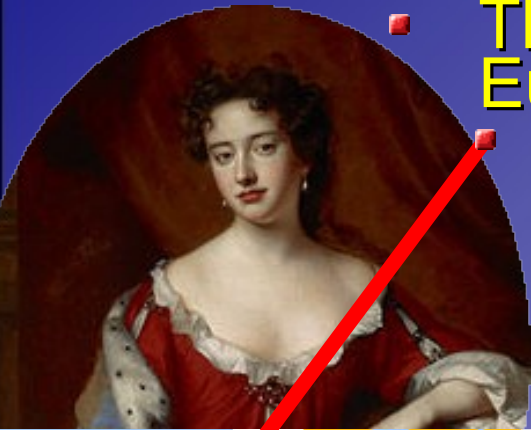
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      - 2) As a result, the English colonies built their first true, stone forts to defend themselves against their French and Spanish enemies, and they developed, trained, and equipped their first true colonial militias...
      - 3) By the time that the war ended in 1713, the Treaty of Utrecht divided up the New World in a way that significantly increased English territories





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

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  - Though war was declared between European kingdoms, the vast majority of the fighting was actually done over land here in the Americas
  - **The Treaty of Utrecht also changed the face of Europe a smidgey bit**
    - Anne had worked hard to mend internal fences, and had re-unified England and Scotland in 1707



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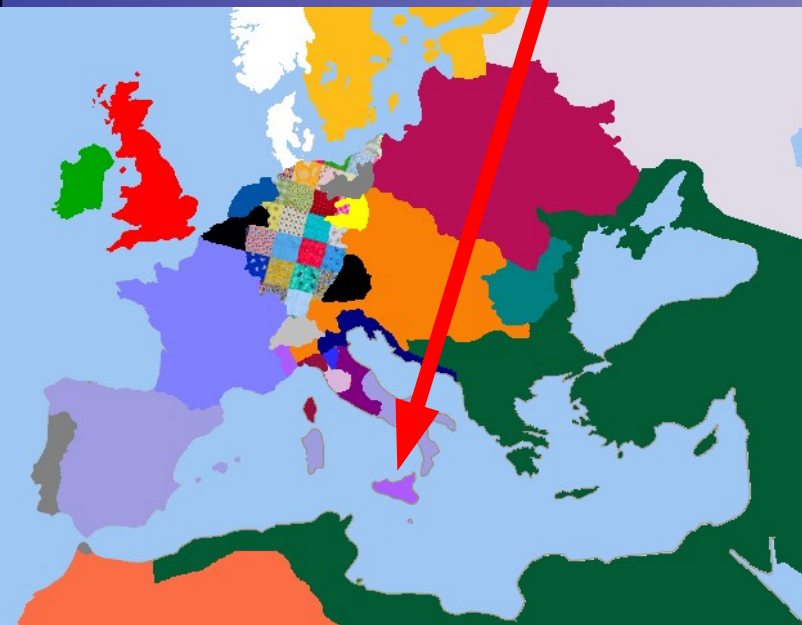
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    - Anne had worked hard to mend internal fences, and had re-unified England and Scotland in 1707 (in large part due to the fact that she knew that her little brother, James Stuart, was was growing up and was trying to start a new Jacobite Rebellion—this time, in Scotland)  
(Anne wanted to make sure that the Scottish had officially and legally decided that *she alone* was their rightful monarch, making use of bribery and spies like popular writer Daniel Defoe to get the vote to swing her way)





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      - Savoy got Sicily



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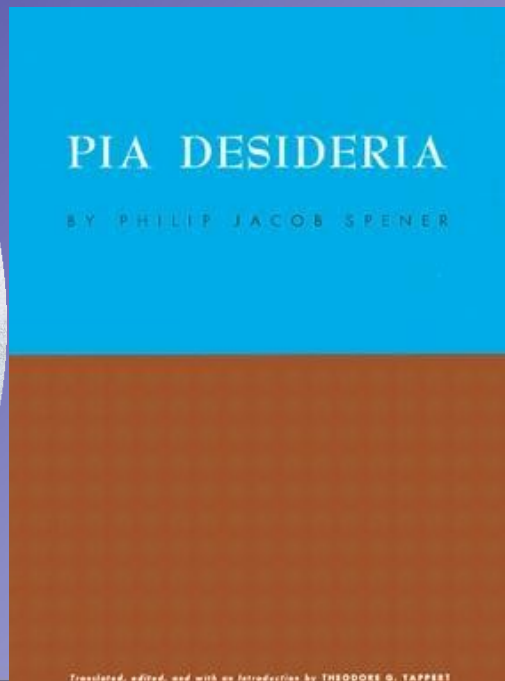
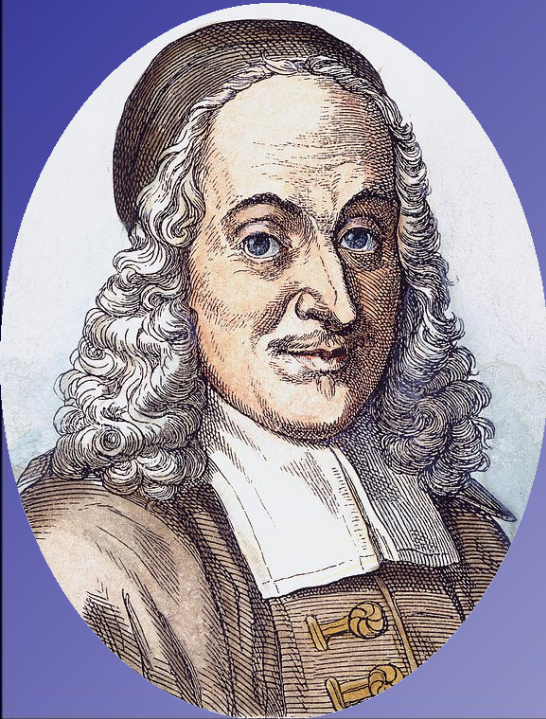
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      - Savoy got Sicily, and the Hapsburgs got the Netherlands back, as well as all of Spain's Italian holdings (including Sardinia)
      - This set France and Spain against Austria as the major superpowers, and took a lot of the pressure off of England





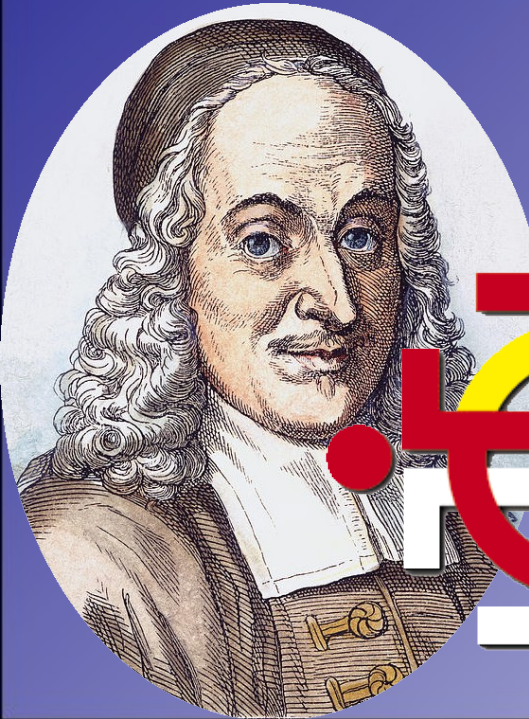
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- Funky little teaching moment<sup>2</sup>—
  - At the same time that all of this was going on, Bartholomäus Ziegenbalg became the first Protestant missionary to India, in 1706
  - A Lutheran Pietist  
(you remember the Pietists, right?)  
(the Pietists followed the teachings of Philipp Jakob Spener, a Lutheran pastor who taught that a good Christian should strive to live a pious life)  
(back in 1675, Spener had published his life's work, *Pia Desideria*, outlining their tenets)



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(the Pietists followed the teachings of Philipp Jakob Spener, a Lutheran pastor who taught that a good Christian should strive to live a pious life)  
(it wasn't enough just to have been baptized and to have your name on an official membership roll of a church—you should actually try to live out the love of Christ on a daily basis)
      - (as part of that, the Swedish Pietists instituted “Covenanticles”—small group Bible studies within their churches)
        - (it was from within those “Covenanticles” that the Evangelical Covenant Church was born)





# The Age of Enlightenment

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- A Lutheran Pietist, Ziegenbalg had been invited to India by King Frederik IV of Denmark to bring a Protestant mission to the people

- There was already a Syrian Church and a Catholic presence there, but no Protestant missionaries had ever been in the country

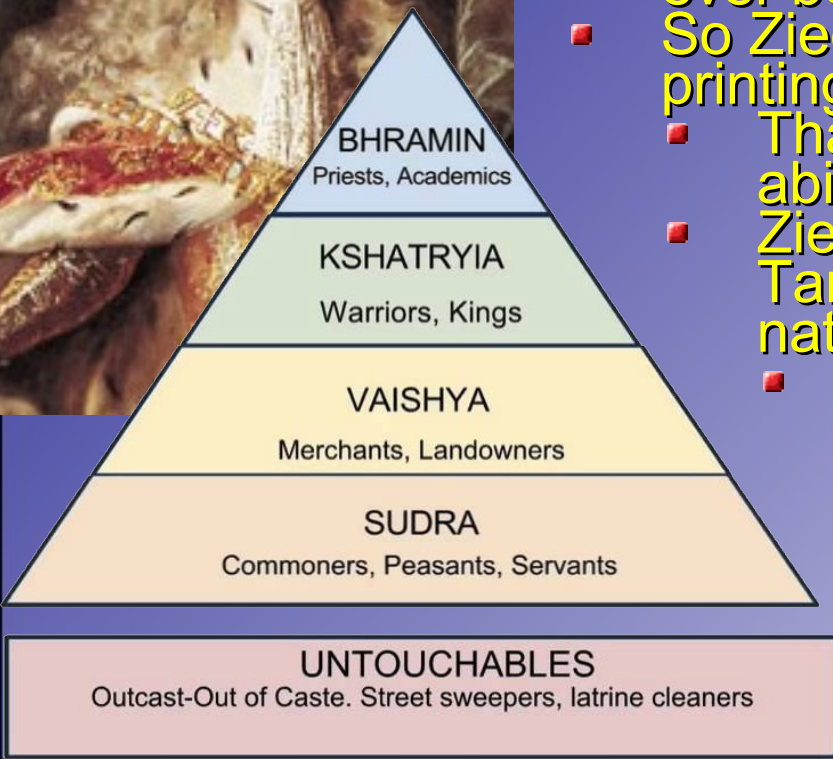
- So Ziegenbalg preached Pietism—and brought a printing press with him

- That was the clincher—India *exploded* with the ability to mass-produce literature

- Ziegenbalg even taught himself Tamil so that he could print in the native language

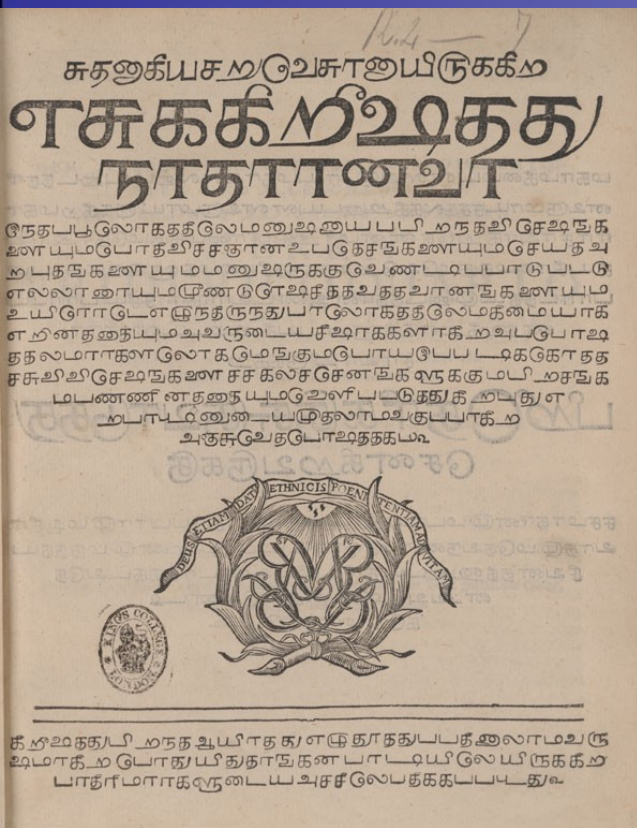
- (though he was so bad at the language at first that when he preached to the crowds, they just assumed that he was an insane babblers)

- (it didn't help that part of what he preached against was their traditional caste system)



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- Ziegenbalg even taught himself Tamil so that he could print in the native language
- By 1711, he had completed the first translation of the New Testament in Tamil
- (for the first time, the Indians could read the Word of God in their own language...)





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  - Ironically, Ziegenbalg was arrested by the local Danish authorities, on the charges that by converting the local Indians to Christ, he was tacitly fomenting rebellion by giving the underclasses a voice in society
  - To the people of India, he's still a cultural hero
    - In fact, this picture of him is actually from a national postage stamp, made in his honor



# *The Age of Enlightenment*

- Funky little teaching moment<sup>3</sup>—
  - That same year—1706—Irish Presbyterian minister Francis Makemie established the first presbytery in the Americas
    - He'd been issued a call by the people of Rehobeth, Massachusetts, to start a new church in nearby Snow Hill (in what is now Maryland)
    - The church broke ground for a building in 1683, but a Presbyterian church isn't really *Presbyterian* until you get more of them around you, so that you can set up a presbytery (a group of ruling elders who oversee a geographical area that contains multiple churches—kind of like a Catholic diocese or one of the Covenant's Districts)





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      - So by 1706, there were enough Presbyterian(-ish) churches in the area that Makemie could oversee the creation of the first presbytery in Philadelphia
        - And thus, the church that was later to be known as the *Presbyterian Church, USA*, was formed
          - (not to be confused with the much later—and much smaller—*Presbyterian Church in America [PCA]*, which broke off in the 1930s because the *PCUSA* had begun to drift decidedly liberal)



PRESBYTERIAN  
CHURCH IN  
AMERICA



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  - 1706 New churches were formed
  - 1707 England and Scotland were re-unified
  - 1709 **The Great Frost came**
    - Temperatures hit record lows that winter—10 degrees or more lower than they'd ever been recorded before—and the effects were devastating all across Europe
      - Whole winter wheat crops failed, chicken and livestock froze in barns, trees in the forest exploded due to the rapid drop in temperature, and travelers regularly died from exposure on open roads
      - In all, more than one million people died from exposure and starvation
      - Thousands more emigrated to the Americas, swelling the population of the colonies



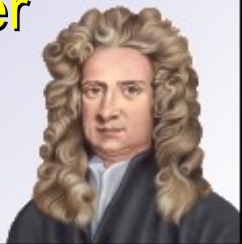


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  - 1709 **The Great Frost came**
    - Temperatures hit record lows that winter—10 degrees or more lower than they'd ever been recorded before—and the effects were devastating all across Europe



- Scientists *still* don't know what caused the freak weather that year (but this is a painting of people skating on the canals of Venice—even the *Baltic Sea* froze over!)
- Once the Spring finally came, the “Little Ice Age” which had begun around 1300 began to recede, and temperatures rose rapidly over the next few years



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Revolutions come in all shapes and sizes...**

1700 Carlos II investigated the Spanish Inquisition

1701 The Dutch church broke off from Rome

1702 Queen Anne's War broke out

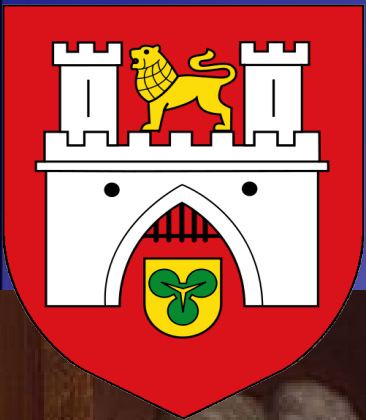
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**1714 Big changes in England...**

- After fighting multiple wars, standing against her own brother, and working to negotiate the Treaty of Utrecht, Anne was exhausted and in poor health
- She finally suffered a stroke and died in August, leaving behind no heir of her own
  - But, thanks to an agreement set out in 1701, England didn't suffer through wars of succession like Spain had done, 13 years earlier
  - Instead, the crown automatically went to her nearest non-Catholic relative—Georg Ludwig, of the German house of Hanover
    - And so England—who had come to resent foreign William of Orange (whom they had *begged* to come and rule them)—now had a king who didn't even speak English...





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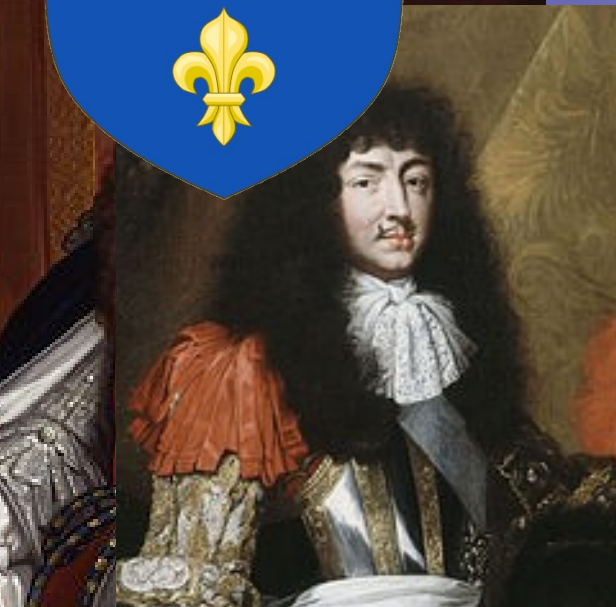
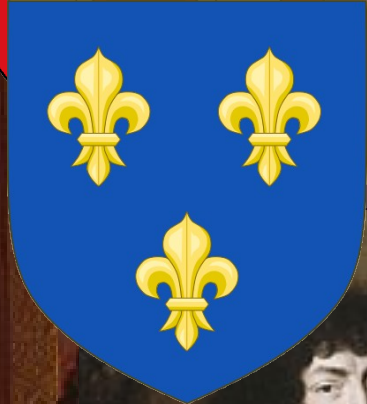
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- **The next month, Louis XIV finally died as well**
  - **All of the western monarchies were in flux**



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- She finally suffered a stroke and died in August, leaving behind no heir of her own
- **James Francis Edward Stuart**—offended at being snubbed, and sensing that his time had finally come—rose up in open rebellion against England
  - He wrote to Clement XI,
    - “It is not so much a devoted son, oppressed by the injustices of his enemies, as a persecuted Church threatened with destruction, which appeals for the protection and help of its worthy pontiff...”
    - The rebellion was on...

