

Church History



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



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- *The Renaissance* AD 14th-15th centuries
- *Conquest and Reformation* AD 16th century
- *The Age of Enlightenment* AD 17th-18th centuries
 - *Cromwell*
 - *Philosophers and Kings, Missionaries and Explorers*
 - *The Seeds of Revolutions*
 - *Proto-Revolutions (part 2)*



The Age of Enlightenment

- Attempted revolutions began to sprout up
1718
 - Pirates were attacking everyone
 - 1718 marked the beginning of the end of the “Golden Age of Piracy”
 - (NOTE: Piracy has been around since ships first set sail)
 - (Remember that the Vikings often engaged in piracy)
 - (And St. Patrick was kidnapped by Irish pirates back in 402 AD)



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 - (when the Protestant Dutch attempted to overthrow the Catholic Spanish who were in control of the Netherlands at the time)
 - (English and Dutch pirates specifically attacked Spanish ports in the New World—in part because they were relatively undefended, but even moreso because they were *Catholic*)
 - (English pirate/privateer Henry Morgan even made it a point to burn Catholic churches and use priests and nuns as human shields)



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 - (English and Dutch pirates specifically attacked Spanish ports in the New World—in part because they were relatively undefended, but even moreso because they were *Catholic*)
 - (this was also the era when the classic term “buccaneer” was invented)
 - (named for their habit of roasting meat on wooden *buccans* like the Tupí natives did—a structure that the Haitian natives called a *barbakoa*, from which we get the word “barbeque”)



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- (NOTE²: Piracy also took an even more international turn in the late 1600s in what became known as the “Pirate Round”)

- With encouragement by the British admiralty, pirates actively attacked Spanish, Portuguese, and Muslim ships going around Africa

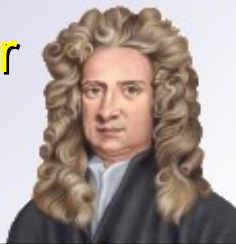
- Not only did this net massive profits and undermine Spanish colonial and Catholic missionary efforts in the East but it also—ironically—created the first permanent European settlement in Madagascar

- (a *pirate* kingdom led by Captain Mission and his first mate, Caraccioli—himself a former Jesuit—called *Libertalia*)

- (their flag was symbolic of their religious views)

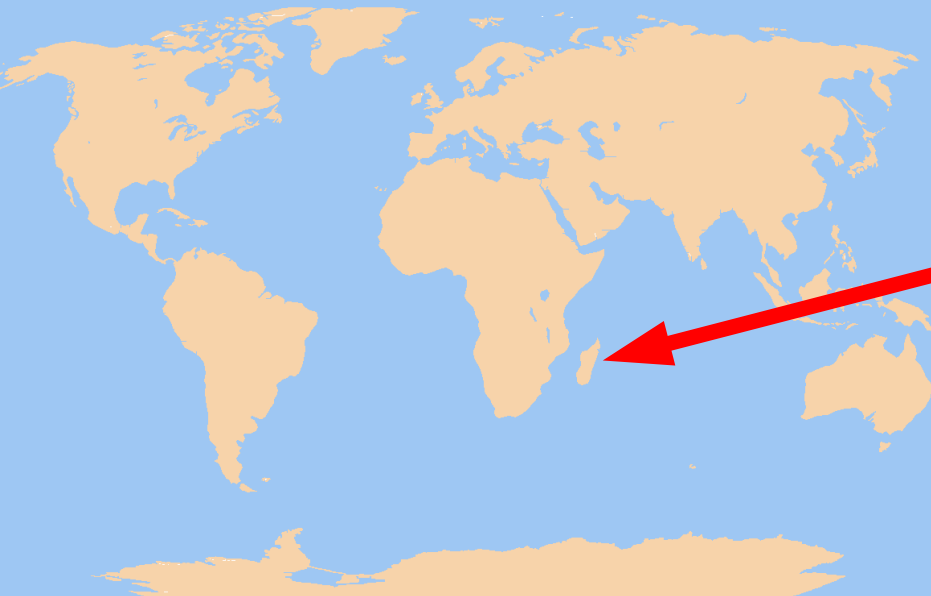


FOR • GOD
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 - (yes, *pirates* arguably brought Christianity to Madagascar)



The Age of Enlightenment

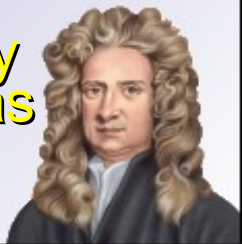
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- Famous “Pirate Rounder” Henry Every specifically saw himself as a *crusader* against Indian Sea Muslims by being a *slaver*



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- For that matter, pirate Raveneau de Lussan was famous for regularly praying with his men, having them sing *Te Deum* after a victory, and trying to convert the natives of Central America



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 - (NOTE²: Piracy also took an even more international turn in the late 1600s in what became known as the “Pirate Round”)
 - (NOTE³: Piracy took another huge upswing in frequency in the early 1700s, thanks to a sudden and massive increase in trained seamen, due to Queen Anne's War)
(sailors who were then just as suddenly *out* of work after the Treaty of Utrecht, and fell into piracy to make ends meet)



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - By the way, very few pirates actually flew this flag
 - So this one was flown by “Black Sam” Bellamy (who was the wealthiest pirate of all time—and yet, notoriously kind to his prisoners—and who died in 1717 at age 28)



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - By the way, very few pirates actually flew this flag
 - So this one was flown by “Black Sam” Bellamy
 - Whereas *this* flag was flown by Charles Vane (who was one of the most brutal pirates of the era—who killed not only those whose ships he took, but also his own men)



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
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 - So this one was flown by “Black Sam” Bellamy
 - Whereas *this* flag was flown by Charles Vane, and then later by his quartermaster, “Calico Jack” Rackham (who took Vane's ship from him in 1718 with help from his mutinous crew) (Rackham also seduced Anne Bonney—the wife of a shipmate—who became one of the few *female* pirates)



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 - And this flag was flown by Edward Low
(a frequently drunken psychotic who turned pirate in 1722, he was famous for torturing his victims slowly before killing them)



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 - And this flag was flown by Edward Low
 - And this one was flown by “Black Bart” Roberts (one of the most successful pirates of all time, taking more than 470 ships in his career) (and yes, he was the inspiration for at least the *name* of the “Dread Pirate Roberts” in *The Princess Bride*)
 - But he also was a devout Christian who refused to allow his crew to work on the Sabbath but also refused to allow them to gamble or drink, because he saw those as sins against God, and who insisted on wearing a diamond cross on a necklace, to remind himself of the God whom he served



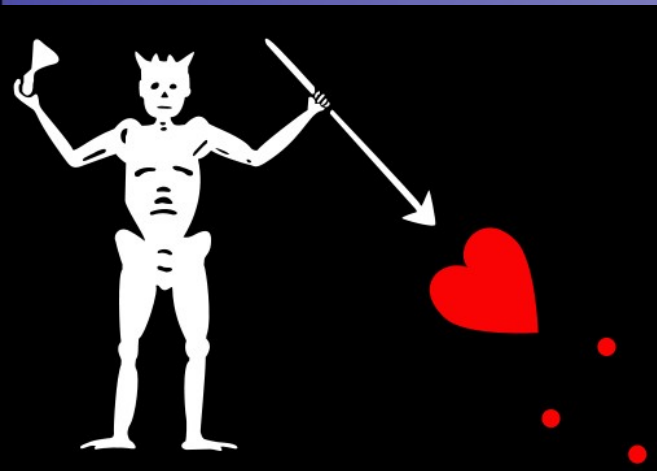
The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment²—
 - French Dominican missionary Jean-Baptiste Labat even *sailed* with pirates, including the French Captain Daniel
 - He preached from their decks, led Masses and provided communion for the crews, and Daniel even regularly asked Labat to pray for them before their raids



The Age of Enlightenment

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 - And this flag was flown by Edward Low
 - And this one was flown by “Black Bart” Roberts
 - But this was the *original* “Jolly Roger” flag, flown by one of the most famous and ruthless pirates of all time—Edward “Blackbeard” Teach
 - (who wove burning brands into his hair and beard, and chewed broken glass before going into battle so that his teeth were bloody—all for dramatic effect)
 - (ironically, it was *all* for show—he was one of the most democratic of pirate captains, and never mistreated his captives)



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(NOTE: Teach named his ship *Queen Anne's Revenge* as a nod to his time in the Royal Navy during Queen Anne's War)



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 - In early 1718, Teach actually accepted the King's pardon in exchange for ceasing all acts of piracy
 - He even became an official privateer, attacking French ships on behalf of England, and settling into life in an English port in North Carolina
 - But Governor Alexander Spotswood of nearby Virginia was uncomfortable with that, and ordered Teach to be captured or executed
 - At the end of November, Teach was caught by surprise by Lt. Robert Maynard and his crew, and was killed
 - Teach's corpse was decapitated, and his severed head was then hung from Maynard's bowsprit as a trophy



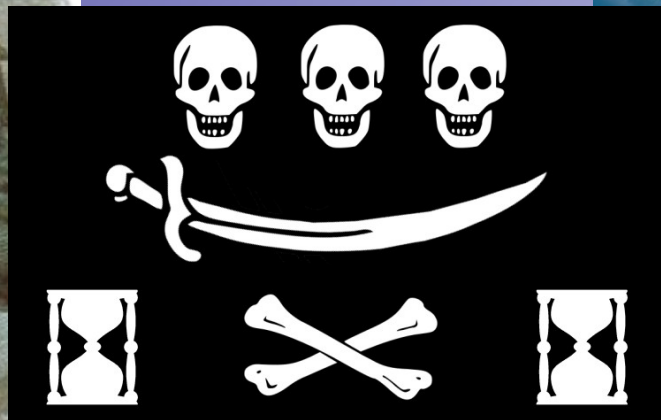
The Age of Enlightenment

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 - By 1726, when William Fly and his crew were hanged, piracy had pretty much been stamped out on the high seas, and the “Golden Age” was over
 - (to continue making the point, Fly claimed to have come to faith after having read the popular book, *A Warning Piece to Unbelievers, or, The Converted Sinners*, while pirating—and regularly read his Bible while in prison, awaiting execution)
 - (in fact, he even met regularly with Cotton Mather for study and prayer in prison)



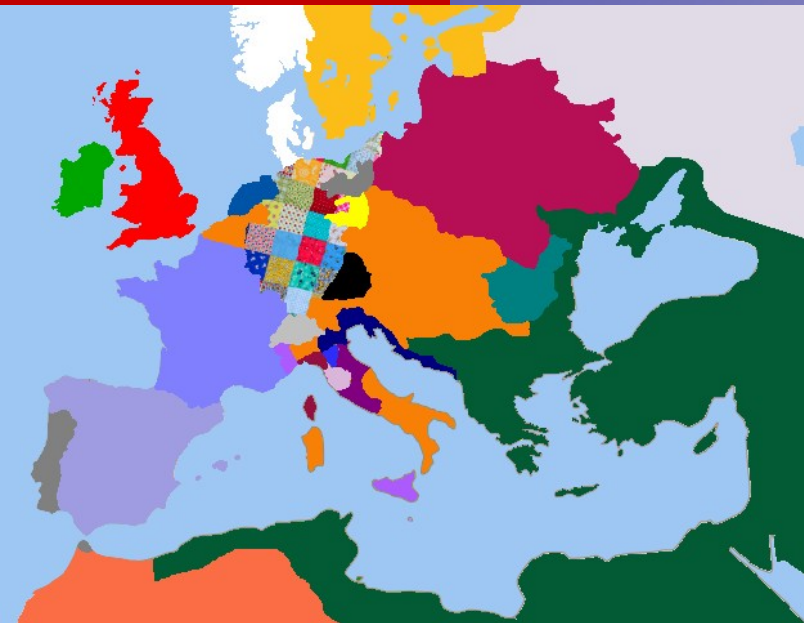
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 - Nonetheless, famous pirate Jean Lafitte was still prowling the Caribbean a full century later
 - (and even today, pirates still operate in disputed waters—such as off the coast of Somalia)



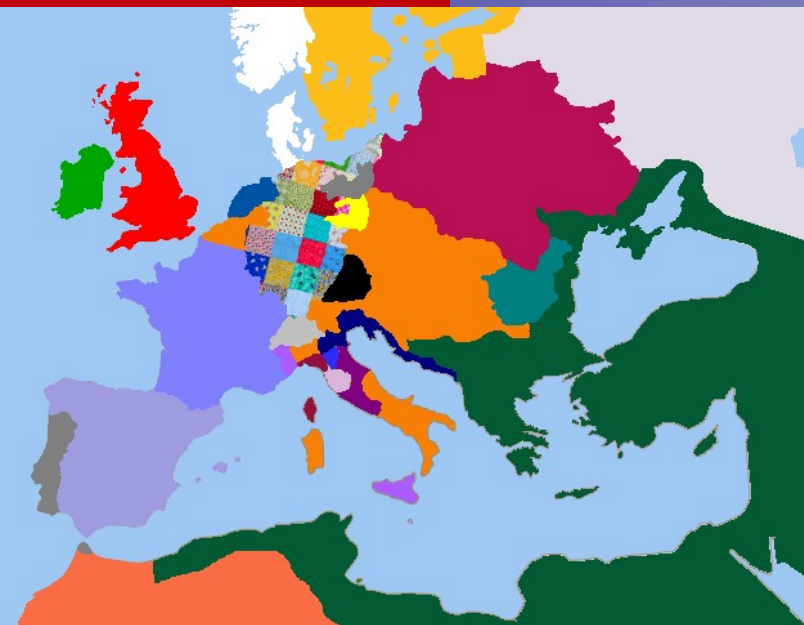
The Age of Enlightenment

- Attempted revolutions began to sprout up
 - 1718 Pirates were attacking everyone
 - The Ottomans weren't attacking anyone
 - Thanks to the Treaty of Passarowitz with Austria and Venice, the Ottomans nestled into Europe and into a relative time of peace known as the "Tulip" period
 - Tulips were all the rage in Europe, and pound for pound, they were more valuable than gold
 - (in fact, they'd even had a big "dot com bubble pop" thing going about tulip speculation back in 1637, when the price of tulips sky-rocketed to roughly \$500,000 a bulb, in modern terms)
 - (Charles Mackay wrote a book about it in 1841—*Extraordinary Popular Delusions and the Madness of Crowds*)
 - (this was the first book to examine what we would today call "mob mentality," or how *groups* of people can make far more irrational decisions than *individuals* might make by themselves)



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 - Increasingly, the Ottomans were beginning to think of themselves (and were being seen by others) not as Islamic invaders, but as a European superpower (just like France or Austria)
 - They even started adopting more aspects of European styles of dress and court structures, and began trading openly with other European kingdoms



The Age of Enlightenment

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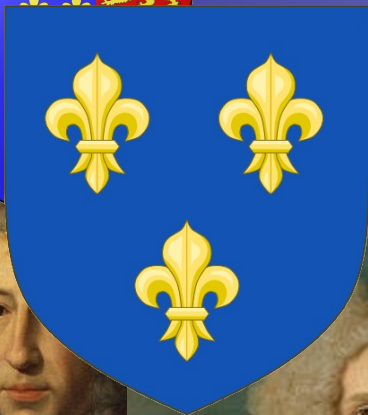
Pirates were attacking everyone

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1719

The *Son of the Jacobite Rebellion II* began

- Now that Felipe V of Spain (formerly Bourbon Philippe of France) was settled in as king, James Francis Edward Stuart decided that it was time to try his Jacobite Rebellion again, with Spain's help
 - Felipe sent 27 ships, carrying 5,000 Spanish soldiers to Britain to help launch James' revolution
 - But God and politics seemed to be against James
 - First off, storms scattered all but two ships, so only about 300 soldiers actually arrived
 - (and those got quickly and decidedly routed at the Battle of Glen Shiel, which we talked about last week)



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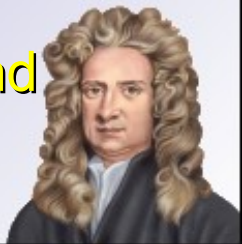
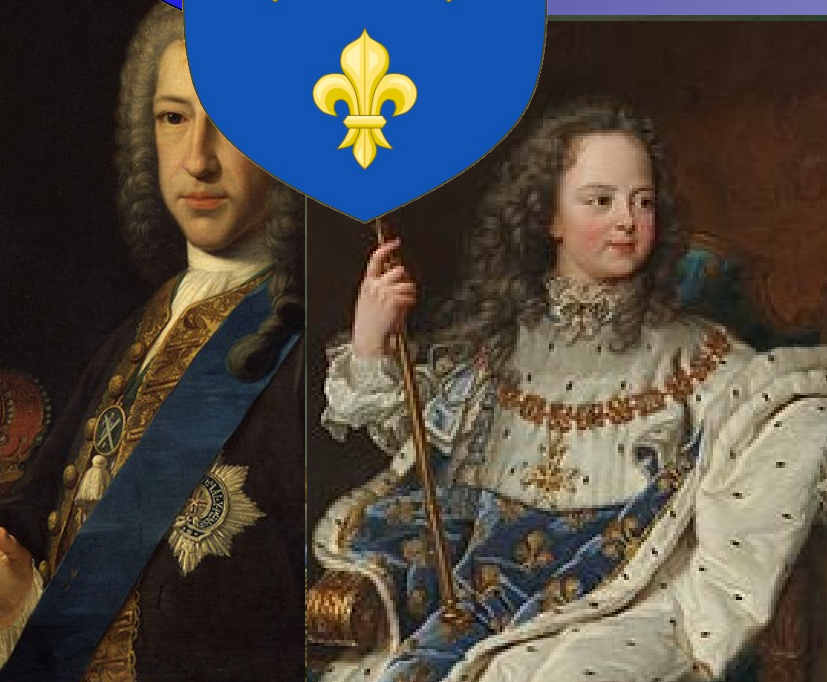
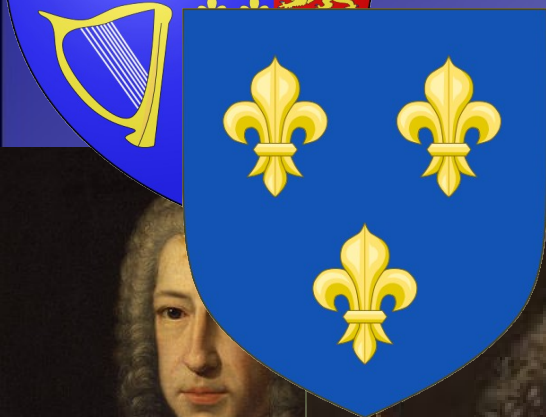
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- Secondly, the Spanish were opposed by... the *French*, who had a new, five-year-old king (Felipe's cousin, Louis XV)—who didn't like how powerful Spain was getting in their own right

- So Catholic Bourbon Louis XV actually made an alliance with Protestant Hanover Georg Ludwig of England to stand against Catholic Bourbon Felipe and Catholic James Stuart

- The Rebellion lasted about a minute and a half



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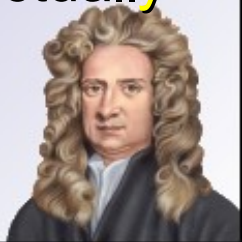
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- (FYI—just to point out how these things shift, in 1744, a grown-up Louis XV actually launched his *own* attempt at the Jacobite Rebellion, in support of James' son, Charles)

- (storms sunk *those* ships, too...)



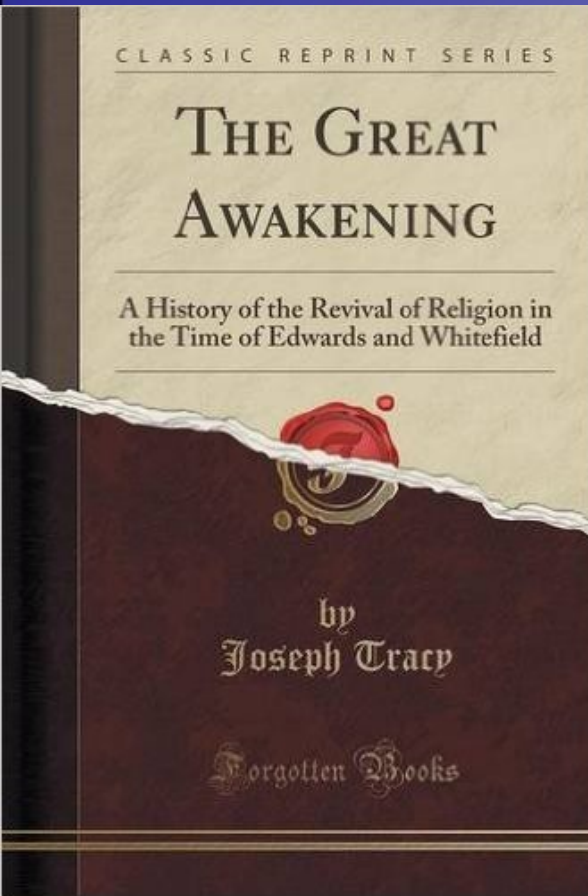
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 - 1720 Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen preached
 - A German who became ordained in the Dutch Reformed Church, Frelinghuysen was called to pastor the Reformed churches in New Jersey
 - When he arrived in 1720, he found that many of the church members were essentially just going through the motions—they were *churched*, but not really redeemed, believing *Christians*
 - So he began to preach about repentance and renewal—about really *living out* your Christianity
 - To do that, he intertwined the doctrinal bases of Reformed theology with the pious living emphasis of the Pietists, and the rigorous discipline of the Puritans
 - (for instance, he made a ton of people mad by closing communion to anyone who *he* didn't think was taking their faith seriously)
 - (but he didn't care—his personal motto was "*Laudem non quaero, culpam non timeo*" ["I don't seek praise, and I'm not afraid of blame"])



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 - So he began to preach about repentance and renewal—about really *living out* your Christianity
 - As a result, genuine, life-changing revival broke out, and hundreds of people came to know the Lord
 - Later, Jonathan Edwards cited Frelinghuysen's revival as the beginning of “a very great awakening”—a movement of revival that swept through England and America over the couple of decades
 - (NOTE: the term “Great Awakening” as the official name for it was coined by Joseph Tracy in his 1842 book)



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 - 1721 **Robert Walpole became Prime Minister**
(actually, he was England's *first* and *longest-running* Prime Minister)



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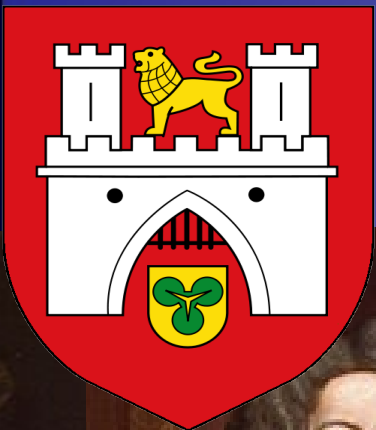
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- **Georg Ludwig (George I) was 54 when he became king of England... and he didn't even know how to speak any English**

- He'd been an "absolute monarch" in Hanover, but that wasn't going to fly in England, where an elected Parliament held most of the official power

- He didn't understand the language, he didn't understand the Scottish and Irish

- (he *especially* didn't understand the political and economic situation in Ireland, where the English-descended Protestant 5% of the population controlled everything, and where the English government officially used starvation of their own subjects as a means of population control)



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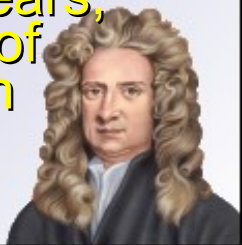
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- **He didn't understand the language, he didn't understand the Scottish and Irish, and he didn't understand the basic political structure**

- So to help new King George learn how to run things and basically get anything done, they instituted the role of a "*Prime Minister*"
—and that first P.M. was Robert Walpole

- He held the "temporary" office for 21 years, and established it as an essential part of the British political system from then on
- He also smoothed the transition from George I to George II



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Pyotr Alekseyevich became Tsar in Russia
- And he changed everything...

