

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, Missionaries and Explorers*
 - *The Seeds of Revolutions*
 - *Proto-Revolutions (part 3)*



The Age of Enlightenment

- New ways of thinking changed everything
1721 Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Before I say anything about him, what can you see about Pyotr already, just from this portrait?
 - In what way(s) would you say that Pyotr differed from the other “big” monarchs of his age?
 - Pyotr was a young, athletic, military man, and he saw himself as thoroughly modern in every sense of the word



The Age of Enlightenment

- New ways of thinking changed everything
 - 1721 Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia
 - Pyotr was the third son of Tsar Alexis I, who wasn't that modern at all
 - When Alexis died, he left the throne to his eldest son, Feodor III—a weak, sickly Tsar who reigned for about a minute and a half
 - So Pyotr and his older brother, Ivan V, became joint-rulers as children, which meant that the real power fell to their regent, their older half-sister, Sophia
 - (in fact, she famously cut a hole in the back of their throne so that she could hide and feed them lines when they sat at court)



The Age of Enlightenment

- New ways of thinking changed everything
- 1721 Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia
 - Pyotr was the third son of Tsar Alexis I, who wasn't that modern at all
 - By 1689, 17-year-old Pyotr had gained enough influence with the Russian military leadership that he (and Ivan) were able to force Sophia to resign as regent and become a nun
 - Very quickly, Ivan took a back seat to Pyotr's energetic and charismatic leadership, essentially being a "Tsar" in name only and leaving Pyotr to lead Russia independently



The Age of Enlightenment

- New ways of thinking changed everything

1721

Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia

- Pyotr was the third son of Tsar Alexis I, who wasn't that modern at all
- By 1689, 17-year-old Pyotr had gained enough influence with the Russian military leadership that he (and Ivan) were able to force Sophia to resign as regent and become a nun
- Pyotr immediately began a series of reforms
 - He reorganized the Russian army along the lines of the Austrian army, even adopting uniforms that looked very similar



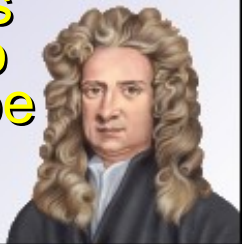
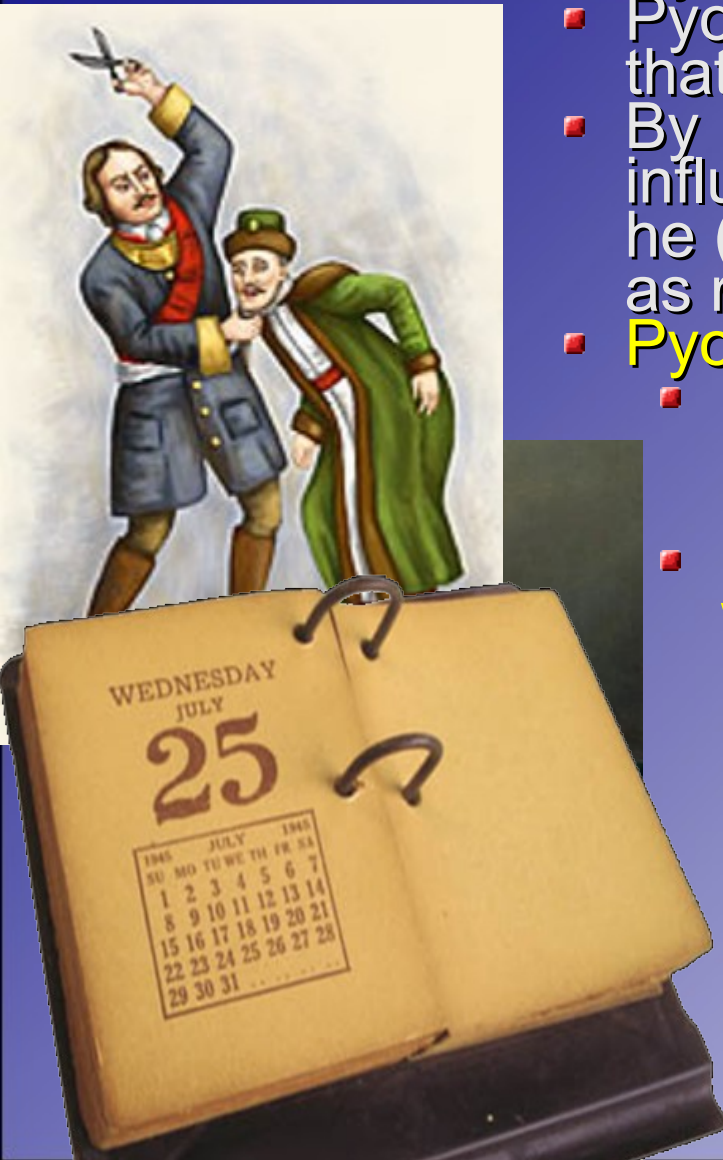
Along the same lines, he built up the Russian navy, negotiating a treaty with Poland to help them against the Ottomans that netted Russia ports along the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea, and crucial new territory like Kiev



The Age of Enlightenment

- **New ways of thinking changed everything**
1721 **Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia**

- Pyotr was the third son of Tsar Alexis I, who wasn't that modern at all
- By 1689, 17-year-old Pyotr had gained enough influence with the Russian military leadership that he (and Ivan) were able to force Sophia to resign as regent and become a nun
- **Pyotr immediately began a series of reforms**
 - He reorganized the Russian army along the lines of the Austrian army, even adopting uniforms that looked very similar
 - **Similarly, he reorganized the Russian court as well, demanding that nobles dress and cut their beards like modern, Western Europeans**
 - When traditionalists balked, he instituted a hefty tax on the wearing of beards and robes
 - He also changed the Russian calendar
 - So the Russian year 7207 suddenly became the Julian year 1700, and New Year's Day was moved from September 1 to January 1—just like the rest of Europe



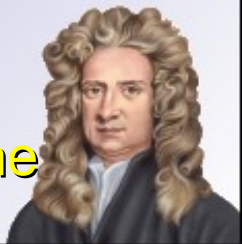
The Age of Enlightenment

- **New ways of thinking changed everything**
 - 1721 **Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia**
 - Pyotr was the third son of Tsar Alexis I, who wasn't that modern at all
 - By 1689, 17-year-old Pyotr had gained enough influence with the Russian military leadership that he (and Ivan) were able to force Sophia to resign as regent and become a nun
 - **Pyotr immediately began a series of reforms**
 - He reorganized the Russian army along the lines of the Austrian army, even adopting uniforms that looked very similar
 - **Similarly, he reorganized the Russian court as well, demanding that nobles dress and cut their beards like modern, Western Europeans**
 - When traditionalists balked, he instituted a hefty tax on the wearing of beards and robes
 - He also changed the Russian calendar
 - He also used serfs to build the city of Saint Petersburg on the Baltic coast, and moved the capital and seat of government there
 - By 1721, he had finished his wars against Sweden and Persia, and nestled in as the "Emperor of all the Russias"



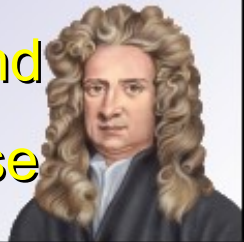
The Age of Enlightenment

- **New ways of thinking changed everything**
 - 1721 **Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia**
 - Pyotr was the third son of Tsar Alexis I, who wasn't that modern at all
 - By 1689, 17-year-old Pyotr had gained enough influence with the Russian military leadership that he (and Ivan) were able to force Sophia to resign as regent and become a nun
 - **Pyotr immediately began a series of reforms**
 - He reorganized the Russian army along the lines of the Austrian army, even adopting uniforms that looked very similar
 - Similarly, he reorganized the Russian court as well, demanding that nobles dress and cut their beards like modern, Western Europeans
 - **To consolidate his rule, the new Emperor also reformed the church throughout his empire**
 - When Patriarch Adrian of Moscow died in 1700 Pyotr refused to allow a new Patriarch to be named in his place
(Pyotr had no respect for something as archaic as a *church*, and he didn't like the idea of a rival leader—especially one who ruled from the *old* capital city)



The Age of Enlightenment

- **New ways of thinking changed everything**
 - 1721 **Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia**
 - Pyotr was the third son of Tsar Alexis I, who wasn't that modern at all
 - By 1689, 17-year-old Pyotr had gained enough influence with the Russian military leadership that he (and Ivan) were able to force Sophia to resign as regent and become a nun
 - **Pyotr immediately began a series of reforms**
 - He reorganized the Russian army along the lines of the Austrian army, even adopting uniforms that looked very similar
 - Similarly, he reorganized the Russian court as well, demanding that nobles dress and cut their beards like modern, Western Europeans
 - **To consolidate his rule, the new Emperor also reformed the church throughout his empire**
 - When Patriarch Adrian of Moscow died in 1700 Pyotr refused to allow a new Patriarch to be named in his place
 - **So, in 1721, Pyotr dissolved the office and instead created a Holy Synod that would be led by a government agent, and whose members would be appointed by Pyotr**



The Age of Enlightenment

- **New ways of thinking changed everything**
 - 1721 **Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia**
 - Pyotr was the third son of Tsar Alexis I, who wasn't that modern at all
 - By 1689, 17-year-old Pyotr had gained enough influence with the Russian military leadership that he (and Ivan) were able to force Sophia to resign as regent and become a nun
 - **Pyotr immediately began a series of reforms**
 - He reorganized the Russian army along the lines of the Austrian army, even adopting uniforms that looked very similar
 - Similarly, he reorganized the Russian court as well, demanding that nobles dress and cut their beards like modern, Western Europeans
 - To consolidate his rule, the new Emperor also reformed the *church* throughout his empire
 - **Effectively, the state now completely controlled the church in Russia... and regulated it firmly**
 - Pyotr taxed churches heavily, made it illegal to become clergy earlier than the age of 50, and created colleges and seminaries to train clergy which emphasized Latin and modern philosophy over Eastern Orthodoxy



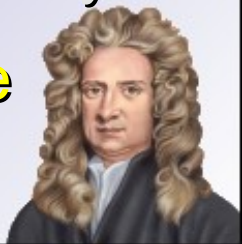
The Age of Enlightenment

- **New ways of thinking changed everything**
1721 **Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia**

- Pyotr was the third son of Tsar Alexis I, who wasn't that modern at all
- By 1689, 17-year-old Pyotr had gained enough influence with the Russian military leadership that he (and Ivan) were able to force Sophia to resign as regent and become a nun

- **Pyotr immediately began a series of reforms**

- He reorganized the Russian army along the lines of the Austrian army, even adopting uniforms that looked very similar
- Similarly, he reorganized the Russian court as well, demanding that nobles dress and cut their beards like modern, Western Europeans
- To consolidate his rule, the new Emperor also reformed the *church* throughout his empire
- Effectively, the state now completely controlled the church in Russia... and regulated it firmly
- **The Patriarchy wasn't re-instituted until August of 1917... only two months before the October Revolution that created the church-opposing Soviet Union...**



The Age of Enlightenment

- New ways of thinking changed everything
- 1721 Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia
 - Pyotr was the third son of Tsar Alexis I, who wasn't that modern at all
 - By 1689, 17-year-old Pyotr had gained enough influence with the Russian military leadership that he (and Ivan) were able to force Sophia to resign as regent and become a nun
 - Pyotr immediately began a series of reforms
 - Today—thanks to his long rule and his constant reforms that dragged Russia kicking and screaming into the modern age—Pyotr is more commonly known as “Peter the Great”



The Age of Enlightenment

- New ways of thinking changed everything

1721 Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia

1722 Nikolaus Zinzendorf took in some refugees

- Born to a noble family from Austria and Saxony, Count Zinzendorf grew up as a devout Lutheran though he also saw himself as a Pietist
- Though trained as a diplomat, he felt a call to be a minister, emphasizing the priesthood of all believers, a disconnection from “state churches,” and the need for a personal relationship with Christ
 - Thus, when the persecuted Christians of Moravia (the spiritual descendants of Jan Hus and his Hussites

(who had been burned at the stake in Germany way back in 1415 for following the teachings of John Wycliffe and the Lollards who were themselves condemned and had been burned at the stake in England starting back in 1408)

(all because they believed the heresies that worship could be done in your own language, that the Bible was for *all* the read, that communion is a *remembrance*, etc.)



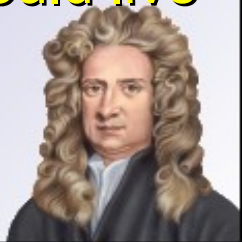
The Age of Enlightenment

- **New ways of thinking changed everything**

1721 Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia

1722 **Nikolaus Zinzendorf took in some refugees**

- Born to a noble family from Austria and Saxony, Count Zinzendorf grew up as a devout Lutheran though he also saw himself as a Pietist
- **Though trained as a diplomat, he felt a call to be a minister, emphasizing the priesthood of all believers, a disconnection from “state churches,” and the need for a personal relationship with Christ**
 - Thus, when the persecuted Christians of Moravia (the spiritual descendants of Jan Hus and his Hussites and Jakob Hutter and his Hutterites) (Anabaptists who had been driven out of Tyrolia way back in 1533—the same year that Jean Calvin had been converted to Christianity—because they believed the heresies that war and violence were bad, that baptism was for those who have actively repented, that the church should live as a community of faith, etc.)



The Age of Enlightenment

- **New ways of thinking changed everything**

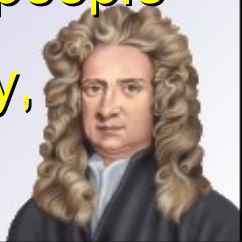
1721

Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia

1722

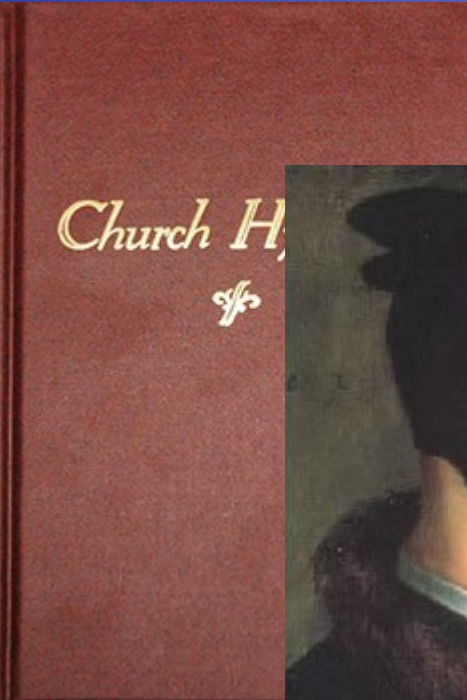
Nikolaus Zinzendorf took in some refugees

- Born to a noble family from Austria and Saxony, Count Zinzendorf grew up as a devout Lutheran though he also saw himself as a Pietist
- Though trained as a diplomat, he felt a call to be a minister, emphasizing the priesthood of all believers, a disconnection from “state churches,” and the need for a personal relationship with Christ
- Thus, when the persecuted Christians of Moravia asked Zinzendorf for refuge on his lands in Saxony in 1722, he was primed to help them out, allowing them to build the village of Herrnhut
- Soon, Herrnhut became a Mecca of sorts for European sects seeking sanctuary from persecution—including sects that held wildly differing beliefs
- Zinzendorf left his diplomatic work to pray with and lead Bible studies with the people of Herrnhut, to try to help them work together to be a Christian community, despite their diversity



The Age of Enlightenment

- **New ways of thinking changed everything**
 - 1721 Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia
 - 1722 Nikolaus Zinzendorf took in some refugees
 - 1723 **Hymnals came under fire in New England**
 - I don't mean that *bad* hymnals were being made but that *any* hymnals were being made
 - The Puritans cited Jean Calvin that hymns should be sung without any instruments, and that the hymns themselves should come directly from Scripture, and that the congregation should simply come together and sing whatever melody or melodies that God had laid on their hearts
- (since the idea of writing down the notes as if one were simply mindlessly following a map prevents the Holy Spirit from allowing you to follow *God's* leading instead)



Church H



The Age of Enlightenment

- **New ways of thinking changed everything**
 - 1721 Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia
 - 1722 Nikolaus Zinzendorf took in some refugees
 - 1723 **Hymnals came under fire in New England**
 - I don't mean that *bad* hymnals were being made but that *any* hymnals were being made
 - **Thus, the entire concept of introducing a hymnal filled with new, human-written songs was an affront to the Puritans because they saw it as an affront to worship**

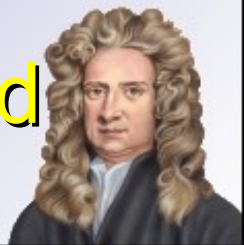


Church Hymnal
✠



The Age of Enlightenment

- Take note of these arguments about the use of contemporary music in worship—
 - It forced worship to be focused on being *novel*
 - The melodies aren't as beautiful as the classics
 - There are so many new songs every year that you're constantly having to learn new ones
 - And that creates disorder in the service
 - The new songs make use of modern instruments—you might as well be at a public concert
 - There's nothing wrong or lacking with the classics, so we don't *need* all of these new songs
 - It creates a gulf between mature Christians and young Christians, who divide over music styles
 - The use of contemporary music disconnects us from the saints of old—when we sing the classics, we sing the same words and notes that *they* did
- Have you heard any of these arguments floating around nowadays?
- Well, *these* were from those New England Puritans back in 1723...



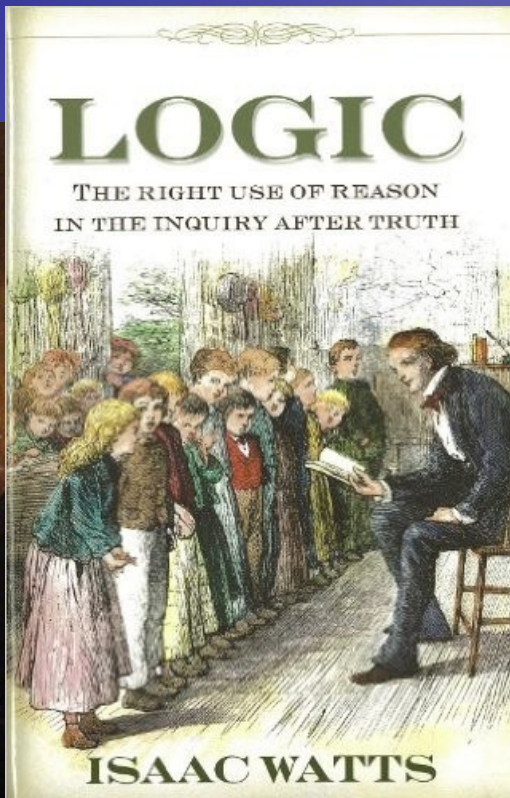
The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - It was around this time that Isaac Watts was shaking things up in the church with his music
 - A Nonconformist
(i.e.; someone who didn't “conform” to the Act of Uniformity 1662, which forced all British churches to follow the same doctrine and practices—namely, those of the “Church of England”)



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - It was around this time that Isaac Watts was shaking things up in the church with his music
 - A Nonconformist, Watts preached in small, unofficial churches and taught logic classes to make a living
 - (in fact, in 1724, he wrote what was considered “*the book*” on the subject of logic, entitled *Logic, or The Right Use of Reason in the Enquiry After Truth With a Variety of Rules to Guard Against Error in the Affairs of Religion and Human Life, as Well as in the Sciences*)
 - (not only was it generally considered both brilliant and comprehensive, but it also—like Descartes had done nearly a century earlier—attempted to make philosophical enquiry accessible to the common reader)



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - It was around this time that Isaac Watts was shaking things up in the church with his music
 - A Nonconformist, Watts preached in small, unofficial churches and taught logic classes to make a living
 - Watts became distressed that the singing of hymns had devolved into droning on over the same long, drearily-arranged Psalms over and over again
 - (NOTE: In his day, the general practice in churches was for a deacon to read a line of the text, and for the congregation to then sing the line in response—and to do so through an entire Psalm)
 - (as one contemporary critic wrote,
“Could poor King David but for once,
To Salem Church repair,
And hear his Psalms thus warbled out,
Good Lord, how he would swear!”)



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—

- It was around this time that Isaac Watts was shaking things up in the church with his music

- A Nonconformist, Watts preached in small, unofficial churches and taught logic classes to make a living
- Watts became distressed that the singing of hymns had devolved into droning on over the same long, drearily-arranged Psalms over and over again.

Watts argued that this was never David's intention, and he set about "updating" the Davidic Psalms to reflect more specifically *Christian* imagery and principles and re-infusing them with the joy that they had originally been written with

- (for instance, he came under fire for writing the song "*Joy to the World*," about Christ's second coming, since the Church officially argued that the Day of Judgment was not something to be "joyful" about)

(today, we just tend to ignorantly sing the song as if it were talking about Christ's *first* coming)

CHRISTMAS

179 Joy to the World!

The musical score is written for guitar and voice. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo/mood is indicated as 'Moderato'. The score includes four systems of music. Each system consists of a vocal melody line and a guitar accompaniment line. Chords are indicated above the staff: D, Em G, D A, A7, D, D/F#, G, A, D, G/D, D, G/D, D, A7, D. The lyrics are: 1 Joy to the world! the Lord is come; let earth re-ceive hee-
2 Joy to the earth! the Lord our reigns; let all their songs em-
3 No more let sins and sorrows grow; nor thorns in - fest the
4 He rules the world with truth and grace, and makes the na-tions
King; let ev-ery heart pre-pare him room,
play; while fields and floods, rocks, hills, and vines
ground; he comes to make his bless-ings flow
prove the glo-ries of his right-eous-ness,
and heaven and na-ture sing, and heaven and na-ture
re-peat the sound-ing joy, found, re-peat the sound-ing
far as the curse is found, far as the curse is
and won-ders of his love, and won-ders of his
(1) and heaven and na-ture sing, (1) and
sing, joy, found, love, and re-far as, won-ders, and re-peat as, won-ders, and the sound-ing joy, found, love, and the curse of his loved.
heaven and na-ture sing,



The Age of Enlightenment

Funky little teaching moment—

- It was around this time that Isaac Watts was shaking things up in the church with his music
 - A Nonconformist, Watts preached in small, unofficial churches and taught logic classes to make a living
 - Watts became distressed that the singing of hymns had devolved into droning on over the same long, drearily-arranged Psalms over and over again

Watts argued that this was never David's intention, and he set about “updating” the Davidic Psalms to reflect more specifically *Christian* imagery and principles and re-infusing them with the joy that they had originally been written with

- (for instance, he came under fire for writing the song “*Joy to the World*,” about Christ's second coming)
- (and he caused even a bigger stir when he wrote “*When I Survey the Wondrous Cross*,” since—after the Irish “*Be Thou My Vision*”—this was one of the first hymns ever written in the first person)
 - (it was considered tacky and presumptuous to write a song as if one had some sort of a personal relationship with God)
 - (many people refused to sing it, since it was seen as too “modern,” “secular,” and “self-centered” to be used in a worship setting)



CHRIST'S GRACIOUS LIFE

298 When I Survey the Wondrous Cross

1. When I sur - vey the won-drous cross on which the
2. For - bid it, Lord, that I should boast, save in the
3. See, from his head, his hands, his feet, sor - row and
4. Were the whole realm of na - ture mine, that were an

Prince of Glo - ry died, my rich - est gain I
death of Christ, my God; all the vain things that
love flow min - gled down. Did e'er such love and
of - fering far too small; love so a - maz - ing,

count but loss, and pour con - tempt on all my pride.
charm me most, I sac - ri - fice them to his blood.
sor - row meet, or thorns com - pose so rich a crown?
so di - vine, de - mands my soul, my life, my all.

WORDS: Isaac Watts, 1707 (Gal. 6:14)
MUSIC: Lowell Mason, 1824

HAMBURG
LM

299 When I Survey the Wondrous Cross

1. When I sur - vey the won-drous cross on which the
2. For - bid it, Lord, that I should boast, save in the
3. See, from his head, his hands, his feet, sor - row and
4. Were the whole realm of na - ture mine, that were an

WORDS: Isaac Watts, 1707 (Gal. 6:14)
MUSIC: Anon.; arr. by Edward Miller, 1790

ROCKINGHAM
LM

The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—

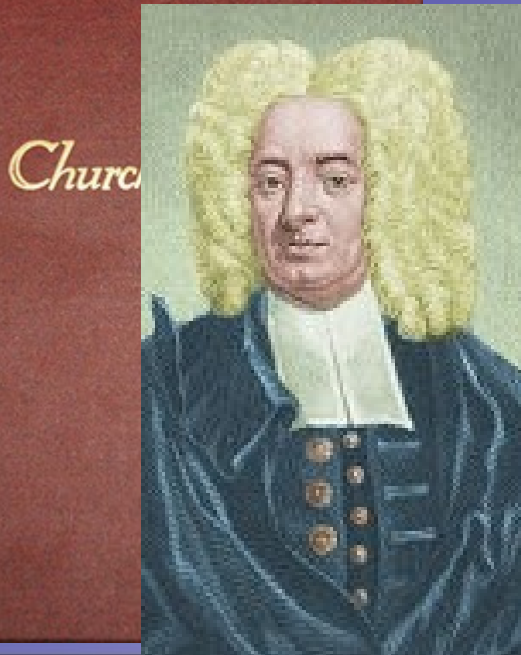
- It was around this time that Isaac Watts was shaking things up in the church with his music

- A Nonconformist, Watts preached in small, unofficial churches and taught logic classes to make a living
- Watts became distressed that the singing of hymns had devolved into droning on over the same long, drearily-arranged Psalms over and over again
- Watts argued that this was never David's intention, and he set about "updating" the Davidic Psalms to reflect more specifically *Christian* imagery and principles and re-infusing them with the joy that they had originally been written with
 - (for instance, he came under fire for writing the song "*Joy to the World*," about Christ's second coming)
 - (and he caused even a bigger stir when he wrote "*When I Survey the Wondrous Cross*")
 - (in 2001, Christ Tomlin updated the song as "*The Wonderful Cross*"—ironically coming under fire for doing exactly what Watts had done in the first place)
 - (even this Spring, a blogger complained that it's too discordant to sing such a modern chorus alongside such a classic hymn—updating the classics just "ignores the historical significance of our hymns")



The Age of Enlightenment

- **New ways of thinking changed everything**
 - 1721 Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia
 - 1722 Nikolaus Zinzendorf took in some refugees
 - 1723 **Hymnals came under fire in New England**
 - I don't mean that bad hymnals were being made but that *any* hymnals were being made
 - Thus, the entire concept of introducing a hymnal filled with new, human-written songs was an affront to the Puritans because they saw it as an affront to worship
 - **The work of hymn-writers like Watts and others introduced what was quickly labelled "the New Way" of worship music, and the idea of singing more modern music (in ways that more directly mirrored the ways that *secular* songs were sung)**
 - (a concept which was *itself* highly criticized by the traditionalists)
 - (when the first organ was used in the Americas in 1713 at King's Chapel in Boston, Puritan preacher Cotton Mather preached a series of sermons about how the city had fallen into wickedness for allowing such an infernally secular instrument to be played in a sanctuary)



Th

ent

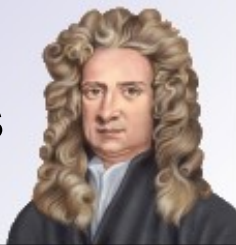
- New
1721
1722
1723



everything
Emperor in Russia
the refugees
v England
being made
made
cing a hymnal
s was an affront
t as an affront to
s and others
ed "the New
ea of singing
more directly
gs were sung)
it churches

- But even then—even *today* (since we still tend to institutionalize what was new a generation ago, and fight the introduction of *new new things*)—the "New Way" quickly became simply the newest version of a *tradition* to be followed
 - (for instance, do *you* see church organs as *neutral*, or as symbols of *modernity*, or as symbols of *traditionalism*?)

Church Hymnal
ff



The Age of Enlightenment

- **New ways of thinking changed everything**
 - 1721 Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia
 - 1722 Nikolaus Zinzendorf took in some refugees
 - 1723 **Hymnals came under fire in New England**
 - I don't mean that bad hymnals were being made but that *any* hymnals were being made
 - Thus, the entire concept of introducing a hymnal filled with new, human-written songs was an affront to the Puritans because they saw it as an affront to worship
 - **The work of hymn-writers like Watts and others introduced what was quickly labelled “the New Way” of worship music, and the idea of singing more modern music (in ways that more directly mirrored the ways that secular songs were sung) became the new norm in Protestant churches**
 - But even then—even *today* (since we still tend to institutionalize what was new a generation ago, and fight the introduction of *new new* things)—the “New Way” quickly became simply the newest version of a *tradition* to be followed
 - **Ironically, hymnals—once a symbol of bringing novelty into the worship service—tacitly became the bastions of church traditionalism**



Church Hymnal



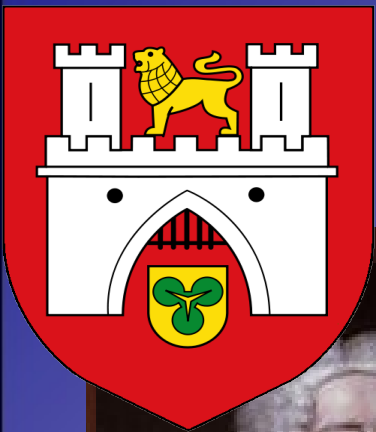
The Age of Enlightenment

- **New ways of thinking changed everything**
 - 1721 Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia
 - 1722 Nikolaus Zinzendorf took in some refugees
 - 1723 Hymnals came under fire in New England
 - 1727 **King George I died**
 - **Luckily for Prime Minister Robert Walpole**
(who was technically only supposed to serve as "Prime Minister" in a temporary capacity, so long as the very German Georg Ludwig was trying to figure out how to rule England)



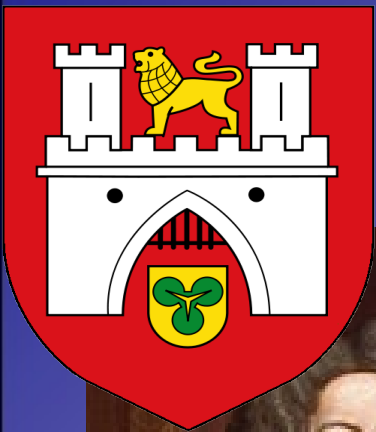
The Age of Enlightenment

- **New ways of thinking changed everything**
 - 1721 Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia
 - 1722 Nikolaus Zinzendorf took in some refugees
 - 1723 Hymnals came under fire in New England
 - 1727 **King George I died**
 - **Luckily for Prime Minister Robert Walpole, Georg died while visiting his native Hanover, in Germany**
 - Thus, Walpole was asked to stay on and help govern the country until the very German Georg Augustus (AKA George II) came on board as king
 - Like his father, Georg Augustus spoke very little English
(being a German noble, his first language was French, the language of all European courts—AKA the “*lingua franca*”)



The Age of Enlightenment

- **New ways of thinking changed everything**
 - 1721 Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia
 - 1722 Nikolaus Zinzendorf took in some refugees
 - 1723 Hymnals came under fire in New England
 - 1727 **King George I died**
 - **Luckily for Prime Minister Robert Walpole, Georg died while visiting his native Hanover, in Germany**
 - Thus, Walpole was asked to stay on and help govern the country until the very German Georg Augustus (AKA George II) came on board as king
 - Like his father, Georg Augustus spoke very little English, and he had never even seen England until he was 31 years old
 - In fact, his father, Georg Ludwig, had been jealous of his good looks, record as a soldier, and (relative) popularity with the English people
 - After an altercation at the baptism of Georg Augustus' son in 1717, Georg Ludwig banished him from court—which he deeply resented for the rest of his life



The Age of Enlightenment

- **New ways of thinking changed everything**

1721 Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia

1722 Nikolaus Zinzendorf took in some refugees

1723 Hymnals came under fire in New England

1727 **King George I died**

- **Luckily for Prime Minister Robert Walpole, Georg died while visiting his native Hanover, in Germany**

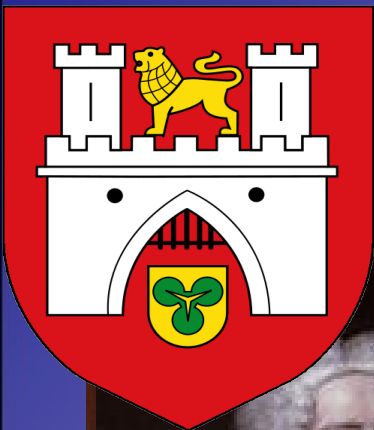
- Thus, Walpole was asked to stay on and help govern the country until the very German Georg Augustus (AKA George II) came on board as king

- Like his father, Georg Augustus spoke very little English, and he had never even seen England until he was 31 years old

- In fact, his father, Georg Ludwig, had been jealous of his good looks, record as a soldier, and (relative) popularity with the English people

- In 1737, Georg Augustus had an altercation with his own son, Friedrich, over circumstances surrounding the birth of Friedrich's daughter

- Georg Augustus thus banished his son from court—which Friedrich then deeply resented for the rest of his life...



The Age of Enlightenment

- **New ways of thinking changed everything**
 - 1721 Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia
 - 1722 Nikolaus Zinzendorf took in some refugees
 - 1723 Hymnals came under fire in New England
 - 1727 King George I died
- **“The Golden Summer” revival broke out**
- **After several years of prayer and Bible study together under young Count Zinzendorf, the various refugee groups at Herrnhut experienced a revival**
 - **At a worship service in August of 1727, the various factions came together and had their own “Pentecost experience,” when the Holy Spirit flooded them with His presence, and they all left profoundly changed**
 - **After that day, they “learned to love one another” and get past their petty differences, and became one church family (an aggregate which later became known as the “Moravian Church”)**



The Age of Enlightenment

- New ways of thinking changed everything
 - 1721 Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia
 - 1722 Nikolaus Zinzendorf took in some refugees
 - 1723 Hymnals came under fire in New England
 - 1727 King George I died

“The Golden Summer” revival broke out

- After several years of prayer and Bible study together under young Count Zinzendorf, the various refugee groups at Herrnhut experienced a revival

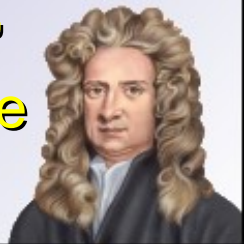
- As a result, the Moravian Church exploded in growth and in missions emphasis

- In fact, they were the first Protestant church to *officially* send out missionaries around the world

- Two of the first missionaries sent out were Johann Dober and David Nitschmann, who offered to minister to African slaves being sent over to the New World

- When they were told by the slavers that they wouldn't be allowed to sail with them, they offered to sell *themselves* into slavery so that they could sail with the slaves as brothers

- (FYI—the slavers relented)



The Age of Enlightenment

- New ways of thinking changed everything
 - 1721 Pyotr Alekseyevich became Emperor in Russia
 - 1722 Nikolaus Zinzendorf took in some refugees
 - 1723 Hymnals came under fire in New England
 - 1727 King George I died

“The Golden Summer” revival broke out

- After several years of prayer and Bible study together under young Count Zinzendorf, the various refugee groups at Herrnhut experienced a revival
- As a result, the Moravian Church exploded in growth and in missions emphasis
 - In fact, they were the first Protestant church to **officially** send out missionaries around the world
 - Two of the first missionaries sent out were Johann Dober and David Nitschmann, who offered to minister to African slaves being sent over to the New World
 - Other missionaries established missions among the Inuit in Greenland, the Algonquin in New York, the Lenape in Pennsylvania, the Cherokee in Georgia, and elsewhere around the world
 - Soon, *other* churches took notice...

