

# ***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



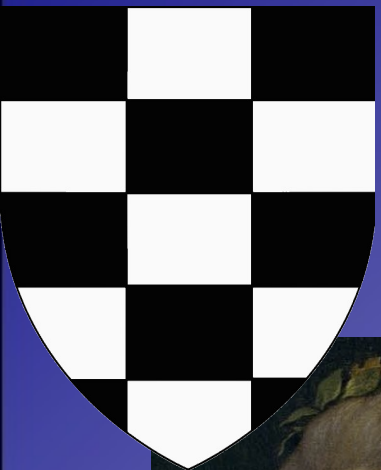
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- *The Age of Enlightenment* AD 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries
  - *Cromwell*
  - *Philosophers and Kings, Missionaries and Explorers*
  - *The Seeds of Revolutions*
  - *Proto-Revolutions*
  - *Wake-Up Calls*
  - *Intolerableness*



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

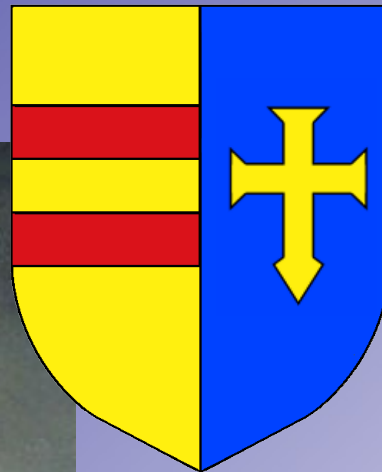
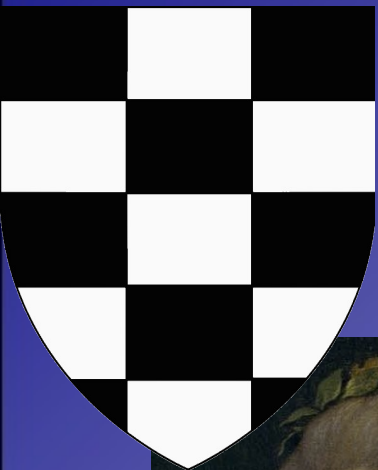
- The old system of things began to fall apart  
1762 Catherine became Empress of the Russias
  - (actually, since she was born in Pomerania, we could arguably call her by the German name “Katharina” or the Polish name “Katarzyna”—especially since she was *actually* named Sophie [or Zofia], and only changed it once she took the throne and became the Russian “Екатерина”)





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- The old system of things began to fall apart  
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  - In 1739, 10-year-old Sophie was introduced to her betrothed—11-year-old Karl Peter Ulrich, whom she didn't like at all  
(Karl liked to get drunk with the adults too much, and yet he still liked to play with his toy soldiers—and his German Holstein family pampered him and allowed his immaturity to continue)



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    - By that time, Karl was calling himself Peter, and had not only become disfigured by smallpox, but had also developed a taste for rough, cruel humor and malicious practical jokes
    - The couple utterly hated one another and it appears to have surprised no one that their only living child—Paul, born in 1754—looked nothing like Peter at all but quite a bit like Catherine's favorite lover at the time, Sergei Saltykov...





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  - Since Karl was technically the heir apparent of Russia, they were married in St. Petersburg in 1745, in a full Russian Orthodox wedding
  - They ascended to the throne in 1762, and Peter negotiated the end of Russia's involvement in the Seven Years' War



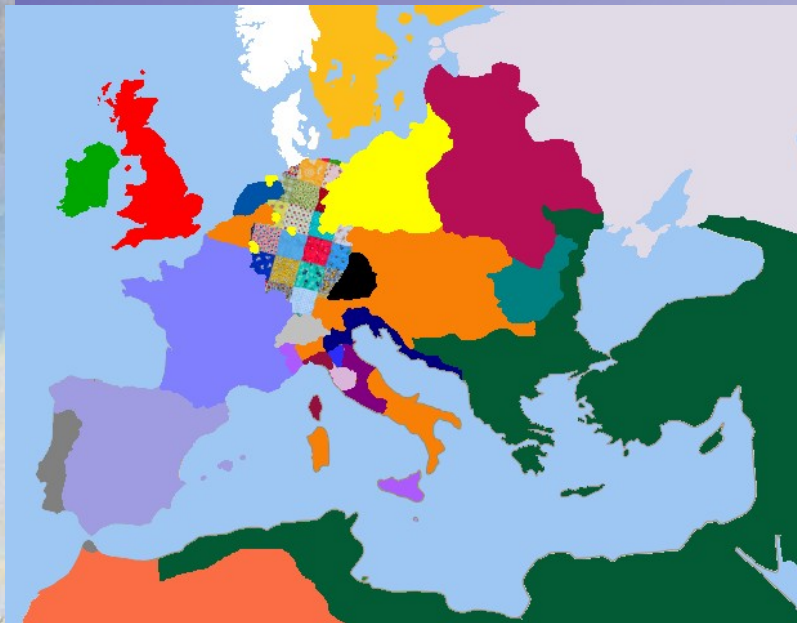
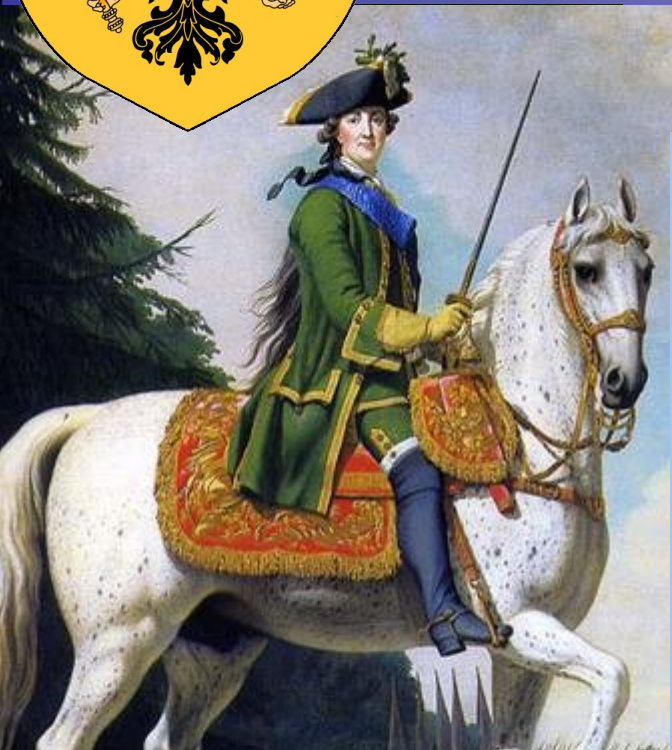
- Much like the British Hanovers, Peter favored his German Holsteins more than the country that he ruled... which endeared him only to the Holsteins
- Six months into their reign, Catherine led a coup against her own husband backed by both the Russian military and the Russian Orthodox Church
  - She forced him to abdicate and declare her Russia's sole ruler and then Peter suddenly died while in custody...





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

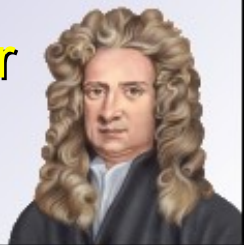
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1762 Catherine became Empress of the Russias
  - Catherine tried to follow in the footsteps of Pyotr the Great and continue to modernize (and European-ize) Russia
    - She continued to expand and strengthen the military, styling herself as Commander-in-Chief
      - Thus, she was able to see Russia expand to encompass not only Siberia to the East, but also Kiel and the Crimea in the West





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      - She was also able to encourage hunters and trappers from Siberia to begin hunting and trapping in *Alaska*—laying a stronger Russian claim to lands in the Americas
  - She also used her strong military to help establish a European “League of Armed Neutrality” alongside other nations, to protect neutral European ships from harassment by the increasingly powerful British navy
    - (which became *extremely* helpful for American merchants during the fledgling days of the new nation, after the Revolutionary War)



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

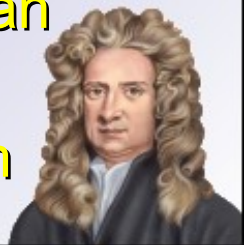
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    - Catherine's religious views continued the changes begun under Pyotr the Great
      - She officially took over all church lands in Russia, closing the monasteries and taking the riches of the larger parishes to pay for her military expansions and patronage of the arts
        - And she denied the rights of any non-Orthodox churches to build or operate in Russian territory





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      - She did, however, open the doors for religious tolerance for *other* religions such as Islam and Judaism (sort of)
        - Islam was regulated but allowed in the territories recently taken from the Ottomans and Judaism was allowed in the territories recently taken from Poland
        - A sub-culture of "Russian Jews" began to grow and find a nominal—if still heavily taxed—place in her kingdom (remind me to come back to them later on in a future week...)



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

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1762 Catherine became Empress of the Russias
  - Catherine tried to follow in the footsteps of Pyotr the Great and continue to modernize (and European-ize) Russia
  - Catherine reigned for 34 years, until her death in 1796 at the age of 67, earning her the epithet, “Catherine the Great”  
(and a place as one of the “Three Enlightened Rulers” of this time period, alongside Friedrich the Great and Emperor Joseph II)





# *The Age of Enlightenment*

- The old system of things began to fall apart
  - 1762 Catherine became Empress of the Russias
  - 1763 Augustus Toplady wrote *Rock of Ages*
    - Born in 1740, Toplady was raised by his mother, because his father died in the War of Jenkins' Ear
    - In 1755, while enrolled at Trinity College in Dublin, Toplady came to know the Lord through the message of Wesleyan preacher James Morris
      - Being a good Wesleyan, Toplady embraced the classic, Wesleyan, Arminian doctrines
      - But after reading a century-old sermon by Puritan Thomas Manton in 1758, he was moved to become more Calvinist in his theology
        - In fact, he became so Calvinist that he turned into an ardent *opponent* of Wesley, and refused to admit that either he or Morris had ever been a Wesleyan





# The Age of Enlightenment

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Augustus Toplady wrote *Rock of Ages*

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- In 1755, while enrolled at Trinity College in Dublin, Toplady came to know the Lord through the message of Wesleyan preacher James Morris
- From 1762-1764, he worked on becoming ordained as a priest in the Anglican church, writing hymns as part of his duties as deacon
  - In 1763, he wrote the hymn *Rock of Ages*

DISCIPLESHIP LIFE IN CHRIST

ROCK OF AGES 559

Lead me to the rock that is higher than I; for You are my refuge, a strong tower against the enemy.  
Psalm 61:2-3

1. Rock of a - ges, cleft for me, Let me  
2. Could my tears for ev - er flow, Could my  
3. While I draw this fleet - ing breath, When my

hide my - self in Thee; Let the wa - ter and the  
zeal no lan - guish know, These for sin could not a -  
eyes shall close in death, When I rise to worlds un -

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sin the dou - ble cure, Save from wrath and make me pure.  
hand no price I bring, Sim - ply to Thy cross I cling.  
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# The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - As with many classic hymns, there are different versions of this song floating around
  - In the first version, Toplady demonstrated at least one snippet of his original, more Wesleyan theology
  - The original first verse went like this:

Rock of Ages, cleft for me,  
Let me hide myself in Thee;  
Let the water and the blood,  
From Thy wounded side which flowed,  
Be of sin the double cure;  
Save from wrath and make me pure.
  - There are two parts to the salvation process—

justification  
(when God *justifies* you at conversion by paying for all of your sins and imputing righteousness to your soul)

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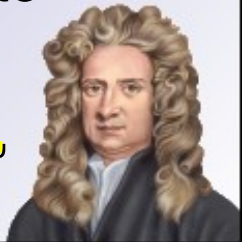
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- There are two parts to the salvation process—justification and sanctification  
(the process of *sanctifying* your life—i.e.; making it holy—by progressively setting it apart more and more for God)  
(to Wesley, God not only *imputed* righteousness to us, but He then *imparted* righteousness to us as well, to help us sanctify ourselves)
  - (thus, God provides a “second work of grace” to us, *subsequent* to conversion, by which we are changed and “saved”)





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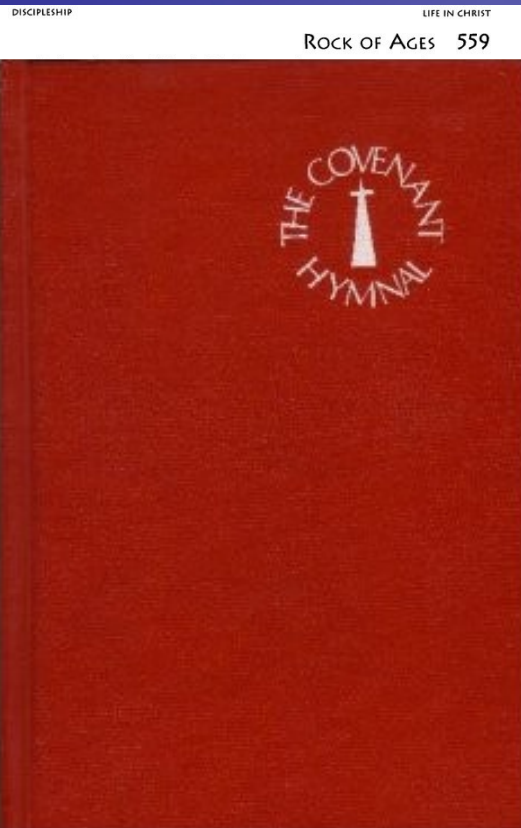
- There are two parts to the salvation process—justification and sanctification
- So when Toplady wrote this last couplet, he appears to have been pointing to that “second work of grace” in a distinctly Wesleyan manner—that Christ’s blood would save us from wrath, but also provide the opportunity for us to be made pure and holy, as a “double” cure
  - (BTW—I ran into this when interviewing for ministry in the Missionary Church, which has its roots in the Wesleyan tradition)



# *The Age of Enlightenment*

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - As with many classic hymns, there are different versions of this song floating around
    - In the first version, Toplady demonstrated at least one snippet of his original, more Wesleyan theology
    - This was not lost on some of his opponents (and on some of his supporters)
    - So when he finally published his hymn in 1776, he decided to “Calvinize” its theology by changing the line:

Rock of Ages, cleft for me,  
Let me hide myself in Thee;  
Let the water and the blood,  
From Thy wounded side which flowed,  
Be of sin the double cure;  
Save me from its guilt and power.
    - Does anybody know which version we have in our own Covenant Hymnal?





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1763

Catherine became Empress of the Russias

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- In 1755, while enrolled at Trinity College in Dublin, Toplady came to know the Lord through the message of Wesleyan preacher James Morris
- From 1762-1764, he worked on becoming ordained as a priest in the Anglican church, writing hymns as part of his duties as deacon
- Toplady and Wesley became increasingly intense in their arguments, until Wesley finally refused to interact with Toplady any longer

- In 1774, Toplady wrote a massive, two-volume book entitled *Historic Proof of the Doctrinal Calvinism of the Church of England*, arguing that Calvinist theology had been the underpinning of the Anglican and Methodist churches from the beginning, and that Arminian theology was specifically Catholic in origin

- (he ignored a lot of history to make his points, but he *did* make a lot of points...)

HISTORIC PROOF  
OF THE  
DOCTRINAL CALVINISM  
OF THE  
CHURCH of ENGLAND.

Including, among other Particulars,

I. A brief ACCOUNT of some EMINENT PERSONS,  
famous for their Adoption of that System, both  
before and since the REFORMATION;

MORE ESPECIALLY, OF OUR

English REFORMERS, MARTYRS, PRELATES,  
and UNIVERSITIES:

With SPECIMENS of their TESTIMONIES.

II. An incidental REVIEW of the RISE and PROGRESS of  
ARMINIANISM in ENGLAND,  
Under the Patronage of Archbishop LAUD.

With a complete INDEX to the Whole.

By AUGUSTUS TOPLADY, A.B.

ASK NOW OF THE DAYS THAT ARE PAST. Dom. iv. 32.  
—Antiquam exquirite Matrem.

“ Logical Arguments, and controversial Reasoning, cannot be well adapted to  
“ every Understanding. But HISTORICAL FACTS, and the  
“ CONSEQUENCES thence deducible, are, to the meanest Understanding,  
“ plain and obvious.” Bruce's Pref. to Hist. of the Popes.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

LONDON:

Printed for GEORGE KEITH, in Gracechurch-street.  
MDCCLXXIV.





# The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - One of the most historically significant parts of *Historic Proof of the Doctrinal Calvinism of the Church of England* was that in a footnote on page 613, Toplady articulated the main points of contention between the Arminians and Calvinists—



“The doctrines of election, limited redemption, the spiritual inability of the human will through original sin, the invincible efficacy of grace in regeneration, and the final perseverance of truly converted persons”

- Though these five theological points had been argued over for 150 years, Toplady's footnote became the first time in print that the five basic tenets of Calvinism were actually set out and summarized succinctly (though it wasn't until a series of lectures by Cleland Boyd McAfee in New Jersey in 1905 that they were clumped together in the acronym **TULIP**—

Total depravity  
Unconditional election  
Limited atonement  
Irresistible grace  
Perseverance of the saints)



# *The Age of Enlightenment*

- The old system of things began to fall apart

1762

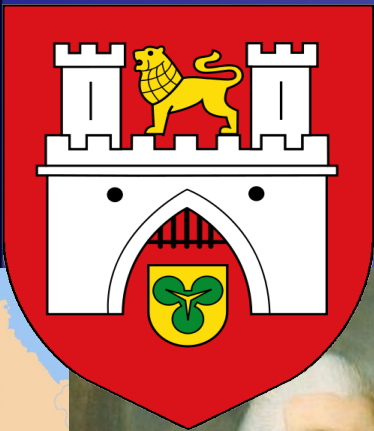
1763

Catherine became Empress of the Russias

Augustus Toplady wrote *Rock of Ages*

George III issued his *Proclamation*

- Remember that at the end of the French and Indian War, England had gained Canada and Florida, but had created friction with the natives
  - So George proclaimed that no one from any British colonies would settle in any lands west of the Mississippi, but instead would spread out north into Canada and south into Florida
  - It seemed like a really good idea at the time, since it mollified the natives and made sure that the new British territories remained British territories
    - But to the colonists who'd just spent seven years fighting and dying by the thousands, it came off as yet another bit of posturing and maneuvering by a monarch who seemed utterly distant, both physically and politically





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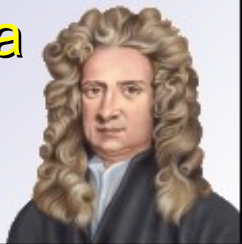
1765 England instituted the Stamp Act

- As we mentioned last time, the French and Indian War left England and George III very powerful, very well-positioned, and very broke

- Under Prime Minister George Grenville, Parliament was tasked with figuring out how to not start having massive economic problems from winning the war

- Since most of the expense had been incurred by fighting in the Americas, and since American colonists paid relatively few taxes, compared with their contemporaries in the British Isles, Grenville thought it best to tax the Americans

- So Parliament issued the Stamp Act, which
      - A) required that printed materials in America be printed on paper products imported from England
      - B) taxed each sheet of paper, placing a stamp on them



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Bear in mind, the Stamp Act itself wasn't really the problem
  - There had already been a similar Stamp Act that had been passed into law in England back in 1712 (which had served the dual purpose of raising money for the government *and* making it harder for people to print documents that were critical of the government passing legislation like Stamp Acts)





# *The Age of Enlightenment*

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Bear in mind, the Stamp Act itself wasn't really the problem
  - The problem was that it was a tax *specifically* levied against the American colonies
    - It was prohibitively expensive to import paper from England, and then it was all the more expensive to have to pay a tax on the paper you've imported
    - But even the high cost wasn't really the problem—rather, the problem was that the representatives of the English people had been given the opportunity to discuss and debate the first, 1712 Stamp Act, but the American colonies had no representatives in Parliament, so the tax just got foisted on them, without the opportunity to even talk about it
      - And so, *again*, the colonists felt like a distant government was taking advantage of them and men such as Ben Franklin, Patrick Henry, and a group called the “Sons of Liberty” rose up to take a stand against what they saw as an illegal law
        - (some prominent members of the group were American patriots Samuel Adams, Paul Revere, and Benedict Arnold)

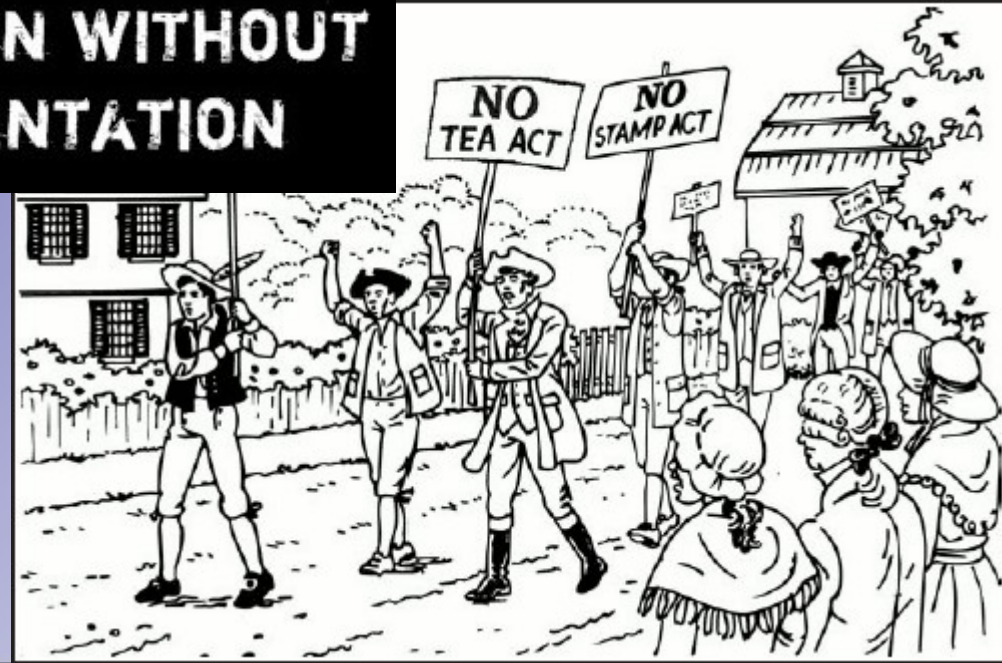


# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - Bear in mind, the Stamp Act itself wasn't really the problem
  - The problem was that it was a tax *specifically* levied against the American *colonies*
  - **Protests broke out all over the colonies—and this time, newspaper publishers were the *loudest* opponents (so the topic got a lot of press)**
    - Boston pastor Jonathan Mayhew even gave the protest a catchy catchphrase to use...



**NO TAXATION WITHOUT  
REPRESENTATION**





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- The old system of things began to fall apart

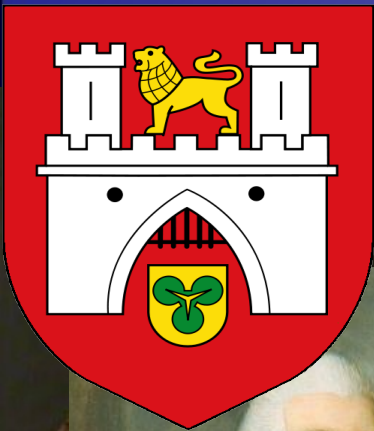
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- As we mentioned last time, the French and Indian War left England and George III very powerful, very well-positioned, and very broke
- In England, the biggest opponent to Grenville's Stamp Act was George III
  - He knew that England desperately needed the money, but he also knew that taxing the colonies without representation was unconstitutional
  - So George III stood up against Parliament to defend the British constitution, and actively fought against the tax that benefited his own government  
(I'm telling you, I can't help but like this guy)



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

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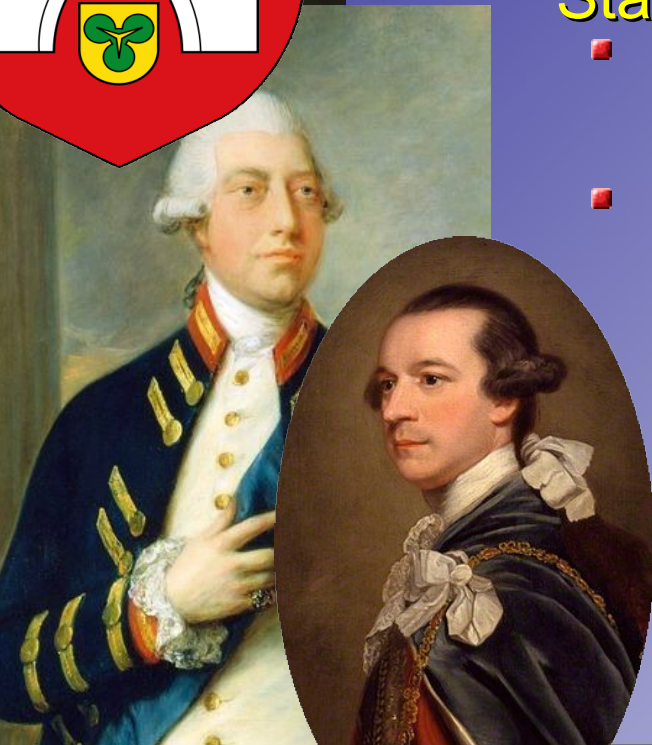
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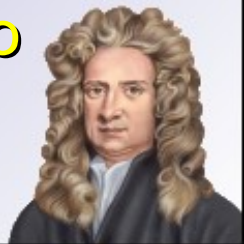
- As we mentioned last time, the French and Indian War left England and George III very powerful, very well-positioned, and very broke
- In England, the biggest opponent to Grenville's Stamp Act was George III
  - He knew that England desperately needed the money, but he also knew that taxing the colonies without representation was unconstitutional
  - George III ousted Grenville and brought in Charles Watson-Wentworth as the new Prime Minister—and together, they got the Stamp Act repealed in short order





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - In 1766, the New York General Assembly commissioned a statue of George III to be erected in Bowling Green, citing  
“the innumerable and singular benefits received from our most gracious sovereign, since the commencement of his auspicious reign, during which they have been protected from the fury of a cruel, merciless, and savage enemy; and lately from the utmost confusion and distress, by the repeal of the Stamp Act. In testimony therefore of their gratitude, and the reverence due to his sacred person and character, resolved that this house will make provision for an equestrian statue of his present majesty, our most gracious sovereign, to be erected in the city of New York, to perpetuate to the latest posterity, the deep sense this colony has, of the eminent and singular blessings derived from him, during his most auspicious reign...”
  - Yes, King George III was an American hero



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

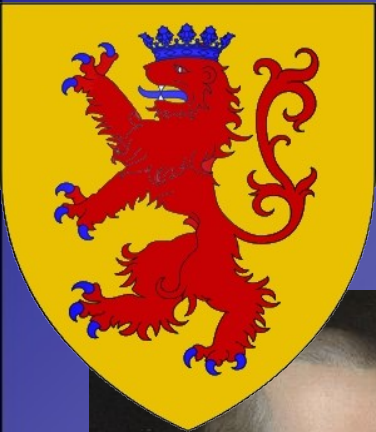
- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - In 1766, the New York General Assembly commissioned a statue of George III to be erected in Bowling Green
  - In 1776, the statue was torn down and broken to bits by angry mobs, demanding the overthrow of King George III as an intolerable tyrant...





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  - 1765 England instituted the Stamp Act  
Joseph II became Holy Roman Emperor
- Unfortunately, he had to be co-ruler with his widowed mother, the Empress Maria Theresa
  - (which meant that he played second fiddle for a decade and a half until she finally died in 1780, having birthed 15 other children, including Leopold and Maria Antonia—AKA Marie Antoinette)



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- Unfortunately, he had to be co-ruler with his widowed mother, the Empress Maria Theresa
- **But once 1780 hit, Joseph exploded into action**
  - Like Friedrich and Catherine, Joseph expanded his military strength at the same time that he tried to “streamline” his empire
  - As King of Austria-Hungary and Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, Joseph was the absolute, unquestioned ruler of pretty much all of Central Europe
    - But his empire was a hodgepodge of different duchies, different languages, different religions, and different customs





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

- **The old system of things began to fall apart**

1762 Catherine became Empress of the Russias

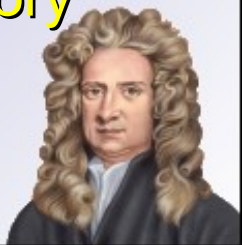
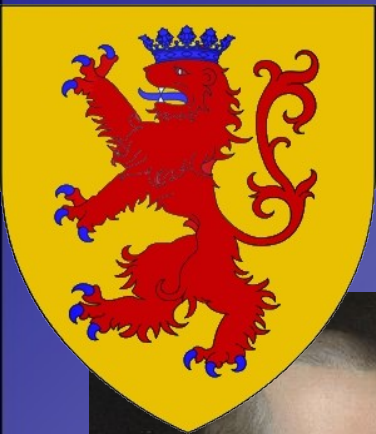
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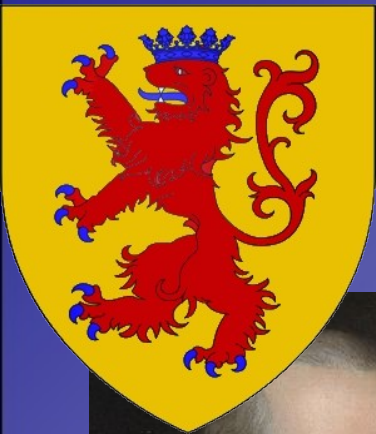
**Joseph II became Holy Roman Emperor**

- Unfortunately, he had to be co-ruler with his widowed mother, the Empress Maria Theresa
- **But once 1780 hit, Joseph exploded into action**
  - Like Friedrich and Catherine, Joseph expanded his military strength at the same time that he tried to “streamline” his empire
  - He issued over 17,000 new laws and edicts to modernize and regulate the government, including making German the compulsory language of the whole empire—which the Bavarians loved, but the Hungarians weren't too happy about
  - He also totally revamped the Holy Roman Empire's relationship with Rome...
    - ...including making German the compulsory language in worship services, instead of the traditional Latin...



# *The Age of Enlightenment*

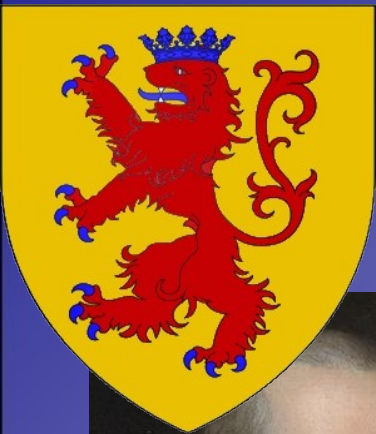
- Funky little teaching moment—
  - As the Enlightened Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, Joseph was far more Enlightened than he was holy or Roman
  - Like most “Enlightenment” thinkers, he found religion to be contrary to Reason, and began curtailing the power of the Catholic Church within the borders of his empire
    - Like Catherine, he took church lands and tithes for the royal treasury
    - He named himself the “Guardian of Catholicism” and began establishing his own bishops and priests, who had to take an oath to the Emperor in order to take their offices
    - His government was also one of the first states to make marriage a *civil* service rather than a *religious* one, so that the state could regulate it better
    - As part of his de-Roman-ization of the Holy Roman Empire, in 1782, he issued a Patent of Toleration for all religions—including Protestants and Jews
      - They were allowed their own congregations and Jews were forced to speak and dress like proper German citizens





# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

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  - Like most “Enlightenment” thinkers, he found religion to be contrary to Reason, and began curtailing the power of the Catholic Church within the borders of his empire
  - For the first time in centuries, the House of Hapsburg was *not* the apple of the Pope's eye, and this marked the beginning of the end of Rome's absolute control over central Europe



# ***The Age of Enlightenment***

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1762 Catherine became Empress of the Russias

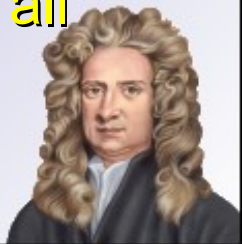
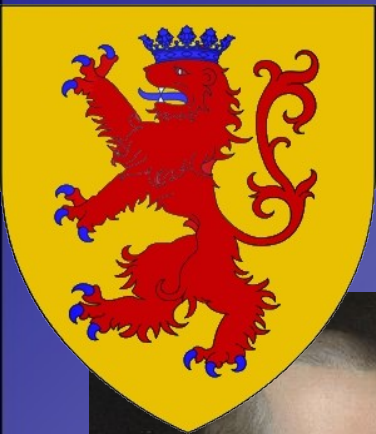
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**Joseph II became Holy Roman Emperor**

- Unfortunately, he had to be co-ruler with his widowed mother, the Empress Maria Theresa
- But once 1780 hit, Joseph exploded into action
- **But as you might imagine, Joseph's reforms made him more enemies than friends**
  - His religious tolerance made an enemy of Rome
  - His Germanization made an enemy of all of the outlying lands like Belgium and Hungary
  - His focus on meritocracy made an enemy of all of the nobles who felt that their family lineages weren't as appreciated as they should be
  - His patronage of the arts and sciences bled the treasury and made an enemy of the common people whose taxes were raised to pay for it all





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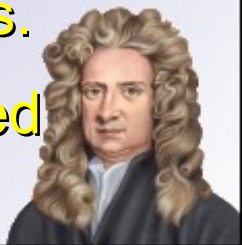
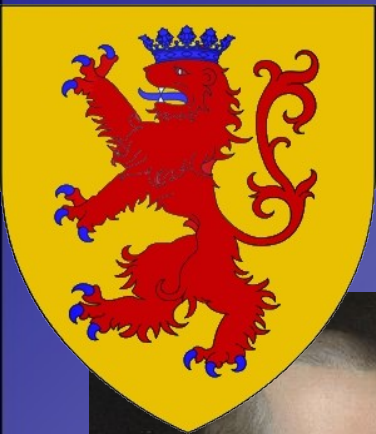
**Joseph II became Holy Roman Emperor**

- By the time he died in 1788, Joseph's empire was riddled with open revolt—even from many of his own nobles

- A very tired and broken Joseph asked that the epitaph on his tombstone read,  
“Here lies Joseph II, who failed in all he undertook.”

- Instead, the new Emperor—his brother, Leopold II—had it read,

“Here lies Joseph II, Emperor and Hero, who knew no rest in his life. He sacrificed his life for the glory of his country. For his people, he did as much good as he could, without using violence, which was against his principles. Whether or not he ever knew it, the good that a prince does in life is only recognized after his death.”



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  - 1765 England instituted the Stamp Act  
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  - 1767 The Jesuits suffered under persecution**

