

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



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- *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*
 - *Wake-Up Calls*
 - *Intolerableness (part 3)*



The Age of Enlightenment

- Intolerableness took many forms

1770

Mozart wrote his first opera

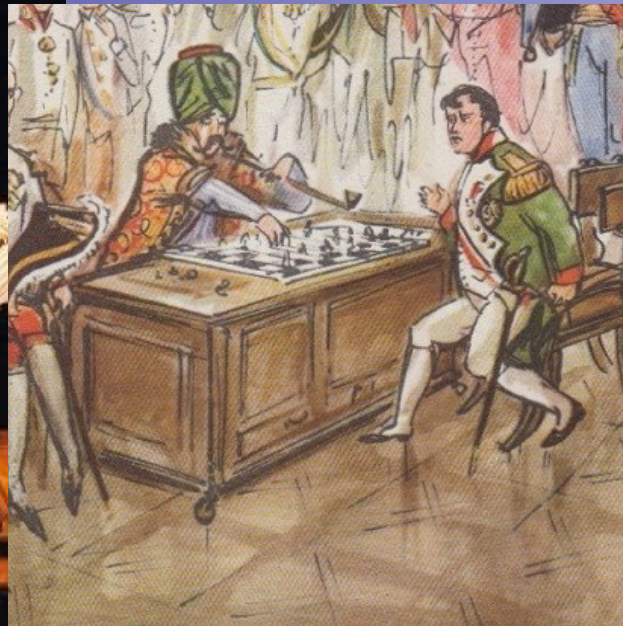
“The Turk” played its first game of chess

- A marvel of modern machination, “The Turk” was a robot that actually played chess against people—and usually won

- In 1809, it even beat Napoleon Bonaparte

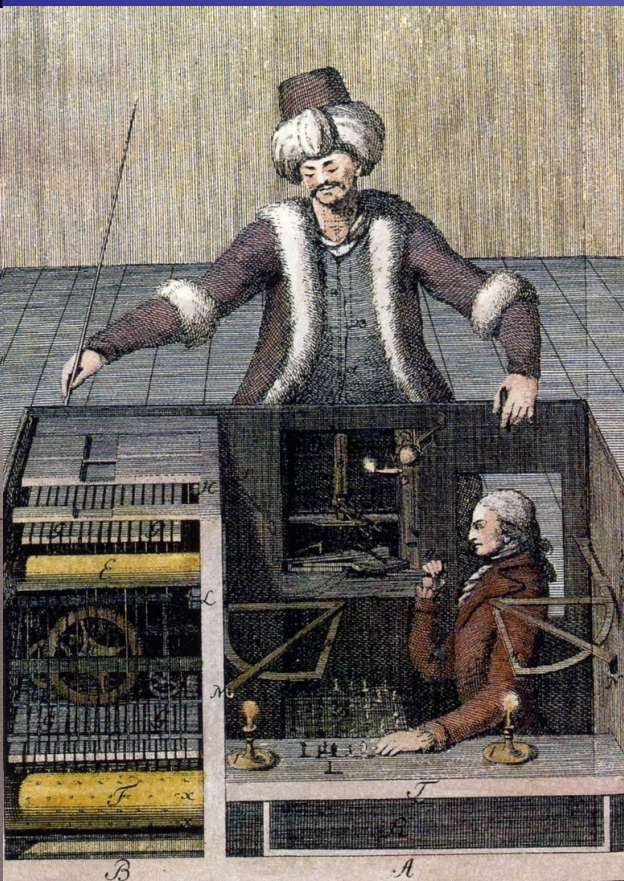
- Clockwork automata were all the rage at that time in history

- (for instance, in 1795, a pair of human-sized, dancing automata were the hit of the Philadelphia social season)



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - The thing of it is, “The Turk” wasn't an automaton
 - It was a wonder of engineering, to be sure—but not of automation
 - See, you could look inside of the thing and see all of the complex clockwork gears, springs, and spools but hidden in another compartment was a small but excellent chess player
 - The most impressive bits of engineering in the thing were its use of magnets to show the player which pieces were being moved to where and the mechanisms that manipulated the arms to move the hidden man's pieces in response
 - “The Turk” was famous throughout Europe and America for the next 85 years, until it was finally destroyed in a museum fire in Philadelphia in 1854
 - But it stands as a perfect snapshot of the growing European fascination with all things scientific and mechanical



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Maria Antonia married Louis XVI of France

- The 15th child of Austria Empress Maria Theresa (and thus, the sister of Holy Roman Emperor Joseph II)



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- **The 15th child of Austria Empress Maria Theresa, “Marie Antoinette” helped cement an alliance with France by marrying the Dauphin (the “crown prince” who would become Louis XVI—the king who would later be deposed by the French Revolution)**



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - But let me clarify—contrary to popular opinion, Marie Antoinette never said “Let them eat cake”
 - If that line was ever genuinely said at all, it was actually spoken a century earlier by Maria Teresa—the unhappy Spanish wife of Louis XIV
 - But even then, that's not what Maria Teresa said
 - When told that the peasants had no bread to eat Maria Teresa innocently—but simple-mindedly—replied, “Then let them eat brioche...”
(i.e.; a fancy pastry)
 - The problem wasn't that she was cruel, but that she was completely ignorant



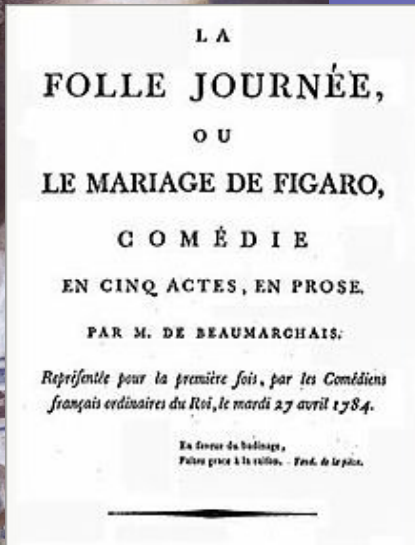
The Age of Enlightenment

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - But let me clarify—contrary to popular opinion, Marie Antoinette never said “Let them eat cake”
 - **So you can see why, when Marie Antoinette came to the throne, the people already pretty much thought that the nobles were clueless about what it meant to be a French peasant**
 - She didn't help that image when—in the middle of the Flour War, Marie Antoinette celebrated becoming queen by dropping a small fortune on gambling and dresses by the famous Parisian designer, Rose Bertin
 - Strangely, starving peasants didn't appreciate an Austrian queen wasting all of their money on frivolities like that
 - But Marie Antoinette loved her diversions



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 - So you can see why, when Marie Antoinette came to the throne, the people already pretty much thought that the nobles were clueless about what it meant to be a French peasant
 - Interestingly, it was her love of theater that helped to precipitate the French Revolution
 - In 1784, Pierre Beaumarchais wrote a silly little play called “The Marriage of Figaro,” about a count who is bored with his own wife and decides to force the wife of his barber into his own bed
 - Louis forbade the performance of the play, fearing that it painted the nobles in a bad light
 - Marie Antoinette thought it was a cute little farce, and pressed Louis to allow it to be performed on stage
 - It was a huge hit, and commoners saw it as a clear indictment of the nobles and their abuses
 - (Again, starving people don't tend to like snobby rich jerks...)



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Famine and disease struck *lots* of places

- The Great Czech Famine that hit in 1770 killed 500,000 people
- The Bengal (Bangla) Famine of 1770 killed 10,000,000 people—one-third of the population
- The bubonic plague hit Moscow in 1770, killing 200,000 in the city alone and causing huge riots



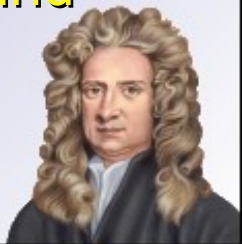
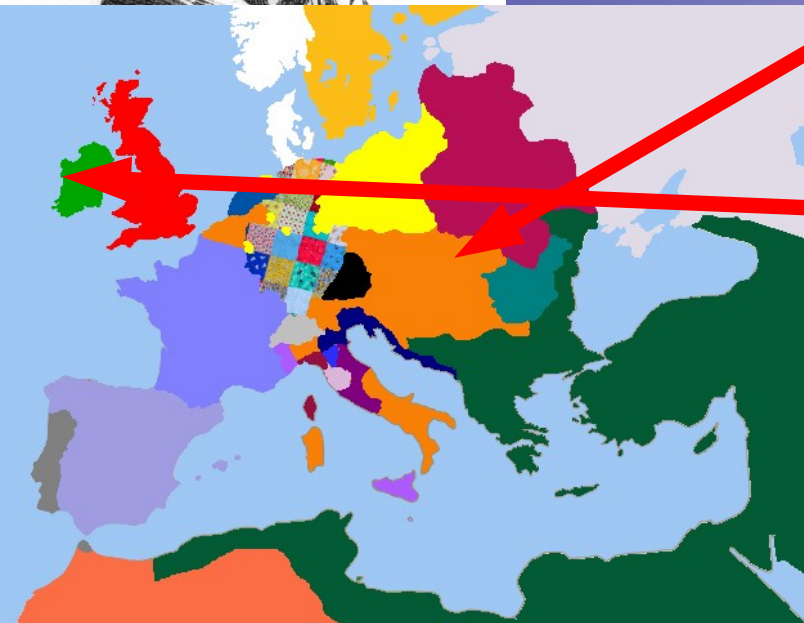
The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - You might be tempted to ask, “What event precipitated all of this sudden outbreak of deaths? Did another volcano erupt somewhere?”
 - First off, death and disease had *always* been rampant in the history of civilization—any time you get clumps of people together in one place in a time period before germ theory, you're going to have rampant disease
 - (reason #715 why, though I love history and think that there are several important elements of life that we've lost in our modern era, I'd still really rather live now than then)



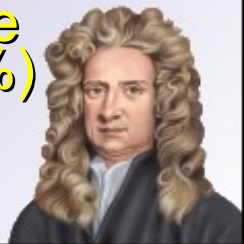
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 - First off, death and disease had *always* been rampant in the history of civilization
 - Secondly, these unusually large numbers of deaths in 1770 were due to unrelated causes and contexts (well, there was at least one common context)
 - The “Little Ice Age” was still going on in Europe, and temperatures were still well below normal, and that had nasty implications for people's health
 - Thus, for instance, in Czech lands, the fields experienced heavy, prolonged rains—which led to fungal infections of the crops, which led to famine (the same thing happened in Ireland that year, too)
 - Peasant uprisings became so rampant that the area was *still* struggling to find order a century later



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 - The “Little Ice Age” was still going on in Europe, and temperatures were still well below normal
 - In Bengal, the famine was also started by a drought brought about in part by the “Little Ice Age” but it wouldn’t have been anywhere near as deadly had it not been for the British East India Company
 - The Company essentially controlled the area, and they instituted several policies to maximize profits
 - 1) They had already doubled the taxes on farmland, putting many farmers out of work
 - (NOTE: In the middle of the famine, since profits were slipping, they raised the people’s taxes by an additional 10%)



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 - 1) They had already doubled the taxes on farmland, putting many farmers out of work
 - 2) They forced farmers to grow indigo and opium instead of rice and other foods
 - 3) They made “hoarding” (i.e.; storing) rice illegal, so that people would have to buy their food from the Company



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment²—
 - Luckily, the European presence in Bengal wasn't entirely, unremittingly bad
 - Thanks to the French retreat from India after the Seven Years' War, Protestant missionaries became more welcome in the late 1750s
 - In 1758, Swedish-born Lutheran missionary Johann Kiernander arrived in Tranquebar
 - Impressed by the mission work begun there by Bartholomäus Ziegenbalg half a century earlier Kiernander used many of the same methods in the north in Bengal
 - (he reached out to all of the classes, he brought a printing press with him, etc.)



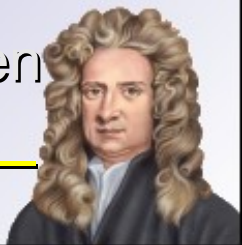
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 - Seeing the need for a Protestant house of worship, he spent his own money to build what became known as the "Old Church" in Calcutta
 - As it was nearing completion in 1770, he opened up its west wing to those who were sick and the dying from the famine as sort of an *ad hoc* hospital and safe haven for the poor
 - He then set up an endowment to keep the church running in perpetuity... but was driven to bankruptcy by the East India Company
 - (they even locked the doors of the church until his debts could be repaid)



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 - But Charles Grant—a friend of Wilberforce—bought the facility, returning it to the church



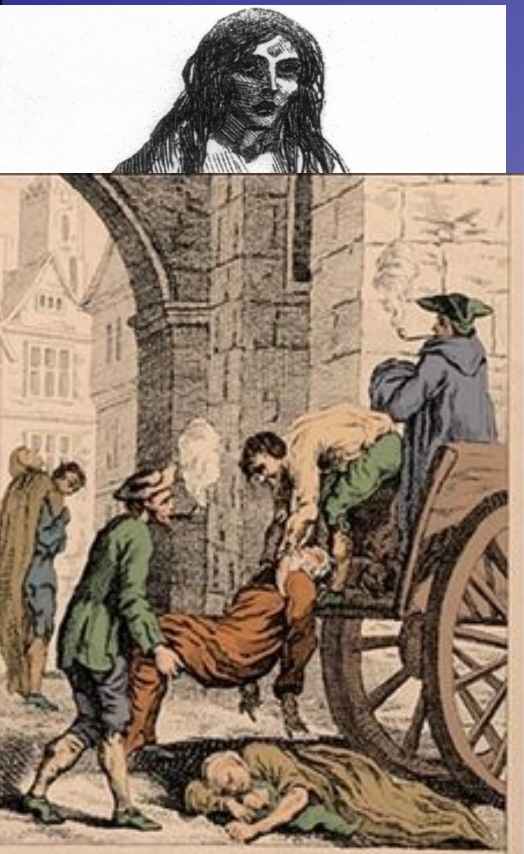
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 - Kiernander died twelve years later, in 1799, after sixty years in ministry



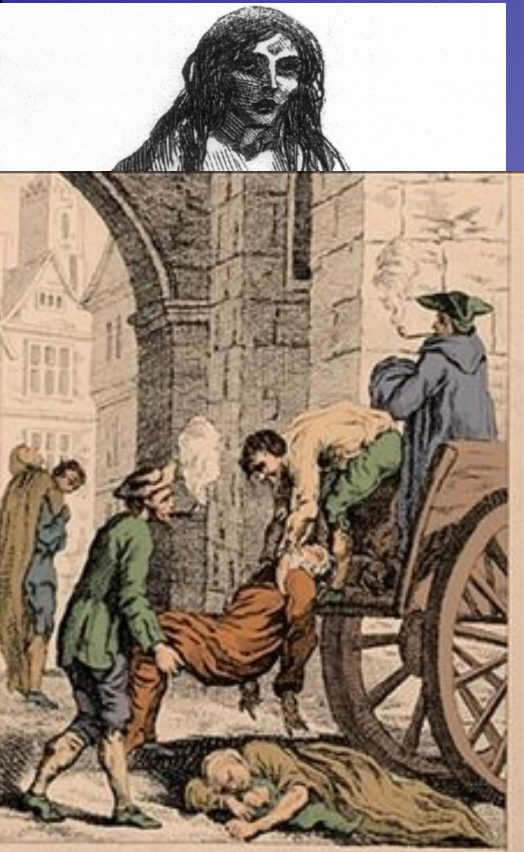
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 - Moscow's plague was also arguably the result of the “Little Ice Age”—but the worst part about it was how it was dealt with by the people of the city



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment³—
 - In Moscow, business and markets shut down, and the populace hid in their homes
 - In an urban center, that means that people had no way to get food and basic necessities, and so starvation became rampant
 - All of that was exacerbated by the city officials, who instituted quarantine zones, burned down homes and businesses suspected of being infected, etc.
 - (NOTE: Though this probably did save lives in the long run, it also displaced thousands—without any kind of compensation)



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 - In Moscow, business and markets shut down, and the populace hid in their homes
 - In an urban center, that means that people had no way to get food and basic necessities, and so starvation became rampant
 - The desperate people flocked to touch and worship the icon of the Virgin Mary in central Moscow, but Metropolitan Ambrosius of Moscow forbade the sick from coming anywhere near such a holy object
 - (NOTE: Later historians “retconned” this as being an attempt to quarantine people and keep them from congregating in large groups—but that’s not the rationale that he gave at the time)
 - The people went nuts and launched a huge riot that lasted for three days and killed dozens until it was suppressed
 - (NOTE: The rioters made sure to hunt down and assassinate Ambrosius)



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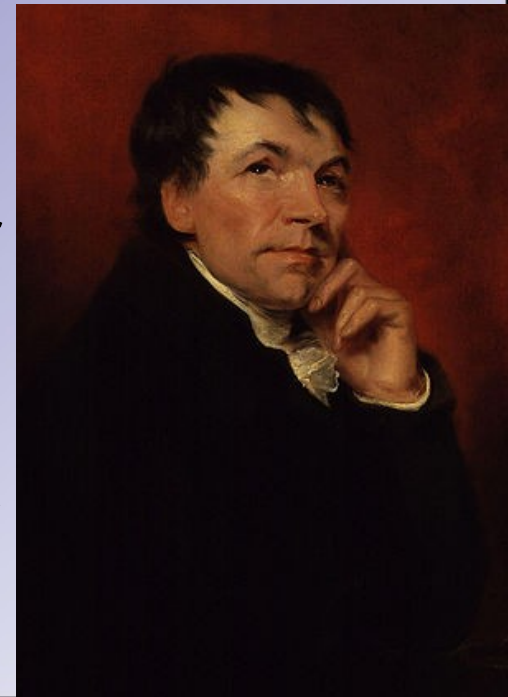
1772 **Slavery was declared illegal in *England*...**

- (Don't get too excited, because it was only declared illegal on the soil of *England itself*)



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - African slave James Somerset was purchased by English customs agent Charles Stewart in Boston but then escaped when they arrived in England
 - Stewart was going to have him sold into hard labor in Jamaica, but Somerset's godparents in England petitioned the court that since it was against the law to *enslave anyone on the island of Britain itself* England must see slavery as essentially immoral
 - His lawyer was Irishman John Philpot Curran, who famously argued regarding a slave,
 - “No matter with what solemnities he may have been devoted on the altar of slavery, the moment he touches the sacred soil of Britain, the altar and the god sink together in the dust; his soul walks abroad in her own majesty; his body swells beyond the measure of his chains, which burst from around him; and he stands redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled, by the irresistible genius of universal emancipation...”



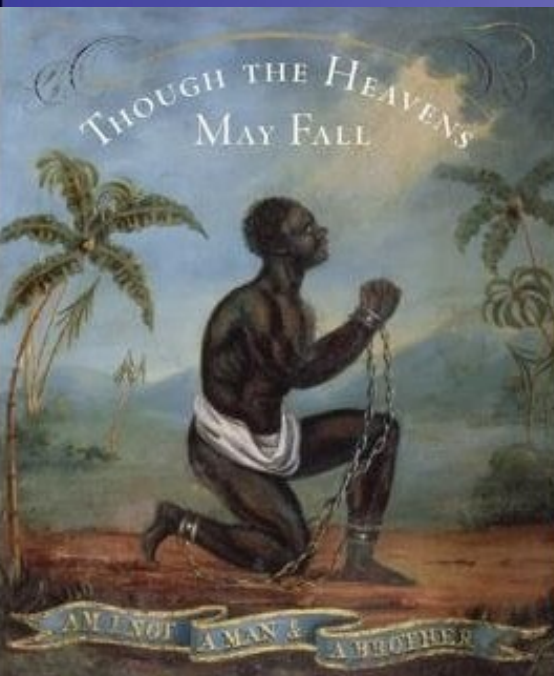
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 - Stewart's lawyers countered by arguing that freeing Somerset would set the precedent of freeing all 15,000 slaves currently in Britain—and that would lead to economic disaster for the whole country



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 - The judge, Lord Mansfield, considered both sides of the case, and issued his ruling
 - Nodding back to antiquity, he ruled, "*fiat justitia, ruat cœlum*" ("let justice be done, though the Heavens may fall"—i.e.; you can't make a legal decision based on fearing the consequences, but rather, based solely on what's the right thing to do)



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 - The judge, Lord Mansfield, considered both sides of the case, and issued his ruling
 - Nodding back to antiquity, he ruled, "*fiat justitia, ruat cœlum*" and declared both Somerset and all other slaves in England to be free
 - (NOTE: This didn't free any slaves in any of the British colonies, but it *did* set the precedent that slavery should technically be considered intolerably immoral under British common law—a legal precedent that William Wilberforce would soon capitalize on)



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1772
1773

Clement XIV finally dissolved the Jesuits

- **Take a wild guess at what his stated rationale was for finally killing their order...**

- **ANSWER:** Their mission work in China, and how they tried to integrate Christian theology with Chinese traditions in order to be “all things to all people...” (see *1 Corinthians 9:19-22*)

- In his bull of dissolution, Clement argued that
 - 1) The Jesuits had consistently sown disorder and disharmony in the Church by disagreeing with other orders and Popes

- (a holy order is supposed to bear the fruit of peace, which only comes from obeying those whom God Himself has placed over us)

- (NOTE: That came up on the radio this week, when a priest argued that the *Baptist* church was established by a *man* but *Catholicism* was established by *God*)



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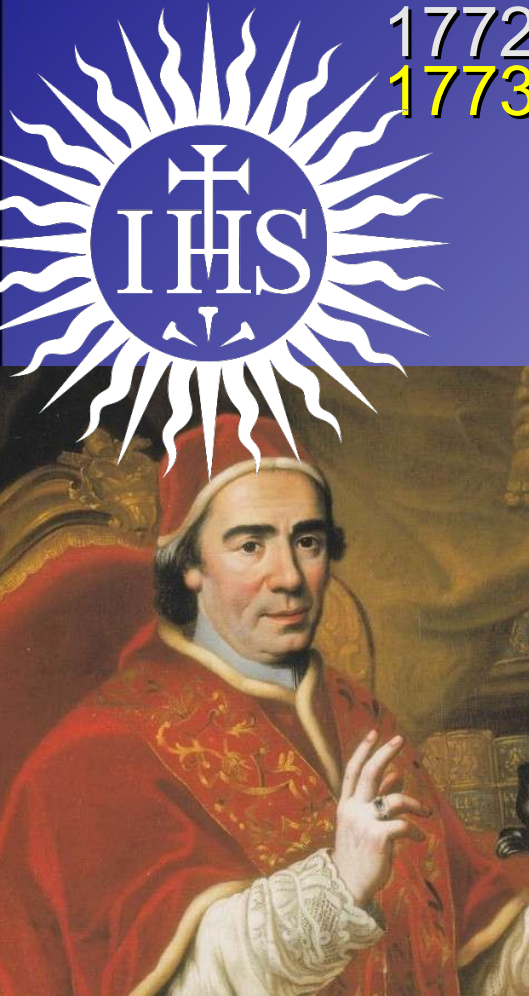
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- **In his bull of dissolution, Clement argued that**
 - 1) The Jesuits had consistently sown disorder and disharmony in the Church
 - 2) **Their original mandate was to convert the heathen and uphold their vows of poverty, but they are *not* changing the heathens' ways to come in line with *Rome's* ways, and their successes have given them a huge amount of wealth**



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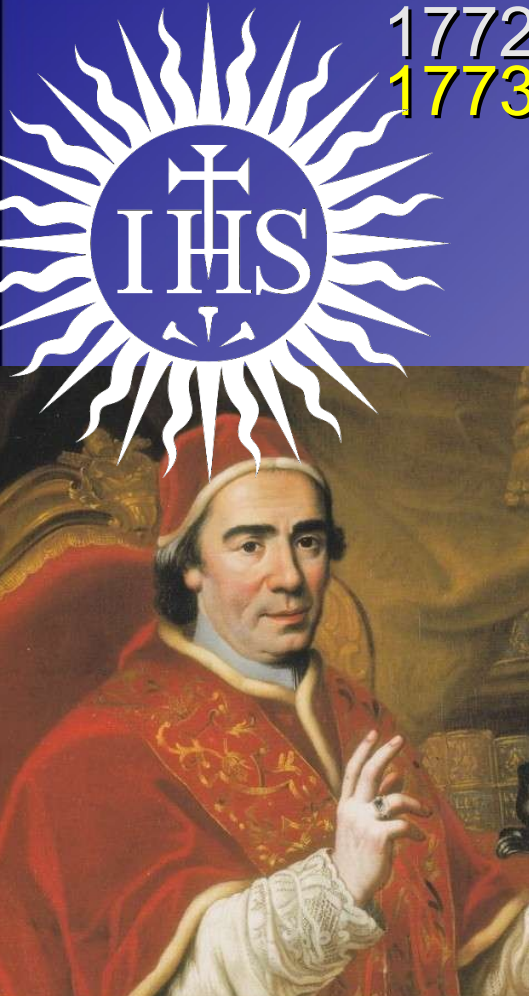
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- 1) The Jesuits had consistently sown disorder and disharmony in the Church
- 2) Their original mandate was to convert the heathen and uphold vows of poverty
- 3) **The Papal see in Rome has consistently tried to change their non-collegial attitudes and bring them back in line with proper ways of obedience, but the Jesuits have consistently maintained their rebellious attitudes of non-conformity**



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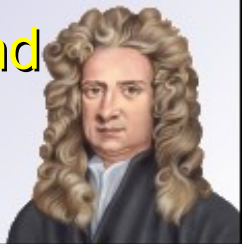
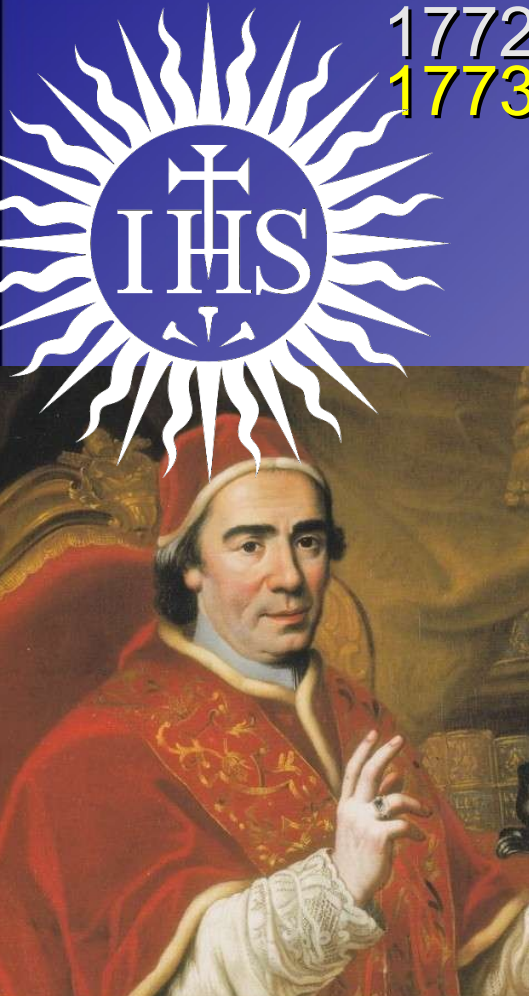
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- 2) Their original mandate was to convert the heathen and uphold vows of poverty
- 3) The Papal see in Rome has consistently tried to change their non-collegial attitudes
- 4) **The Catholic kings of France, Spain, and Portugal have even felt forced to expell the Jesuits from their lands**



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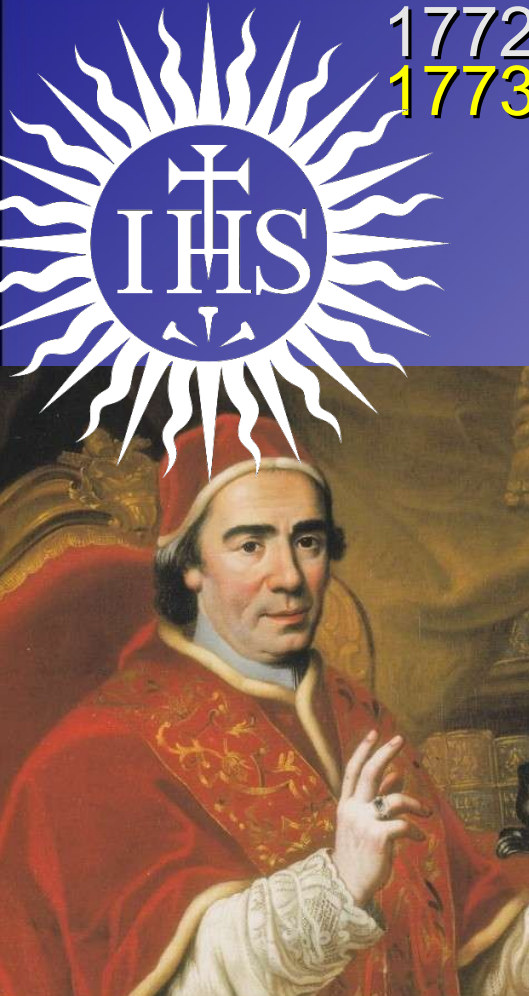
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- **In his bull of dissolution, Clement argued that**
“After a mature deliberation, we do, out of our certain knowledge, and the fulness of our apostolic power, suppress and abolish the said Company [of Jesus]. We deprive it of all activity whatsoever... so that the name of the Company shall be, and is, forever extinguished and suppressed...”



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- **In 1801, Pope Pius VII reinstated the Jesuits in Russian territories—then later restored them completely in 1814...**
 - (so “forever” lasted about 28 years...)



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- 1774 **Parliament passed the “Intolerable Acts”**



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - After the debacle surrounding the Stamp Act Britain's treasurer, Charles Townshend proposed another way of getting money from the colonies
 - Instead of taxing the colonists directly, Townshend devised taxes on paint, paper, glass, lead, sugar, and tea imported into the colonies
 - That way, England could get taxes from the colonists without actually *taxing* the colonists



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 - Colonists protested again, saying that it's still the same problem as the Stamp Act—and they began (technically illegally) importing tea from the Dutch and the East India Company began losing a *ton* of money...
 - They *begged* Parliament to repeal the tax



**NO TAXATION WITHOUT
REPRESENTATION**



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 - After the debacle surrounding the Stamp Act Britain's treasurer, Charles Townshend proposed another way of getting money from the colonies
 - So England tried another end-around
 - The Tea Act of 1773 kept the 3 pence tax on tea for the consumer, but then gave the East India Company a rebate—and added the ability for the Company to import its tea directly to the colonies, instead of having to go through England to do it
 - That meant that the East India Company was able to sell off its surplus tea (since it had begun to really stack up in the warehouses)



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 - That meant that the East India Company was able to sell off its surplus tea and make more money in the long run (since they didn't have to pay for middle-men in England, but sold their tea directly to consignees in the colonies, who would then pay the tax)



The Age of Enlightenment

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - After the debacle surrounding the Stamp Act Britain's treasurer, Charles Townshend proposed another way of getting money from the colonies
 - So England tried another end-around
 - The Tea Act of 1773 kept the 3 pence tax on tea for the consumer, but then gave the East India Company a rebate—and added the ability for the Company to import its tea directly to the colonies, instead of having to go through England to do it
 - That meant that the East India Company was able to sell off its surplus tea and make more money in the long run, and yet still sell their tea for less money in America (and less than the Dutch could) (making the *colonists* happy, since they wouldn't have to smuggle in their tea)



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NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

- That meant the Company was able to sell off its tea at a profit, and the long run money in America (and 100 years from the British could)

- It was a win-win, all the way around...

- Except that it's *still* taxation without allowing representation, even if people are making money
- And a lot of the people who'd been making *more* money by smuggling in *Dutch* tea were members of the Sons of Liberty—who'd made a name for themselves by protesting the Stamp Act
- And pretty much *everyone* in America hated the idea of giving the East India Company a monopoly on tea



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 - When the import ship *Dartmouth* came into Boston harbor, Samuel Adams and his group called on all loyal Bostonians and consignees to refuse to pay the tax that would allow the crew to unload
 - Governor Thomas Hutchinson, in turn, refused to allow the *Dartmouth* to leave *without* unloading
 - So the *Dartmouth*—and then, her sister ships, *Eleanor* and *Beaver*, who also sailed into port—were stuck
 - So long as they had tea in their holds, they couldn't leave, but they also couldn't stay



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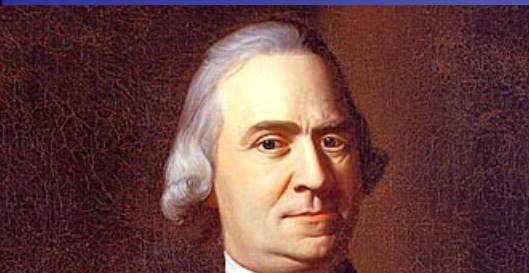
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On December 16, roughly 100 men dressed (fairly unconvincingly) as Mohawk Indians snuck aboard and dumped all of the tea into the harbor



- Samuel Adams immediately dubbed the event “The Boston Tea Party” and spun it as a political protest to defend the colonists' constitutional rights
- It didn't go unnoticed (in America or England) that the vandals didn't just wear hoods—they disguised themselves with a uniquely *American* look, taking a specifically *American* stand against Britain
- Parliament was absolutely furious...



The Age of Enlightenment

- **Intolerableness took many forms**

1770 Mozart wrote his first opera
“The Turk” played its first game of chess
Maria Antonia married Louis XVI of France
Famine and disease struck *lots* of places

1772 Slavery was declared illegal in *England*...

1773 Clement XIV finally dissolved the Jesuits

1774 **Parliament passed the “Intolerable Acts”**

- To punish all of Massachusetts and make the colony an example to the other twelve, Parliament passed several specifically punitive acts—

- 1) The Boston Port Act closed the whole port until the East India Company was paid a restitution for the lost tea

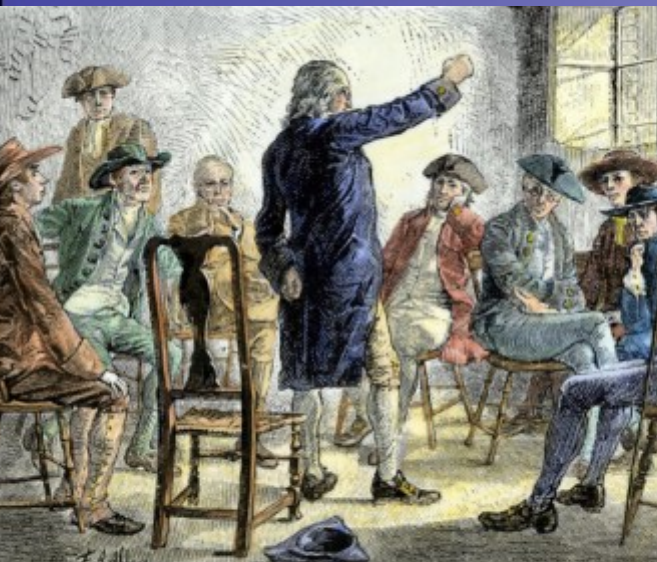
- Suddenly, even the common Massachusetts citizens were up in arms against England, arguing that *everyone* was being punished for the actions of 100 unknown vandals



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 - To punish all of Massachusetts and make the colony an example to the other twelve, Parliament passed several specifically punitive acts—
 - 1) The Boston Port Act
 - 2) The Massachusetts Government Act declared town meetings illegal, and required all leadership positions in the community to be appointed directly by Parliament and/or the King
 - Suddenly, even the *other* colonies were up in arms against England, worried that *their* governments might get changed at the *next* drop of a hat...



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 - 1) The Boston Port Act
 - 2) The Massachusetts Government Act
 - 3) **The Administration of Justice Act** required that all British Royal officials must be tried in England, if found guilty of wrongdoing—but it still required witnesses for convictions
 - This effectively meant that Royal officials in the colonies could get away with pretty much anything that they wanted, since no one could travel to England for their trials



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 - 1) The Boston Port Act
 - 2) The Massachusetts Government Act
 - 3) The Administration of Justice Act
 - 4) **The Quartering Act required the colonial governments to house and feed the occupying British military forces at their own expense**
 - The colonists balked at having to *pay* to be policed by Britain—and were offended at the concept that British soldiers could now theoretically just take over honest people's homes and kitchens...



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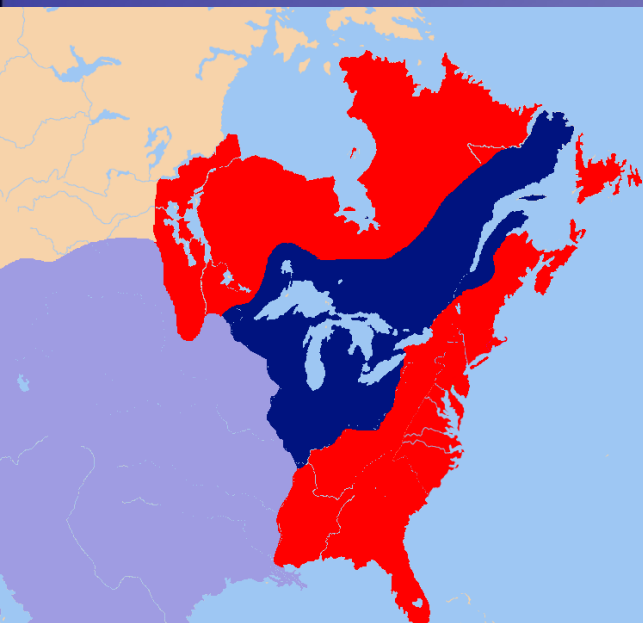
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- 2) The Massachusetts Government Act
- 3) The Administration of Justice Act
- 4) The Quartering Act
- 5) **The Quebec Act ceded all of Ontario, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, and parts of Minnesota to Quebec, guaranteeing freedom of religion to Catholics**

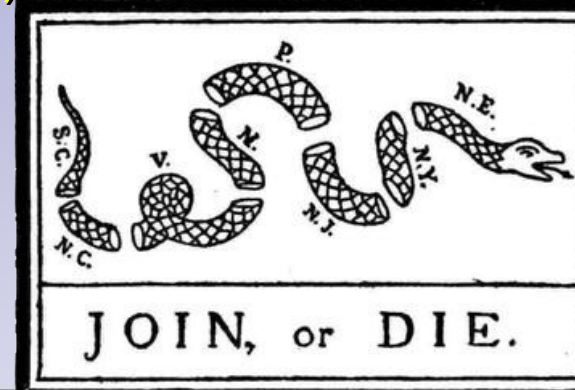
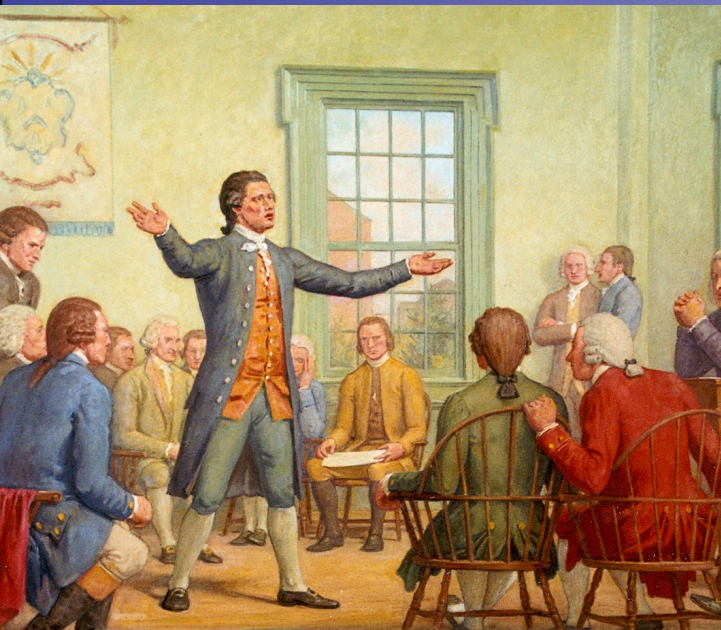
- The American colonists rightly saw this as Britain's statement that they could control *every part* of American life—and *take any part away*...



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 - In response, angry colonists convened the First Continental Congress in September (making use of a cartoon that Ben Franklin had printed back in 1754 in his *Pennsylvania Gazette*)



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- In response, angry colonists convened the First Continental Congress in September and decided to boycott all English goods

- They sent word to England, informing them that if Parliament didn't lift the “Intolerable Acts” within a year, they'd refuse to export goods to England as well

- In February, Parliament declared that Massachusetts was in open rebellion, and ordered General Thomas Gage to bring order to the colony...

