

# ***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 Revolution* AD 19<sup>th</sup> century
  - *The American Revolution*
  - *The French Revolution (part 1)*





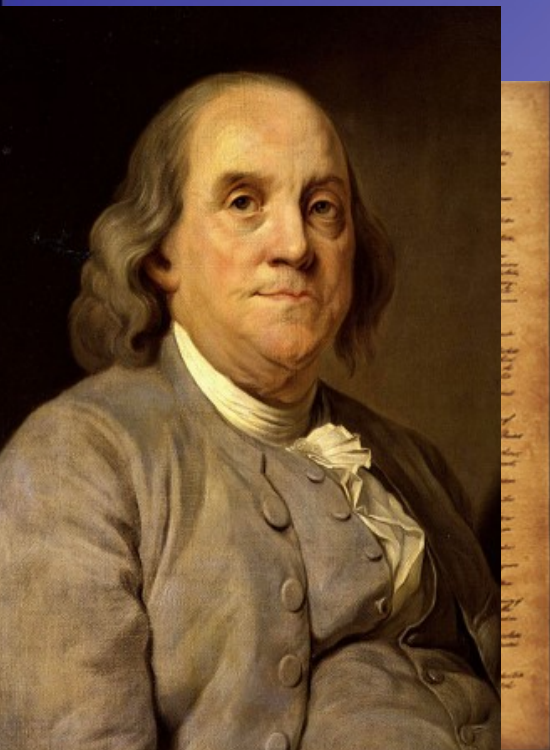
# The Age of Revolution

- Everything started changing—and *quickly*  
1787 The United States drafted the Constitution



# ***The Age of Revolution***

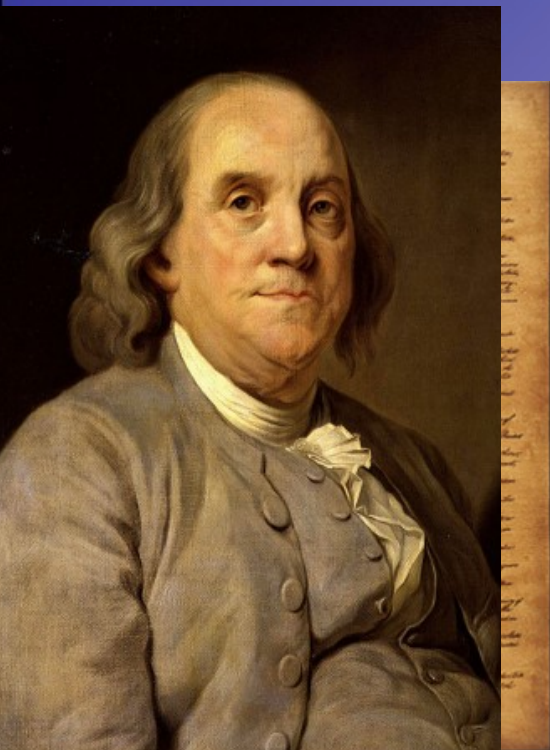
- Funky little teaching moment—
  - As debates over the Constitution became more and more heated, Ben Franklin begged George Washington to begin each session in prayer—
    - “In the beginning of the contest with G. Britain, when we were sensible of danger we had daily prayer in this room for the Divine Protection. —Our prayers, Sir, were heard, and they were graciously answered. All of us who were engaged in the struggle must have observed frequent instances of a Superintending providence in our favor. To that kind providence we owe this happy opportunity of consulting in peace on the means of establishing our future national felicity. And have we now forgotten that powerful friend? Or do we imagine that we no longer need His assistance? I have lived, Sir, a long time and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth—that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without his notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without his aid? We have been assured, Sir, in the sacred writings that “except the Lord build, they labor in vain that build it.” (in *Psalms* 127:1)”





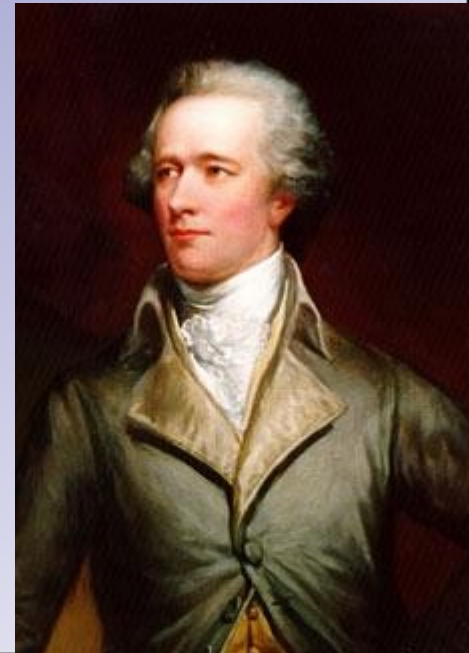
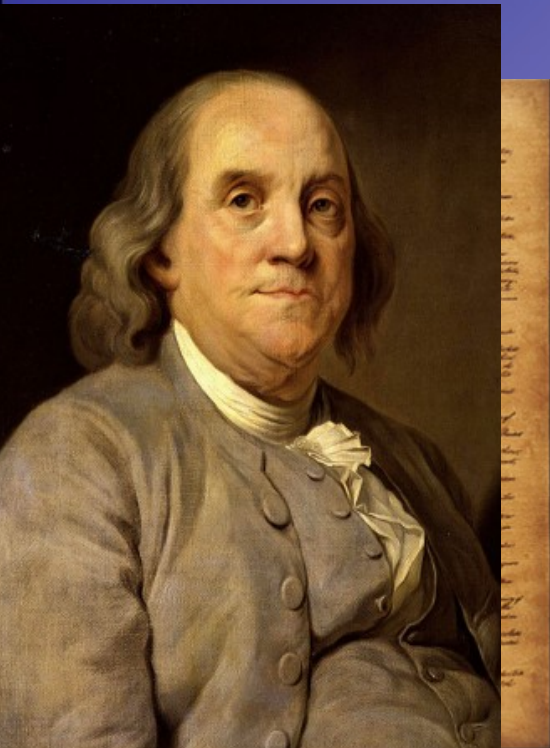
# ***The Age of Revolution***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - As debates over the Constitution became more and more heated, Ben Franklin begged George Washington to begin each session in prayer—
    - “I firmly believe this; and I also believe that without his concurring aid we shall succeed in this political building no better, than the Builders of Babel: We shall be divided by our little partial local interests; our projects will be confounded, and we ourselves shall become a reproach and by-word down to future ages. And what is worse, mankind may hereafter from this unfortunate instance, despair of establishing Governments by Human wisdom and leave it to chance, war and conquest.  
I therefore beg leave to move that henceforth ,prayers imploring the assistance of Heaven, and its blessings on our deliberations, be held in this Assembly every morning before we proceed to business, and that one or more of the Clergy of this City be requested to officiate in that Service.”



# ***The Age of Revolution***

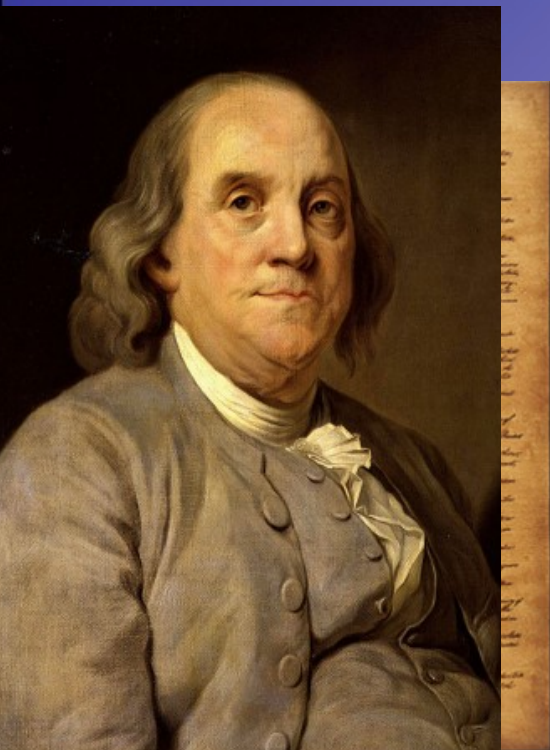
- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - As debates over the Constitution became more and more heated, Ben Franklin begged George Washington to begin each session in prayer
  - **In true Congressional style, the motion was drowned in political debate**
    - Alexander Hamilton argued that the motion should have been made earlier in the session—to pass it now would make prayer seem like an afterthought
    - (but then, though Hamilton had been very devout in his youth, he'd “lost his religion” during the Revolutionary War)





# ***The Age of Revolution***

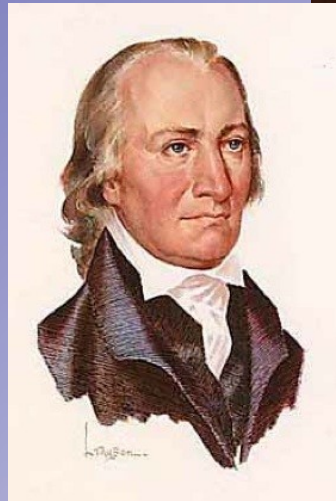
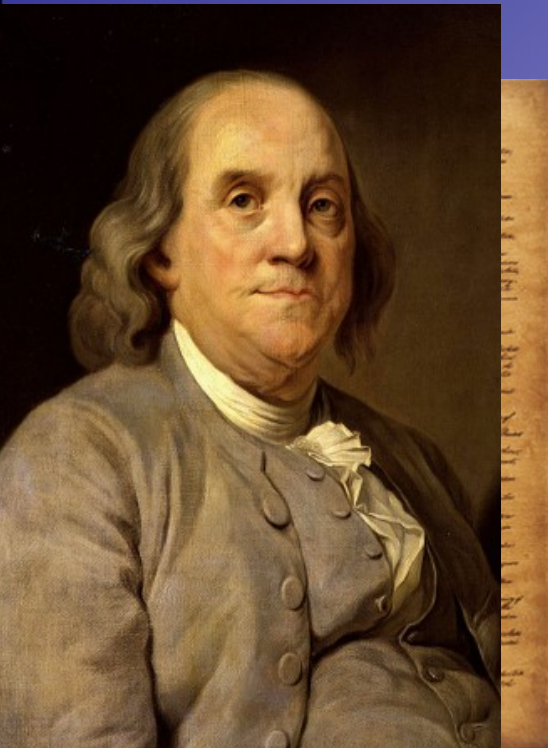
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    - Alexander Hamilton
    - Roger Sherman argued that it would be worse to omit it now than to face possible embarrassment by starting to pray so late in the game





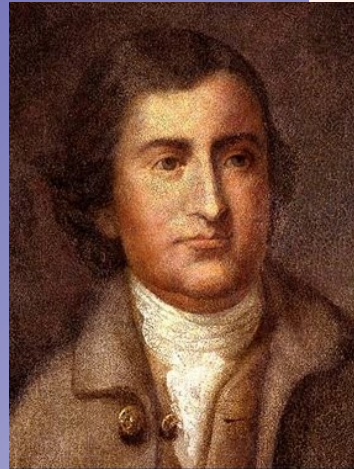
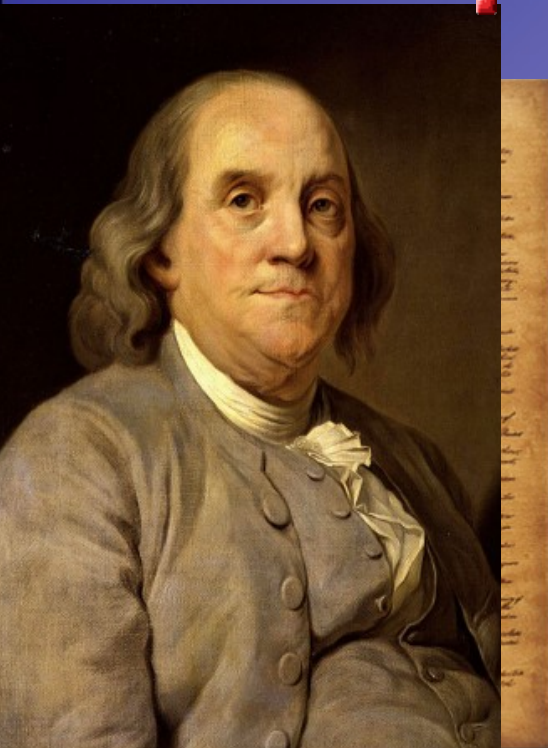
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    - Alexander Hamilton
    - Roger Sherman
    - **Hugh Williamson argued that it was clear that the reason that prayer had been omitted in the first place was that Congress had no money—and *still* didn't**



# ***The Age of Revolution***

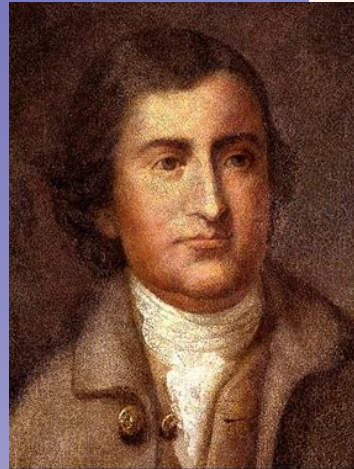
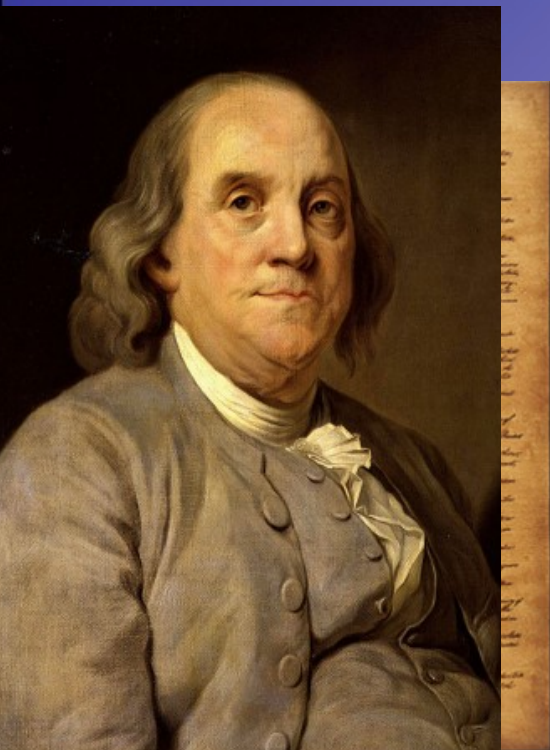
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    - Roger Sherman
    - Hugh Williamson
    - **Edmund Randolph argued that a special sermon should be preached, and then prayer should open every morning's session**





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - As debates over the Constitution became more and more heated, Ben Franklin begged George Washington to begin each session in prayer
  - In true Congressional style, the motion was drowned in political debate
  - **In the end, the members debated for so long that they just called for an adjournment for the day...  
...and never ended up voting on it...  
(making prayer the first issue to “die in committee”)**





# The Age of Revolution

- Everything started changing—and *quickly*
  - 1787 The United States drafted the Constitution
    - After much debate, they decided on seven basic Articles in the new Constitution—
      - Article 1 dealt with establishing the Congress as the chief legislative branch
        - They would be the primary lawmakers in the land, and all laws would ultimately have to go past them



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- Everything started changing—and *quickly*  
1787    The United States drafted the Constitution
  - After much debate, they decided on seven basic Articles in the new Constitution—
    - Article 1 dealt with establishing the Congress
    - Article 2 created a new office of the President as the chief executive arm of government
      - The President would be in charge of figuring out how to best execute the laws that the Congress had made





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - No—contrary to popular myth, they didn't offer to make George Washington a king
  - An army officer once wrote him a note, suggesting that he probably could push for that, since the whole army was behind him
  - But Washington took his cue from the classic Roman general, Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus, who took up the title of Dictator of Rome, saved its people, and two weeks later disbanded his army, relinquished the title, and went back to his farm





# The Age of Revolution

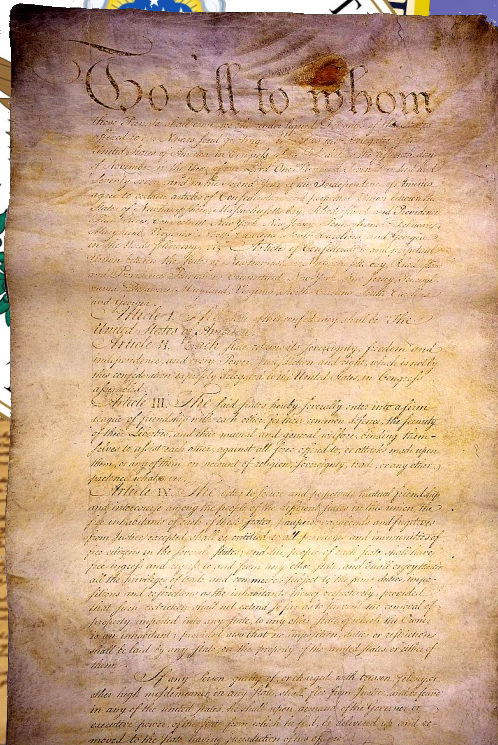
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    - Article 1 dealt with establishing the Congress
    - Article 2 created a new office of the President
    - Article 3 set up the federal court system, guaranteeing trial by jury and establishing the Supreme Court and the appeals system
      - This Article also defined what constituted “treason” according to the law—an overt act of war or of giving aid to a foreign enemy against the United States
      - This became crucial later on in a heated exchange between Woodrow Wilson and former President Theodore Roosevelt





# The Age of Revolution

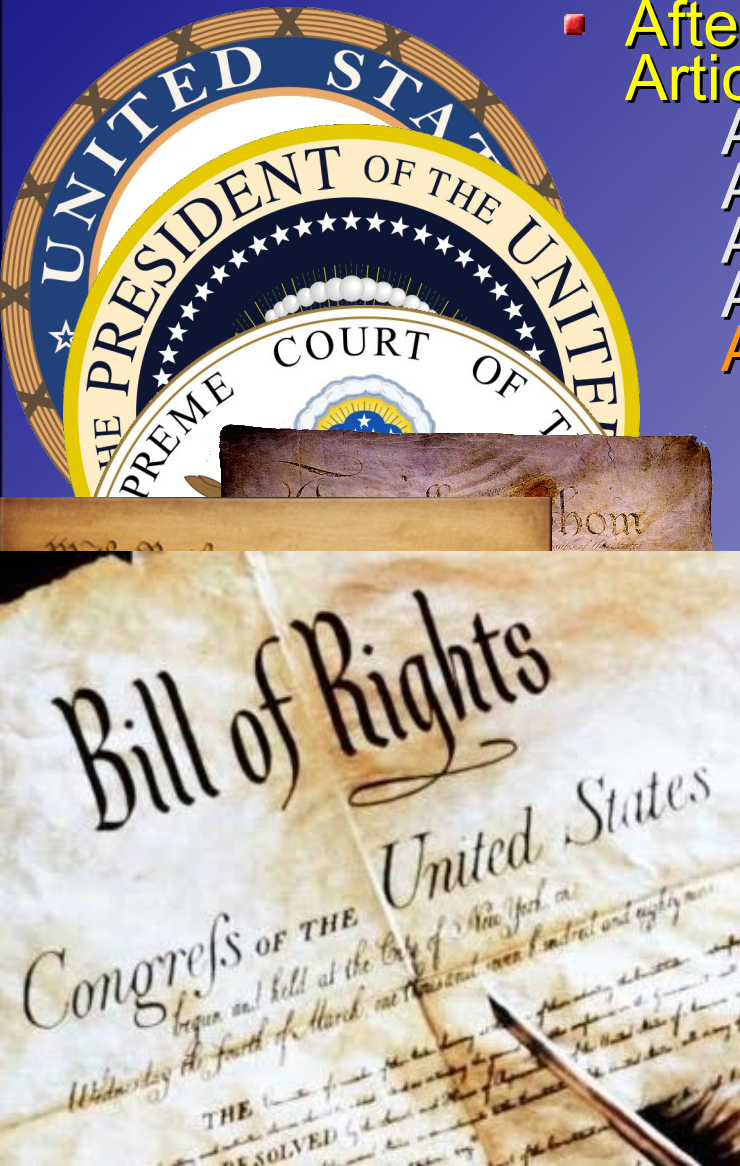
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    - Article 3 set up the federal court system
    - Article 4 defined the state / federal relationship as saying that the federal government is the ultimate legal and political authority in the land, though its powers would be derived by and decided at the state levels
  - (NOTE: This was a vast improvement over the Articles of Confederation that had been more or less governing the land since 1776)
  - Under the Articles of Confederation, every decision had to be passed by every state before it could be implemented, each state had its own treaties with other states, and the federal government was little more than an impotent clerk for the various states





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    - Article 4 defined the state / federal relationship
    - Article 5 established the Amendment system, building into the process the concept that this was never *intended* to be a static document, but that they fully intended for it to continue being tweaked over time
  - (NOTE: The first ten Amendments passed in 1791 are often grouped together in what we refer to as the “Bill of Rights”)





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    - Article 6 made *federal law the ultimate law* and state laws subservient to federal laws
      - (thus creating consistency as the foundation of law, since otherwise, laws could obviously change from state to state)





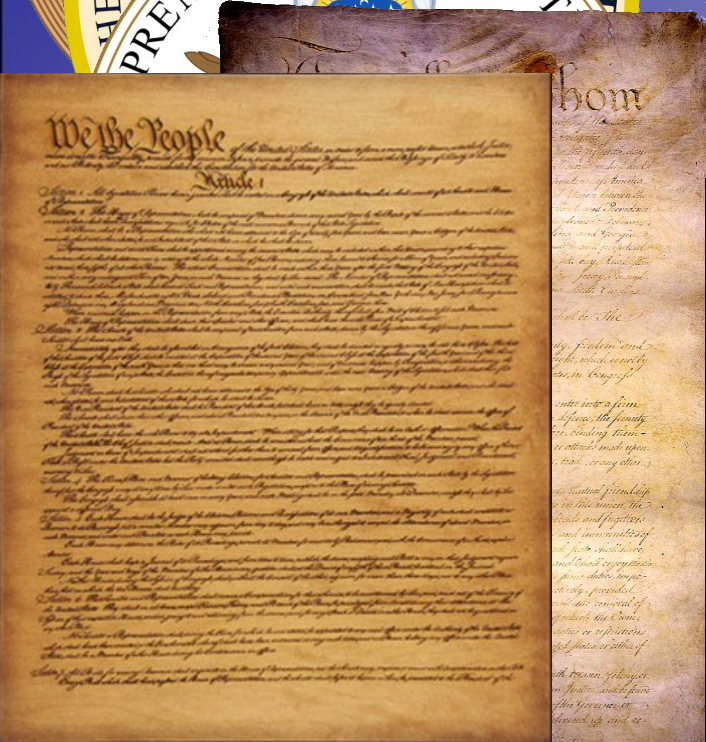
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Article 6 made *federal* law the *ultimate* law

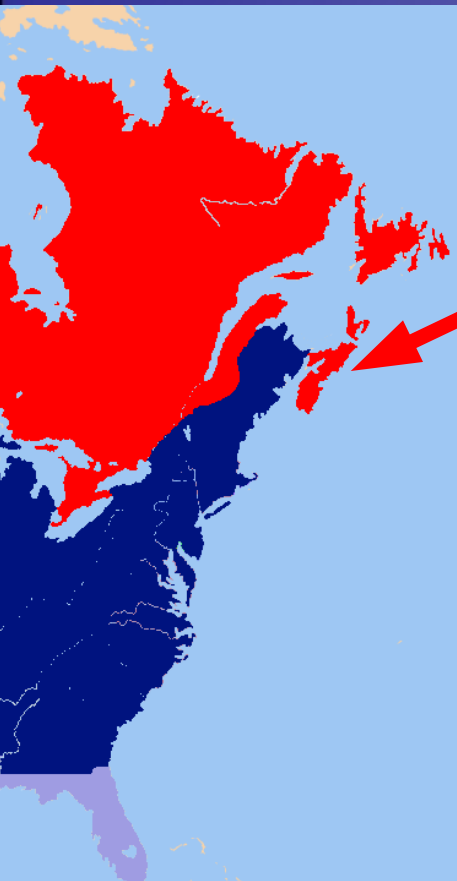
Article 7 clarified how this Constitution would be ratified

- (which the members then did the next year)



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- Everything started changing—and *quickly*
  - 1787 The United States drafted the Constitution
  - England created a colony in Sierra Leone
  - With the successes of abolitionists in England, the slave trade was slowly on its way out
    - But that meant that there were also a great number of freed former slaves in England, and those who had been originally brought up from Africa who were no longer able to be sent to the Americas as slaves
    - England sent a number of these people as indentured servants to Nova Scotia, but they were thrown by the cold weather and faced intense racial discrimination
      - (Remember, slavery was still totally legal and accepted in the Americas)





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  - So England took over a section of West Africa that wasn't claimed by anyone, since the Spaniards had abandoned it long ago
  - Anglicizing its name as Sierra Leone, England sent 500 people there in 1787—who were promptly massacred by the local West African tribes
  - Five years later, 1200 Nova Scotian freemen settled the area as well, founding the city of Freetown



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      - So England took over a section of West Africa that wasn't claimed by anyone, since the Spaniards had abandoned it long ago
      - Since then, Sierra Leone has been a hotbed of revolutions, tribal warfare, and re-enslavement and—most recently—military coups, horrific civil wars, and ebola epidemics





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - These civil wars have become famous around the world particularly for two things:
    - 1) Blood diamonds, which are mined in Sierra Leone by severely abused workers, then sold internationally to fund various warlord factions
  - (NOTE: Sierra Leone is one of the world's leading producers of diamonds, yet many of its citizens live and work in poverty and squalor)





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - These civil wars have become famous around the world particularly for two things:
    - 1) Blood diamonds
    - 2) Whole communities having their limbs amputated as a means of spreading terror
  - (NOTE: It's also not uncommon for guerillas' diamond mines to routinely chop a hand off of each of their workers to prevent their ability to steal diamonds for themselves)
  - (NOTE<sup>2</sup>: This has, however, provided an opportunity for Christian aid workers to come into Sierra Leone and minister to people)
  - Working together, multiple international ministries have come in and provided walkers, canes, prosthetics, and even basic first aid
  - As a result, whole villages have come to know Christ—not only as their Saviour, but also through the loving, tangible actions of Christians...





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Everything started changing—and *quickly***

1787 The United States drafted the Constitution  
England created a colony in Sierra Leone

1788 **First European settlement in Australia**

- Now that England had some place to ship away their freed (but unwanted) former slaves, what should they do with their imprisoned (and unwanted) convicts?

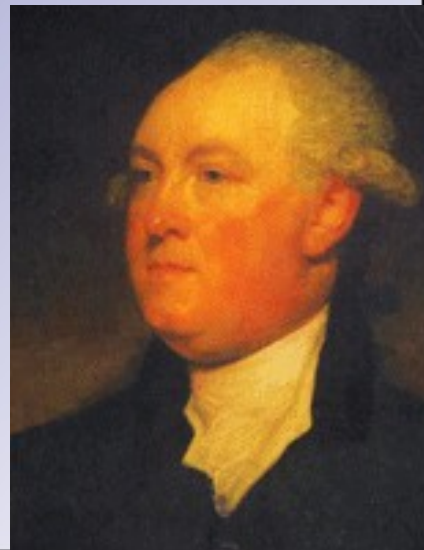
If you'll remember, Georgia had started out as a penal colony to send convicts to free up space in overcrowded British prisons

- And still more convicts had been sent to the colonies as indentured servants over the decades
- But now that the colonies had become an independent nation, what would they do with all of those prisons filled with way too many criminals?



# ***The Age of Revolution***

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England created a colony in Sierra Leone
  - 1788 **First European settlement in Australia**
    - Now that England had some place to ship away their freed (but unwanted) former slaves, what should they do with their imprisoned (and unwanted) convicts?
    - Remember when James Cook had mapped out the coast of “New South Wales” 20 years earlier?
      - For years, England had been wondering how to convince people to migrate there (on the other side of the planet) and build a colony
    - So in 1788, Thomas Townshend, Lord Sydney, came up with the idea of sending convicts there to “start a new life” at Botany Bay
      - Thus, they called their new colony “Sydney,” after him
      - (NOTE: Many of the first colonists starved in those first few months, and half the native population died from European smallpox)





# The Age of Revolution

- Everything started changing—and *quickly*

1787 The United States drafted the Constitution  
England created a colony in Sierra Leone

1788 First European settlement in Australia

First African Baptist Church of Savannah

- Speaking of Georgia, the First African Baptist Church of Savannah was officially recognized, though they had been meeting together for over a decade

- In 1773, freed slave George Liele began leading other slaves to the Lord, and they began worshipping together in Savannah
- In 1782, many black loyalists were evacuated by the British with a promise of freedom from American slavery

- George Leile moved to Jamaica with his family
- David George moved to Nova Scotia, and then on to Sierra Leone
- Andrew Bryan stayed in Savannah to continue the ministry there
  - By 1788, they had 67 regular attenders, and were officially recognized by the Baptist Church—making history as America's first *official* black church



# The Age of Revolution

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John Carroll became America's first bishop

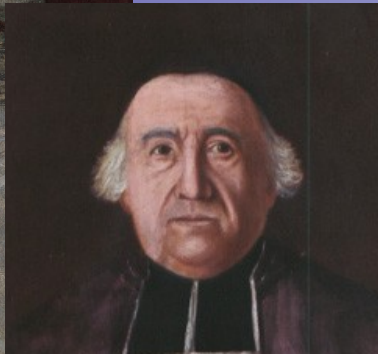
- Born in Maryland to an Irish Catholic father, Carroll became a Jesuit and went to France in 1755 to study in St-Omer and Liège

- But, if you'll remember, Pope Clement XIV officially *dissolved* the Jesuits back in 1773 so Carroll had to choose between renouncing his order or returning to America

- Carroll returned to America as a missionary, since Catholic churches weren't allowed to operate publicly

- He did ingratiate himself to the colonial leaders in 1776 when they sent him to Quebec to get Bishop Jean-Olivier Briand to convince the French Canadians to join the Revolution

- Instead, Briand excommunicated Carroll for siding with the Americans, against whom they'd just lost a war...





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**John Carroll became America's first bishop**

- Born in Maryland to an Irish Catholic father, Carroll became a Jesuit and went to France in 1755 to study in St-Omer and Liège
- By 1785, with the American churches no longer under the governance of their English bishop, Carroll petitioned Rome to appoint an American bishop to oversee the churches
  - There were only a grand total of 19 priests in Maryland, so Carroll's name made it to the top of a fairly short list
  - And in 1789, the Irish, excommunicated Jesuit became the first Catholic bishop in the United States (which kinda rocks, if you ask me...)
    - One of his first actions was to create a school to train Catholics—Georgetown (run by Jesuits)
    - He also attended the inauguration...



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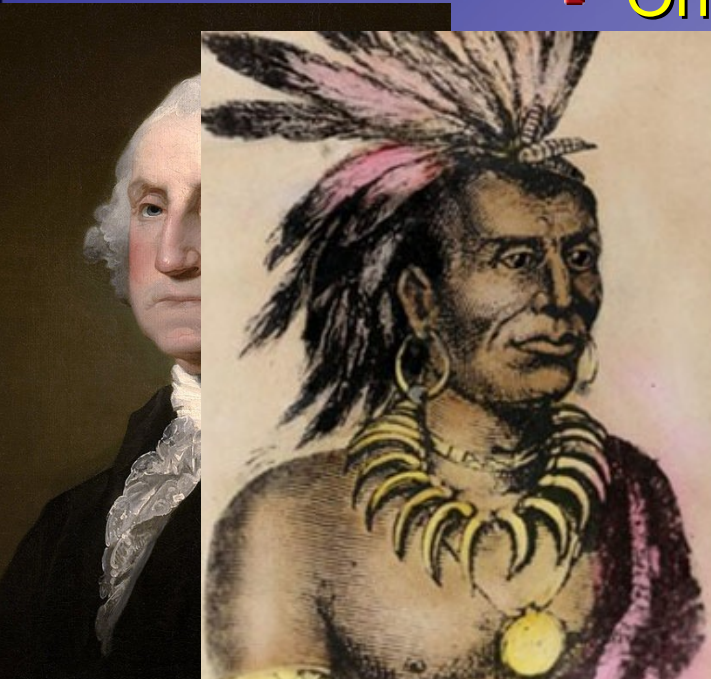
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**George Washington became first President**
    - A war hero, commander-in-chief of the nation's military, national icon, and president of Congress, Washington seemed a shoe-in for the job
      - In fact, he was voted in *unanimously*...  
...for *both* of his terms of office...  
(NOTE: No other candidate since then has ever done that)





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      - 1) **A major domestic military issue with the Little Turtle War**
        - (fought against Chief Little Turtle and his native American confederacy in the Ohio Territory)



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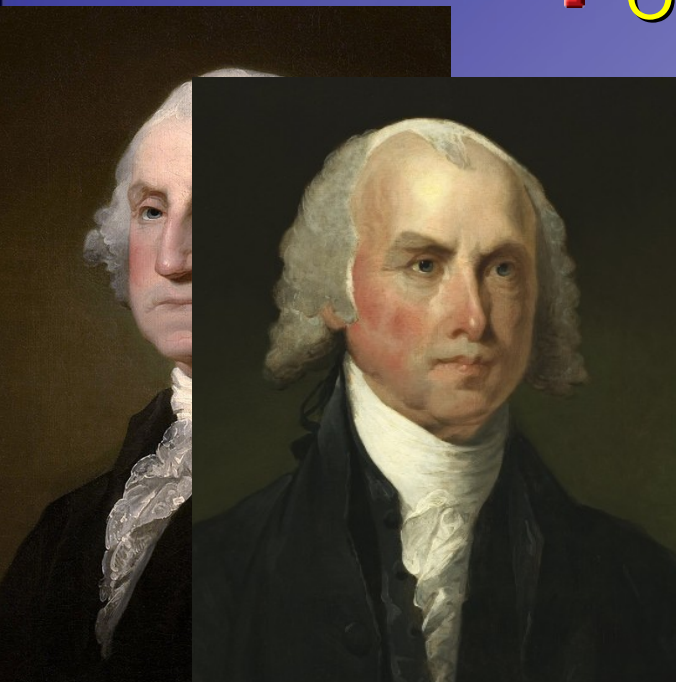
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      - 2) **A major economic issue with the need to repay the overseas debts of the United States, accrued during the War**
        - The problem was, most of the Southern states had already repaid their debts—so should *they* really be expected to help shoulder the repayment of the *Northern* states' debts?
        - Under the Articles of Confederation, no way—but under the *Constitution*...





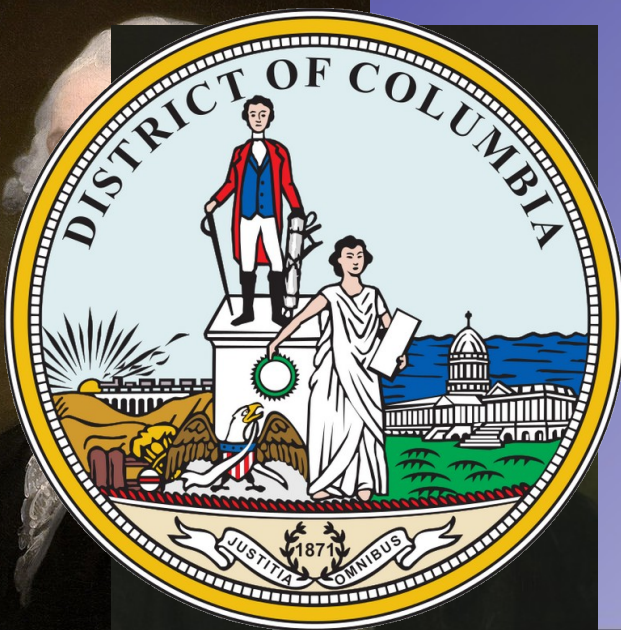
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      - 2) **A major economic issue with the need to repay the overseas debts of the United States, accrued during the War**
        - Washington and the crazy-smart James Madison came up with a compromise—the Southern states would help with the debt, and the seat of the new federal government would move from its seat up north in Philadelphia to a neutral, central position on the Potomac



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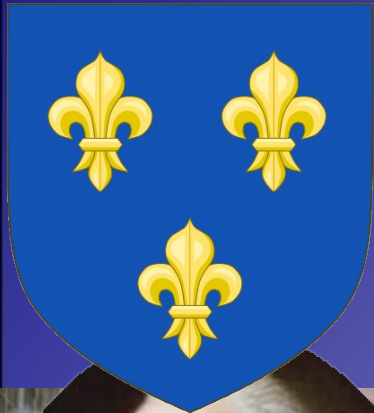
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        - **So the District of Columbia was created—**not a part of any state, and thus, not politically connected to any state
          - The city built there was later named in Washington's honor





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**The *French* Revolution began**
    - Remember—France has been struggling for a while now, under Louis XVI and his Austrian wife (Marie Antoinette), and their total, authoritarian control of the government



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- The French Revolution began**
  - Remember—France has been struggling for a while now, under Louis XVI and his Austrian wife
  - Add to that, a famine brought about by the ripple effects of Mt. Laki's eruption, and the people were at a breaking point
  - So, boring as it may sound, a lot of it came down to basic economics...





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - First, after having lost the Seven Years' War and then having gotten nothing out of the Treaty of Paris, and then having essentially lost America as a trading partner (since we buddied back up with England at the bargaining table), France found itself utterly broke
  - When you find yourself in that position as a gouvernement, you can just *print* more money (causing rampant inflation), or you can *get* more money (from wars or from your own people)
  - Having just screwed up two major world wars in a row, Louis felt compelled to ask for more taxes from his already starving citizens



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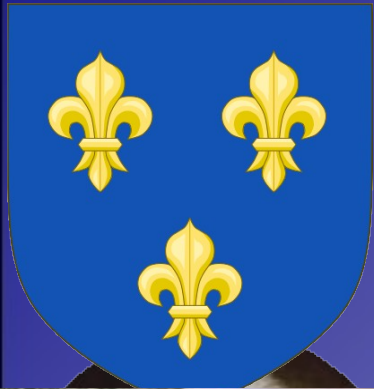
- Funky little teaching moment—
  - First...
  - Second, to deal with the economic crisis at hand, an assembly of *Estates-General* was organized, based on percentage of land-holdings—
    - The “First Estate”—the clergy—owned 10% of France's land at the time
    - The “Second Estate”—the nobles—owned 25% of France's land at the time
    - The “Third Estate”—the commoners—comprised 95% of the population, owned 65% of the land, and had traditionally had absolutely no say whatsoever in France's governing decisions
      - Thanks to the Industrial Revolution, this “Third Estate” included (for the first time, really) a rising middle class of professional, prosperous, and well-educated men
      - Very quickly, the commoners realized that there was no way that they could reasonably work with a king this out-of-touch with how 95% of his countrymen think—so they created a National Assembly to run the country (inviting the first two Estates to join them)





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - First...
  - Second, to deal with the economic crisis at hand, an assembly of *Estates-General* was organized
  - Though most of the clergy (and some of the nobles) “crossed over” to join them, Louis balked at the idea of an Assembly of commoners
    - Louis barred them from their own chambers, and fired his own Minister of Finance—Jacques Necker—for malfeasance
    - The people thought that Louis might be trying to overthrow the Assembly, so they began to riot
    - Louis brought in his own Austrian mercenaries, which made the people riot all the more—this time, with support from the French Guard, who saw the Austrians as an affront to France
    - On July 14, the mobs stormed the Bastille prison and fortress in Paris to steal weapons and ammunition for their revolt—and they beat the governor of the prison to death, placing his head on a pike and parading it around the city of Paris

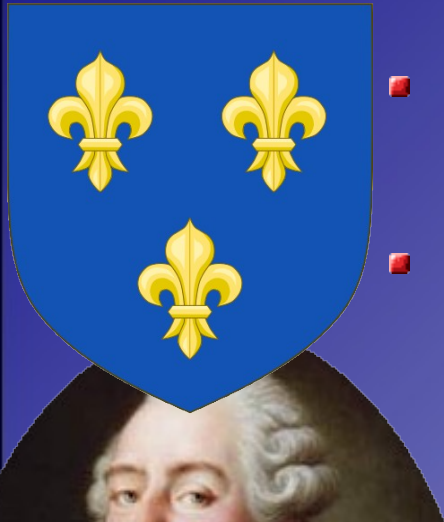


# ***The Age of Revolution***

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  - First...
  - Second, to deal with the economic crisis at hand, an assembly of *Estates-General* was organized
  - Though most of the clergy (and some of the nobles) “crossed over” to join them, Louis balked at the idea of an Assembly of commoners
  - Louis stepped back and National Assembly stepped up, taking control and declaring a new, *communal* government of commoners
  - But without the king in charge, order began to break down across the country

Think of every post-apocalyptic movie you've seen coming into theatres—

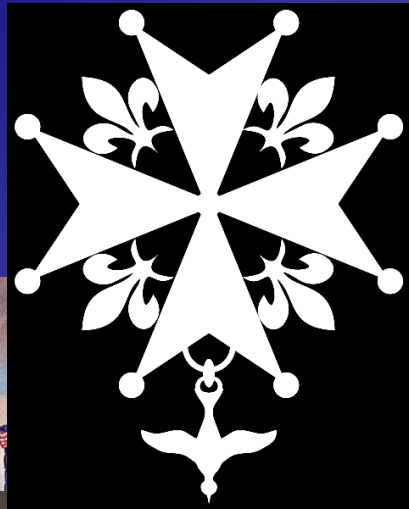
- Buildings were burned, gangs (often made up of former soldiers) ravaged the countryside, villages became walled-off fortresses, protecting themselves from a dangerously chaotic world, etc.





# The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment<sup>2</sup>—
  - To try to restore some kind of order, the National Assembly issued a “Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen” in August of 1789 and they officially abolished the system of privilege that the ruling classes had enjoyed




- Feudalism was abolished—no one owed their “lord” anything, but instead simply paid your taxes to a government made up of your fellow citizens
- Religious orders were abolished—the government took over running all the churches, and monks and nuns were forced to renounce their vows or leave the country

- (NOTE: This hatred for the Catholic Church came from multiple fronts:
  - 1) The fact that for centuries, the church had been lapdogs for the aristocracy
  - 2) The fact that the French church was filthy rich while its people were starving in the streets
  - 3) The fact that many of the new leaders were Huguenots)



# ***The Age of Revolution***

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      - Religious orders were abolished—the government took over running all the churches, and monks and nuns were forced to renounce their vows or leave the country
        - (NOTE: This hatred for the Catholic Church came from multiple fronts:
          - 4) The fact that Enlightenment thinkers like Voltaire and Gibbon had successfully painted religion as the chief opponent of Reason in the course of human history)
- 





# *The Age of Revolution*

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    - Feudalism was abolished—no one owed their “lord” anything, but instead simply paid your taxes to a government made up of your fellow citizens
    - Religious orders were abolished—the government took over running all the churches, and monks and nuns were forced to renounce their vows or leave the country
    - Out-and-out revolution hit the region of Liège, where Prince-Bishop César-Constantin-François de Hoensbroeck was deposed and sent into exile, and a new Republic was announced



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- Funky little teaching moment<sup>2</sup>—
  - To try to restore some kind of order, the National Assembly issued a “Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen” in August of 1789 and they officially abolished the system of privilege that the ruling classes had enjoyed
  - The new Civil Constitution of the Clergy made all religious workers employees of the government, and demanded that they all swear an oath of loyalty to the state above all
  - Only 24% of the clergy swore the oath and Pope Pius VI refused to recognize the oath, the Assembly, or the new Constitution of the Clergy
  - Thus, with one document, France successfully cut itself off from almost all religious input and authority





# ***The Age of Revolution***

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    - The new Civil Constitution of the Clergy made all religious workers employees of the government, and demanded that they all swear an oath of loyalty to the state above all
    - The Assembly even created the Republican Calendar, with its 10-day weeks, so that people couldn't keep track of when Sundays and holy days were
    - And then—assuming an approximation of martial law—they began issuing arrest orders for anyone perceived as standing or speaking against the new Republic
      - And that's when the massive flood of executions began, as nobles and monarchists were tried and executed in large batches...





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- Funky little teaching moment<sup>3</sup>—
  - The French Revolution was slaughtering so many people that prisons were beginning to become overcrowded, as nobles and officials awaited their turn to be executed
  - There was no consistent method of execution, and the Assembly was beginning to come under fire for its inhumane executions of women and children
    - (NOTE: In France at this time, one common method of execution was still to be broken on the wheel)
    - (NOTE<sup>2</sup>: More common was hanging—which was far more gruesome a process than most of us tend to realize today)
    - (NOTE<sup>3</sup>: For noble families and high officials, they usually used beheading)
      - (contrary to popular belief nowadays, that rarely succeeded in a single chop—so to watch that happen to women and children was a bit much for some people)





# The Age of Revolution

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  - There was no consistent method of execution, and the Assembly was beginning to come under fire for its inhumane executions of women and children
  - On top of that, it was argued, a *purely democratic* society should execute everyone *precisely* the same way—*mechanistically*, without regard for age, gender, or social status
  - So surgeon Antoine Louis was engaged to devise a new means of execution that was quick, painless, and consistent
  - Working with German-born harpsichord-maker Tobias Schmidt, he invented the first *louisette*  
(as it was originally called)





# The Age of Revolution

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  - On top of that, it was argued, a *purely democratic* society should execute everyone *precisely* the same way—*mechanistically*, without regard for age, gender, or social status
  - But because the basic idea and commissioning had been thought up by popular doctor Joseph-Ignace Guillotin, the device came to be called after *him* instead of after Louis
  - (NOTE: The “e” at the end of “guillotine” was added later by an Englishman for easier use in poetry...)





# The Age of Revolution

- Everything started changing—and quickly
  - 1787 The United States drafted the Constitution  
England created a colony in Sierra Leone
  - 1788 First European settlement in Australia  
First African Baptist Church of Savannah
  - 1789 John Carroll became America's first bishop  
George Washington became first President  
The French Revolution began
  - 1791 The First Amendment was passed

## The First Amendment

*Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.*

- Does anyone remember what the First Amendment is about?
- Why would this have seemed important to America, given what was going on at the time in France?



# ***The Age of Revolution***

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The *French* Revolution began
  - 1791 The First Amendment was passed
  - 1792 The Cult of Reason was established**

