

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 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 American Revolution*
 - *The French Revolution (part 4)*



The Age of Revolution

- Everything started changing—and *quickly*
 - 1799 Napoleon became “first consul” of France
 - He was already becoming more and more popular and influential with every passing victory—so he began making policy decisions for France
 - For instance, after he'd conquered “Italy” he kept Austria at bay with a secret treaty that gave them tacit control of the former Kingdom of Venice
 - Thus, he took large chunks of their territory, but then gave them large chunks of *other* people's territory, and they loved him for it



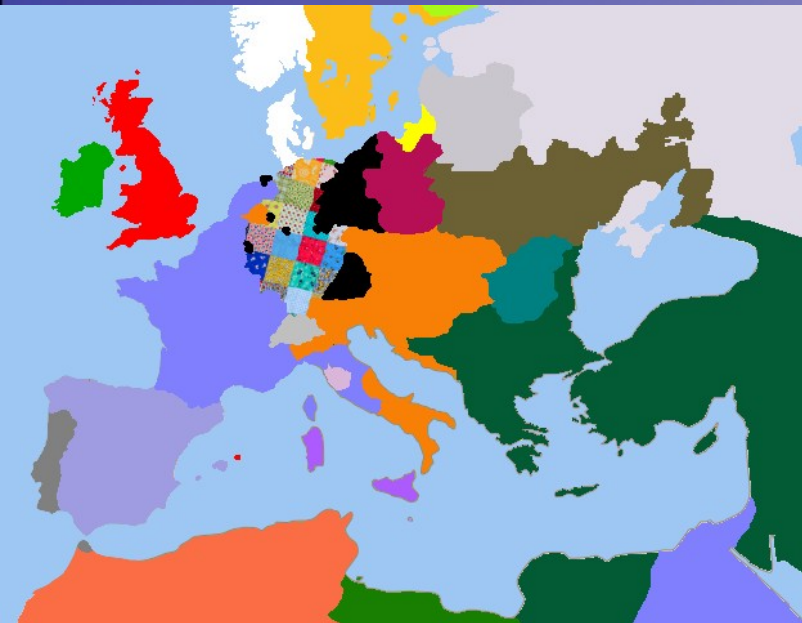
The Age of Revolution

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 - He was already becoming more and more popular and influential with every passing victory—so he began making policy decisions for France
 - For instance, after he’d conquered “Italy”
 - He then decided that France was no match for Britain on the sea, so he decided to cut them off from India by keeping them out of Egypt
 - That meant that he needed to conquer Egypt...
...which he then did...



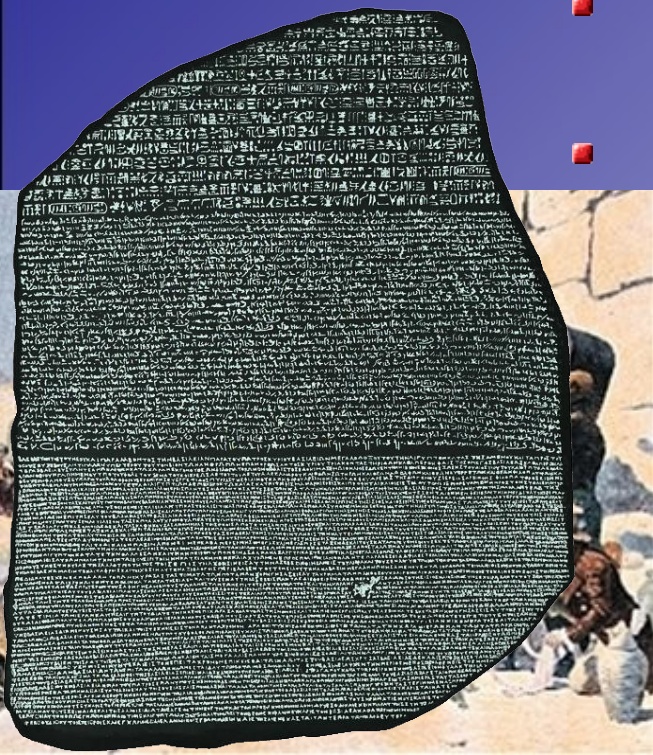
The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Yes, France once owned Egypt
(at least for about three years, until they turned it over to the English in 1801, then finally back to the Ottomans in 1802)



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Yes, France once owned Egypt, and one popular myth—that totally isn't true—was that it was none other than Napoleon's artillery that blew off the Sphinx's nose
 - What Napoleon *did* do, however, was to bring an Enlightenment sensibility with him to the region, dragging along tons of geologists, anthropologists, mathematicians, etc., to study the area
 - This marked the first time that “Egyptologists” were created, and one of the first times that a government officially supported the historical study of a region
 - For instance, Napoleon's team uncovered what became known as the Rosetta Stone, since it was found in the town of Rašīd (known to Europeans as “Rosetta”)



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—

- Yes, France once owned Egypt, and one popular myth—that totally isn't true—was that it was none other than Napoleon's artillery that blew off the Sphinx's nose

- The stone is significant not so much because of what was written on it, but rather because of *how* it was written



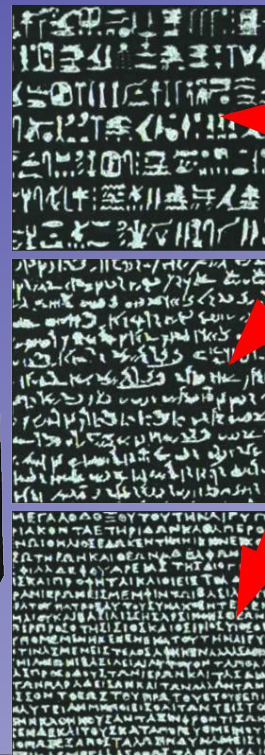
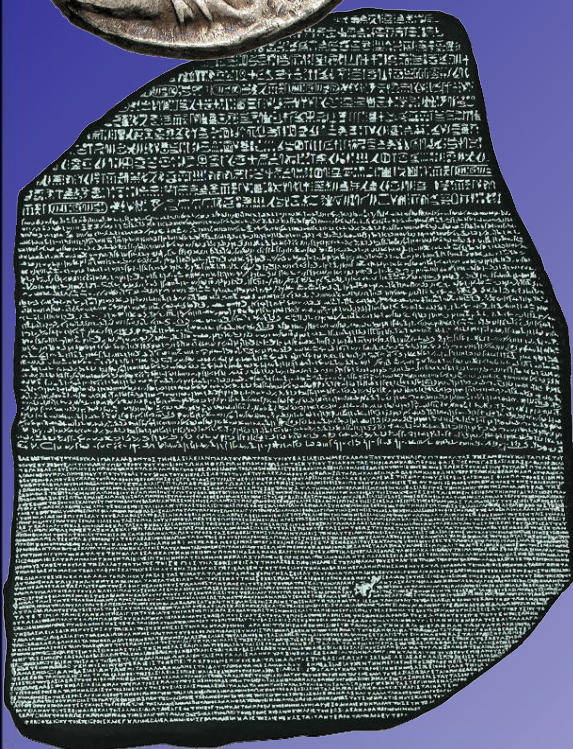
- It gave the same decree from new Pharaoh Ptolemy V in three different languages

- Egyptian hieroglyphs

- Demotic (derived from hieratic)

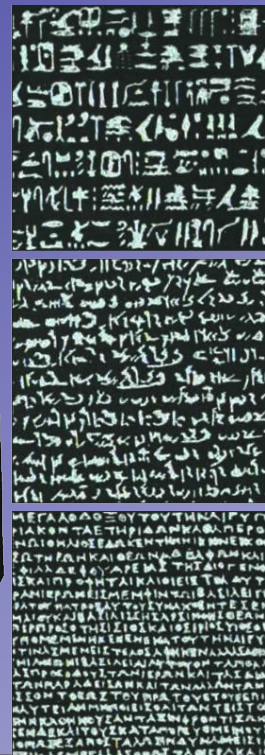
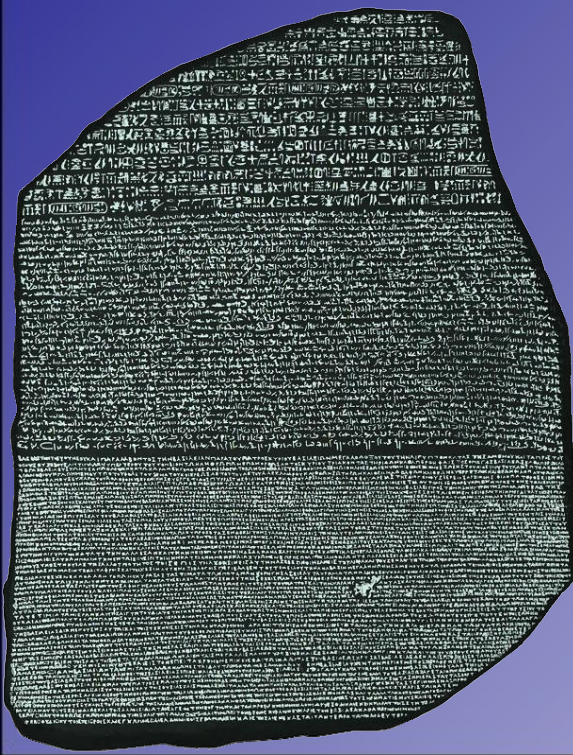
- Ancient Greek

- (because Ptolemy was from that line of Greek Pharaohs who had been put in place in Egypt by Alexander the Great, way back in 305 BC)



The Age of Revolution

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 - The stone is significant not so much because of what was written on it, but rather because of *how* it was written
 - It gave the same decree from new Pharaoh Ptolemy V in three different languages
 - By the time of Napoleon, no one could read Egyptian hieroglyphs any more—including *Egyptians*
 - Thus, the finding of the Rosetta Stone was crucially important, from an historical and linguistic point of view—and opened up the Egyptians' own cultural heritage to them
 - (which is a large part of the reason why Egyptians were generally okay with European Egyptologists poking around and digging up their history)



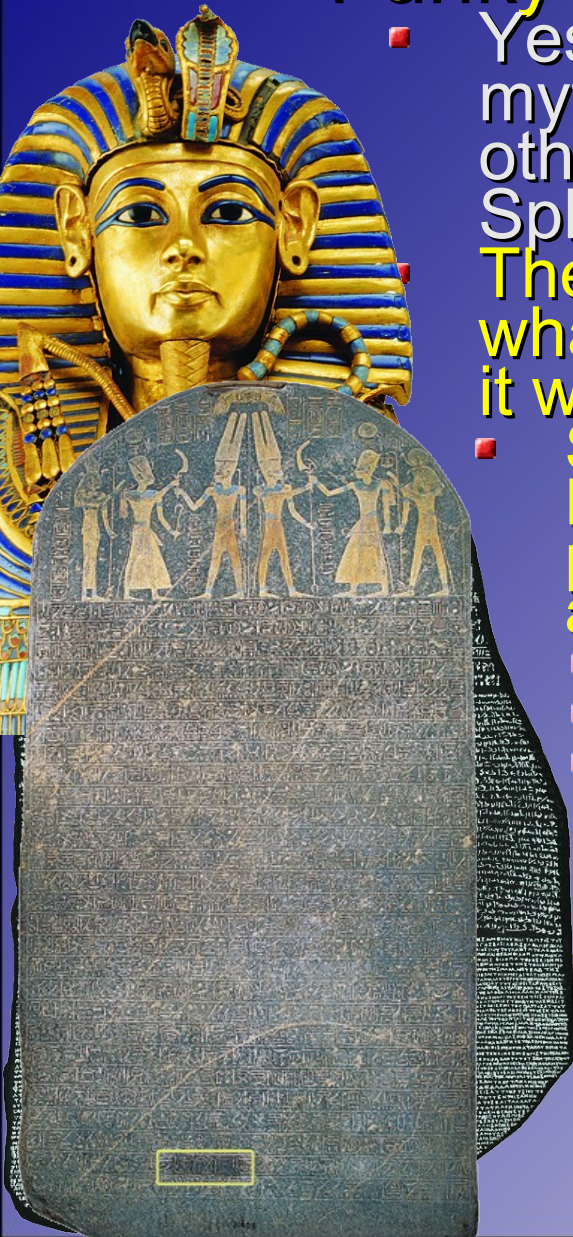
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The stone is significant not so much because of what was written on it, but rather because of *how* it was written

- So the argument could be made that it was Napoleon's finding of the Rosetta Stone—made possible by his conquest of Egypt—that gave us access to so many Egyptian historical treasures:
 - The tomb of Tutankhamun
 - Proof that ancient Egyptians used hair extensions
 - The Mer-neptah Stele—one of the earliest mentions of Israel in the historical record
 - Mer-neptah was the son and successor of Ramesses II—possibly the Pharaoh that Moses stood against in Exodus
 - On the stele, Mer-neptah boasted
“Plundered is the Canaan with every evil;
carried off is Ashkelon; seized upon is Gezer
Gezer; Yanoam is made as that which does
not exist; Israel is laid waste, his seed is not”



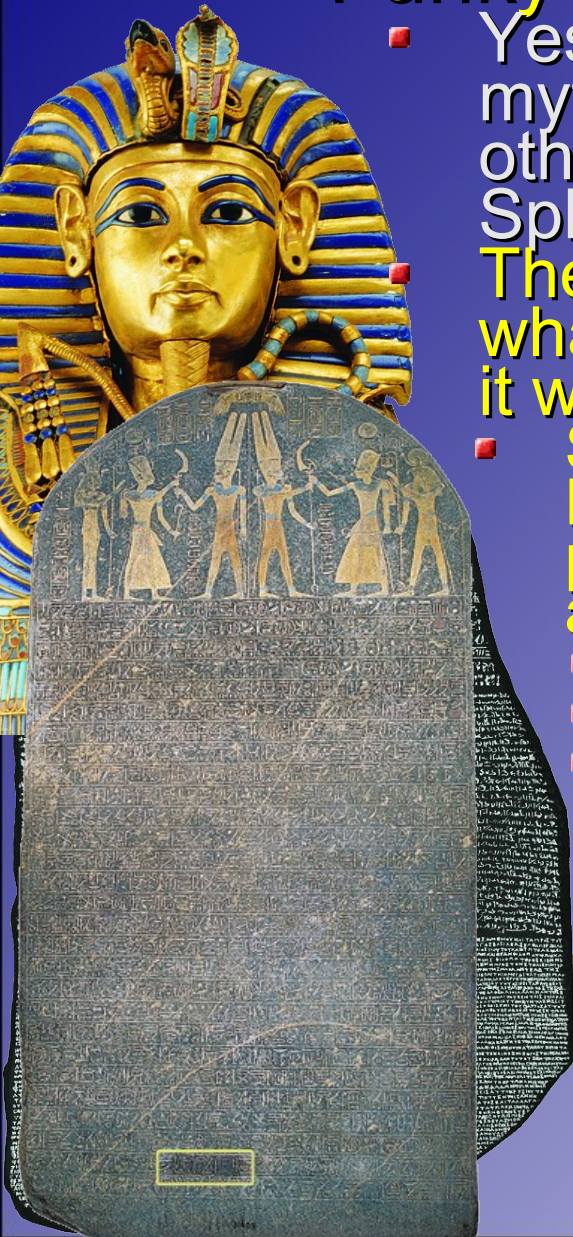
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 - Mer-neptah was the son and successor of Ramesses II—possibly the Pharaoh that Moses stood against in Exodus
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 - **Interestingly, in Joshua 15:9 and 18:15, there's a “well of Nephtoah”—which is neither a Hebrew nor a Canaanite name...**



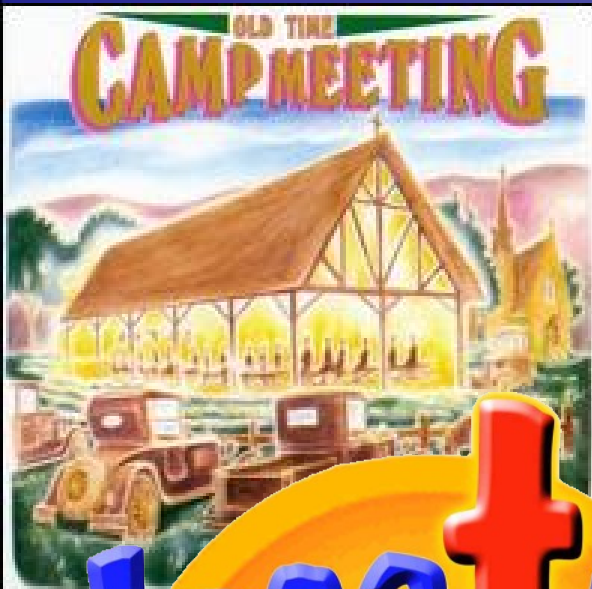
The Age of Revolution

- Everything started changing—and *quickly*
 - 1799 Napoleon became “first consul” of France
 - He was already becoming more and more popular and influential with every passing victory—so he began making policy decisions for France
 - When he heard that France was struggling against a Second Coalition of European nations, Napoleon left Egypt in charge of one of his generals and came home to France—against orders by the National Directory
 - But by the time he got there, the Republic of France was bankrupt, and the Directory was losing control of the country
 - So Napoleon overthrew the Directory in a coup d'état, re-writing the Constitution to allow for a “first consul” to rule France—namely, himself
 - The Directory was so weak and so inept by this time that the French people voted in the new Constitution heartily
(NOTE: the vote was 3,011,007 to 1,567)
(though some modern historians believe that the referendum was rigged)

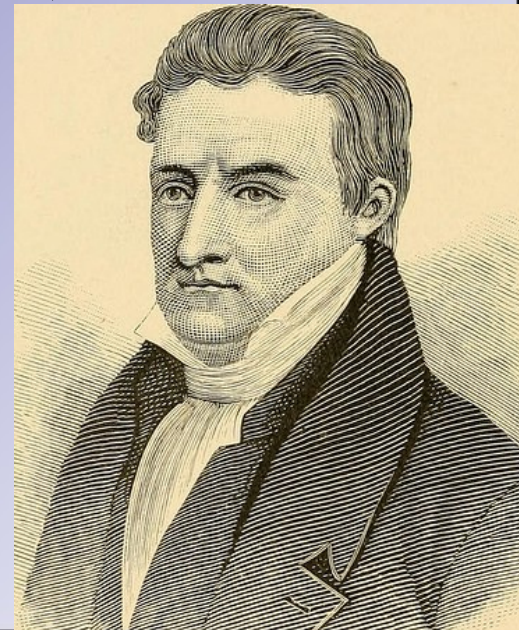


The Age of Revolution

- Everything started changing—and *quickly*
 - 1799 Napoleon became “first consul” of France
 - 1800 The Second Great Awakening
 - Led by Scottish Presbyterian minister James McGready, revival broke out in Logan County, Kentucky, in June of 1800
 - McGready preached for three days in an outdoor setting, as the crowds overflowed the Red River Meeting House
 - Thus, the “camp meeting” was invented—focused on getting parishioners out of their normal contexts and into nature, to focus on God in a “retreat” setting
 - So if you've ever gotten anything out of going to a Christian camp or retreat center, then thank James McGready
 - For that matter, we should probably thank him for our VBS, too, since that's coming out of the same basic paradigm



Vacation
Bible School



The Age of Revolution

- Everything started changing—and *quickly*

1799

Napoleon became “first consul” of France

1800

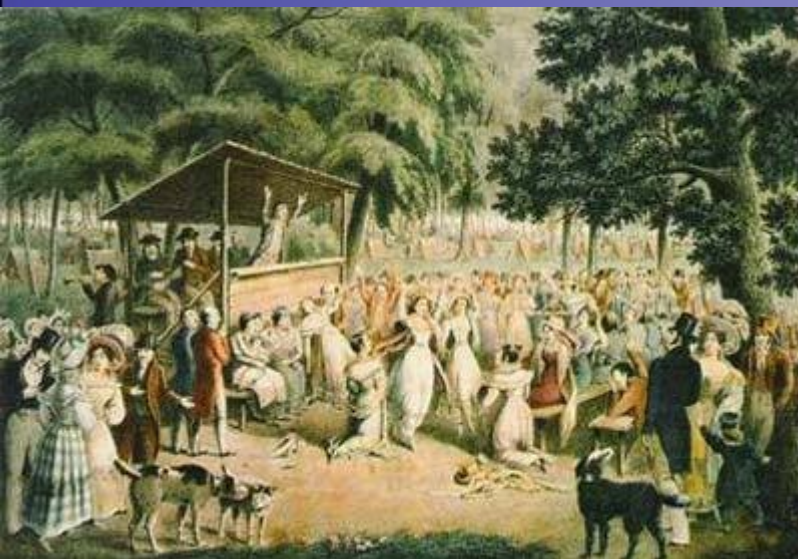
The Second Great Awakening

- Led by Scottish Presbyterian minister James McGready, revival broke out in Logan County, Kentucky, in June of 1800
 - McGready preached for three days in an outdoor setting, as the crowds overflowed the Red River Meeting House
 - At the end of those three days, two Methodist circuit-riders came and closed the meeting out with emotional preaching, and several people collapsed
 - It could've been because temperatures were soaring, or because they'd been out in the heat and sun for four days already but church leaders declared that people had been overwhelmed by the Holy Spirit in a new “Pentecost” experience
 - This practice of being “slain in the Spirit” was decried by some leaders (such as John Wesley, who called it emotionalism at best, and Satan’s distraction at worst)



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 - **Revival began to sweep America in what became known as a *Second Great Awakening***



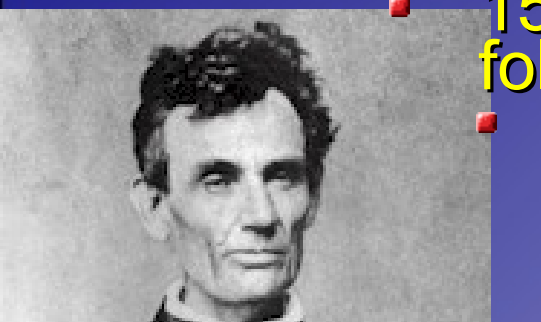
The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Revivals and massive tent meetings became commonplace in the 19th century, where millions made decisions for Christ
 - Even the American *culture* began to change
 - The *New York Herald* declared Dickens and Dumas to be “trashy literature,” not to be read by any respectable people
 - Visiting British officer Captain Frederick Marryat was shocked to see the legs of a piano at a girls' school were demurely covered in “modest little trousers,” so as not to tempt the young women with sensuality
 - Even the *language* began to change
 - To avoid even the possibility of temptation through the use of sensual words, in common, everyday speech, “legs” became “limbs” women's “breasts” became simply “bosoms” and “cocks” became consistently “roosters”



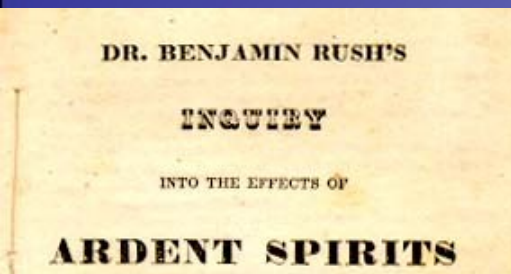
The Age of Revolution

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - Revivals and massive tent meetings became commonplace in the 19th century, where millions made decisions for Christ
 - **15-year-old Peter Cartwright made a decision to follow Christ at one of McGready's meetings**
 - He'd been partying at a wedding where everyone had been drinking and dancing, but then felt near to death on the way home
 - He realized that he was not prepared to meet his Maker, so he attended the revival meeting and gave his heart to the Lord
 - He even became a minister, and was later ordained by Francis Asbury himself
 - He served as a travelling preacher/missionary in the newly opened-up Illinois area of the Ohio territory
 - Later, he lost a bid for the U.S. Congress to a young lawyer named Abraham Lincoln but then helped to found Illinois Wesleyan University in Bloomington
 - He died and was buried in Sangamon County, just outside of Springfield



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Revivals and massive tent meetings became commonplace in the 19th century, where millions made decisions for Christ
 - 15-year-old Peter Cartwright made a decision to follow Christ at one of McGready's meetings
 - The revivals also fueled the growing temperance movement in the United States
 - Since 1784, with the publication of Benjamin Rush's *Inquiry into the Effects of Ardent Spirits upon the Human Body and Mind*, a growing concern about America's personal drinking habits had taken shape
 - We're tempted today to dismiss their concerns as the rantings of Puritanical "prudes"
 - But in the early 1800s, alcoholism was rampant and unchecked
 - The average American drank ½ pint of whiskey a day, and that doesn't include the rum, beer, and "hard cider" that they also imbibed



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- But in the early 1800s, alcoholism was rampant and unchecked
- This is why so many states began passing laws for "dry" counties, which wouldn't sell alcohol (at least on Sundays)
 - (Not because they were Puritanical or judgmental, but because they were desperate to stop an epidemic)



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 - **By 1869, six-foot-tall, hatchet-wielding Carry Nation began her own, violent crusade against alcohol—getting arrested 32 times for attacking and destroying local taverns and bars...**



The Age of Revolution

- Everything started changing—and *quickly*
 - 1799 Napoleon became “first consul” of France
 - 1800 The Second Great Awakening
 - 1801 Cane Ridge Revival
 - The camp meetings continued, as leaders prayed for another “outpouring of the Holy Spirit”
 - One of those leaders was a young Barton Stone, who had been moved by McGready's teachings
 - Stone brought his Cane Ridge and Concord Presbyterian congregations to Logan County—but his revival came at things from a decidedly more Arminian perspective, and hosted nearly 100,000 people by year's end
 - They also encouraged what McGready and Wesley had discouraged—the “falling exercise” of being “slain in the Spirit”—as being a clear indicator of God's power overwhelming the saved



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Around that same time, Alexander Campbell had been leading a movement within the Scottish Presbyterians away from hierarchical authority
 - Disgusted with the politics of church bishops and traditional doctrinal statements, the Campbell movement pressed for simply being *Biblical*
 - Of course, that still required that someone has to decide what “simply being Biblical” means, in point of practice
 - For instance, though being raised a Presbyterian, Campbell came to believe that the Bible clearly taught that baptism is for believers, by immersion
 - Thus, “simply being Biblical” means believer’s baptism, by immersion—right?



The Age of Revolution

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - Around that same time, Alexander Campbell had been leading a movement within the Scottish Presbyterians away from hierarchical authority
 - **By 1831, the Presbyterian Methodist Stone movement and the Presbyterian Baptist Campbell movement decided to join forces**
 - They decided not to have any formal structure (since that's bad), and not to have any formal statements of faith, but to *restore* the church to its original state of “simply being Biblical”
 - Even from the get-go, there were some problems with the “Restoration” movement
 - Stone also taught believer's baptism but Campbell made it a requirement for becoming a Christian
 - Campbell taught penal substitution (the idea that Jesus died to pay for our sins, as our cosmic “substitute” in punishment)



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 - Stone also taught believer's baptism but Campbell made it a requirement for becoming a Christian
 - Campbell taught penal substitution but Stone taught a “moral influence” form of atonement
(the idea that Jesus died to infuse us with His righteousness and to radically demonstrate His love for all humanity)



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 - Stone also taught believer's baptism but Campbell made it a requirement for becoming a Christian
 - Campbell taught penal substitution but Stone taught a “moral influence” form of atonement, arguing that Jesus was our Saviour, but not entirely equal with God the Father
(citing John 14:28, where Jesus Himself said, “the Father is greater than I.”)



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 - Even from the get-go, there were some problems with the “Restoration” movement
 - The church soon settled more in Campbell's camp than Stone's, but they were all united in their hatred of anything that smacked of human-created, creedal authority
 - As Campbell's father had taught, “We speak where the Bible speaks, and we are silent where the Bible is silent”
 - Thus, for example, they can use no musical instruments in a worship service, since none are mentioned in the New Testament



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 - The church soon settled more in Campbell's camp than Stone's, but they were all united in their hatred of anything that smacked of human-created, creedal authority
 - As one member wrote, “The present conflict between the Bible and party creeds and confessions is perfectly analogous to the revolutionary war between Britain and America; liberty was contended for on one side, and dominion and power on the other.”



The Age of Revolution

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - Around that same time, Alexander Campbell had been leading a movement within the Scottish Presbyterians away from hierarchical authority
 - By 1831, the *Presbyterian Methodist* Stone movement and the *Presbyterian Baptist* Campbell movement decided to join forces
 - **Though they refused to call themselves a “denomination” the church instead simply called themselves “Christian” or “Disciples of Christ”**
 - In fact, the “movement” eventually splintered into several offshoots, usually using some derivation of those names
 - The Church of Christ held to increasingly rigorous doctrinal standards, including the requirement of baptism in the Church of Christ for salvation, the refusal to use musical instruments in worship, the refusal to allow eating of meals in the church building, etc. (again, the argument is made that no one in the New Testament was ever said to eat in a church setting, other than those who were *supposed* to be taking communion)



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 - The Church of Christ
 - The Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) allowed things that the New Testament doesn't specifically forbid—so instruments were okay
 - The Church of Christ lambasted them as liberals
 - In fact, they ended up kind of embracing that, being one of the founding members of the World Council of Churches, emphasizing “In essentials, Unity; in non-essentials, Liberty; and in all things, Charity”



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 - The Church of Christ
 - The Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
 - **NOTE: Lincoln Christian College was founded by churches from the Restoration movement**



The Age of Revolution

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 - Around that same time, Alexander Campbell had been leading a movement within the Scottish Presbyterians away from hierarchical authority
 - By 1831, the Presbyterian *Methodist* Stone movement and the Presbyterian *Baptist* Campbell movement decided to join forces
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 - The Church of Christ
 - The Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
 - NOTE: Lincoln Christian College
 - **NOTE²: The *United Church of Christ* has *nothing to do* with the Restoration movement**
 - It was formed when two other churches united in 1957, and is *decidedly* liberal in its theology, arguing “God is still speaking,” (i.e.; that doctrines should change as the culture shifts)



God is still speaking,



The Age of Revolution

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 - NOTE: Lincoln Christian College
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The Age of Revolution

- Everything started changing—and *quickly*

1799 Napoleon became “first consul” of France

1800 The Second Great Awakening

1801 Cane Ridge Revival

First Barbary War

Tripoli's Pasha Yusuf Karamanli demanded that the United States increase their annual pay-offs, mutually agreed upon in the 1796 Treaty of Tripoli but new President Thomas Jefferson refused

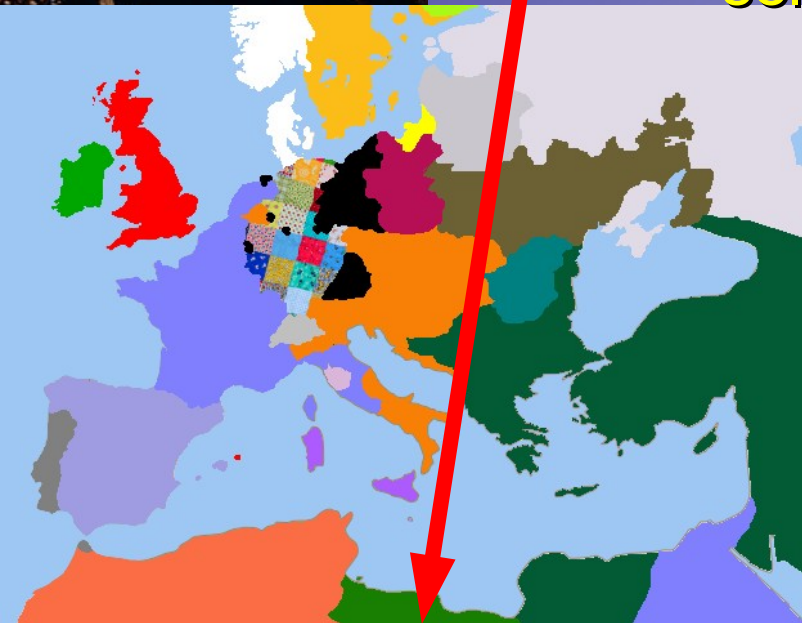
- Thus, Tripoli began their attacks on American ships again, taking prisoners to ransom or to sell as slaves in North African markets

- But this time, the American navy was up to the task of defending its own

- Jefferson sent ships filled with U.S. Marines to Tripoli, ostensibly to defend civilian ships but the Marines also attacked Tripolitan ships as well as sites on land in Tripoli

- Some of the most daring maneuvers were led by young officer Stephen Decatur

(for whom the city of Decatur—where your pastor was born—was named)



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 - It's specifically for service in this undeclared war that the Marines include the line, “to the shores of Tripoli” in their *Marines' Hymn*, written in 1917



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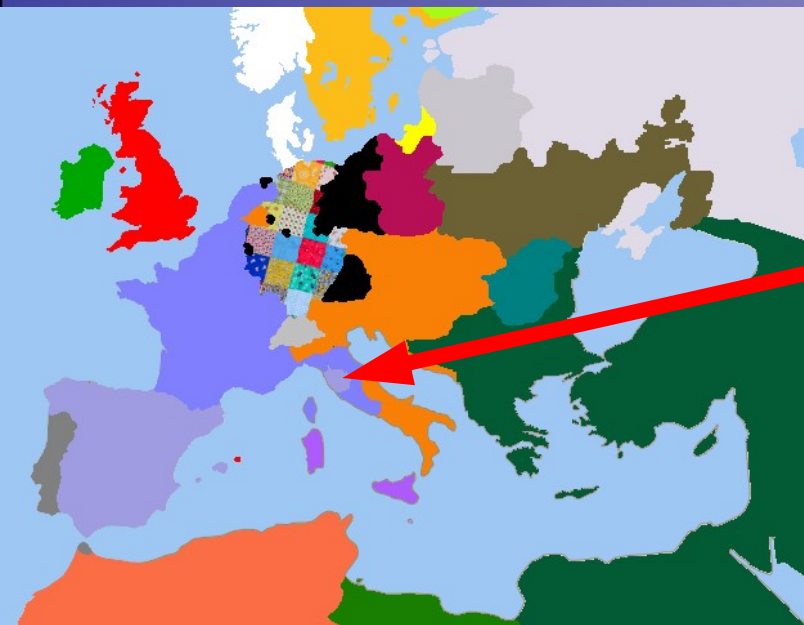
First Barbary War

- Tripoli's Pasha Yusuf Karamanli demanded that the United States increase their annual pay-offs, mutually agreed upon in the 1796 Treaty of Tripoli but new President Thomas Jefferson refused
- **The Pasha sued for peace, and a new treaty was signed between America and Tripoli**
 - Both sides would exchange their prisoners, and America would give a one-time (basically nominal) payment to Tripoli—with no more pay-offs in the future
 - But more importantly, the United States proved to the world that they could more than hold their own in an international war—and that the U.S. Marines were a group to be feared in battle
 - And Stephen Decatur returned home as a war hero—but not for the last time...



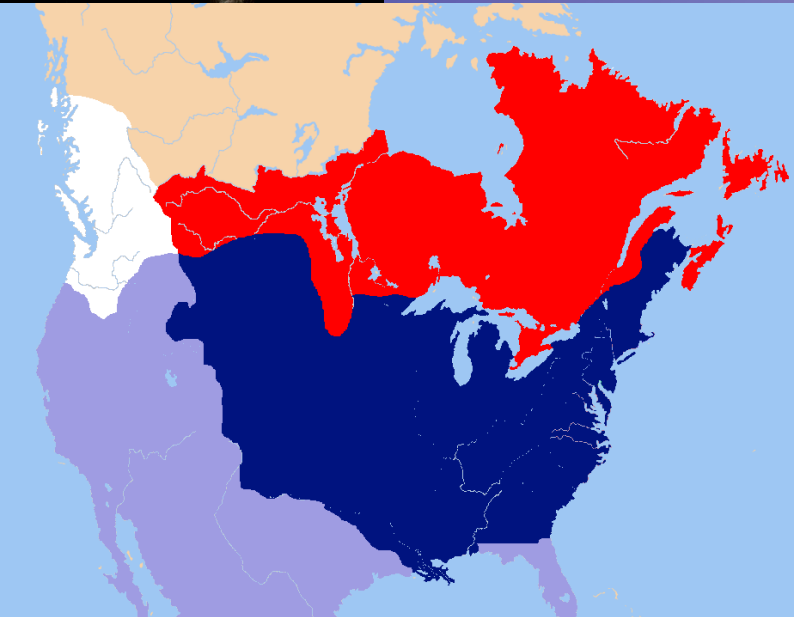
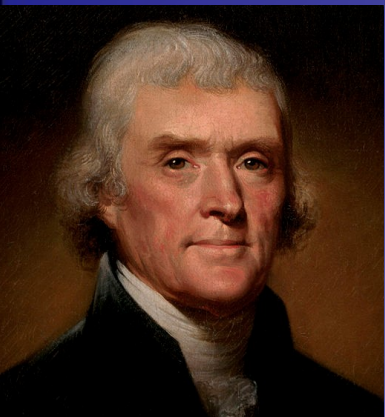
The Age of Revolution

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 - 1801 Cane Ridge Revival
First Barbary War
 - 1803 **France regained the Louisiana Territory**
 - At one point, everything west of the Mississippi had belonged to France—so Spain gave it back
 - Actually, France got it back in secret *Third* Treaty of Ildefonso signed back in 1800, but they only *took possession* of it in 1803
 - Basically, in return for Napoleon not beating Spain to a bloody pulp, Spain said that they could have the Louisiana territory back, so long as they didn't allow the United States to gain a foothold in the region
 - (NOTE: France also gave Spain the recently conquered Kingdom of Tuscany—continuing Napoleon's tradition of taking people's stuff, but placating them by giving them *other* people's stuff)



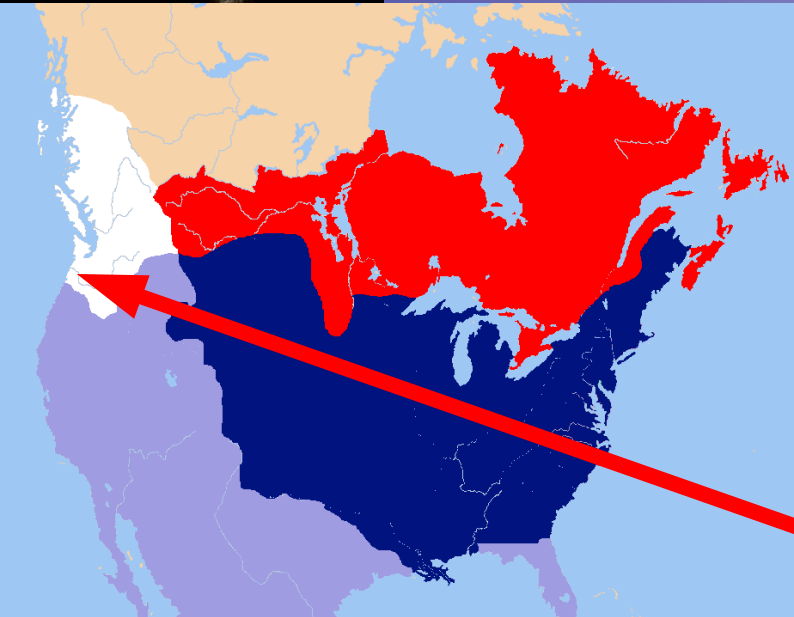
The Age of Revolution

- **Everything started changing—and *quickly***
 - 1799 Napoleon became “first consul” of France
 - 1800 The Second Great Awakening
 - 1801 Cane Ridge Revival
First Barbary War
 - 1803 **France regained the Louisiana Territory**
 - At one point, everything west of the Mississippi had belonged to France—so Spain gave it back
 - **Napoleon immediately turned around and sold the territory to the United States for some quick cash (breaking every promise to Spain in the process)**
 - But on the plus side for France, this sort of action did allow Napoleon to bolster the bankrupt economy and bring them back from the brink—so he became even *more* of a hero
 - It also made even more of a hero out of Thomas Jefferson, who just *doubled* the size of our country with one expenditure of \$11,250,000
(which, in today's dollars, would be about \$209,250,00)



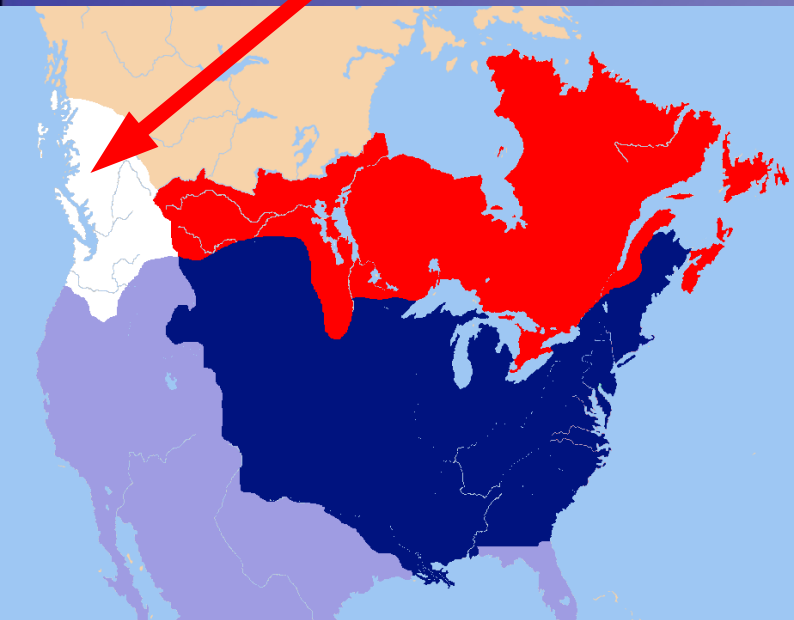
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 - **The next year, he assigned war heroes Captain Meriwether Lewis and Lt. William Clark to explore and map out the territory—and to stake our claim to areas contested by other nations**



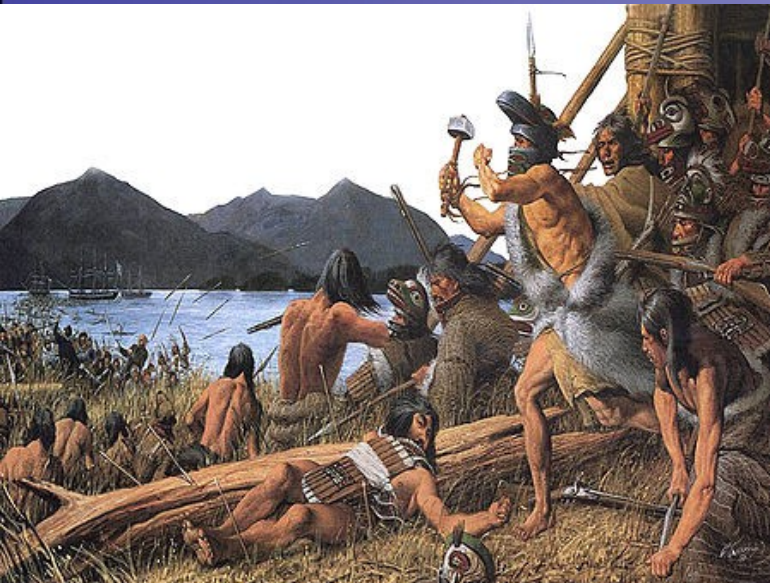
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 - 1804 **Battle of Sitka**
 - Remember that up north, land was still contested by England, Spain, and Russia—all with viable claims on the region
 - That was particularly true for Russia in Alaska, since they'd had missionaries and trappers there for *decades* by now



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 - **Then again, Native Americans had been living in Alaska for centuries, and nobody seemed to care**
 - The Tlingit people of Sitka Island were particularly getting sick of it, since the Russians took their women as wives, treating the Tlingit like second-class citizens on their own island
 - In 1802, they rose up and attacked the Russian settlers, then prepared for all-out war, building a fort for protection
 - But the Russian navy's cannons pounded the fort to smithereens, and the Tlingit were routed



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - On the morning of the fourth day of the battle, Captain Yuri Lisiansky halted the bombardment in order to extend an opportunity for surrender
 - The Tlingit agreed to surrender the following day, and asked for one day to sing a lament—which Lisiansky allowed
 - The singing and beating of drums went on in the fort all day and long past dark, with a loud wailing in the middle of the night
 - When nothing happened in the morning, Lisiansky led a party ashore to investigate
 - He was shocked to find that the drums and singing had been a cover for the Tlingit to sneak away in the night, and all of them were now gone
 - All that was left were the corpses of the children and infants whom the Tlingit had slaughtered in order to keep them from crying in the woods and giving their escape away—*that's why they'd all wailed...*



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Aaron Burr duelled Alexander Hamilton

