

Church History



Church History

- *Introduction to Church History*
- *The Ancient Church* AD 1st-3rd centuries
- *The Rise of Christendom* AD 4th-5th centuries
- *The Early Middle Ages* AD 6th-10th centuries
- *The Age of Crusades* AD 11th-13th centuries
- *The Renaissance* AD 14th-15th centuries
- *Conquest and Reformation* AD 16th century
- *The Age of Enlightenment* AD 17th-18th centuries
- ***The Age of Revolution*** AD **19th century**
- *The Modern Age* AD 20th century
- *The Postmodern Age* AD 21st century



Church History

- *Introduction to Church History*
- *The Ancient Church* AD 1st-3rd centuries
- *The Rise of Christendom* AD 4th-5th centuries
- *The Early Middle Ages* AD 6th-10th centuries
- *The Age of Crusades* AD 11th-13th centuries
- *The Renaissance* AD 14th-15th centuries
- *Conquest and Reformation* AD 16th century
- *The Age of Enlightenment* AD 17th-18th centuries
- ***The Age of Revolution*** AD 19th century
 - *The American Revolution*
 - *The French Revolution*
 - ***The Napoleonic Era (part 1—Lots of Independence-ing)***



The Age of Revolution

- Everybody wanted their piece of the pie

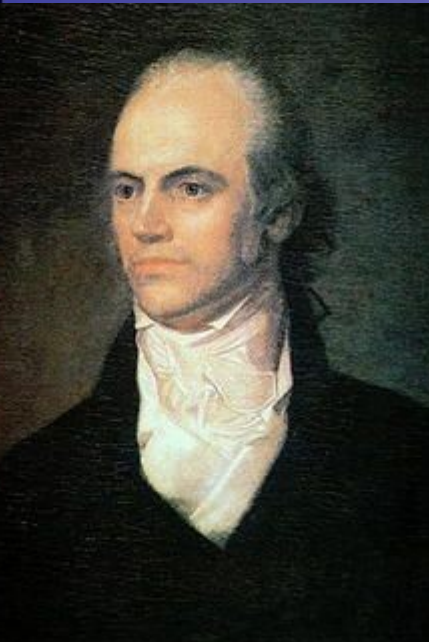
(NOTE: Under Napoleon, the map of Europe was changing dramatically...)

Note in particular the rise of both Prussia and Russia and the creation of a new, "Italian" kingdom, dissolving the Papal States



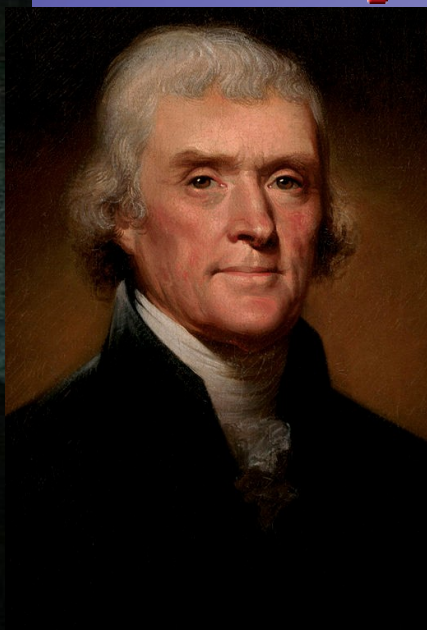
The Age of Revolution

- Everybody wanted their piece of the pie
 - 1804 Aaron Burr duelled Alexander Hamilton
 - These guys really, really hated each other...



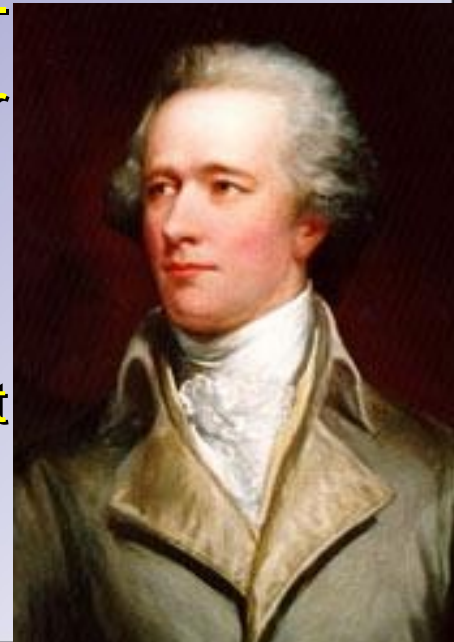
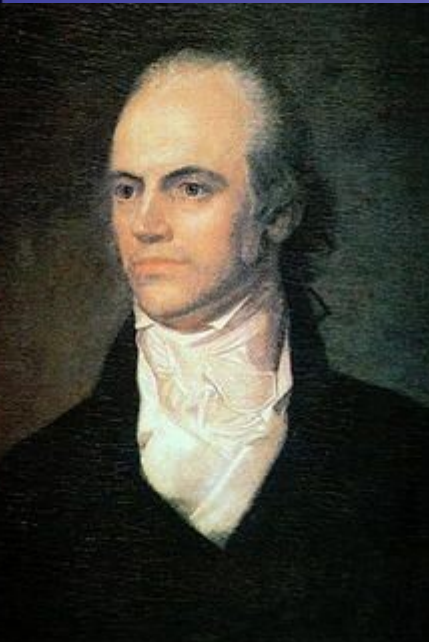
The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Not only did they disagree on nearly everything, politically speaking, but Burr had also defeated Hamilton's father-in-law in an election for a senate seat in 1791
 - Later, in the Presidential election of 1800, the Democratic-Republican Thomas Jefferson defeated the incumbent Federalist John Adams fairly solidly but by a funky quirk of the system, he got the same number of electoral college votes as his running mate, fellow Democratic-Republican Aaron Burr
 - So a decision by the House of Representatives was needed
 - The Federalists within the House hated Jefferson for winning against Adams but when they turned to Hamilton for support, he happily recommended Jefferson over Burr—and Jefferson became our third President



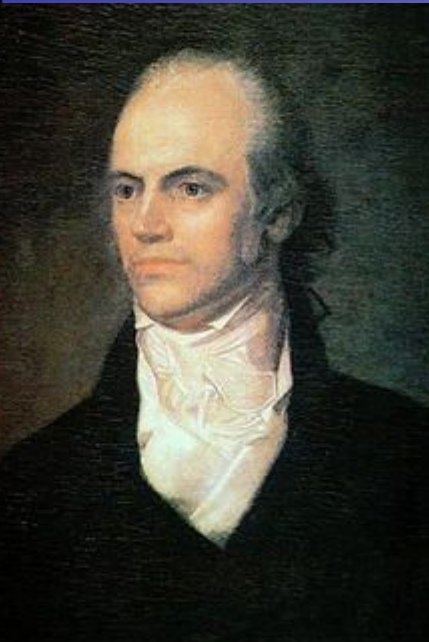
The Age of Revolution

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - Not only did they disagree on nearly everything, politically speaking, but Burr had also defeated Hamilton's father-in-law in an election for a senate seat in 1791
 - Later, in the Presidential election of 1800, the Democratic-Republican Thomas Jefferson defeated the incumbent Federalist John Adams fairly solidly but by a funky quirk of the system, he got the same number of electoral college votes as his running mate, fellow Democratic-Republican Aaron Burr
 - After all of that—and after all of Burr's last-minute mud-slinging against Jefferson to try to win the Presidency—Jefferson never did trust him in the office
 - When Jefferson dropped him from the 1804 ticket, Burr ran for governor of New York instead—only to be out-campaigned by Hamilton *again* (who crossed party lines to support Democratic-Republican candidate Morgan Lewis against Burr)



The Age of Revolution

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - Not only did they disagree on nearly everything, politically speaking, but Burr had also defeated Hamilton's father-in-law in an election for a senate seat in 1791
 - Later, in the Presidential election of 1800, the Democratic-Republican Thomas Jefferson defeated the incumbent Federalist John Adams fairly solidly but by a funky quirk of the system, he got the same number of electoral college votes as his running mate, fellow Democratic-Republican Aaron Burr
 - After all of that—and after all of Burr's last-minute mud-slinging against Jefferson to try to win the Presidency—Jefferson never did trust him in the office
 - Burr finally had it when he read in the *Albany Register* that not only did Hamilton distrust him, but there was a nebulous, “still more despicable opinion which General Hamilton has expressed of Mr. Burr” in private
 - He demanded that Hamilton explain the comment and apologize—which Hamilton refused to do



▪ Eve

17

18

18

18

18



le pie

France

rritory

nilton

other

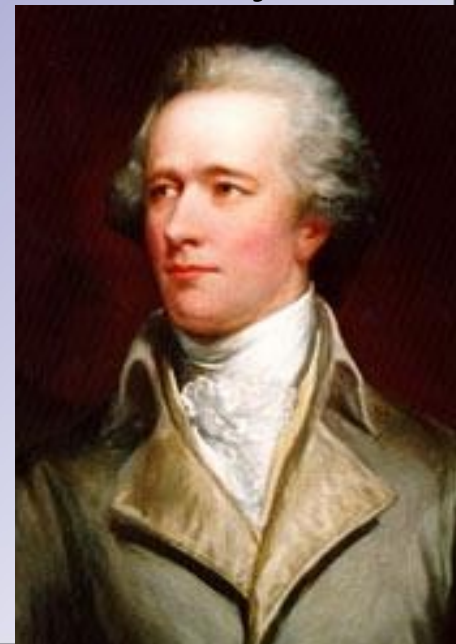
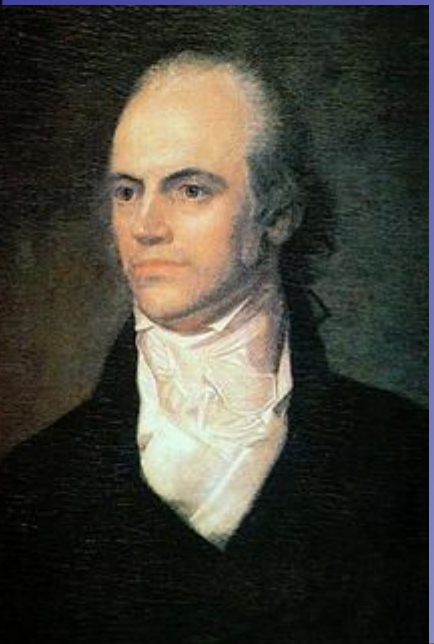
▪ So in 1804, the current Vice President of the United States challenged the former Secretary of the Treasury to a duel

▪ As the one challenged, Hamilton fired first (into the air—not *quite* the common “firing into the ground” that gentlemen often did in these things)

▪ Burr aimed straight at Hamilton and shot him in the ribcage

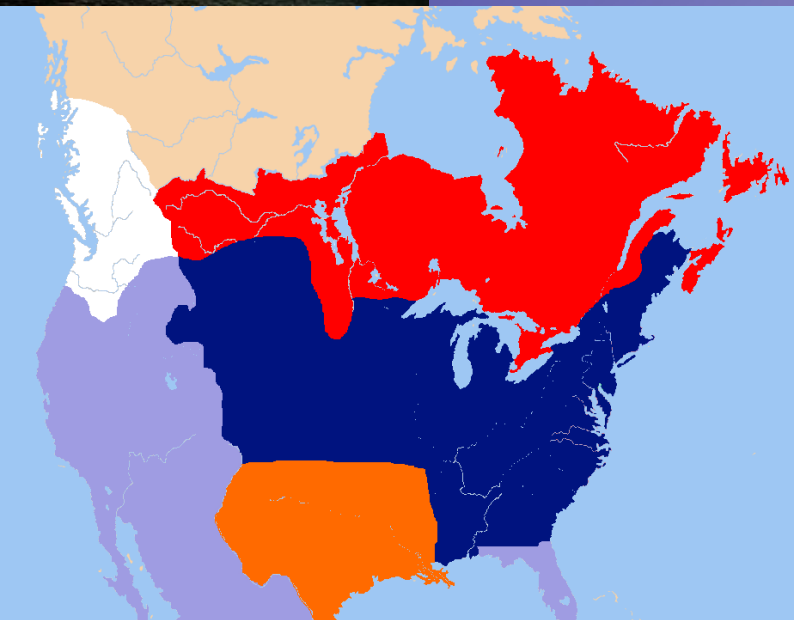
▪ Hamilton died from his injuries the next afternoon

▪ Burr was charged with murder, so he escaped to South Carolina and avoided New York until the charges were dropped



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Burr still finished up his term as Vice President, then moved out west to find his fortune
 - Actually, it looks like he may have been trying to *make* his fortune by siding with the Spanish
 - Feeling that war with Spain over the Texas territory was inevitable, he offered to help Spain not only against the United States, but to specifically help them take Washington D.C.—in exchange for giving him rule over a large chunk of the territory as an “independent nation, friendly toward Spain”
 - But the war with Spain didn't happen, and the Spanish never sent him the men and materiel that he'd requested in his letters
 - But the letters *did* make their way to the desk of Thomas Jefferson, who charged Burr with treason against the United States
 - Burr was acquitted due to lack of evidence but his character had been forever tainted by his actions...



The Age of Revolution

- **Everybody wanted their piece of the pie**
 - 1804 Aaron Burr duelled Alexander Hamilton
 - 1805 **Nativist revival led by Tenskwatawa**
 - Not every revival in the Second Great Awakening was a *Christian* one
 - In 1805, the 85-year-old chief of the Lenape—Buckongahelas—died, and the rampant belief amongst the Lenape was that he had been cursed by a witch
 - Soon, a massive witch-hunt swept through the Lenape, and suspected witches were killed by the dozens
 - (NOTE: One of the leaders of the witch-hunters was Blue Jacket, a hero of the earlier Little Turtle War)



The Age of Revolution

- Everybody wanted their piece of the pie
 - 1804 Aaron Burr duelled Alexander Hamilton
 - 1805 Nativist revival led by Tenskwatawa
 - Not every revival in the Second Great Awakening was a *Christian* one
 - In 1805, the 85-year-old chief of the Lenape—Buckongahelas—died, and the rampant belief amongst the Lenape was that he had been cursed by a witch
 - Soon, a massive witch-hunt swept through the Lenape, and suspected witches were killed by the dozens
 - But then, a local drunk named Lalawethika (who had joined the witch-hunters for the easy power it gave him) had a vision that he claimed was from the Great Spirit, and people began calling him “The Prophet”—Tenskwatawa (“One With an Open Mouth”)



The Age of Revolution

- Everybody wanted their piece of the pie

1804 Aaron Burr duelled Alexander Hamilton

1805 Nativist revival led by Tenskwatawa

- Not every revival in the Second Great Awakening was a *Christian* one

- In 1805, the 85-year-old chief of the Lenape—Buckongahelas—died, and the rampant belief amongst the Lenape was that he had been cursed by a witch

- Soon, a massive witch-hunt swept through the Lenape, and suspected witches were killed by the dozens
- But then, a local drunk named Lalawethika (who had joined the witch-hunters for the easy power it gave him) had a vision that he claimed was from the Great Spirit
- His vision was that these witches had come from the Americans, who were themselves children of the evil Great Serpent of the sea
 - The witch hunts soon became *Christian*-hunts, since many of the Lenape had been converted to Christianity by Moravian missionaries



The Age of Revolution

- Everybody wanted their piece of the pie

1804 Aaron Burr duelled Alexander Hamilton

1805 Nativist revival led by Tenskwatawa

- Not every revival in the Second Great Awakening was a *Christian* one

- In 1805, the 85-year-old chief of the Lenape—Buckongahelas—died, and the rampant belief amongst the Lenape was that he had been cursed by a witch

- Tenskawatawa became famous for his visions (which usually came when he was really, really drunk)

(NOTE: This was actually considered a valid way to receive visions, since when you're in an "altered state," you're more susceptible to perceive the "spirit world"—which is why so many nativist religions make use of lack of sleep, traumatic self-inflicted pain, hallucinogens such as peyote, etc., to induce visions)

(It's not that Native American religion is necessarily more in-touch with the spiritual world than Christianity—it's that they're *stoned*...)



The Age of Revolution

- Everybody wanted their piece of the pie
 - 1804 Aaron Burr duelled Alexander Hamilton
 - 1805 Nativist revival led by Tenskwatawa
 - Not every revival in the Second Great Awakening was a *Christian* one
 - In 1805, Tenskwatawa (the Prophet) led a Nativist revival among the Delaware and Shawnee tribes, claiming to have been visited by the Great Spirit and to have been given the power to drive out evil spirits and cure the sick.



(NOTE²: An argument has been made that some Christian churches make use of "ecstatic environments" to induce precisely the same effects)



The Age of Revolution

- Everybody wanted their piece of the pie

1804 Aaron Burr duelled Alexander Hamilton

1805 Nativist revival led by Tenskwatawa

- Not every revival in the Second Great Awakening was a *Christian* one

- In 1805, the 85-year-old chief of the Lenape—Buckongahelas—died, and the rampant belief amongst the Lenape was that he had been cursed by a witch

- Tenskwatawa became famous for his visions, and a fanatical community formed around him and his war hero brother, Tecumseh

- War hero (on the *other* side) territorial governor William Henry Harrison denounced Tenskwatawa as a fraud

- But then Tenskwatawa accurately predicted an eclipse, and his legend was *cemented* in the Lenape mind...



The Age of Revolution

- **Everybody wanted their piece of the pie**

1804 Aaron Burr duelled Alexander Hamilton

1805 Nativist revival led by Tenskwatawa

1807 **Robert Morrison arrived in Macau**

- Born in Northumberland, Morrison was a devout Presbyterian in his youth, but cooled off in his faith as a teenager, spending his years partying

- But at age 16, he was struck with a crisis of faith, and he realized that he didn't know if he were saved or not

- He cried out for salvation night after night, until he finally felt that God had worked His saving re-birth in him

- Devoting himself to prayer, Bible study, and ministry to the poor, Morrison re-invented himself as an active Christian—even learning Greek, Hebrew, Latin, and theology from a local Presbyterian minister
(specifically as a penitent recompense to God for all of his teenage sins)



The Age of Revolution

- **Everybody wanted their piece of the pie**

1804 Aaron Burr duelled Alexander Hamilton

1805 Nativist revival led by Tenskwatawa

1807 **Robert Morrison arrived in Macau**

- Born in Northumberland, Morrison was a devout Presbyterian in his youth, but cooled off in his faith as a teenager, spending his years partying
- **By 1804, he was burdened by the thought that there were people all over the world who might never hear the Gospel, and thus might never even have the *chance* to be saved**
 - He offered his services to the non-denominational London Missionary Society as a missionary candidate
 - His prayer was that God would “station him in that part of the missionary field where the difficulties were greatest and to all human appearances the most insurmountable”
 - As it happened, that would be China...



The Age of Revolution

- **Everybody wanted their piece of the pie**

1804 Aaron Burr duelled Alexander Hamilton

1805 Nativist revival led by Tenskwatawa

1807 **Robert Morrison arrived in Macau**

- Born in Northumberland, Morrison was a devout Presbyterian in his youth, but cooled off in his faith as a teenager, spending his years partying
- **By 1804, he was burdened by the thought that there were people all over the world who might never hear the Gospel, and thus might never even have the *chance* to be saved**
 - He offered his services to the non-denominational London Missionary Society as a missionary candidate
 - **Since the Chinese government despised the British and made it illegal for anyone in China to teach the language to a foreigner, Morrison had to learn it from a Chinese expatriate living in London**
 - **When he arrived in Macau in 1807, he became the first Protestant missionary in China...**
...and was almost *immediately* thrown out by the Portuguese Catholic authorities





- Rather than go back to England, he went instead to the European factories in Canton, passing himself off as an American looking for work
 - Thus, he hid his language books every day, and studied them every night in the secret of his rented room at the factory

The Age of Revolution

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - Morrison tried living as much like the Chinese as possible—eating the same food, dressing the same way, speaking the common dialects instead of the formal one he'd been learning, etc.
 - But he found that instead of helping him relate better to the people, it actually made things more difficult
 - The food was consistently making him very sick and wearing the native clothing just made him seem odd to everyone—clearly alien to both the Chinese and the Europeans



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Morrison tried living as much like the Chinese as possible—eating the same food, dressing the same way, speaking the common dialects instead of the formal one he'd been learning, etc.
 - But he found that instead of helping him relate better to the people, it actually made things more difficult
 - The locals berated and defrauded him, stole his money, tricked him into living in substandard housing, etc.
 - Morrison was out of money and losing hope...
...and that's when the British East India Company came along...



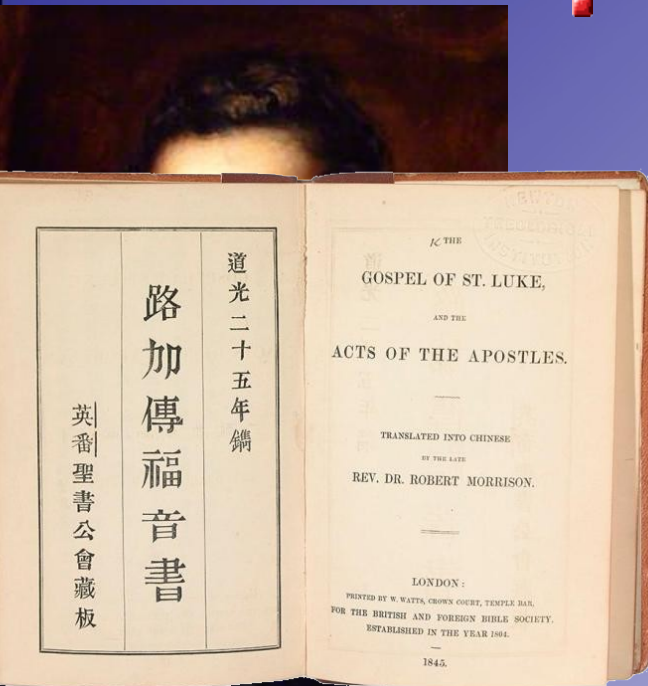
The Age of Revolution

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - Morrison tried living as much like the Chinese as possible—eating the same food, dressing the same way, speaking the common dialects instead of the formal one he'd been learning, etc.
 - **They were struggling because the Chinese hated the British, refused to teach foreigners their language, and tended not to provide any translators of their own**
 - So the British East India Company was in desperate need for Europeans who were fluent in Chinese and willing to help serve as well-paid translators for them ...and that's where *Morrison* came along...
 - Given an official post by the East India Company, he no longer had to hide his language study, no longer had to pretend that he had a reason to be in China *other* than missionary work, and was now under the protection of the Company itself



The Age of Revolution

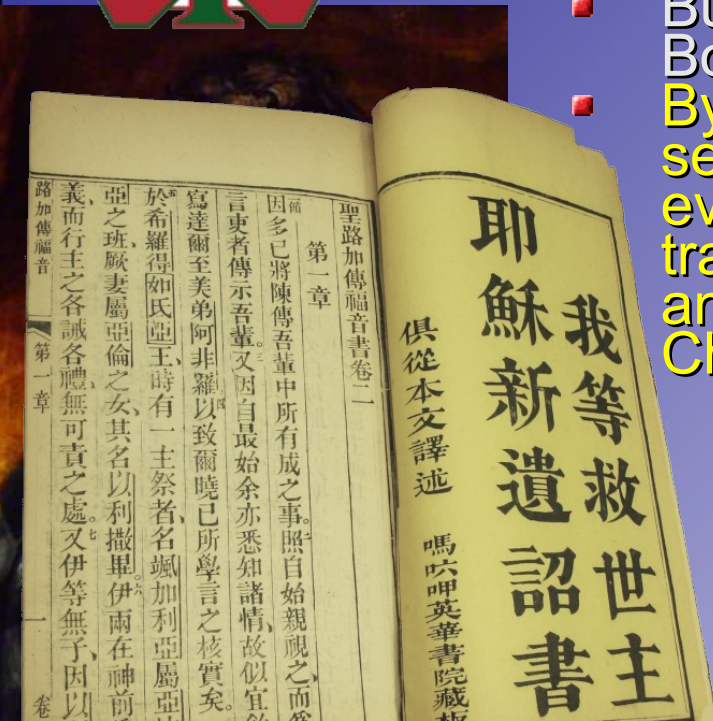
- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - Morrison tried living as much like the Chinese as possible—eating the same food, dressing the same way, speaking the common dialects instead of the formal one he'd been learning, etc.
 - They were struggling because the Chinese hated the British, refused to teach foreigners their language, and tended not to provide any translators of their own
 - **By 1812, he had produced a book of Chinese grammar, as well as a Chinese-English dictionary**
 - But he also produced a Chinese translation of the Book of Acts, as well as the Gospel of Luke
 - When Portuguese Bishop Jerónimo José da Mata in Macau found out about the Gospel, he had copies rounded up and burned as heresy and then he pressed the Chinese authorities to make it a capital crime to produce Christian documents in the Chinese language
 - Nonetheless, Morrison continued to do so, under the protection of the British East India Company (and threatening to quit his job every time that protection began to waver)



The Age of Revolution

▪ Funky little teaching moment—

- Morrison tried living as much like the Chinese as possible—eating the same food, dressing the same way, speaking the common dialects instead of the formal one he'd been learning, etc.
- They were struggling because the Chinese hated the British, refused to teach foreigners their language, and tended not to provide any translators of their own
- By 1812, he had produced a book of Chinese grammar, as well as a Chinese-English dictionary
- But he also produced a Chinese translation of the Book of Acts, as well as the Gospel of Luke
- By the time he died in 1834, Morrison had produced several dictionaries, founded a school that would eventually become Ying-Wa College in Malacca, translated the entire Bible into common Chinese, and established the beginnings of the native Chinese church that still exists today...



The Age of Revolution

- **Everybody wanted their piece of the pie**

1804 Aaron Burr duelled Alexander Hamilton

1805 Nativist revival led by Tenskwatawa

1807 Robert Morrison arrived in Macau

- **Slave Trade Act was passed**

- William Wilberforce had been working on the abolition of slavery for 20 years, chipping away at the mountain bit by bit

- Slavery had become illegal in England proper back in 1772 with the Somersett case

- Thanks to the *Zong* massacre, the Slave Trade Act of 1788 had limited the slave trade

- But the abolitionist efforts had been shot down in 1793 by the French Revolution

- Not only did the fighting against France occupy the British government's every waking thought, but Wilberforce consistently argued against the war, tying his unpopular political stance with his anti-slavery efforts—thus hampering both

- Suddenly, being anti-slave meant being pro-French, and that wasn't helping...



The Age of Revolution

- Everybody wanted their piece of the pie

1804 Aaron Burr duelled Alexander Hamilton

1805 Nativist revival led by Tenskwatawa

1807 Robert Morrison arrived in Macau

Slave Trade Act was passed

- William Wilberforce had been working on the abolition of slavery for 20 years, chipping away at the mountain bit by bit
- Luckily, in 1802, Napoleon re-established slavery in French colonies
 - Suddenly, being *pro-slavery* meant being *pro-French*, and that really helped public opinion
 - Wilberforce rushed an abolitionist bill through in 1804 that passed the House of Commons but it was too late in the session to pass the House of Lords, and thus basically fizzled
- But in 1806, James Stephen introduced a bill to undermine French trade in time of war—
 - The Foreign Slave Trade Bill banned any British subject from participating in the slave trade to French colonies abroad
 - The bill quietly passed both houses...
...cutting the British slave trade by 67%



The Age of Revolution

- **Everybody wanted their piece of the pie**

1804 Aaron Burr duelled Alexander Hamilton

1805 Nativist revival led by Tenskwatawa

1807 Robert Morrison arrived in Macau

- **Slave Trade Act was passed**

- William Wilberforce had been working on the abolition of slavery for 20 years, chipping away at the mountain bit by bit
- Luckily, in 1802, Napoleon re-established slavery in French colonies
- **By the time anyone realized that the bill had been an abolitionist trick, the damage was done, and the slave trade was crippled**
 - In 1807, Prime Minister Lord Grenville passed the Slave Trade Act through the House of Lords, eliminating the slave trade altogether and then it passed the House of Commons with a vote of 283-16
 - Wilberforce wept openly, and he was publicly applauded for his efforts



The Age of Revolution

- **Everybody wanted their piece of the pie**

1804 Aaron Burr duelled Alexander Hamilton

1805 Nativist revival led by Tenskwatawa

1807 Robert Morrison arrived in Macau

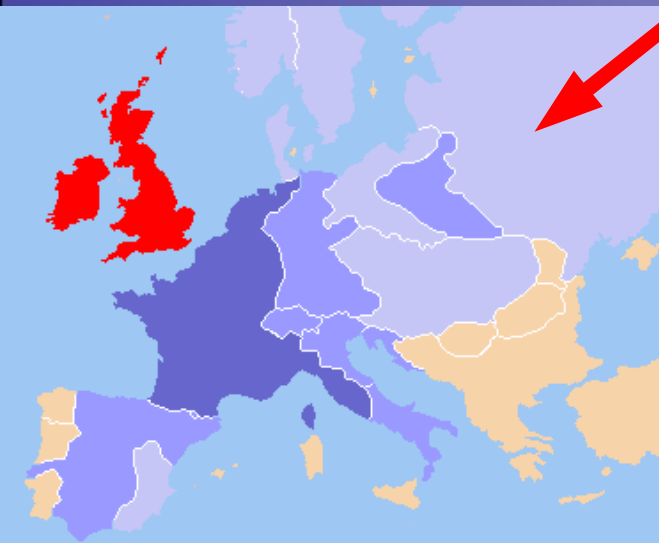
- **Slave Trade Act was passed**

- William Wilberforce had been working on the abolition of slavery for 20 years, chipping away at the mountain bit by bit
- Luckily, in 1802, Napoleon re-established slavery in French colonies
- By the time anyone realized that the bill had been an abolitionist trick, the damage was done, and the slave trade was crippled
- **NOTE: This didn't abolish slavery in the British Empire—just the slave trade itself**
 - Slavery wasn't officially abolished in the Empire until the Slavery Abolition Act was passed in 1833—one month after Wilberforce's death...



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - There were some important drawbacks to the passing of the Slave Trade Act
 - Britain started really feeling the bite from the combination of the loss of revenue from the slave trade and the loss of revenue due to French interference in their shipping and trade
 - England had successfully blockaded French ports but Napoleon responded by closing all French-controlled ports on the continent to English trade
 - Since by now, France controlled most of the continent, that was *killing* England economically (picture the dark blue bits of this map being the French Empire, the lighter blue parts being French satellite countries, and the pale blue parts being countries forced by France support the embargo against England)



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - There were some important drawbacks to the passing of the Slave Trade Act
 - Britain started really feeling the bite from the combination of the loss of revenue from the slave trade and the loss of revenue due to French interference in their shipping and trade
 - It particularly galled them that with all that was going on, America was enjoying neutral free trade with both England and France
 - In 1807, they passed Orders in Council that allowed them to impede America's free trade with France
 - In a nutshell, the Orders said that any neutral countries trading with England were forbidden from trading with France, and any neutral country's ships could be searched by British ships for contraband that might aid France
 - If any contraband was found, then the ships, their cargoes, and their crews would be seized by the British Navy



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - There were some important drawbacks to the passing of the Slave Trade Act
 - Britain started really feeling the bite from the combination of the loss of revenue from the slave trade and the loss of revenue due to French interference in their shipping and trade
 - It particularly galled them that with all that was going on, America was enjoying neutral free trade with both England and France
 - In 1807, they passed Orders in Council that allowed them to impede America's free trade with France
 - In a nutshell, the Orders said that any neutral countries trading with England were forbidden from trading with France, and any neutral country's ships could be searched by British ships for contraband that might aid France
 - In response, France declared that any neutral countries trading with England would be automatically considered to be tacitly English, and liable for seizure by the French Navy
 - So basically, the whole concept of neutrality went out the window—this had become a truly world war



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - There were some important drawbacks to the passing of the Slave Trade Act
 - Britain started really feeling the bite from the combination of the loss of revenue from the slave trade and the loss of revenue due to French interference in their shipping and trade
 - It particularly galled them that with all that was going on, America was enjoying neutral free trade with both England and France
 - In 1807, they passed Orders in Council that allowed them to impede America's free trade with France
 - America began to balk and refuse to accept Britain's right to dictate terms to her trading partner countries
 - America had grown to become an economic powerhouse, with the largest neutral fleet in the world, and part of that was due to our ability to trade with both England *and* France
 - It also didn't help that England had built up their navy to fight against Napoleon, but had built more ships than they had trained sailors to man them



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - There were some important drawbacks to the passing of the Slave Trade Act
 - Britain started really feeling the bite from the combination of the loss of revenue from the slave trade and the loss of revenue due to French interference in their shipping and trade
 - It particularly galled them that with all that was going on, America was enjoying neutral free trade with both England and France
 - In 1807, they passed Orders in Council that allowed them to impede America's free trade with France
 - America began to balk and refuse to accept Britain's right to dictate terms to her trading partner countries
 - So Britain re-instituted the practice of impressment
 - (Remember, impressment was the legal right for the British Navy to forcibly drag anyone whom they deemed an "able seamen" that they found into the service to the King)
 - (But they're only legally able to do that to British citizens, so that had nothing to do with us)



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - There were some important drawbacks to the passing of the Slave Trade Act
 - Britain started really feeling the bite from the combination of the loss of revenue from the slave trade and the loss of revenue due to French interference in their shipping and trade
 - It particularly galled them that with all that was going on, America was enjoying neutral free trade with both England and France
 - In 1807, they passed Orders in Council that allowed them to impede America's free trade with France
 - America began to balk and refuse to accept Britain's right to dictate terms to her trading partner countries So Britain re-instituted the practice of impressment
 - Britain declared that it did not recognize naturalized American citizens to be rightful American citizens
 - Thus, if you weren't *born* in America, you were still technically a *British* citizen, living in America
 - (And *that* meant that you were liable for being pressed into the British Navy, if your ship was seized by them)



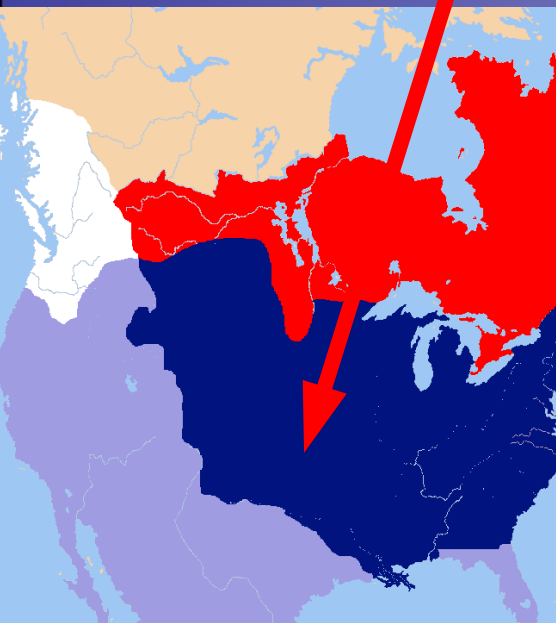
The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - There were some important drawbacks to the passing of the Slave Trade Act
 - Britain started really feeling the bite from the combination of the loss of revenue from the slave trade and the loss of revenue due to French interference in their shipping and trade
 - It particularly galled them that with all that was going on, America was enjoying neutral free trade with both England and France
 - In 1807, they passed Orders in Council that allowed them to impede America's free trade with France
 - America began to balk and refuse to accept Britain's right to dictate terms to her trading partner countries
 - So Britain re-instituted the practice of impressment
 - Britain declared that it did not recognize naturalized American citizens to be rightful American citizens
 - America protested more and more intensely, but things went too far when British ships waited just outside of New York's harbor and began impressing American seamen within American territorial waters...



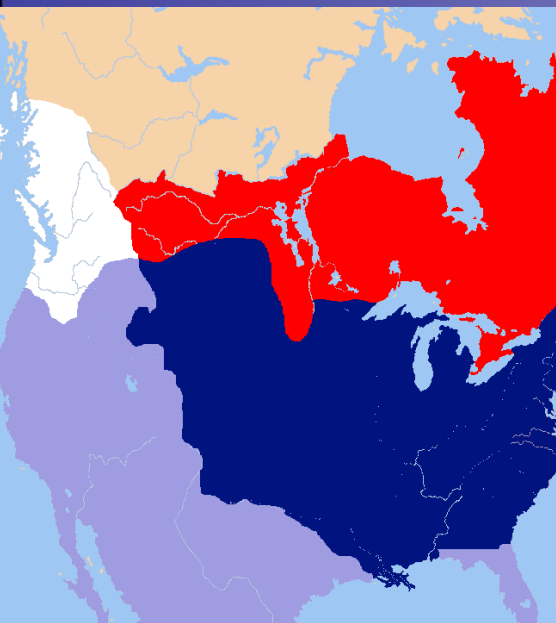
The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - There were some important drawbacks to the passing of the Slave Trade Act
 - Britain started really feeling the bite from the combination of the loss of revenue from the slave trade and the loss of revenue due to French interference in their shipping and trade
 - It particularly galled them that with all that was going on, America was enjoying neutral free trade with both England and France
 - To help keep pressure on America so that we would feel dependent on our British trade, England also helped stir up trouble on the frontier
 - They began accusing America of breaking our treaties with the Native tribes
 - (which, was technically true, but also technically untrue, since those treaties had been
 - A) made by England, not America
 - B) broken by England when it gave those lands to America for settlement)



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - There were some important drawbacks to the passing of the Slave Trade Act
 - Britain started really feeling the bite from the combination of the loss of revenue from the slave trade and the loss of revenue due to French interference in their shipping and trade
 - It particularly galled them that with all that was going on, America was enjoying neutral free trade with both England and France
 - To help keep pressure on America so that we would feel dependent on our British trade, England also helped stir up trouble on the frontier
 - They began accusing America of breaking our treaties with the Native tribes
 - England also began giving the Native American tribes goods, weapons, and ammunition (through Canada) to help them harass American frontier settlements



The Age of Revolution

- Everybody wanted their piece of the pie
 - 1804 Aaron Burr duelled Alexander Hamilton
 - 1805 Nativist revival led by Tenskwatawa
 - 1807 Robert Morrison arrived in Macau
Slave Trade Act was passed
 - 1810 “Tecumseh's War” escalated into violence
 - By now, Tenskwatawa had built up a strong religious movement, based on standing against anything European—clothes, food, religion, etc.
 - In fact, they had their own community of *several thousand* followers at the junction of the Wabash and Tippecanoe Rivers
(the whites called their fortified community “Prophetstown”)



The Age of Revolution

- Everybody wanted their piece of the pie

1804 Aaron Burr duelled Alexander Hamilton

1805 Nativist revival led by Tenskwatawa

1807 Robert Morrison arrived in Macau

Slave Trade Act was passed

1810 “Tecumseh's War” escalated into violence

- By now, Tenskwatawa had built up a strong religious movement, based on standing against anything European—clothes, food, religion, etc.

- In fact, they had their own community of *several thousand* followers at the junction of the Wabash and Tippecanoe Rivers

- But that was part of *sparsely*-populated Indian lands that Governor William Henry Harrison desperately needed for his growing territorial settlements so in 1809, he called together the various native leaders to sign the Treaty of Fort Wayne, buying 3,000,000 acres from the Miami tribe along the Wabash River



The Age of Revolution

- **Everybody wanted their piece of the pie**

1804 Aaron Burr duelled Alexander Hamilton

1805 Nativist revival led by Tenskwatawa

1807 Robert Morrison arrived in Macau

Slave Trade Act was passed

1810 “Tecumseh's War” escalated into violence

- By now, Tenskwatawa had built up a strong religious movement, based on standing against anything European—clothes, food, religion, etc.

- **Tecumseh went ballistic, arguing that no land should ever be sold to the whites, no matter *how* many tribes agreed upon it**

- As he preached to William Henry Harrison,
“The only way to stop this evil is for all the red men to unite in claiming an equal right in the land. That is how it was at first, and should be still, for the land never was divided, but was for the use of everyone. Any tribe could go to an empty land and make a home there. And if they left, another tribe could come there and make a home. No groups among us have a right to sell, even to one another, and surely not to outsiders... Sell a country! Why not sell the air, the clouds, and the Great Sea, as well as the earth?”



The Age of Revolution

- **Everybody wanted their piece of the pie**
 - 1804 Aaron Burr duelled Alexander Hamilton
 - 1805 Nativist revival led by Tenskwatawa
 - 1807 Robert Morrison arrived in Macau
Slave Trade Act was passed
 - 1810 **“Tecumseh's War” escalated into violence**
 - By now, Tenskwatawa had built up a strong religious movement, based on standing against anything European—clothes, food, religion, etc.
 - **Tecumseh went ballistic, arguing that no land should ever be sold to the whites, no matter *how* many tribes agreed upon it**
 - As he preached to William Henry Harrison
 - **Problem #1 with this is, of course, that his philosophy only works in lands that are sparsely populated and already filled with ample resources**
 - Besides, native tribes fought over land and resources all the time



The Age of Revolution

- Everybody wanted their piece of the pie

1804 Aaron Burr duelled Alexander Hamilton

1805 Nativist revival led by Tenskwatawa

1807 Robert Morrison arrived in Macau

Slave Trade Act was passed

1810 “Tecumseh's War” escalated into violence

- By now, Tenskwatawa had built up a strong religious movement, based on standing against anything European—clothes, food, religion, etc.
- Tecumseh went ballistic, arguing that no land should ever be sold to the whites, no matter how many tribes agreed upon it
 - As he preached to William Henry Harrison
 - Problem #1 with this is, of course, that his philosophy only works in lands that are sparsely populated and already filled with ample resources
 - Problem #2 with this is that, though Tecumseh argued that all red men should be united and be of one mind, he really just meant of *his* mind
(NOTE: His biggest opponents were the leaders of the other tribes who'd signed the treaty, so he threatened to annihilate any tribes that didn't agree with him and join with him against the whites—whom he *hated*...)



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - As a “for instance,” note the speech that he gave to the Creek tribe, and how it presented his views a little more clearly than what he’d said to Harrison—

“Let the white race perish! They seize your land, they corrupt your women, they trample on your dead! Back! whence they came, upon a trail of blood, they must be driven! Back! Back—aye, into the great water whose accursed waves brought them to our shores! Burn their dwellings! Destroy their stock! Slay their wives and children! The red man owns the country, and the pale-face must never enjoy it! War now! War forever! War upon the living! War upon the dead! Dig their very corpses from the graves! Our country must give no rest to the white man's bones.”
 - One of the problems with idealism is that too often, it can be warped or co-opted to become whatever ideal you want to make use of at a given moment, even if it goes against the *last* ideal that you just preached—just so long as you present *yourself* as the idealist



The Age of Revolution

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - As a “for instance,” note the speech that he gave to the Creek tribe, and how it presented his views a little more clearly than what he’d said to Harrison
 - He even used *Christianity* as an example of why the white man couldn’t be trusted
 - As he wrote to Harrison,
“How can we have confidence in the white people? When Jesus Christ came upon the earth, you killed him, the son of your own God. You nailed him up! You thought he was dead, but you were mistaken. And only after you thought you’d killed him did you worship him, and start killing those who would not worship him. What kind of a people is this for us to trust?”



The Age of Revolution

- Everybody wanted their piece of the pie

1804 Aaron Burr duelled Alexander Hamilton

1805 Nativist revival led by Tenskwatawa

1807 Robert Morrison arrived in Macau

Slave Trade Act was passed

1810 “Tecumseh's War” escalated into violence

- Tecumseh brought 400 warriors in full warpaint to meet with Harrison at Vincennes, warning the governor that the treaty would not be honored by his tribe or any others of their confederation

- Harrison countered that all the tribes had signed in good faith and been paid in good faith

- He also argued that the Lenape didn't own the land—the *Miami* did, and the Miami were fine with the deal

- Tecumseh said that all red men were the same people, and thus that the *strongest* red man must lead them *all*

- Harrison argued that if they were all the same people, then God would've given them all the same language... and the same political conclusions...

- Tecumseh threatened to kill him, but then backed down and left



The Age of Revolution

- **Everybody wanted their piece of the pie**

1804 Aaron Burr duelled Alexander Hamilton

1805 Nativist revival led by Tenskwatawa

1807 Robert Morrison arrived in Macau

Slave Trade Act was passed

1810 “Tecumseh's War” escalated into violence

- Tecumseh brought 400 warriors in full warpaint to meet with Harrison at Vincennes, warning the governor that the treaty would not be honored by his tribe or any others of their confederation

- Harrison countered that all the tribes had signed in good faith and been paid in good faith

- **Tecumseh approached the British for an alliance from the north, through Canada, and then travelled south to garner support from other tribes—but only the Creek were much interested**

- But while he was gone, Tenskwatawa armed their community and started attacking settlers

- Harrison brought troops to Prophetstown at Tippecanoe and demanded to meet with Tenskwatawa to try to ease tensions, and they agreed to meet in the morning, with a truce until then



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - That night, a vision told Tenskwatawa that the best way to win would be to murder Harrison in his sleep
 - They tried to sneak in, but were caught by sentries, but first thing the next morning, the American troops found themselves surrounded and attacked by surprise by hundreds of Tenskwatawa's warriors
 - Harrison's troops repulsed the attack in the Battle of Tippecanoe, but lost as many men as they killed
 - After Tenskwatawa's followers broke and fled into the forests, Harrison ordered the abandoned Prophetstown burned to the ground
 - Tenskwatawa himself lost all of his credibility with his own people, was stripped of his status as “the Prophet,” and escaped to Canada to fight for the British
 - When Tecumseh came back from the South, he promised to kill every white in the territory for this indignity—and ignited both “Tecumseh's War” and the Creek War as a result



The Age of Revolution

- **Everybody wanted their piece of the pie**
 - 1804 Aaron Burr duelled Alexander Hamilton
 - 1805 Nativist revival led by Tenskwatawa
 - 1807 Robert Morrison arrived in Macau
Slave Trade Act was passed
 - 1810 "Tecumseh's War" escalated into violence
 - 1812 America declared war on Britain**

