

Church History



Church History

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



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- *The Age of Crusades* AD 11th-13th centuries
- *The Renaissance* AD 14th-15th centuries
- *Conquest and Reformation* AD 16th century
- *The Age of Enlightenment* AD 17th-18th centuries
- *The Age of Revolution* AD 19th century
 - *The American Revolution*
 - *The French Revolution*
 - *The Napoleonic Era (part 2—Lots of Independence-ing)*



The Age of Revolution

- Everybody wanted their piece of the pie
 - 1812 America declared war on Britain
 - As we discussed last week, the United States finally got fed up with England impressing our naturalized American sailors on the sea, demanding that we trade with *no* one but England and stirring up the Native American tribes in the West to put pressure on the nation to comply (such as Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa's tribal confederation)



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - The war continued to make heroes of veterans of the Little Turtle War, the First Barbary War, etc. (such as Stephen Decatur (who commanded several naval vessels as a commodore, captured the *HMS Macedonian*, but lost the American flagship, *USS President* in a fight against four British ships—but only because his ship had already sustained hull damage while successfully escaping the blockade of New York)
 - (even though he lost the flagship and was subsequently imprisoned in Bermuda until the end of the war, he was still awarded a Congressional Gold Medal upon his return home)



The Age of Revolution

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 - The war continued to make heroes of veterans of the Little Turtle War, the First Barbary War, etc. (such as Stephen Decatur, William Henry Harrison (who was given command over the Army of the Northwest and turned it from a disorganized and outnumbered rabble into a fighting force that defeated much larger forces in the field, recaptured Detroit, which had been lost the year before, and even invaded Canada)
 - While in Canada, he won the decisive Battle of the Thames, which not only broke the British control of the Northwest Territory but also resulted in the death of Tecumseh, who was fighting for England at the time (well, who was fighting *against* America at the time, currently alongside the English)



The Age of Revolution

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(but more about him in a minute...)



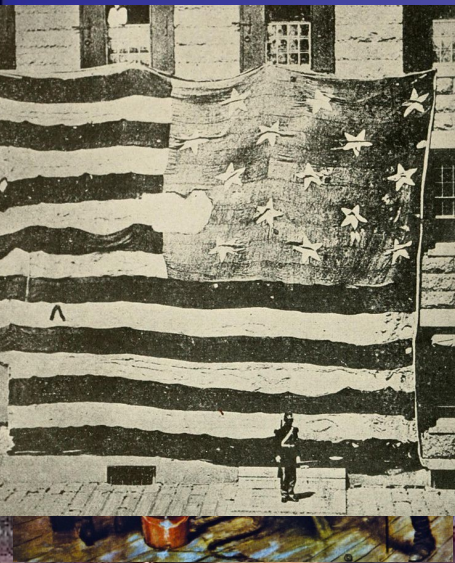
The Age of Revolution

- **Funky little teaching moment—**

- The war continued to make heroes of veterans of the Little Turtle War, the First Barbary War, etc. (such as Stephen Decatur, William Henry Harrison, and Andrew Jackson)

- **The war also had some moments that were famous to our “patriotic history” as a nation**

- First was the bombardment of Fort Mchenry
 - British troops couldn't get to Baltimore without taking out Fort Mchenry in its harbor first
 - So they pounded it all day and all night with their big guns and rockets
- Unfortunately for the British, neither was very accurate, and they ran out of ammunition before they did any serious damage to the fort
- Watching from the decks of a truce ship, lawyer Francis Scott Key was moved when the sun came up and he saw the American flag still waving over the undefeated fort (who'd had an oversized flag sewn, in preparation for just such an occasion)



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 - Scott wrote, “*Defence of Fort M’Henry*”—which, in 1889, became our national anthem



The Age of Revolution

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 - The war continued to make heroes of veterans of the Little Turtle War, the First Barbary War, etc. (such as Stephen Decatur, William Henry Harrison, and Andrew Jackson)
 - **The war also had some moments that were famous to our “patriotic history” as a nation**
 - First was the blockade and bombardment of Fort McHenry, in Baltimore
 - **Second was the burning of Washington D.C. by British troops—especially the White House**
 - It was intended to demoralize the American people but it served the *opposite* effect
 - After this, the nation was *galvanized* against the British
 - It also served to put more enmity between the United States and Canada, whose leaders applauded the burning as payback for the American incursions into Canada during the Revolutionary War, three decades years earlier, and Harrison's successful invasion the year before



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 - No, contrary to popular myth, First Lady Dolley Madison didn't personally cut down the portrait of George Washington to save it
 - She didn't have the time, since the British were too close—but she did direct her *servants* to save the painting and other treasures of the early United States



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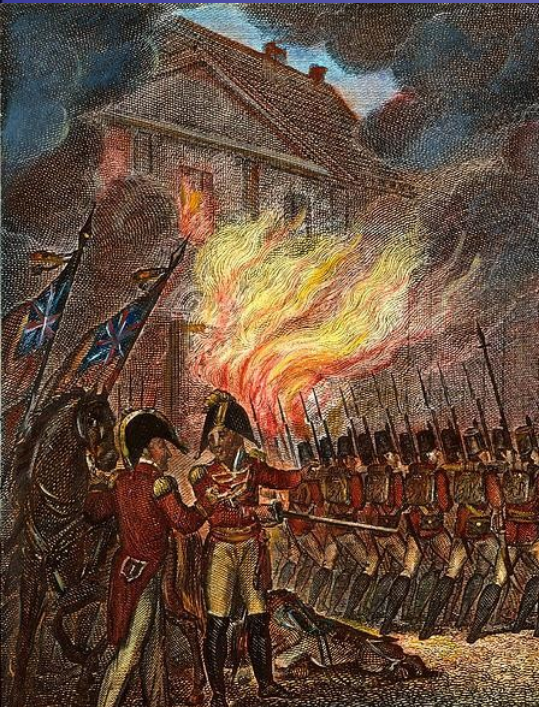
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- No, contrary to popular myth, First Lady Dolley Madison didn't personally cut down the portrait of George Washington to save it
- **But supposedly, this was an event that Yamamoto pointed to when criticizing the Japanese government for its poor timing in declaring war only *after* his bombing of Pearl Harbor**



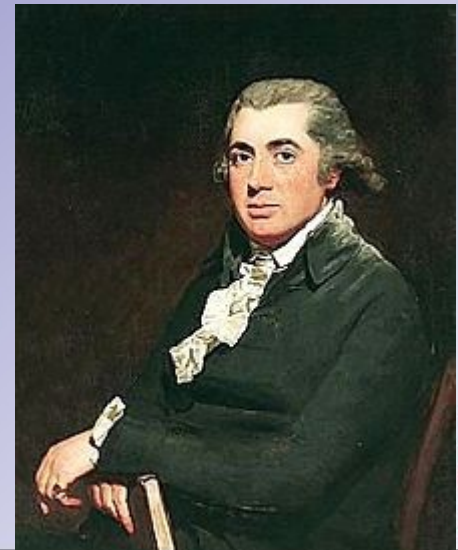
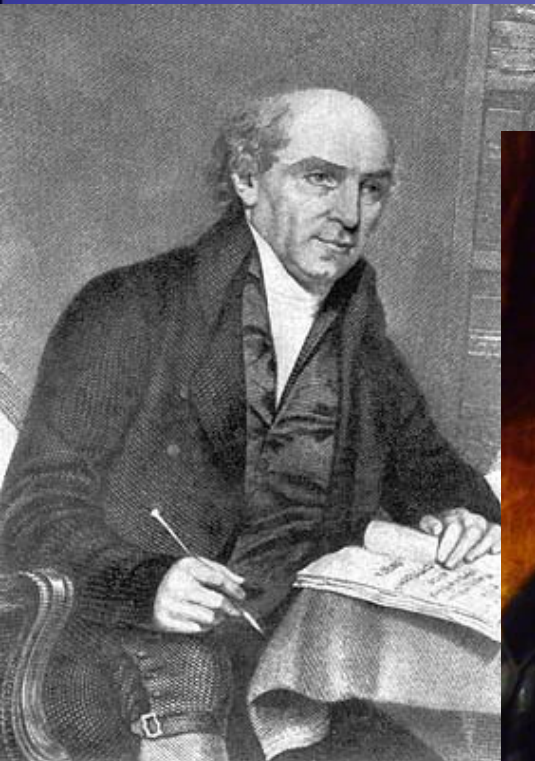
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 - It was intended to demoralize the American people but it served the *opposite* effect
 - **Incidentally, the British were all set to burn the capital city to the ground, and then occupy the area**
 - But a hurricane swept in and put out the flames and destroyed most of their ships in the harbor and then a tornado swept in the next day and forced them to evacuate the city
 - It became known as the “Storm that Saved Washington,” and several churches pointed to it as evidence of God's providence and blessing for our nation



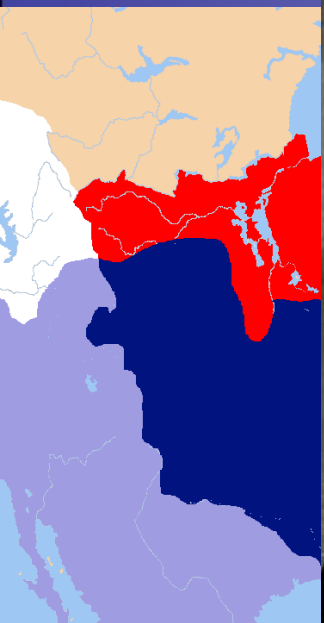
The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment²—
 - The war had some important cultural ripple effects
 - First off was its effect on American churches
 - For instance, many Methodist Episcopal churches tended to be far removed from the causes of the war, and remained fairly indifferent to it all
 - Still others found themselves standing ardently *against* the war
 - They saw the efforts of British missionaries such as William Carey in India and Robert Morrison in China as God's efforts to evangelize the world
 - As the Rev. Benjamin Bell preached to his New England congregation, to make war on England was "to fight against God!"



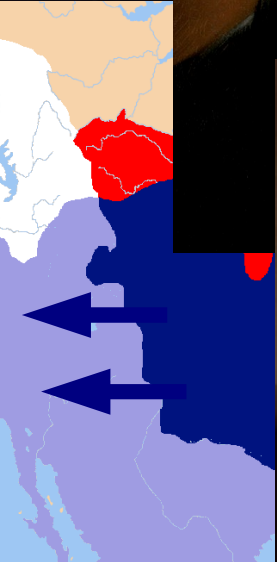
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 - And then, still *other* churches found themselves in sold support for the war
 - They saw the British arming Native American tribes and stirring them to attack settlements (supporting groups like Tenskwatawa's confederacy against whites)



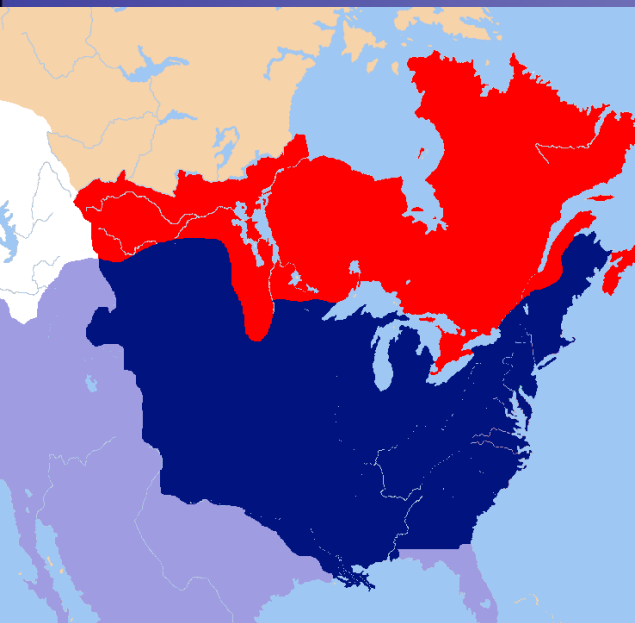
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 - And then, still *other* churches found themselves in sold support for the war
 - They saw the British arming Native American tribes and stirring them to attack settlements and they realized that war with Britain was not only inevitable, but—from their perspective—absolutely necessary for their survival
 - Though not only for their survival, but also for their *growth*
 - Many western churches fully supported what would later be called the “manifest destiny” of the United States to spread the blessings of Christianity and culture across the continent
(based on John Winthrop's preaching, the purchase by Thomas Jefferson, the policies of James Monroe, etc.)



The Age of Revolution

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 - And then, still *other* churches found themselves in *solid support* for the war
 - They saw the British arming Native American tribes and stirring them to attack settlements and they realized that war with Britain was not only inevitable, but—from their perspective—absolutely necessary for their survival
 - Though not only for their survival, but also for their *growth*
 - Thus, some Christian churches *opposed* the war because they feared it would hamper missions efforts, while other Christian churches *supported* the war because they thought that it would bolster missions efforts—and much of the division between them was geographical
 - So which side was *right*?



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment²—
 - The war had some important cultural ripple effects
 - First off was its effect on American churches
 - Second was its effect on American interaction with Native American tribes
 - Tenskwatawa's confederation had stirred up an anti-white hatred among many tribes, including one branch of the Bodéwadmi, which was led by their chief Main Poc
(whose name meant “Crippled Hand” in French and who claimed to be a spiritual leader as well, like Tenskwatawa, with frequent visions that told him to destroy all of the white settlements... and to take as many wives as he possibly could, including those who belonged to other members of his tribe...)



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 - They began raiding white settlements, as well as those by neutral tribes such as the Osage
 - Even other Bodéwadmī tribes—such as the tribe of the Peoria led by chief Gomo—came to the whites to pledge their neutrality (even loyalty) and to ask for help against Main Poc's band



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 - They began raiding white settlements, as well as those by neutral tribes such as the Osage
 - In August of 1812, Main Poc's Bodéwadmi attacked Fort Dearborn using British ammunition and powder, killing or capturing almost 100 people living there
 - (including several women and all of the children)



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 - In August of 1812, Main Poc's Bodéwadmi attacked Fort Dearborn using British ammunition and powder, killing or capturing almost 100 people living there
 - In retaliation, the U.S. Army ordered all Bodéwadmi encampments along the Illinois River to be burned (which, in their ignorance, also ended up including the Peoria encampment of neutral Gomo)
 - (NOTE: The troops were given instructions to kill no one, if possible, and to give the dispossessed natives food and canoes so that they could go set up new camps elsewhere)



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 - In addition to fighting against Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa's confederacy, and the Bodéwadmi under Main Poc, the army also had to contend with the Creek tribe, which Tecumseh had brought into the conflict—launching the Creek War
 - (NOTE: Technically, the Creek War started as essentially a civil war *within* the Creek nation)
 - (Many Creek tribes had learned to co-exist with the white settlers, and some whole tribes had even converted to Christianity but others—encouraged by Tenskwatawa's revival—had pledged to fight the whites and everything European to their dying breath—which, in this case, also included killing any Creek tribes who'd “gone *not*-native” and accepted white elements into their lives)
 - (these militant Creek were known as the “Red Sticks,” since that was the symbol for war in Creek culture)



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 - General Andrew Jackson was sent to subdue the Red Sticks, and won the decisive Battle of Horseshoe Bend
 - More than 800 Creek were killed (and 200 were captured), while Jackson lost only 50 men (with another 154 soldiers wounded) and the Red Stick War was basically over
 - Chief Menawa escaped to Florida to join and stir up the Seminole tribes there while Jackson confiscated all Creek lands and turned them over to the loyal and adjacent Cherokee nation



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 - (NOTE: A little Creek boy named Lyncoya was orphaned during the Creek War, and according to Creek custom, he was left to die, since no family would adopt him)
 - (Jackson found out about it, and took Lyncoya into his own home and raised him as his own adopted son...)



The Age of Revolution

- Everybody wanted their piece of the pie
 - 1812 America declared war on Britain
 - 1814 Treaty of Ghent ended the war
 - Long story short, once Napoleon had abdicated in France—



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Napoleon had been doing so well against so many opponents in the coalition against him but then he had the brilliant idea of invading Russia from French-controlled Poland, timed perfectly to avoid the Russian winter
 - But the Russians figured out that their size and their weather were their two best assets
 - So instead of engaging Napoleon in the field (as he'd assumed that they would), they kept retreating deeper and deeper into Russia
 - Eventually, he found himself overcommitted and lost in the winter weather that he'd hoped to avoid
 - Napoleon lost 380,000 of his 410,000 Eastern troops in the campaign, and was forced to retreat back to France
 - The coalition threw everything that they had at his token force of 70,000 men, and he was forced to abdicate his throne, accepting exile on the island of Elba



The Age of Revolution

- Everybody wanted their piece of the pie

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1814 Treaty of Ghent ended the war

- Long story short, once Napoleon had abdicated in France, England no longer had any real reason to keep fighting in America, so—once again—it was just not cost-effective to continue the war
 - (NOTE: This is the *second* time that England left an American war without admitting that they'd lost—much like America with Vietnam, they preferred to simply say that they “didn't *win*” and leave)



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - The Treaty of Ghent may have ended the war, but it didn't end the fighting
 - News only travelled as fast as the fastest ships, so even though the treaty had been signed on December 24, 1814, the official news hadn't reached America to get ratified by the Congress until February 18, 1815
 - In-between those dates, British forces in America continued their planned invasion of Louisiana
 - In January, they smacked into Andrew Jackson (tasked with defending New Orleans, even though the city had no decent defenses)



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(Lafitte's ships had been captured by the American Navy, but he offered his support in defending New Orleans, in exchange for a pardon for himself and his crews)



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 - In January, they smacked into Andrew Jackson, and his bizarre ally, notorious pirate Jean Lafitte
 - The battle turned out to be an absolute rout
 - In the end, the British lost 2,600 men while the Americans lost only 13
 - Andrew Jackson became an overnight hero in the United States' imagination but even more importantly, the British received enough of a “black eye” that they had to admit that they'd clearly *lost* in a straight-up battle
(thus helping to prevent a *third* English-American war...)



The Age of Revolution

- Everybody wanted their piece of the pie

1812

America declared war on Britain

1814

Treaty of Ghent ended the war

The Baptists held their first Triennial Convention

- Baptist missionaries like William Carey in India were having a profound effect on the church around the world—even influencing other denominations

- For instance, the decidedly Reformed, paedobaptist Congregationalists sent Adoniram and Ann Judson from America to India to work with Carey

- But not long after they started working with Carey, the Judsons immediately dumped the Congregationalists and became believers Baptists, like him

- Strangely, the Congregationalists didn't like that, and they denounced the Judsons and yanked their funding
- So Carey worked to find them an alternate source of funding in America...



The Age of Revolution

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1812

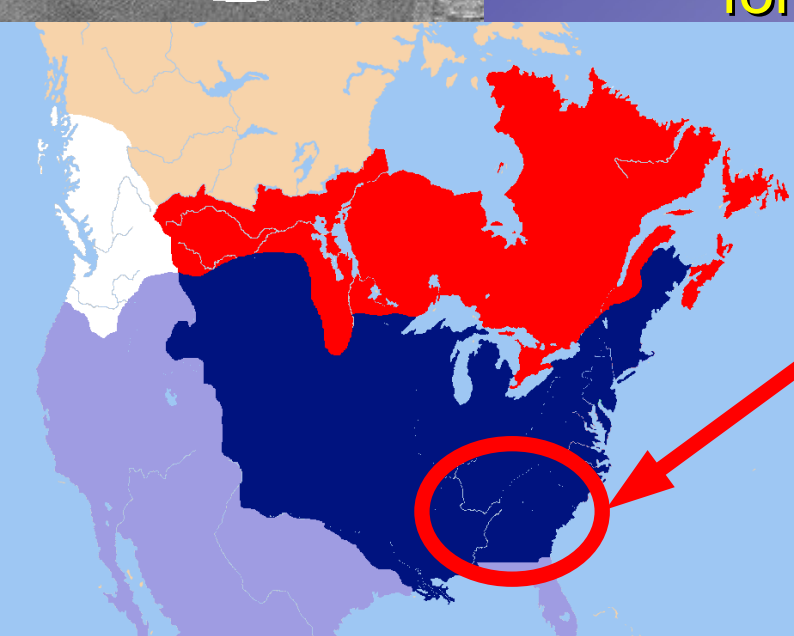
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- **Carey helped organize all of the Baptist churches in America to hold a triennial “General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions”**
- Thus, for the first time, all of the Baptist churches in America came together to interact over a common ministry cause and they almost *immediately* began to fight
- The Southern churches made support for slavery into an issue, and emphasized the need for trading with other nations



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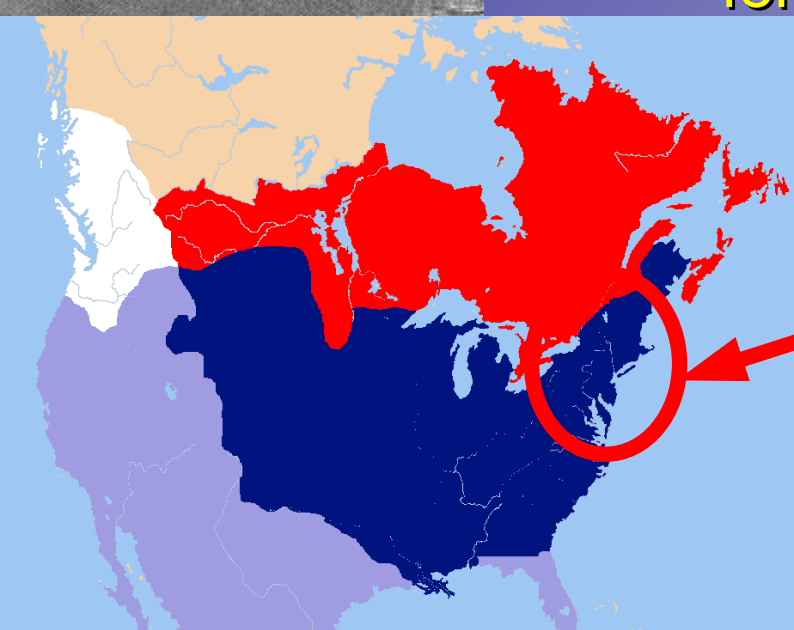
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- The Southern churches

- The Northeastern churches leaned toward Wilberforce and actively opposed slavery and the wars against both England and the Indian nations



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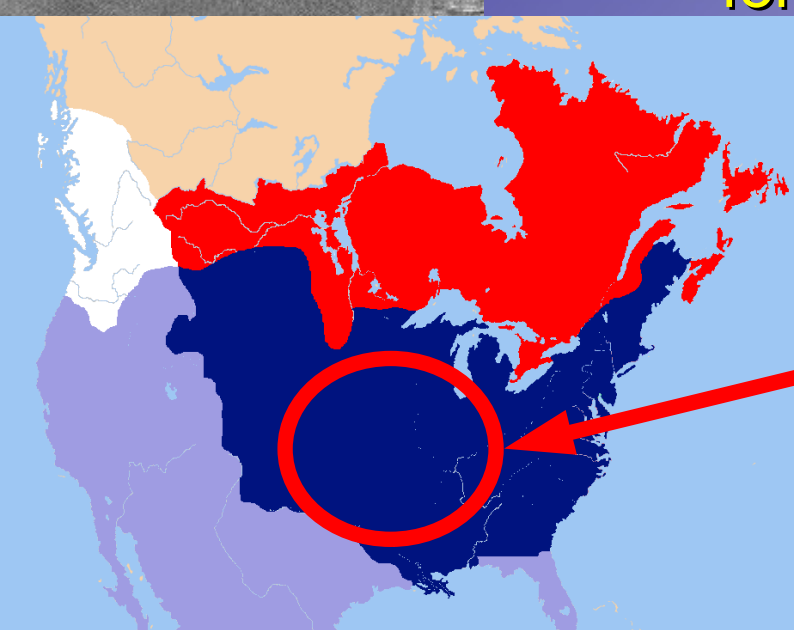
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- The Southern churches

- The Northeastern churches

- The Western churches couldn't care less about international trade or slavery, but were totally supportive of the wars against England and the Indian nations



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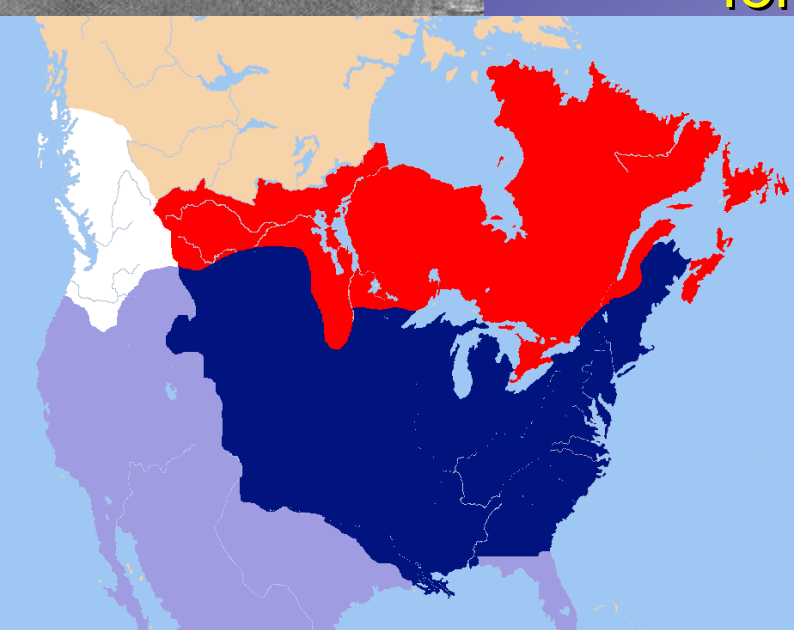
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- Thus, for the first time, all of the Baptist churches in America came together to interact over a common ministry cause and they almost *immediately* began to fight
- Even though they had a common theology, (well, mostly—the Baptists who backed denominational support for missionaries became the “Missionary Baptists,” and the ones who didn't want mission agencies or denominational hierarchies became known as “Primitive Baptists,” etc.)



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- Thus, for the first time, all of the Baptist churches in America came together to interact over a common ministry cause and they almost *immediately* began to fight
- Even though they had a common theology, the churches couldn't get past their regional politics
 - (as Jacques Ellul later observed, churches tend to mimic their native cultures, devolving into “religions” of collective ideologies instead of living communities of Biblical faith)



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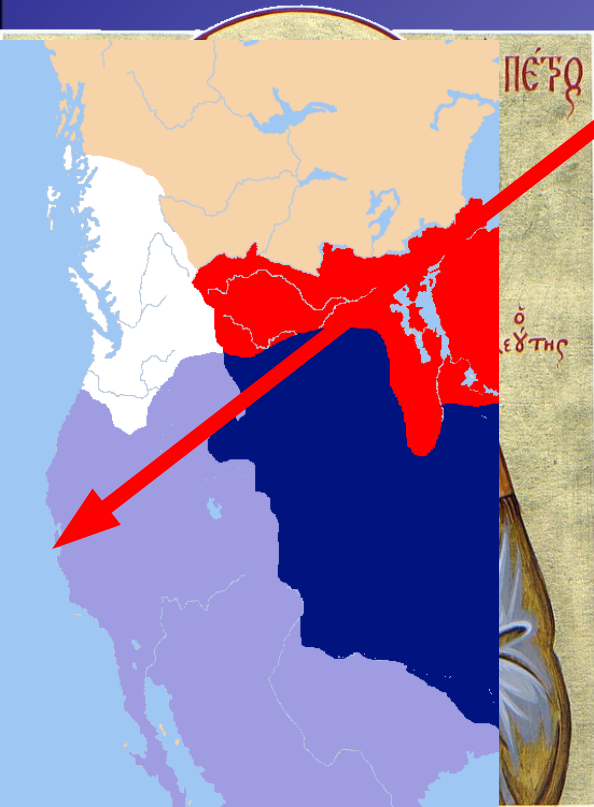
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1815 **Peter the Aleut was martyred**

- According to Orthodox history, a group of Russian seal and otter hunters were hunting (illegally) in Spanish California waters
- They were taken to the Mission Dolores in San Francisco for questioning
- The priests attempted to get the Aleuts in the crew to convert to Catholicism, but they refused, saying that they'd already converted to Russian Orthodoxy
- The priests then took one young Aleut named Peter
(his birth name was Cungagnaq, but he'd taken the name "Peter" upon his conversion)



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(chopping his fingers and hands off, bit by bit, then finally disembowelling him)



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 - The priests then took one young Aleut named Peter and began to torture him until he would agree to renounce Orthodoxy and accept Roman Catholicism, but he refused to recant
 - Luckily, the priests were stopped before they could begin to torture any of the other Aleuts, when the magistrate ordered the prisoners to be released



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- According to Orthodox history, a group of Russian seal and otter hunters were hunting (illegally) in Spanish California waters
- According to Catholic history, none of that ever happened—or at least, not like that
 - Yes, there were Russian seal hunters who'd been arrested and taken to San Francisco
 - Yes, there may have been torture involved in their interrogation (or maybe not)
 - But even if there *had* been torture involved, it had nothing to do with forcing Peter's conversion from Orthodoxy to Catholicism—instead, it was because the priests just thought he was a normal, Godless pagan (or because the soldiers were just having a little fun at his expense, and the priests had nothing to do with any of it)



The Age of Revolution

- Everybody wanted their piece of the pie

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1814 Treaty of Ghent ended the war

The Baptists held their first Triennial Convention

1815 Peter the Aleut was martyred

- According to Orthodox history, a group of Russian seal and otter hunters were hunting (illegally) in Spanish California waters
- According to *Catholic* history, none of that ever happened—or at least, not like that
- But to the Russian Orthodox Church, Peter the Aleut is still venerated as a martyr for the faith (and a further example of the evils of Rome)



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The Second Barbary War began

- The pirates were still nipping at the heels of various nations—attacking weaker ships here and there, raiding the occasional port

- After the War of 1812, the U.S. Navy was strong enough to finally deal with the situation completely—not just to protect our own ships, but to end the problem once and for all

- A squadron led by Commodore Stephen Decatur sought out and captured the Algerian pirate fleet, while Britain bombarded Algiers itself, forcing the Algerian government to surrender

- They turned over more than 1,000 European hostages who'd been enslaved, and paid \$10,000 in reparations

(which would translate to roughly \$150,000 today)



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Mount Tambora erupted in Indonesia

- **Much like when Krakatoa erupted in 535, and Mt. Laki erupted in 1783, the effects were massive and global**

- **In Sumatra—1,600 miles away—they thought that they'd heard ships' big guns firing at sea and the ash cloud spread as far as Java—1,200 miles away**

- **The eruption blew the top 4,000 feet off of Mount Tambora, and threw almost 10 cubic miles of debris into the atmosphere**
- **Between the eruption and subsequent tsunamis, the immediate death toll was calculated at 4,600**



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - But that wasn't the end of the ripple effects
 - The tonnage of debris and sulfur dioxide thrown into the atmosphere caused a global climate shift
 - The Northeastern United States was covered with a perpetual fog, sunsets around the world were spectacular for almost two years following (leading to some of the most famous sunset paintings in history)



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 - The Northeastern United States was covered with a perpetual fog, sunsets around the world were spectacular for almost two years following, but the most important effect was that 1816 became known as “The Year Without a Summer”
 - Snow fell in Virginia in July (and the ground was still frozen in New England in August), crops failed around the world, disease and starvation were rampant
 - The “ripple effect” death toll around the world topped 10,000,000 people over the next year (100,000 of those deaths were in Ireland alone, due to starvation and then the subsequent typhus epidemic)



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 - There were food riots in England and France, Switzerland declared a national emergency, and order began to break down which is part of why the French people welcomed Napoleon back after his escape from exile, and the rest of Europe was ill-equipped to fight him
 - For 100 days, he led France again...
...until he met the Duke of Wellington and his coalition forces at Waterloo...



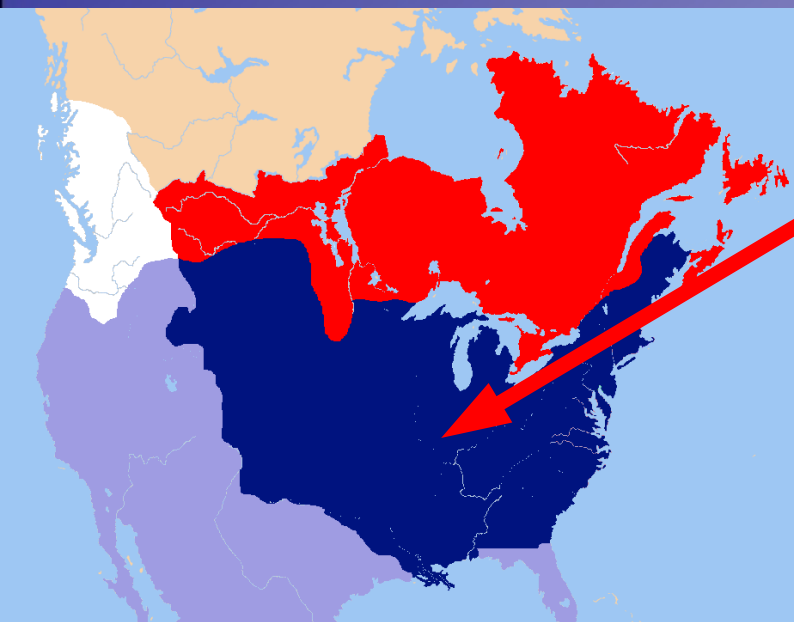
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 - Due to the death of so many horses and pack animals in Europe that summer, inventor Karl Drais began working on “horseless” means of travel experimenting with the velocipede (the grand-daddy of the modern bicycle)



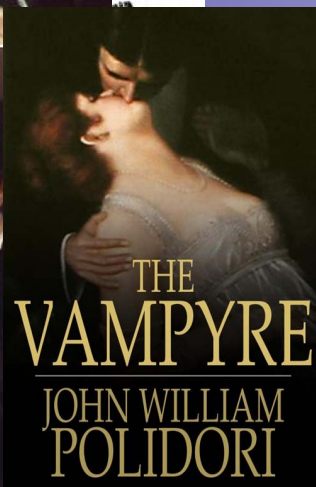
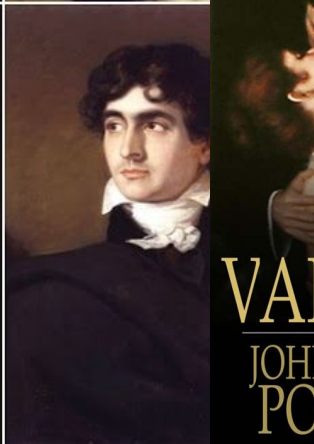
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 - Due to so many crops failing in the eastern, well-populated areas of the United States, people began moving in droves into what became known as the “American Heartland”—what we now call the “Midwest”
 - Almost overnight, what had once been considered the rugged frontier now became the breadbasket for the nation



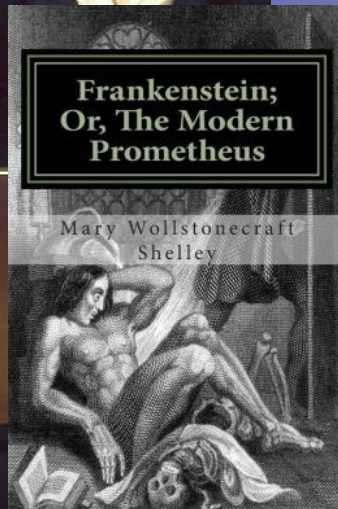
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 - But that wasn't the end of the ripple effects
 - The tonnage of debris and sulfur dioxide thrown into the atmosphere caused a global climate shift
 - The climate shift also created an attitudinal shift in European culture
 - The popular “romantic” school of writing and art began to shift into a darker, more neo-Gothic tone
 - Poet Percy Bysshe Shelley and his (sorta) wife Mary went to summer in Geneva with his friend and fellow poet, Lord Byron, and Byron's friend Dr. John Polidori
 - But the weather was so bad in 1816 that they spent most of their time indoors
 - One weekend was so particularly dreary that they decided to hold a contest to see which of them could write the scariest story
 - Byron wrote a spooky fragment that Polidori expanded into *The Vampyre* (which was the first modern vampire story, and arguably began the “Gothic” genre of writing)



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 - One weekend was so particularly dreary that they decided to hold a contest to see which of them could write the scariest story
 - Byron wrote a spooky fragment that Polidori expanded into *The Vampyre* while Mary had a horrible nightmare that she wrote out as the basis for her later book, *Frankenstein*
(with a *ton* of help from Percy)



JOHN WILLIAM
POLIDORI



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Shaka killed his brother, taking control of the Zulu

- **Under his leadership, the entire fighting style and societal structure of the Zulu changed, and they invaded and took over large parts of South Africa...**

