

# ***Church History***



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



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- *The Age of Revolution* AD 19<sup>th</sup> century
  - *The American Revolution*
  - *The French Revolution*
  - *The Napoleonic Era*
  - *You're Doing It Wrong (part 5)*



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- The age of revival also led to conflict

1836

Texas declared its independence

- At this point, Texas was still just a state in the Republic of Mexico—and Mexico itself was undergoing a lot of change
  - After gaining their independence from Spain, Mexico—like Brazil—tried to create its own empire which ended up lasting only two years
  - After that, they created the Republic of Mexico in 1823, signing a constitution in 1824 that gave rights to each state as part of a confederation
    - A number of American settlers appreciated the freedom that being Texians gave them, and they settled in the state of Texas in large numbers
    - But in 1833, new President Antonio López de Santa Anna came to power, and his conservative government changed the 1824 constitution to centralize all power in Mexico City
    - Several states rose up in opposition to their loss of individual sovereignty—including Texas...





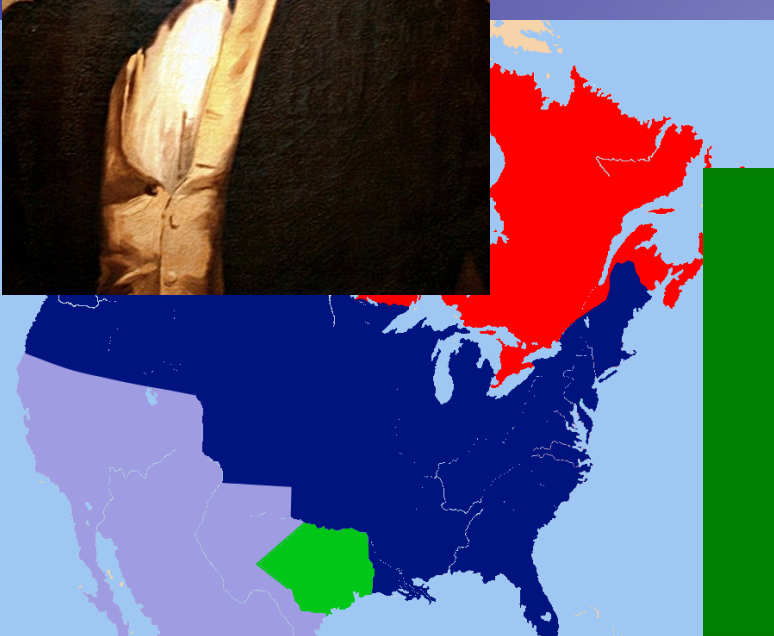
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  - But with Americans pouring over the border to support independence, that eventually changed
  - Soon, with support from groups like Davy Crockett's Tennessee militia, the Texians were taking over old Spanish garrisons and preparing for a long fight



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- They officially declared their independence in 1836 and clarified the land that they considered "Texas"  
(strangely, Mexico disagreed)





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    - The Texians defeated the Mexican garrison at Béxar—the Mexican soldiers ultimately retreated to a mission outside of town called the Alamo (yes, this is what the Alamo looked like at the time of the famous battle in 1836—that familiar arched top to the face wasn't put up until decades later on) (NOTE: Today, the Alamo sits in the middle of downtown San Antonio, across the street from cheesy gift shops and the Ripley's Believe It or Not "Odditorium")



# ***The Age of Revolution***

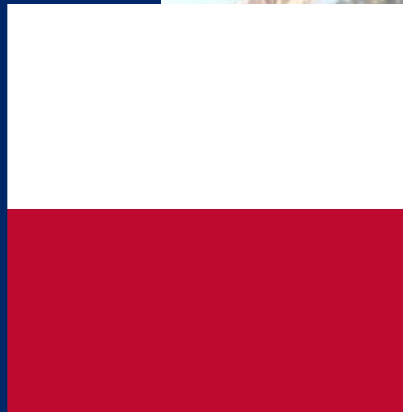
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    - Two months later, a skeleton force of 200 Texians—who had originally been sent there to *destroy* the Alamo—were laid siege to by Santa Anna's 1,800 troops
      - Nearly every Texian in the Alamo was killed—including William Travis, Davy Crockett, and Jim Bowie...





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      - Santa Anna assumed that the massacres at the Alamo and at Goliad would squelch the spirit of the Texians, but the *opposite* happened—the revolutionaries were *galvanized* by them, and rallied to defeat the Mexicans soundly at the crucial Battle of San Jacinto later on in April and Texas became its own republic (*this flag came three years later*)



# ***The Age of Revolution***

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1836 Texas declared its independence

1845 The Southern Baptists were formed

- Historically, the Baptists had always been among the most racially inclusive churches in the United States

- For instance, Gillfield Baptist was the largest church in its area, founded in 1788 as a racially integrated congregation—and was traditionally pastored by a black minister

until Nat Turner's Rebellion in Virginia in 1831 precipitated new laws that made it illegal for people of color to preach, or for them to worship without a white man present, or to meet at night at all

- Southern preachers hotly defended their right to own slaves, even as they pastored predominantly black congregations, and chafing arose within the American Baptist movement





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  - In fact, they made an *issue* of Reeve owning of slaves in their application request
    - They argued that appointing Reeve “will stop the mouths of gainsayers... There are good brethren among us, who, notwithstanding the transactions of our Society at Philadelphia, are hard to believe that you will appoint a slaveholder as a Missionary, even when the funds are supplied by those who wish such an appointment”





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  - But the Home Mission Society denied the application, arguing that they'd remained neutral on the subject of slavery, and wished to *remain* neutral on the subject
    - All of the southern churches were incensed and University of Alabama President Basil Manly drafted up a series of resolutions to express their outrage at being considered less qualified due to their slave-owning but the resolutions failed to pass



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- In 1845, Virginia pastor James B. Taylor wrote an article for the *Virginia Religious Herald*, arguing that the decision of the Home Mission Society was unconstitutional, since the Society's constitution had plainly indicated that they would not take sides on the subject of slavery
  - Therefore, all southern Baptist churches should withdraw their allegiance—and their funds—from the General Baptist Conference, and create their own, *Southern Baptist Conference*
  - Amazingly, many African-American Baptist churches in the south decided not to join the new Conference





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- **More amazingly, many African-American Baptist churches *did* decide to join the new Conference because their loyalty to their region superceded their disdain for the institution of slavery**
  - That, and the fact that the Southern Baptist Conference has tended to hold to a more rigorous conservatism than other Baptists





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - A lot of Bible-believing churches spent 150 years wondering what to do about the Southern Baptists
    - On the one hand, they were strong, Bible-believing conservatives and champions of holding unswervingly to the truths of Scripture (which is why it was Southern Baptists who founded the *Institute for Creation Research* back in 1970, championing the science behind Creationism which later spun off *Answers in Genesis* in 1994 so that Ken Ham could debate Bill Nye the Science Guy over Creationism in 2014) (but all of that was ultimately in response to a crisis within the Southern Baptists that had been brewing since the 1960s, when several SBC scholars began doubting the reliability of the Genesis accounts—starting in earnest with the Broadman Commentary that came out in 1969—so from the 1970s to the 1990s, the liberals and conservatives in the SBC were engaged in a nasty, vitriolic, and sometimes violent fight over which group would ultimately get to control their denomination) (spoiler—the conservatives won)



INSTITUTE FOR  
CREATION  
RESEARCH



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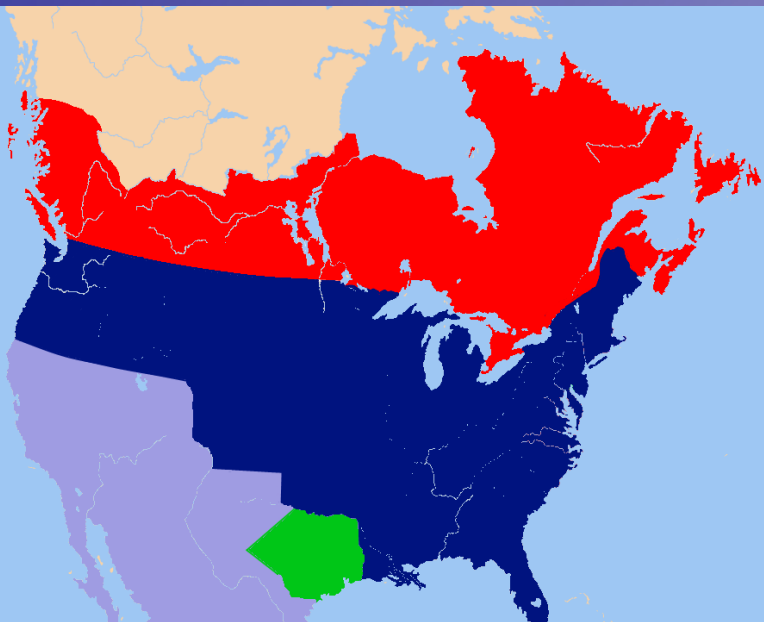
- Funky little teaching moment—
  - A lot of Bible-believing churches spent 150 years wondering what to do about the Southern Baptists
    - On the one hand, they were strong, Bible-believing conservatives and champions of holding unswervingly to the truths of Scripture
    - But on the other hand, the whole reason that the Southern Baptists existed in the first place was that they wanted to defend the institution of slavery
    - But one benefit that came out of all of that in-fighting and bickering between liberals and conservatives in the Southern Baptist was that they were all forced to re-evaluate what it meant to be Southern Baptist and they pretty much all came to the conclusion that it shouldn't be because they still thought that slavery was morally defensible
    - So in 1995—on the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the Southern Baptist Convention—the denomination officially apologized for that whole slavery thing that was their impetus (only 134 years after Lincoln freed the slaves and well over three decades after the Civil Rights movement had made racism a major issue on the national scene...)





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  - 1836 Texas declared its independence
  - 1845 The Southern Baptists were formed
  - The United States annexed Texas
    - Why not? It was *full* of former American citizens and it had millions of acres of great real estate and it was one step closer to us fulfilling our God-given destiny to reach across the whole continent of North America



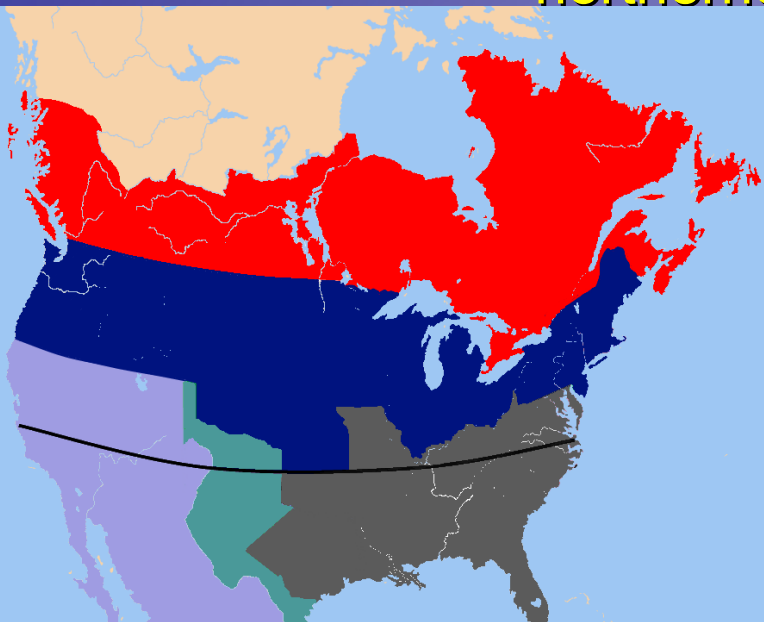


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- Funky little teaching moment—
  - The exact borders of “Texas” remained in dispute between the Texians and the Republic of Mexico
  - But in 1845, the United States annexed Texas into the Union as a state—

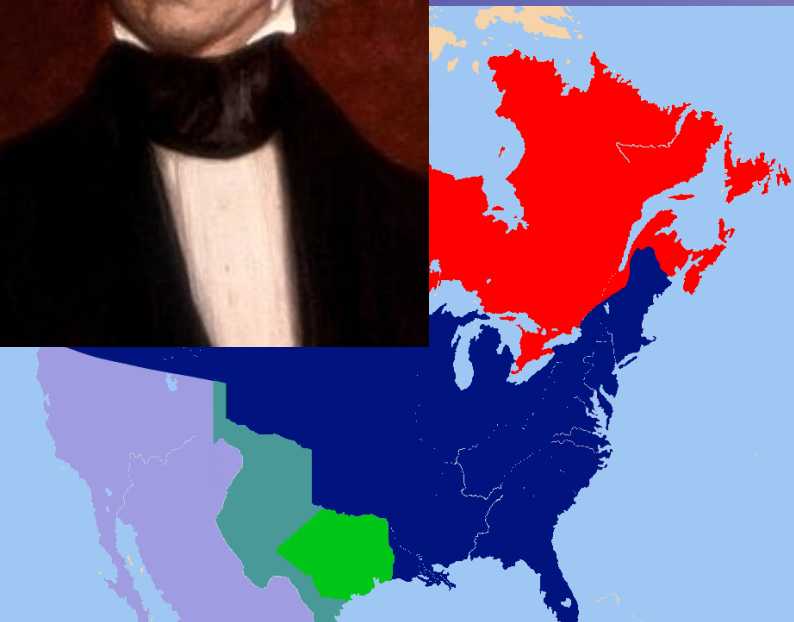
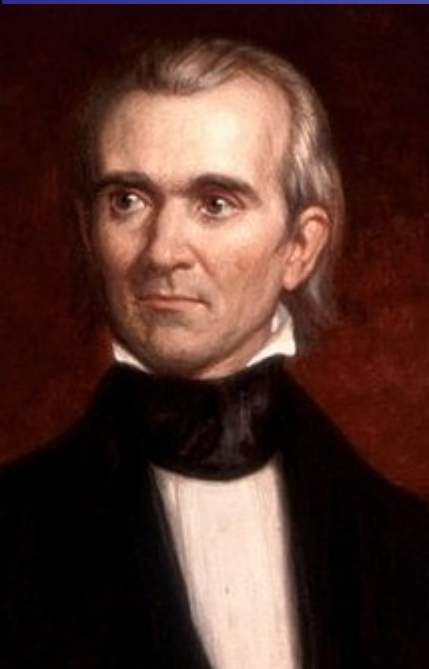
(in fact, Texas had become kind of a political “hot-button” issue, since the British were offering to pay a stipend to the Republic of Texas to remain independent, so long as they abolished slavery within their borders while southerner U.S. President John Tyler was making secret deals to bring Texas in as a new slave state before his political opponent in the upcoming election, northerner James Polk, could bring it in as a free state)

(Polk won the election, but Tyler won about the annexation of Texas—the boundaries were mostly below Henry Clay's dividing line between slave and free states, so they came into the Union as a slave state... sorta... the eastern, populated parts supported slavery, while the western parts remained unincorporated and thus uncommitted to being slave or free)



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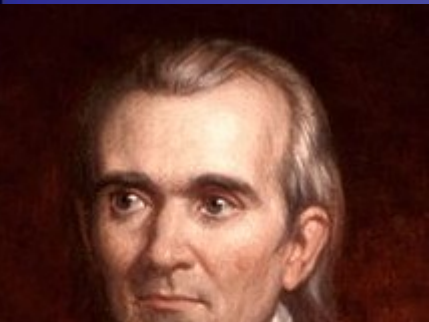
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  - **But what exactly was Texas?**
    - Was it that Mexican state that had fought to win its independence back in 1836?
    - Or was it that *whole area* that Texas had then claimed for itself?
    - Polk tried to buy the additional land from Mexico for a fair price, but the Mexicans refused to sell
      - So the U.S. government did what they have *often* done throughout history—they sent in the army to occupy the area thus precipitating the Mexican-American War...





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    - The 80 American soldiers who were stationed in the new state of Texas were attacked by 2,000 soldiers of the Mexican army
      - Only 11 men were killed, and 49 were captured but when news of the “massacre” hit the news media in the United States, there was a public uproar against Mexico



Polk summed it all up before Congress—  
“The cup of forbearance had been exhausted even before the recent information from the frontier of the [Rio Grande]. But now, after reiterated menaces, Mexico has passed the boundary of the United States, has invaded our territory and shed American blood upon the American soil. She has proclaimed that hostilities have commenced, and that the two nations are now at war.”





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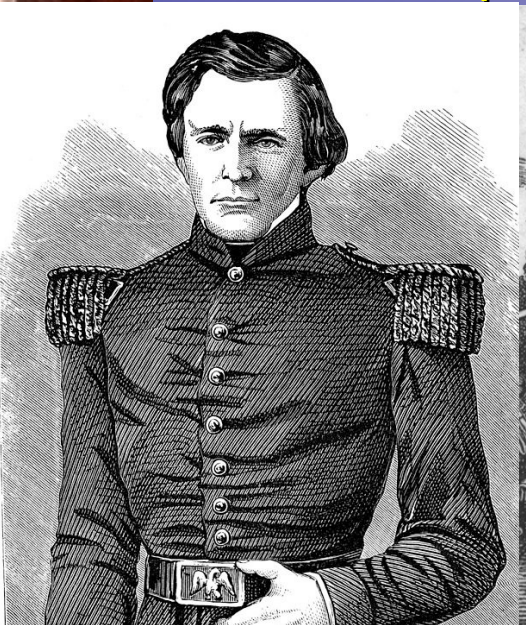
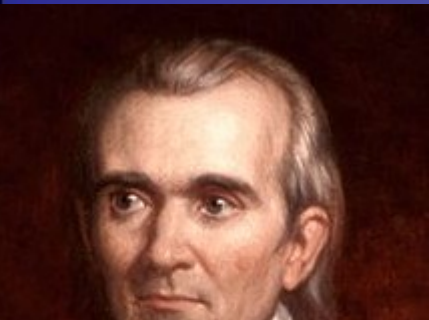
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Polk summed it all up before Congress  
But a young lieutenant named Ulysses S. Grant, who served in Zachary Taylor's invasion force, opposed the war, confessing that

**“We were sent to provoke a fight, but it was essential that Mexico should commence it. It was very doubtful whether Congress would declare war; but if Mexico should attack our troops, the Executive could... prosecute the contest with vigor...”**



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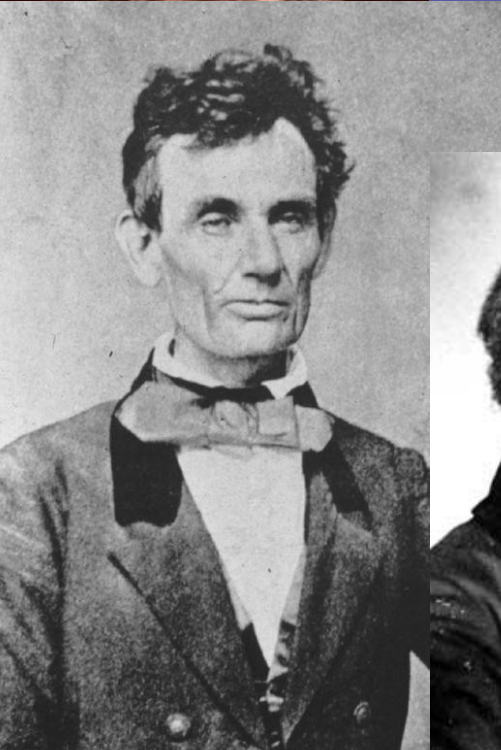
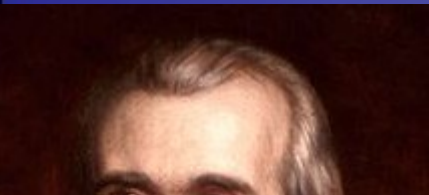
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**Others opposed the war as well—especially young, radical political leaders who saw the war as a pretext for expanding the opportunity for adding more slave states to the Union (including Frederick Douglass, and young U.S. Representative Abraham Lincoln)**





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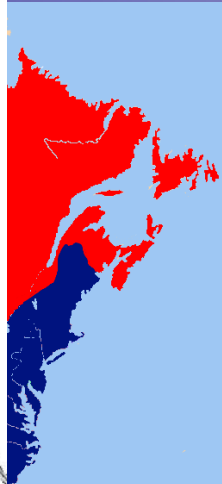
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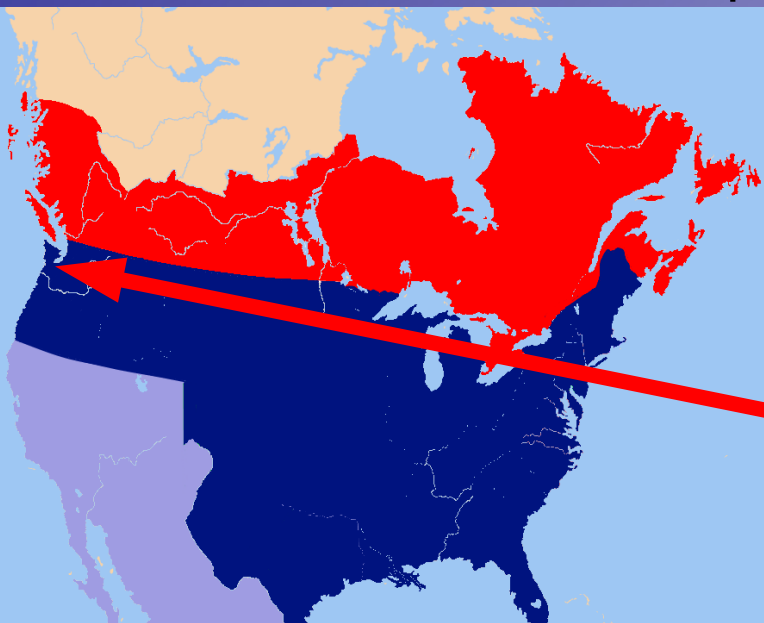
**“And that claim is by the right of our *manifest destiny* to overspread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us...”**



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(NOTE: It was in 1846 that America and Britain finally negotiated the boundaries of the Pacific Northwest, and Oregon officially became part of the Union)





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- **When all was said and done, the Mexican-American War only lasted for less than two years**

- But it was nonetheless important to American history for several different reasons—

It made even *bigger* heroes of veterans from the War of 1812 and the Black Hawk War like Winfield Scott, Zachary Taylor, Matthew Perry (who would go on to command the fleet that forced Japan to open up trade and cultural exchange with the West in 1853)



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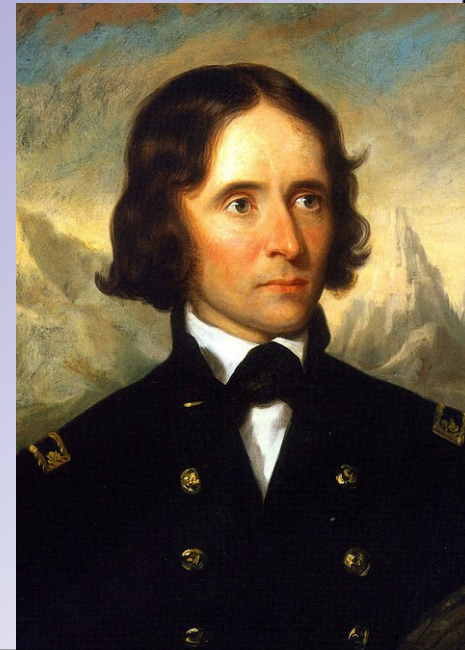
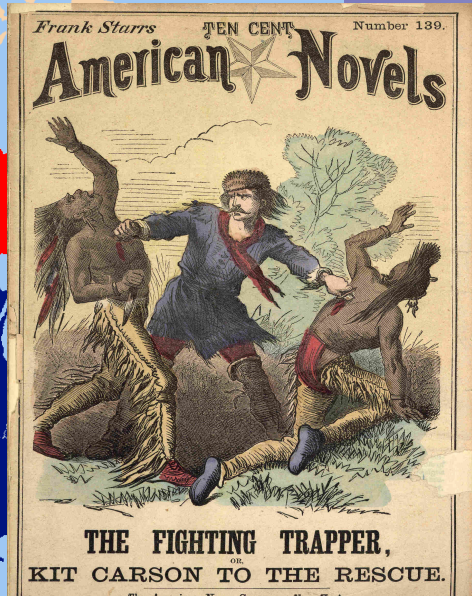
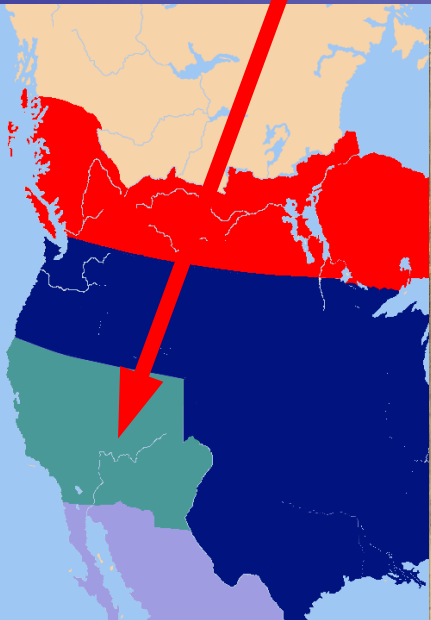
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(who would later be sent westward to “scout and explore”—i.e.; to take possession of—the California territories from the Bear Flag Republic)





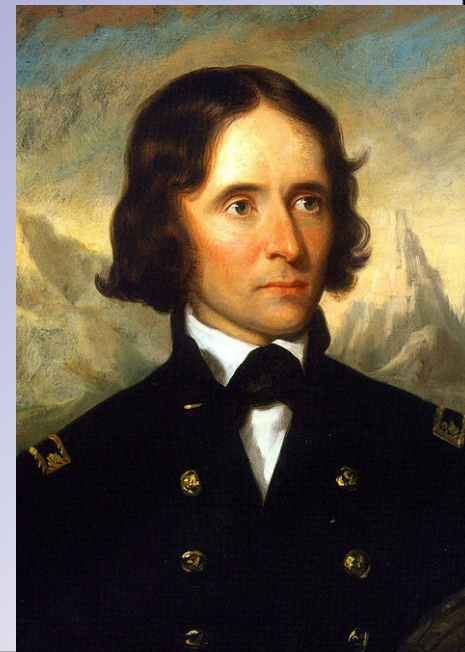
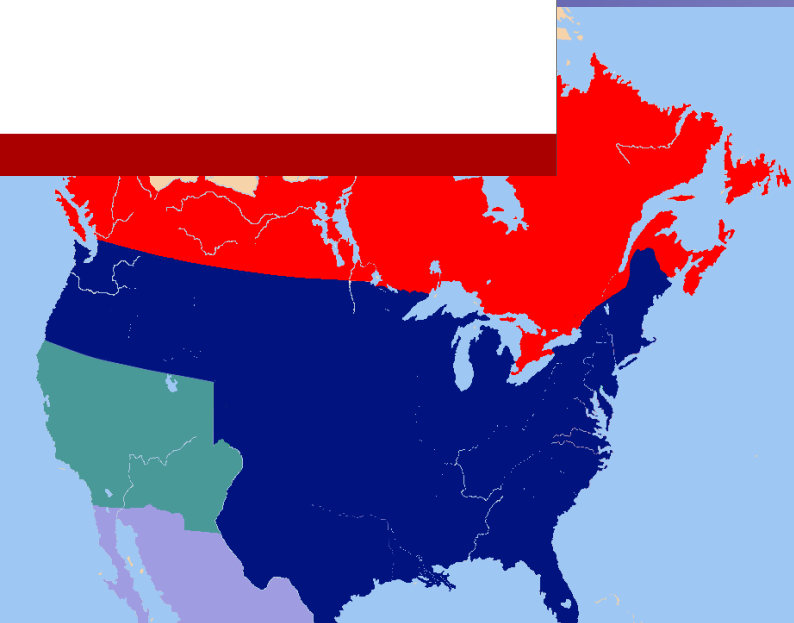
# The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - See, the whole “Texas Rebellion” thing gave a lot of the other Mexican states ideas
  - The state known as Alta California was now chafing against government established by Santa Anna as well, and it *also* declared its independence forming itself into the Bear Flag Republic
    - Within a month of the Republic's founding, Frémont recommended folding their militia forces into his own small U.S. Army force—which not only tripled their strength, but also tacitly put them under U.S. military authority and command
    - With the help of Frémont's troops and support personnel (such as mountain man and scout Kit Carson—famous to us today due to his later dime novels)



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    - With the help of Frémont's troops and support personnel the California Republic soon won out against the Mexicans





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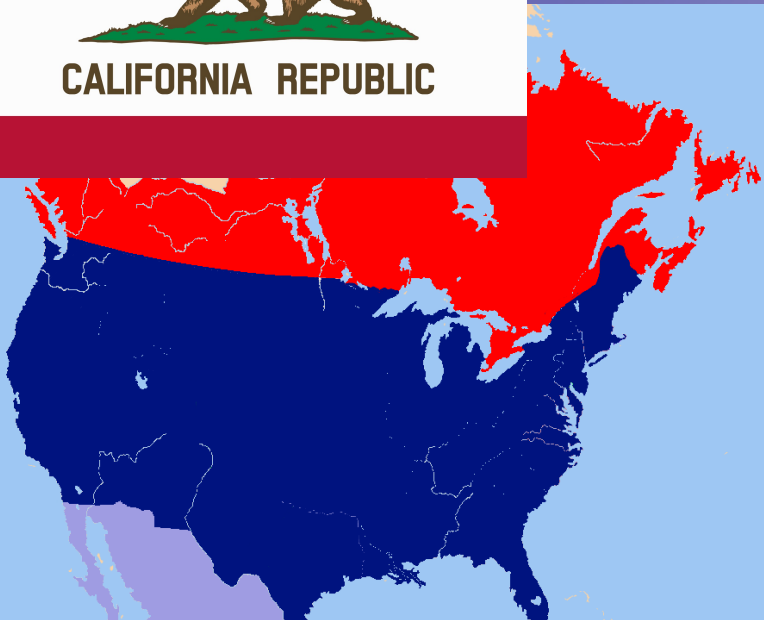
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**Once California won their independence, they were quickly annexed into the Union as well (making the non-sale of Texas to the U.S. officially one of the worst real estate decisions in history—instead of being paid for Texas, Mexico lost both Texas and all of the Southwest...)**



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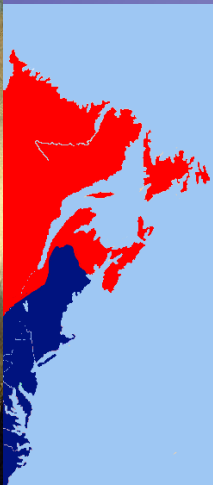
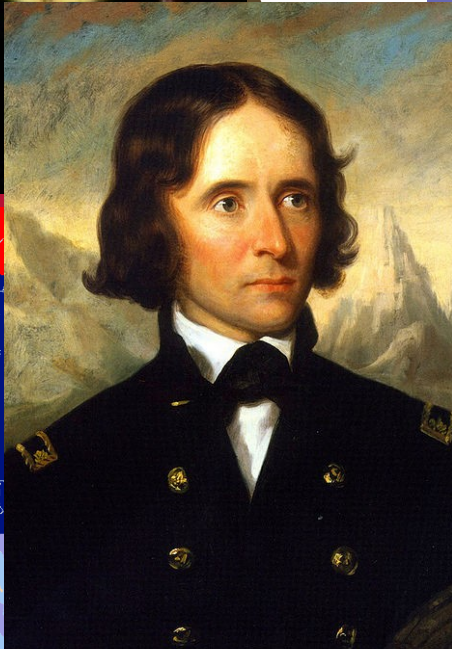
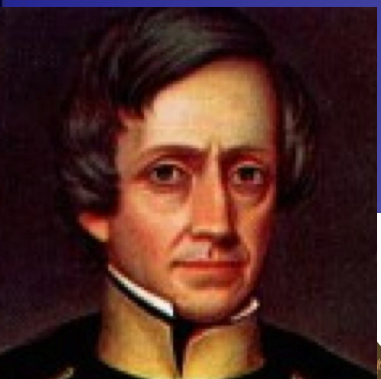
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Once California won their independence, they were quickly annexed into the Union as well and John C. Frémont took over as governor even though the U.S. had named Stephen Kearny as the new governor

(Frémont was brought up on charges of exceeding his authority and marched back to Ft. Leavenworth)





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - It was on this trip back to Ft. Leavenworth for Frémont's court martial that the army came across the remains of the ill-fated Donner Party



- A group of Catholic and Mormon settlers who got trapped in the snows of the Rockies, the Donner Party has become indelibly associated in the American mind with reverting to cannibalism to survive harsh conditions
  - Ironically, about the only evidence of that horror comes from the recollections of a survivor who'd been only a toddler at the time and whose own story had been colored by the earlier account of a 16-year-old survivor who had boasted about it for a dime novel that he'd been interviewed for (who later denied that it had ever happened, claiming to have just been seeking media attention—so who knows...?)





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - It was on this trip back to Ft. Leavenworth for Frémont's court martial that the army came across the remains of the ill-fated Donner Party
  - A group of Catholic and Mormon settlers who got trapped in the snows of the Rockies, the Donner Party has become indelibly associated in the American mind with reverting to cannibalism to survive harsh conditions
  - But at Ft. Leavenworth, Frémont was cleared of all charges, and later became a senator, then a Presidential hopeful, and finally an important general in the Civil War who gave Brigadier General Ulysses S. Grant his first crucial command—which brought Grant to the attention of Lincoln and the other Union leaders





# The Age of Revolution

- The age of revival also led to conflict

1836 Texas declared its independence

1845 The Southern Baptists were formed  
The United States annexed Texas

1846 The Mexican-American War broke out

- The 80 American soldiers who were stationed in the new state of Texas were attacked by 2,000 soldiers of the Mexican army
- When all was said and done, the Mexican-American War only lasted for less than two years
  - But it was nonetheless important to American history for several different reasons—

It made even *bigger* heroes of veterans from the War of 1812 and the Black Hawk War like Winfield Scott, Zachary Taylor, Matthew Perry, and John C. Frémont

Once California won their independence, they were quickly annexed into the Union as well

The relatively fledgling U.S. Marines Corps also commended themselves well—especially at the Battle of Chapultepec Castle

(which is why the *Marine Hymn* thus includes “From the halls of Montezuma” in addition to “the shores of Tripoli”)





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- If you'll remember, the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic Church had been refusing communion to one another since 1054

(back when flashy Pope Leo IX had demanded every clergyman be celibate, that everyone agree—on pain of death—that the communion elements spiritually and physically change into the flesh and blood of Christ when a priest blesses them, and that the Normans had to leave Italy—which was why he wrote a letter to Patriarch Michael Keroularios in Constantinople, asking for his help by reminding him that the Donation of Constantine gave the Pope complete and unquestionable authority over all of the bishops everywhere... including Constantinople and its Patriarch)

(a little bit of snarkiness that ended up with both bishops excommunicating one another in the middle of worship services)





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    - If you'll remember, the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic Church had been refusing communion to one another since 1054
    - In 1848, Pope Pius wrote his own "Epistle to the Easterners," opening the door for a reunification of the two churches
      - All the Eastern Orthodox Church would have to do is to accept the basic theology and apostolic authority of Rome....



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- In 1848, Pope Pius wrote his own "Epistle to the Easterners," opening the door for a reunification of the two churches
- **The Patriarchs of Antioch, Constantinople, and Jerusalem issued a joint response in the form of the Encyclical of the Eastern Patriarchs**
  - In it, they reminded the Pope of their problems with Papal supremacy, of their frustrations with Rome's unilateral changing of the Nicene Creed, and of the fact that Rome kept evangelizing Eastern Orthodox Christians, pressuring them to become Roman Catholics
  - Pius was saddened and confused by their refusal to just capitulate to Rome...



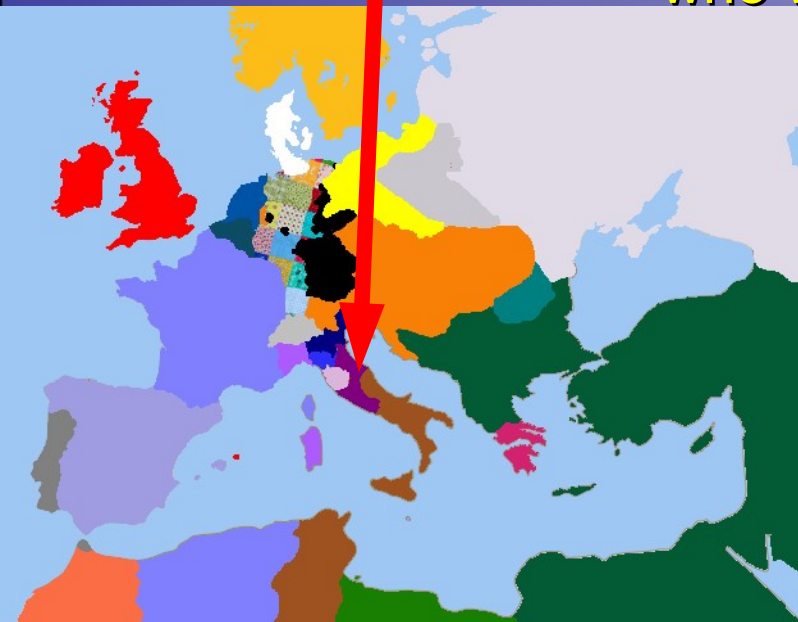


# ***The Age of Revolution***

- Funky little teaching moment—

1848 is also the year that Pius created a new constitution for the Papal States

- Since the Pope was both the Bishop of the Holy Church and the King of the Papal States, then the government should reflect that, overseen by a two-chambered Parliament
  - One chamber would be comprised of spiritual leaders chosen by the Pope for life, and the other would be comprised of 100 elected delegates
  - All of the decisions made by the Parliament would have to then be passed by the College of Cardinals who would then ask the Pope for a final judgment
  - That way, everyone living within the Papal States could know that they were being fairly represented



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - 1848 is also the year that Pius created a new constitution for the Papal States
  - **Pius was also the Pope who later called for the First Vatican Council in 1869**
  - Among other issues addressed was the new doctrine of Papal Infallibility  
(which argues that—since the Pope is clearly the unquestioned representative of God on earth—any time that he speaks from a position of authority, such as sitting on the Papal throne, then everything that he says must be completely infallible... and thus, unquestionable)





# The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - 1848 is also the year that Pius created a new constitution for the Papal States
  - Pius was also the Pope who later called for the First Vatican Council in 1869
  - But Italian nationalists like King Vittorio Emanuele II of Sardinia were sick of dealing with all of that
    - He'd been fighting a series of wars of unification for the Italian peninsula since 1860—including fighting the Papal armies on several occasions
    - So in 1870, Vittorio's forces invaded Rome and dissolved the Papal States forever
    - The Pope was allowed to retreat within his Vatican palace, and was given an annual stipend to operate on, but only on the condition that he never again exercise secular political power  
(Pius referred to himself as essentially the "*Captivus Vaticanus*"—a prisoner of the Vatican)



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**The Oneida Society was founded**

- **Born in Vermont, John Humphrey Noyes studied at Dartmouth and Yale to become a minister**

- Enamored with the fad of trying to figure out when Jesus was going to return, he finally came to the conclusion that Jesus had *already* come in 70 AD

- Thus, he concluded that we must already be living in the Millennium—which meant that we must be in the process of being perfected in our faith by God

- Surely, that meant that a human being *could* be perfected in his faith—that we could improve to the point that we could live without sin

- Since God was already working to improve mankind, then we need to be freed from the traditionalist moralities that would hold us back from that improvement, and follow the impulses that come from having “perfected hearts”





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- **So Noyes began studiously following his own intuition, and giving free reign to his heart**

- Shockingly, that led him to realize that it was okay with God for him to have sex with anyone he wanted to

- Soon, the people around him and his wife became very uncomfortable with them, and they felt forced to move to a new place, where they could grow with God



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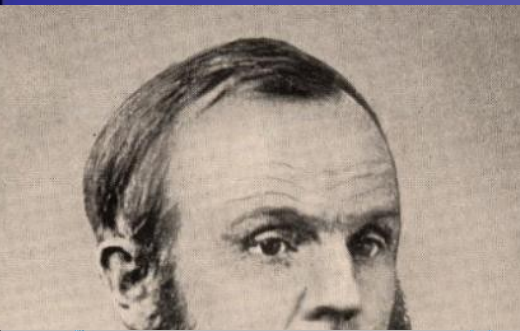
## **The Oneida Society was founded**

- Born in Vermont, John Humphrey Noyes studied at Dartmouth and Yale to become a minister

- **So Noyes began a community in Oneida, NY, focused on helping people live out a utopian society based on freedom and community**

- Everything done in the community was done for the good of the community

- So they planted their own crops, did their own leatherwork and made silverware to sell to others to help keep the community going, made sure that everyone was allowed to have sex with everyone else, without any of that horrible, traditional morality of “monogamy” holding anyone back





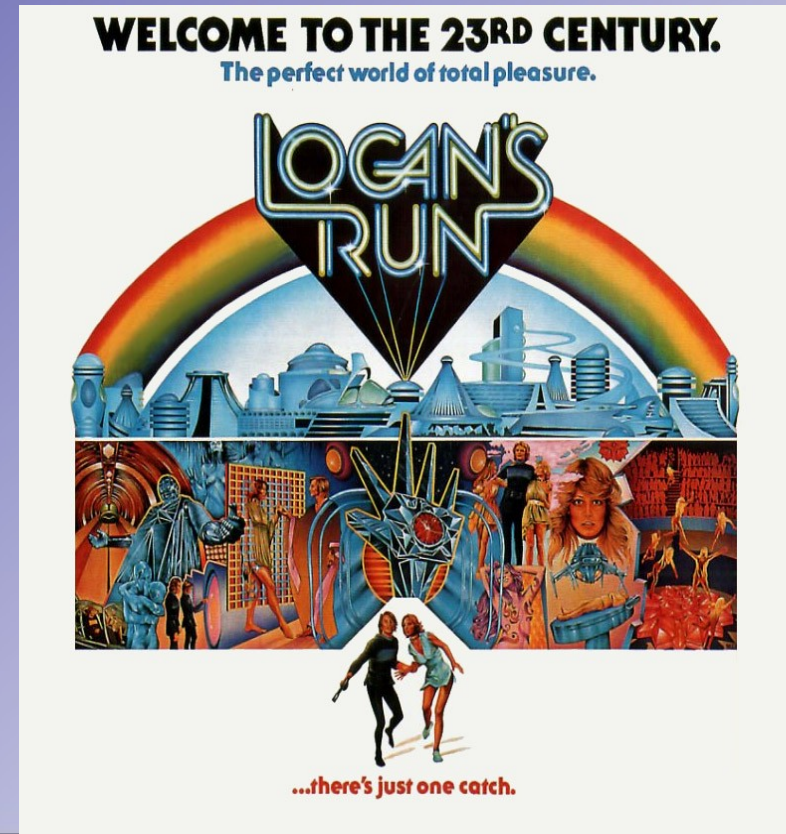
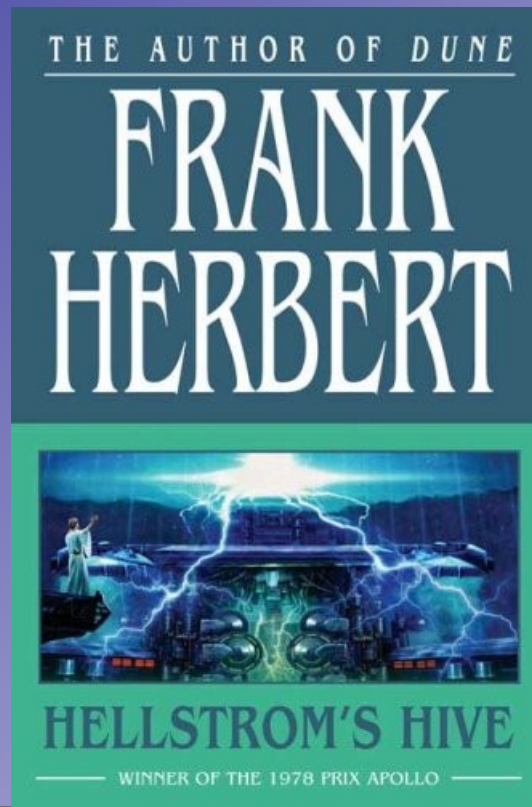
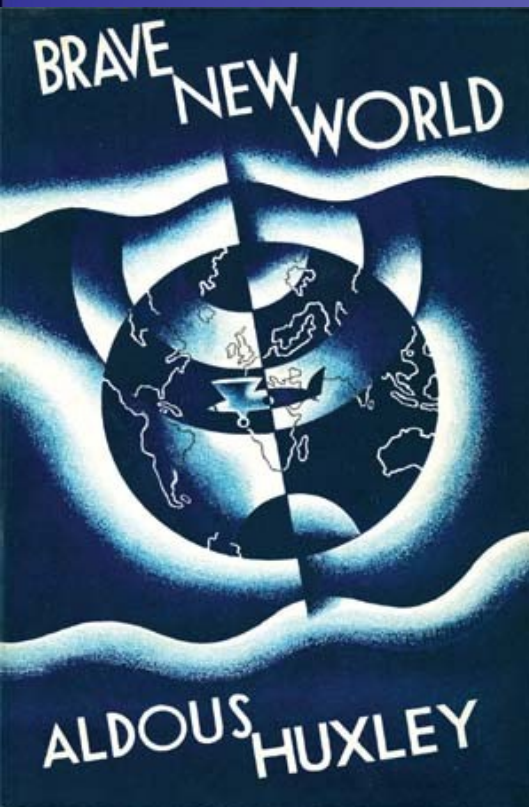
# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - They even coined a term for that—calling it “free love” and encouraging everyone to take part
    - To breed the best, strongest stock for future community members, people were supposed to be having sex with as many different people as they could, to cross-pollinate the gene pool
    - In addition, older women who could no longer breed were supposed to show young boys how to have sex and the older men (like Noyes) were supposed to show the young girls how to have sex
      - Once the children were born, they were taken to a separate part of the commune, to be raised by the nursery staff and the community at large
      - If the children's biological parents ever appeared to be overly-interested in their own offspring, they would be corrected in a public shaming ritual that pressured them to give that sickness up
      - In fact, you could be publicly shamed for having sex with too few partners, or for using words like “family” or “parent” in their traditional, biological sense instead of in their new, utopian, communal sense



# The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - They even coined a term for that—calling it “free love” and encouraging everyone to take part
  - If any of that sounds familiar to you, it may be because you've read *dystopian* books like Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*, or Frank Herbert's *Hellstrom's Hive*, or you've watched movies like *Logan's Run*





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- So Noyes began a community in Oneida, NY, focused on helping people live out a utopian society based on freedom and community

- **In 1879, Noyes slipped away from the community to avoid a warrant for statutory rape, and the whole experiment began to dissolve**

- By 1881, many of the new generation of Oneida members wanted to have more traditional marriage relationships, and the community decided to simply form a joint-stock company and make silverware

- Today, Oneida Ltd. is the largest supplier of silverware for the food service industry in North America..



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**The American Spiritualist movement began**

- **Emmanuel Swedenborg led his “New Church” into a radical unitarianism, but also a radical mysticism**

- Swedenborg claimed to be able to speak to God and spirits in new, unique, transcendental ways —and that sort of sensationalism is always inviting to people

- It was especially attractive for people to think that Swedenborg could speak to their deceased loved ones, waiting to enter Paradise





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## **The American Spiritualist movement began**

- Emmanuel Swedenborg led his “New Church” into a radical unitarianism, but also a radical mysticism
- **Franz Mesmer believed that disease and suffering could be treated by placing people into trances and manipulating their “animal magnetism” using special magnets**
- His theories were clearly goofy, but his technique for putting people into trances—dubbed “mesmerism” or “hypnotism”—became all the rage in Europe and then in America



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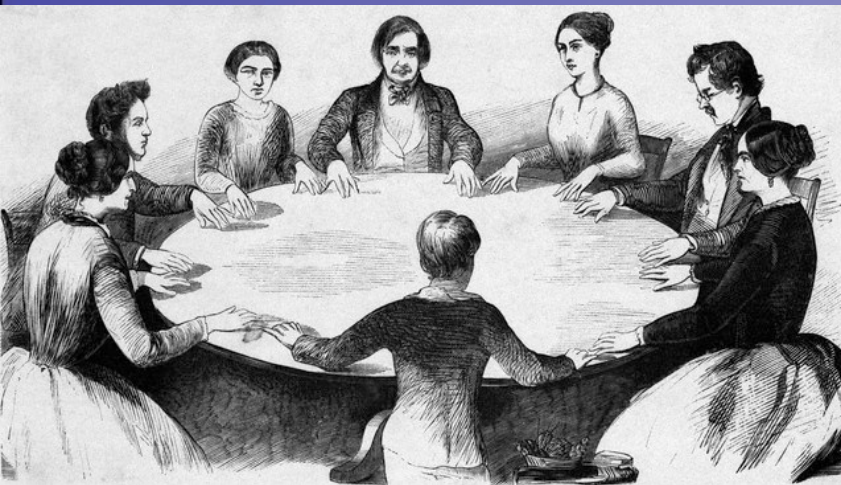
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## **The American Spiritualist movement began**

- Emmanuel Swedenborg led his “New Church” into a radical unitarianism, but also a radical mysticism
- Franz Mesmer believed that disease and suffering could be treated by placing people into trances
- **Add these fads together, and you get the idea of communicating with spirits through use of trances**



- Using versions of Mesmer's techniques, a “medium” could put themselves into a trance and accomplish what Swedenborg claimed to be able to do—communicate with the “other side”

- Very quickly, attending a *séance* became the newest and most exciting “parlor game” that people could engage in





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Of course, it was all complete malarkey
  - And by that, I don't even just mean that I don't believe in spooks and tables rising on their own and “mediums” channelling deceased spirits —I mean that the whole thing started off as a sham
  - Leah, Maggie, and Kate Fox lived in Hydesdale, NY in what the local superstitions purported to be a “haunted” house
  - In 1848, to have a little fun at Leah's expense, Maggie and Kate began a hoax by making strange noises in the house, talking about weird apparitions, and pretending to talk with a spirit whom they called “Mr. Splitfoot”
  - Soon, the whole town was talking about it, and the little sisters were famous—and they loved it
  - They began putting on demonstrations for people by “communicating with the spirits” (in actuality, an increasingly complicated series of special effects that the two were creating as part of the game)



# The Age of Revolution

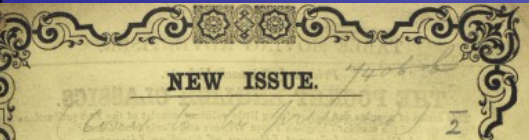
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      - They began putting on demonstrations for people by “communicating with the spirits”
      - Within a year, they were performing at the Corinthian Hall in Rochester, and within another year, to packed halls in New York City
        - And if these two girls could get famous that way, you *know* that imitators began coming out of the woodwork...





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    - By the time, years later, that the women came clean about the hoax they'd perpetrated on the world, it was too late—the general public had decided that the phenomenon was *real*, because they *wanted* to believe (it made them *feel* good to believe)
      - One of those who was thoroughly duped was Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the creator of the world's greatest detective, Sherlock Holmes (who was absolutely *desperate* to be able to communicate with his deceased wife, son, and brothers)



# *The Age of Revolution*

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      - One of those who was thoroughly duped was Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
      - One of the greatest *debunkers* of séances was Harry Houdini, the master illusionist (who was so desperate to be able to communicate with his deceased mother that he found *faked* attempts to do so absolutely reprehensible)





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      - One of those who was thoroughly duped was Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
      - One of the greatest *debunkers* of séances was Harry Houdini, the master illusionist
      - **Ironical that the master illusionist could see the fraud where the detective writer never could**



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - Of course, it was all complete malarkey
  - In 1890, Elijah Bond capitalized on the growing fad by patenting the “Ouija board” as a board game (a word that he claimed he'd received from using it, which supposedly meant “good luck” in Egyptian... though later producers of the “game” claimed that it simply came from combining the French and German words for “yes”)





# The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Of course, it was all complete malarkey
  - In 1890, Elijah Bond capitalized on the growing fad by patenting the “Ouija board” as a board game, and sales went through the roof
  - Even today, people are sure that “spirits” are pushing the pointer around the board, giving them answers from the “other side”
  - Invariably, it's just auto-suggestion, and thus idiocy (though the possibility does exist that *real* spirits could use it to genuinely manipulate you—making the prospect of messing around with them sheer idiocy)



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**Karl Marx published his *Communist Manifesto***

- **Can you see why—at this point in history—Marx might believe that religion and spirituality were being used by people simply to manipulate and control others and the socio-cultural decisions around them?**

