

# ***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*
  - ***Soldiering for Christ (part 3—The Civil War)***



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- People really began putting feet to their faith  
1859
  - John Brown led a raid on Harper's Ferry
  - Brown had been a major player five years ago in the violent incidents during "Bleeding Kansas" but had started out studying to become a Congregationalist minister in New England
  - But after abolitionist journalist (and Presbyterian minister) Elijah Lovejoy was murdered in Alton, Illinois, by an anti-abolitionist mob in 1837 (none of whom ever got convicted for the crime... since the local judge and members of the jury had been *part* of that mob)





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    - But after abolitionist journalist (and Presbyterian minister) Elijah Lovejoy was murdered in Alton, Illinois, by an anti-abolitionist mob in 1837, Brown realized that all of the editorials and sermons and Underground Railroads in the world wouldn't be enough to end slavery—it would take *blood* (the Underground Railroad wasn't underground and it wasn't a railroad—it was an informal series of safe houses and helping hands that would assist fugitive slaves to get out of the South and into sanctuary in the North... preferably Canada) (Brown decided it would make more sense to have actual fortresses along the way, manned by armed troops made up of abolitionist militias and freed slaves—what he called the "Subterranean Pass-Way")

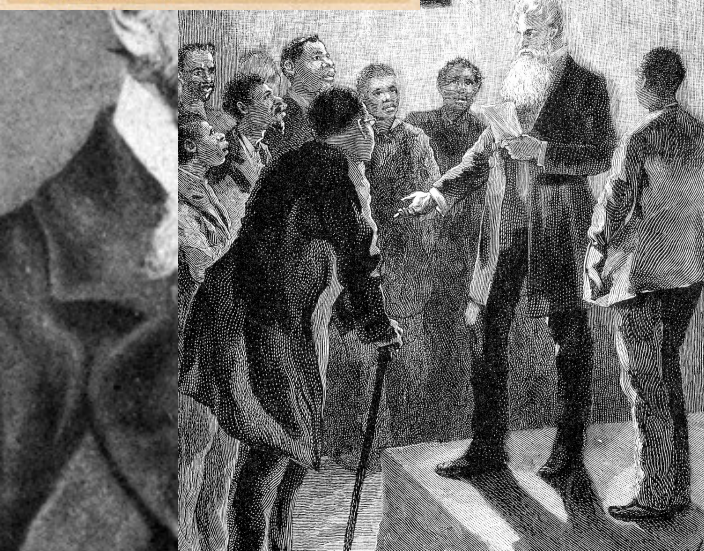




# The Age of Revolution

- People really began putting feet to their faith  
1859 John Brown led a raid on Harper's Ferry

**CAUTION!!**  
**COLORED PEOPLE**  
**OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,**  
You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and  
advised, to avoid conversing with the  
**Watchmen and Police Officers**  
**of Boston,**  
For since the recent ORDER OF THE MAYOR &  
ALDERMEN, they are empowered to act as  
**KIDNAPPERS**  
**AND**  
**Slave Catchers,**  
And they have already been actually employed in  
**KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING**  
**SLAVES.** Therefore, if you value your **LIBERTY,**  
and the *Welfare of the Fugitives* among you, *Shun*  
them in every possible manner, as so many *HOWLS*  
on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.  
**Keep a Sharp Look Out for**  
**KIDNAPPERS, and have**  
**TOP EYE open.**  
**APRIL 24, 1851.**



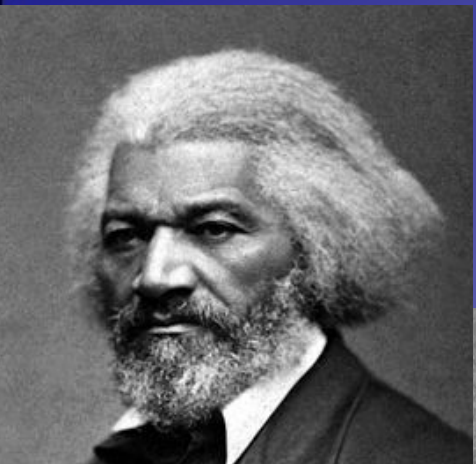
- Brown had been a major player five years ago in the violent incidents during “Bleeding Kansas” but had started out studying to become a Congregationalist minister in New England
- In 1850, Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Act, which required all states and state officials to aid in the apprehension and return of all fugitive slaves—with steep fines for not doing so
- The South hoped that this would prevent the operations of things like the Underground Railroad but instead, it just made stronger abolitionists of many people in the North—and made many African-Americans immediately leery of interacting with any police or state officials
- In response, Brown created the *League of Gileadites*—calling all African-Americans to come together and defend one another to the death against fugitive-hunters
  - He called on them to strike first and to strike hard—and even to run into the homes of prominent whites in the area to make it look like they supported the League's actions





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **People really began putting feet to their faith**  
**1859 John Brown led a raid on Harper's Ferry**

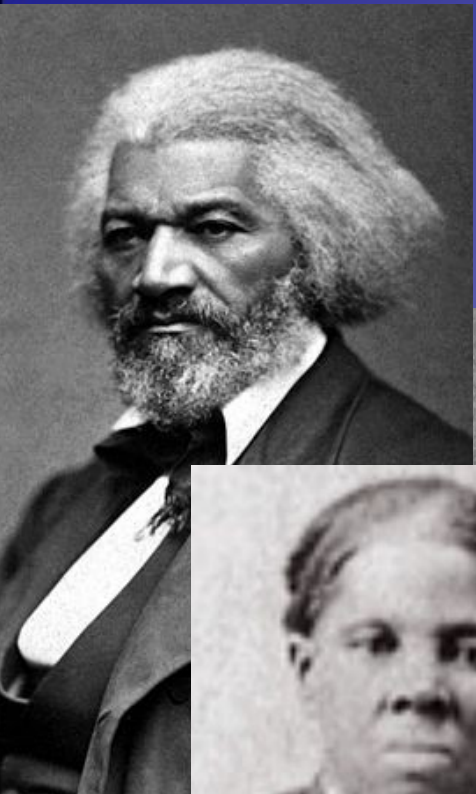


- Brown had been a major player five years ago in the violent incidents during “Bleeding Kansas” but had started out studying to become a Congregationalist minister in New England
- In 1850, Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Act, which required all states and state officials to aid in the apprehension and return of all fugitive slaves—with steep fines for not doing so
- **Increasingly, Brown became more and more militant—and more and more well-known**
- **Both Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglass were tremendously impressed with his zeal and commitment to the abolitionist cause**
- **And yet, Brown was also becoming more violent**
  - **His forces dragged pro-slavery settlers out of their homes in Kansas and hacked them to pieces with cavalry sabers**
  - **They engaged openly with Missouri's militia—and regularly won their engagements, even though usually outnumbered**
  - **And he began to plan for an armed insurrection by the slaves in the South**



# *The Age of Revolution*

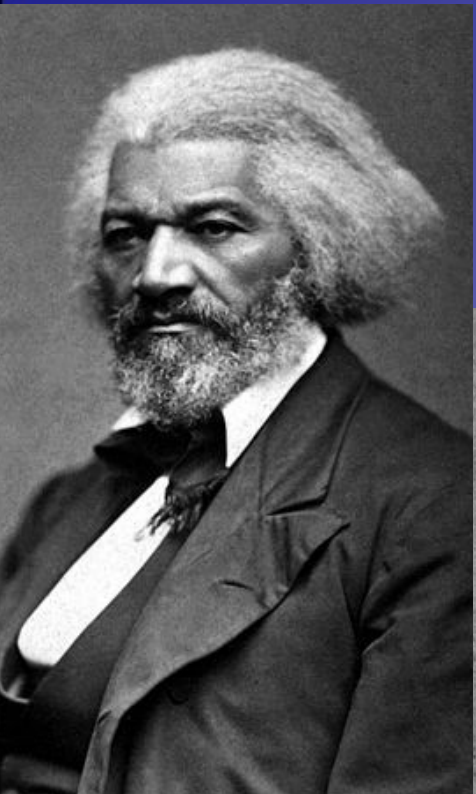
- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Brown was sure that if the slaves were simply *armed*, they would certainly rise up and kill their masters, taking freedom for themselves
  - With the financial backing of the “Secret Six”—a group of wealthy northern abolitionists—he amassed enough weapons and ammunition to equip a small force to raid the U.S. Army armory at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, to obtain far more
  - He asked both Tubman and Douglass for their support
    - But while Tubman enthusiastically threw her support behind the effort and started enlisting blacks to help Douglass decried the violence and argued that it was not only immoral, but also doomed to fail (in fact, Douglass actually worked to *undermine* Tubman's efforts by actively encouraging southern blacks *not* to take part in the raid)





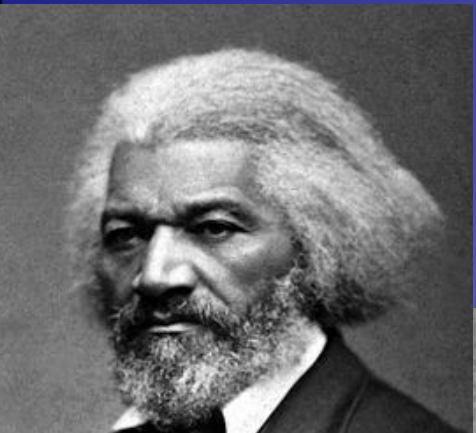
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    - Douglass  
(who had learned to read in part from scattered pages from the Bible that he'd found in the gutter in Baltimore—he'd taken them home, carefully washed and dried them, and then read them over and over)  
(I like Frederick Douglass)



# The Age of Revolution


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    - But while Tubman enthusiastically threw her support behind the effort and started enlisting blacks to help Douglass decried the violence and argued that it was not only immoral, but also doomed to fail
    - Douglass wasn't *always* against the concept of armed violence
      - Once, while he was speaking at a hall in Boston alongside Sojourner Truth and others, he got so emotional that he departed from his notes and declared that blacks had no hope for freedom unless they took up arms to fight and *kill* for it
      - The audience fell silent (and so did Douglass) ...but after a few moments, Sojourner Truth quietly asked, “Frederick, is God dead?”  
(I really like Sojourner Truth...)



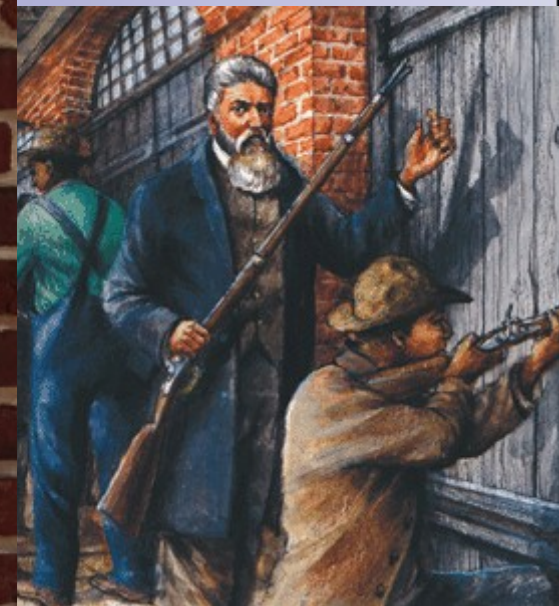


# *The Age of Revolution*

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - Brown was sure that if the slaves were simply *armed*, they would certainly rise up and kill their masters, taking freedom for themselves
  - **In 1859, Brown led his makeshift troops to Harper's Ferry, taking the armory quickly, with relative ease**  
(NOTE: The first person that they killed was a railroad baggage master—Heyward Shepherd—who tried to warn the passengers when he saw the armed men—which is terribly ironic, since Heyward Shepherd was a freed black man)



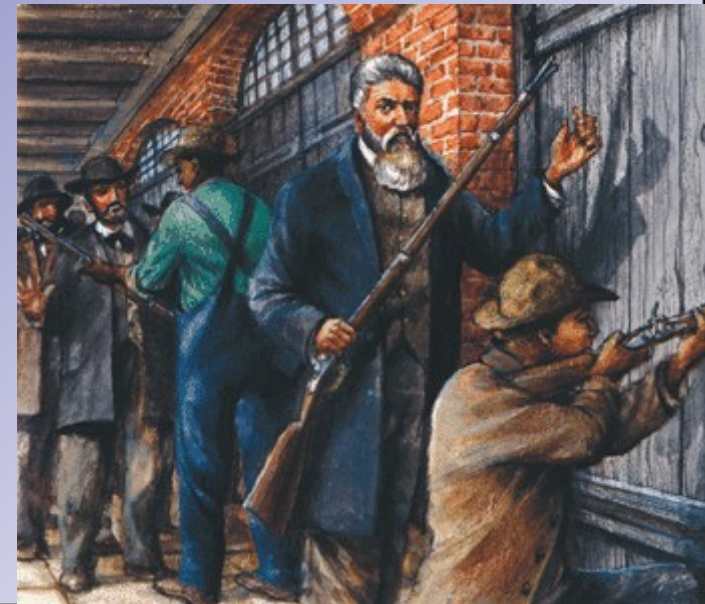
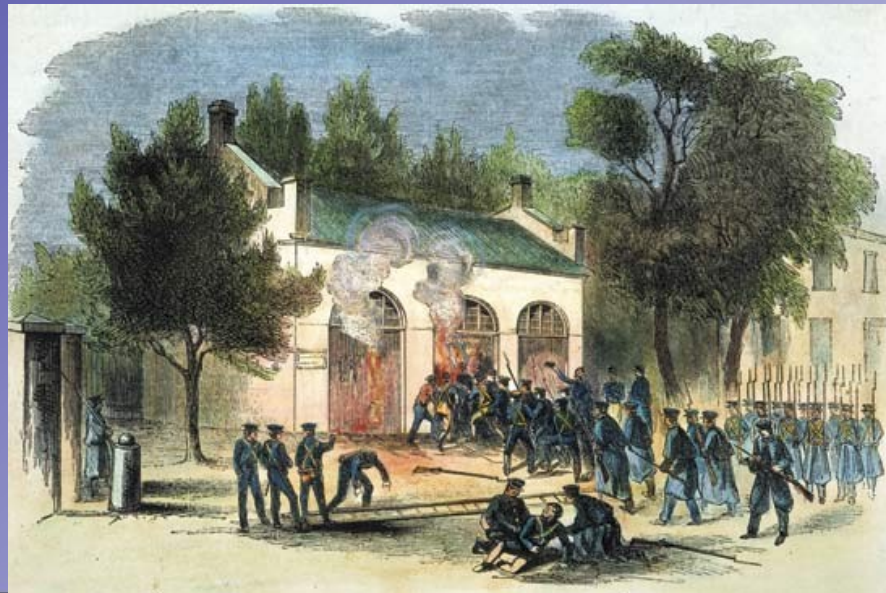
ON THE NIGHT OF OCTOBER 16, 1859, HEYWARD SHEPHERD, AN INDUSTRIOUS AND RESPECTED COLORED FREEMAN, WAS MORTALLY WOUNDED BY JOHN BROWN'S RAIDERS. IN PURSUANCE OF HIS DUTIES AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, HE BECAME THE FIRST VICTIM OF THIS ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION.





# *The Age of Revolution*

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - Brown was sure that if the slaves were simply *armed*, they would certainly rise up and kill their masters, taking freedom for themselves
  - In 1859, Brown led his makeshift troops to Harper's Ferry, taking the armory quickly, with relative ease but they found that *getting out* was the tricky bit
  - Local townsfolk and militia kept the raiders pinned down in the armory until a detachment of U.S. Marines showed up and demanded that they surrender
    - When Brown refused, it took the Marines only three minutes to break down the doors and either kill or arrest the majority of them





# ***The Age of Revolution***

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  - **Brown was tried and convicted**  
(because—go figure—even most northern abolitionists still didn't support the killing of innocents and the storming of a U.S. Army military facility to steal weapons to mount an armed insurrection...)



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  - Brown was tried and convicted of murder, conspiracy to rebellion, and treason against the state of Virginia
    - His execution was a media circus, with various luminaries coming out to support Brown—if not, entirely, his actual *actions*
    - Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, Walt Whitman, Victor Hugo, and others all went on record as saying that executing Brown was a travesty—like executing Moses for freeing the Hebrews from bondage in Egypt
    - Thus, even though most northerners didn't support his actions, the death of John Brown sparked a massive surge in abolitionism in the North—and a surge in recruiting for militias in the South
      - Harriet Tubman praised Brown, saying that “he done more in dying than 100 men would in living...”





# ***The Age of Revolution***

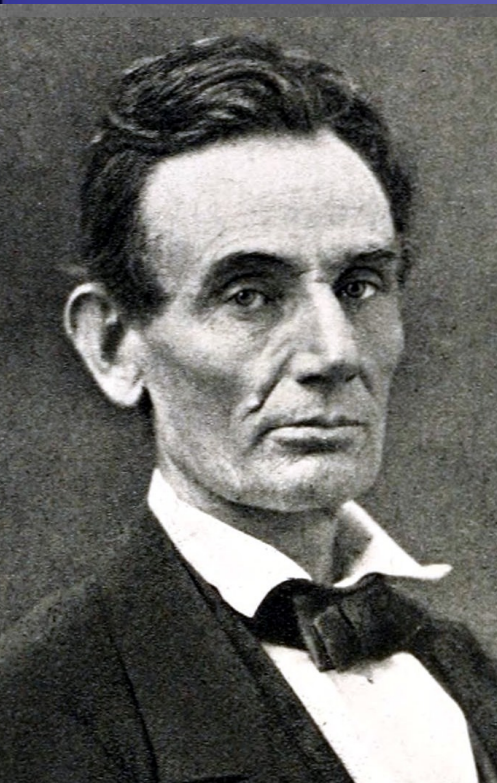
- People really began putting feet to their faith

1859 John Brown led a raid on Harper's Ferry

1860 The Crittenden Compromise

- Republican Abraham Lincoln drew a line in the sand against slavery in his 1854 "Peoria Speech" (Where he argued against the institution for three straight hours, saying,

"Little by little, but steadily as man's march to the grave, we have been giving up the old for the new faith. Nearly eighty years ago we began by declaring that all men are created equal; but now from that beginning we have run down to the other declaration, that for some men to enslave others is a 'sacred right of self-government.' These principles cannot stand together. They are as opposite as God and Mammon; and whoever holds to the one must despise the other.")



# ***The Age of Revolution***

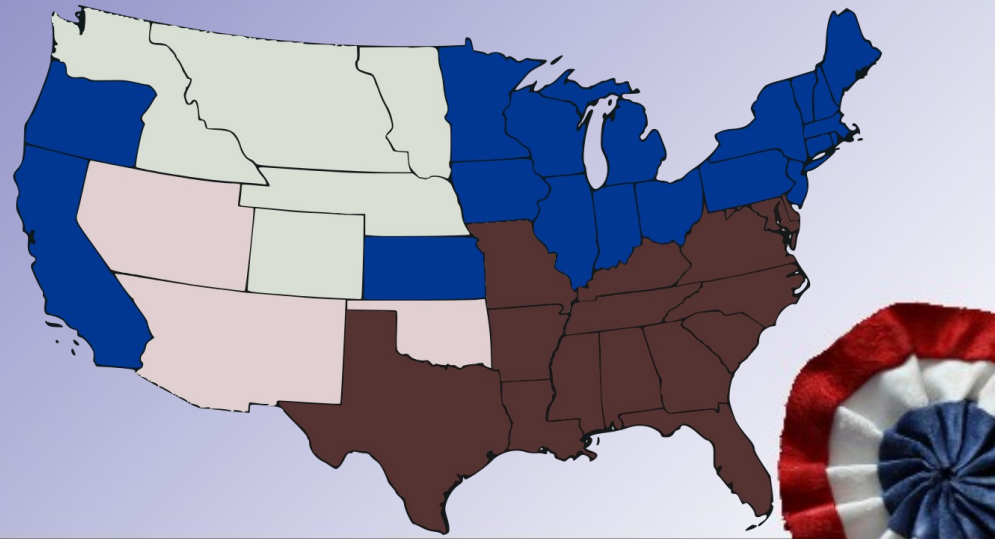
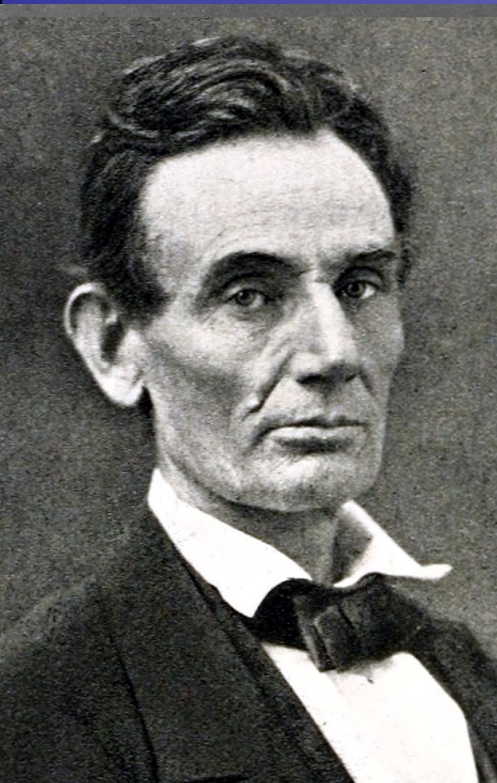
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  - 1859 John Brown led a raid on Harper's Ferry
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    - Republican Abraham Lincoln drew a line in the sand against slavery in his 1854 "Peoria Speech" and as part of his Presidential campaign platform, he argued that slavery should be made illegal in all U.S. territories (i.e.; that slavery should only be allowed to exist in the states that were *already* slave states, and should not be allowed to extend into new territories as they are added as new states to the Union—thus thumbing his nose at Henry Clay's 1820 "Missouri Compromise")





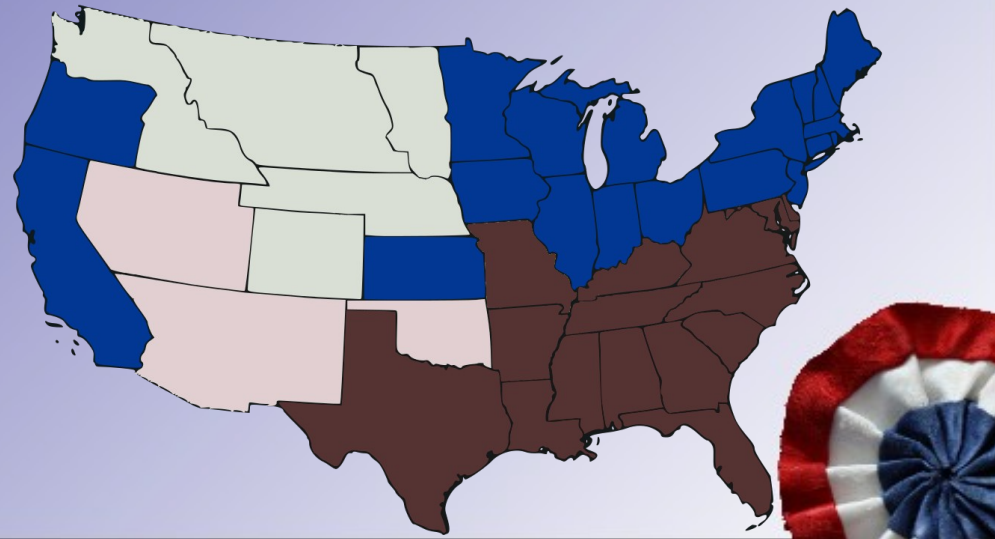
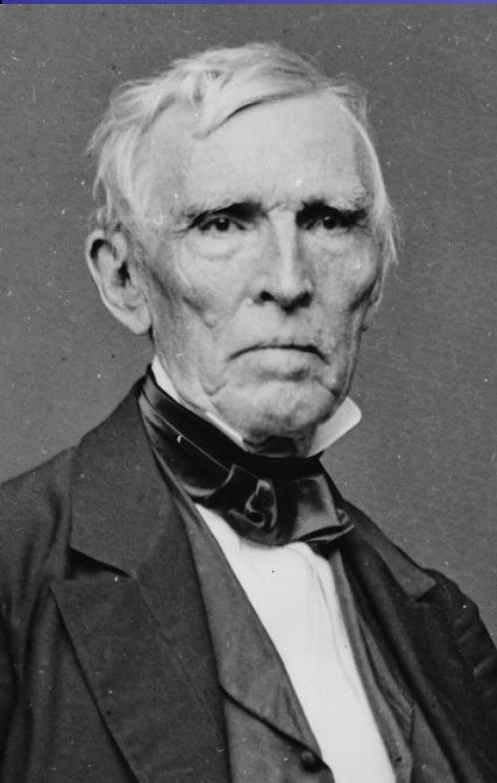
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    - **Several southern states threatened to secede if the Missouri Compromise were repealed**
      - So Whig senator John Crittenden from Kentucky suggested a *new* Compromise to protect it



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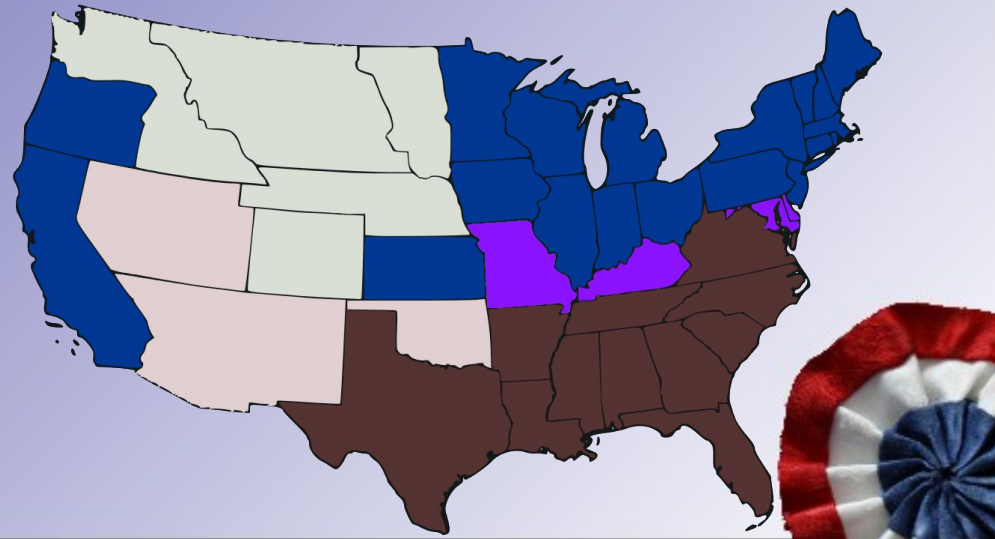
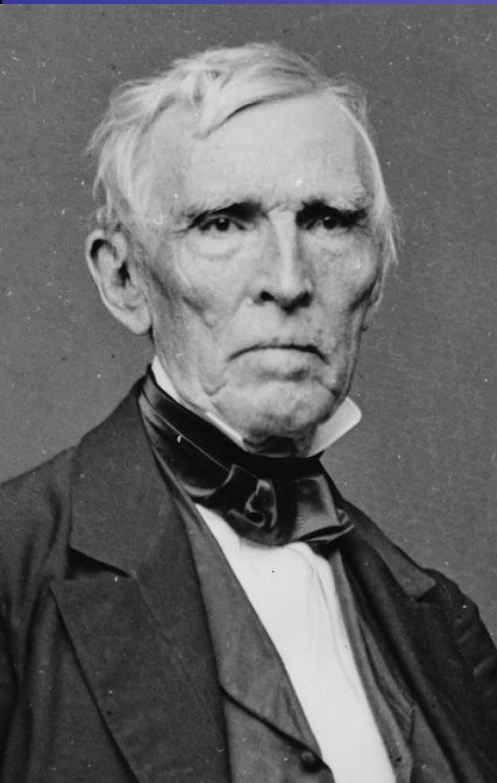
- Funky little teaching moment—
  - A fair compromise between southern Whigs who wanted to maintain the Missouri Compromise and allow all southern territories and states to hold slaves, and northern Republicans who wanted to make slavery illegal in all new American lands was simple, according to Crittenden—
  - Six Constitutional Amendments would preserve the Missouri Compromise—the sixth of which would declare that no *future* Amendments could ever be made by Congress to legislate slavery or declare it illegal
  - Four Congressional Resolutions would strengthen the Fugitive Slave Act but disallow any new slaves to be brought over from Africa





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - A fair compromise between southern Whigs who wanted to maintain the Missouri Compromise and allow all southern territories and states to hold slaves, and northern Republicans who wanted to make slavery illegal in all new American lands was simple, according to Crittenden—
  - **Amazingly, though all of the southern Whigs loved the plan, all of the northern Republicans hated it**  
Even some slave states found themselves siding with the North against the plan, and arguing against the idea of secession over the issue



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- People really began putting feet to their faith

1859

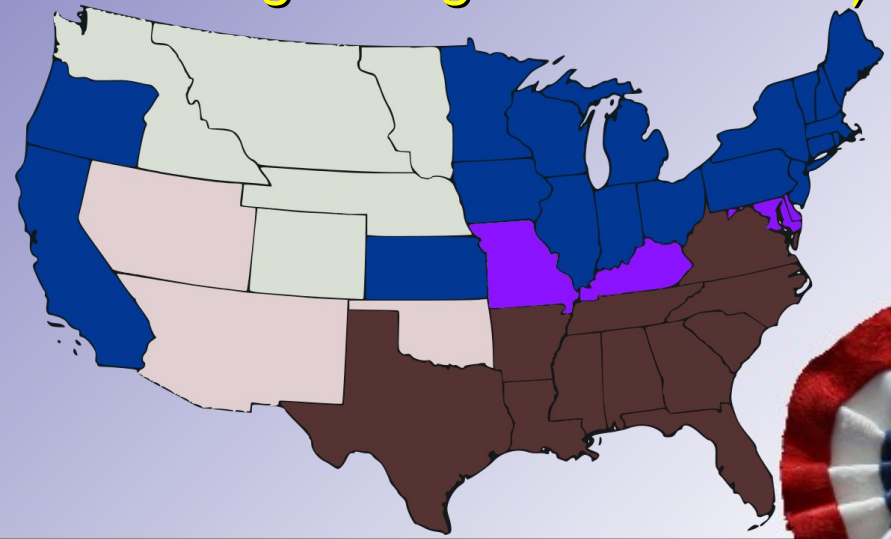
John Brown led a raid on Harper's Ferry

1860

The Crittenden Compromise

Abraham Lincoln was elected President

- He was derisively called the "Rail Candidate," because he was (unfairly) seen as running on a platform made up of only one issue—slavery
  - But his predecessor, James Buchanan, had basically annoyed everyone on both sides of the issue by trying to placate everyone's interests (like trying to make the "Dred Scott case" of 1857 just go away by pressuring the Supreme Court to declare Scott to be *property*, and thus incapable of deserving the rights of a *citizen*)





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1859

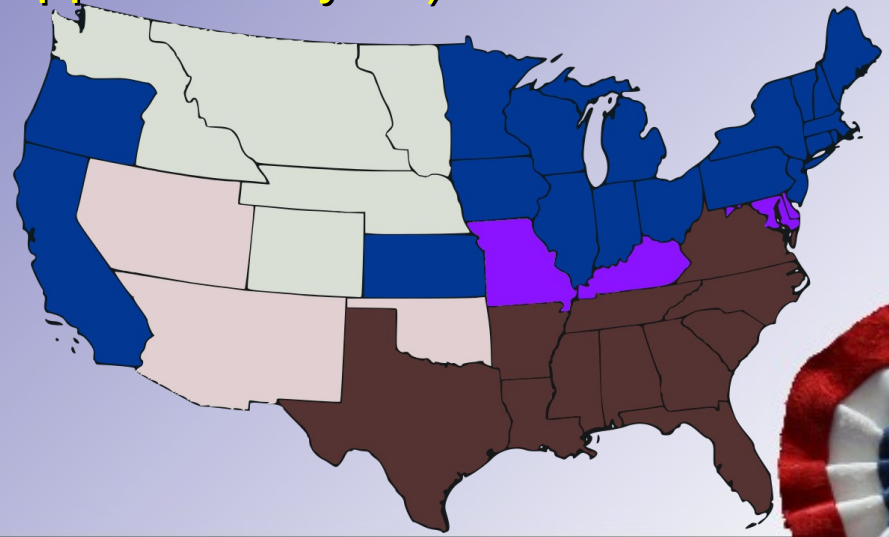
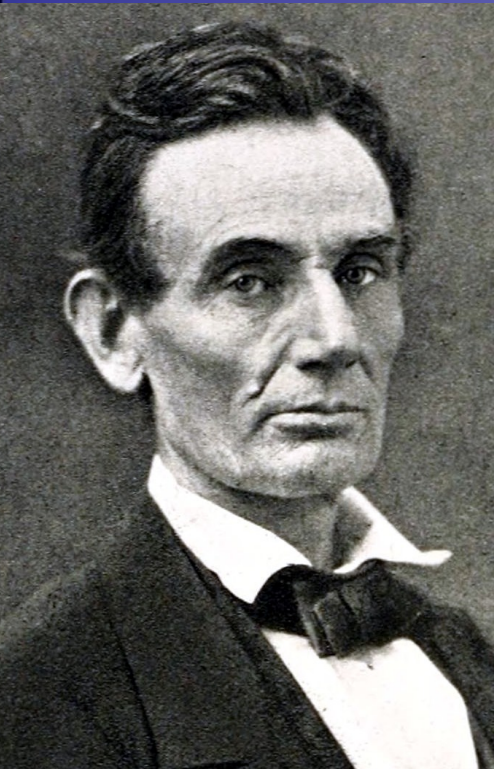
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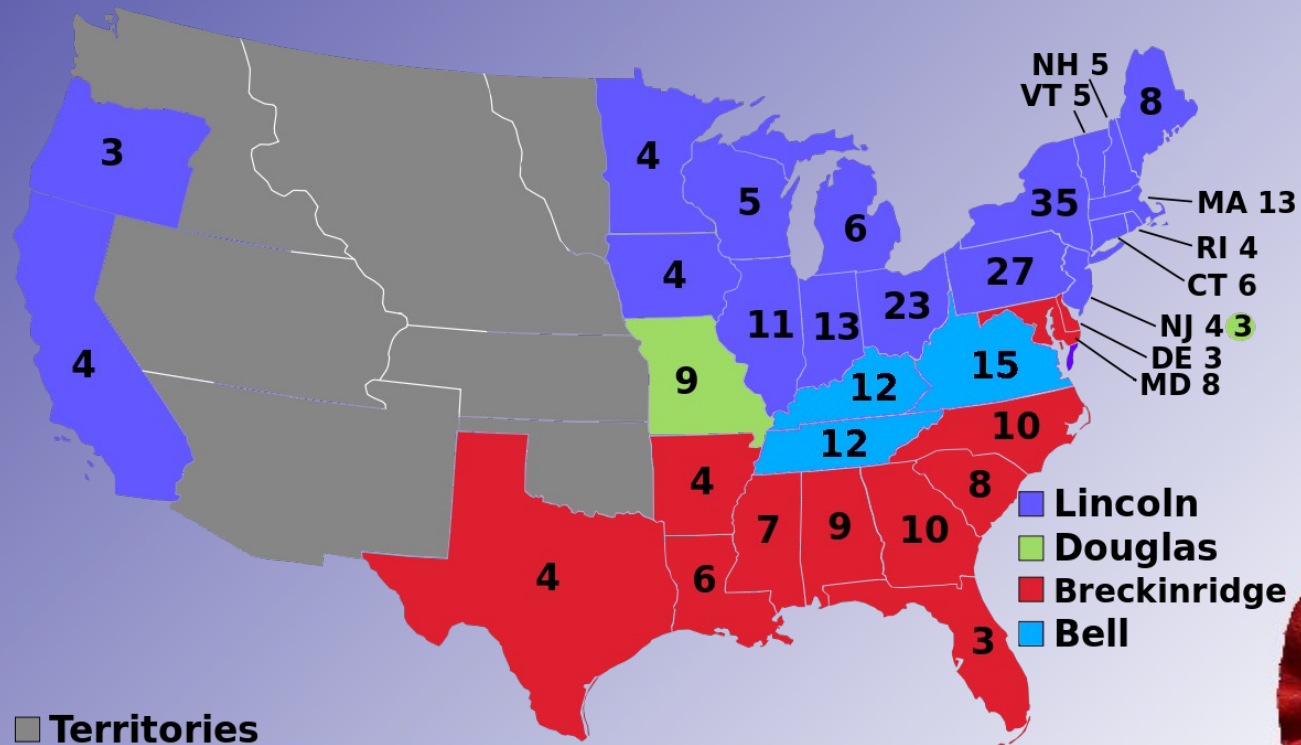
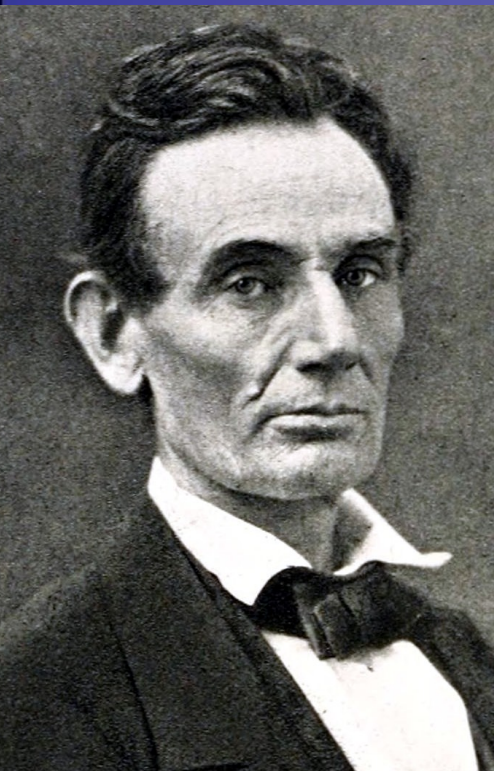
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  - But his predecessor, James Buchanan, had basically annoyed everyone on both sides of the issue by trying to placate everyone's interests so people were ready for someone to come along and finally resolve the issue one way or another (it's just that the North and the South wanted it resolved in opposite ways...)



# *The Age of Revolution*

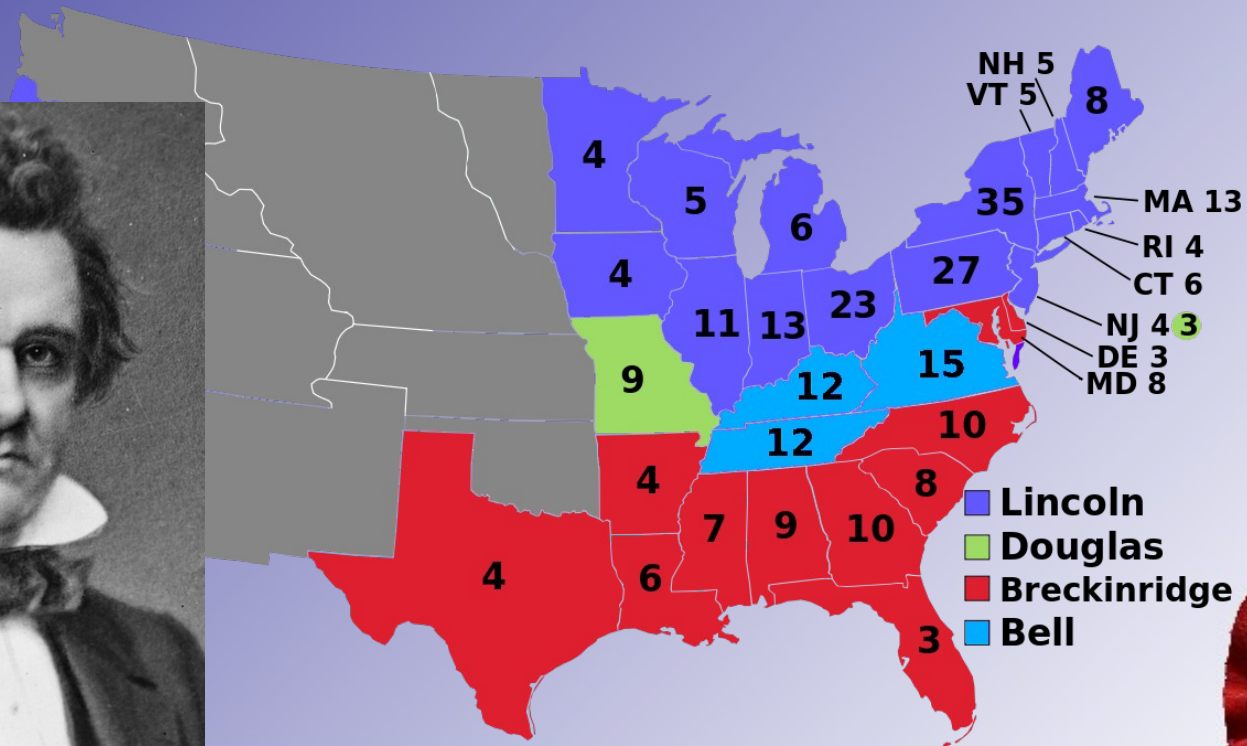
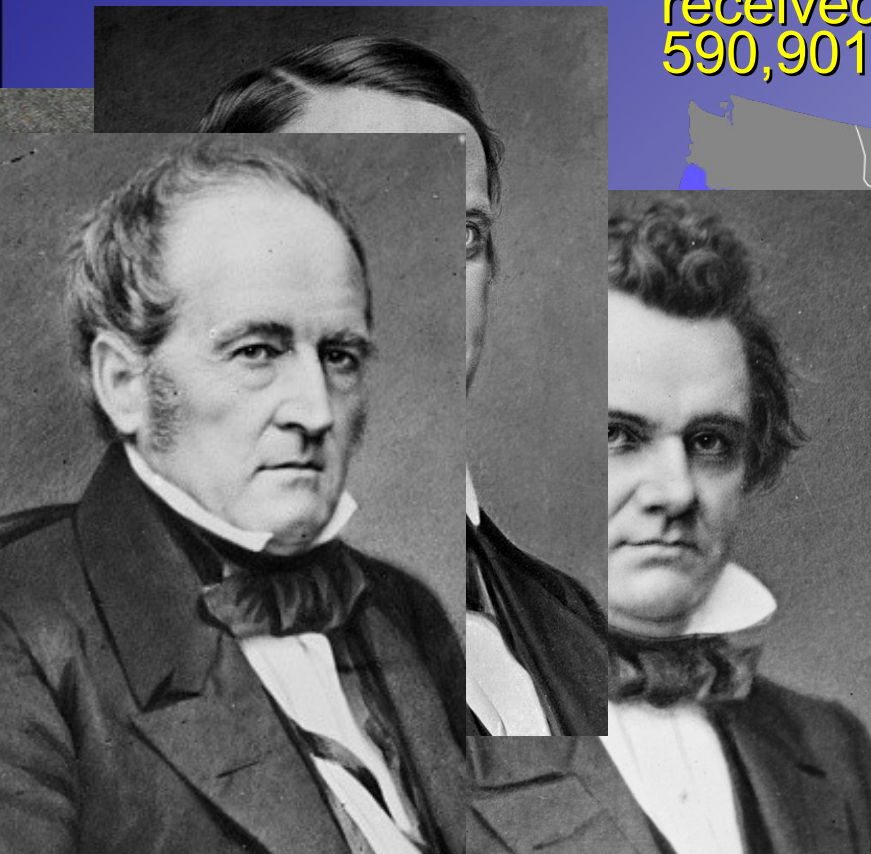
- Funky little teaching moment—
  - Political elections are funny things
  - Lincoln won because of his support in northern states
    - He won only *two* out of 996 counties in the southern slave states, and *absolutely no* ballots were cast for him in 10 out of the 15 southern slave states





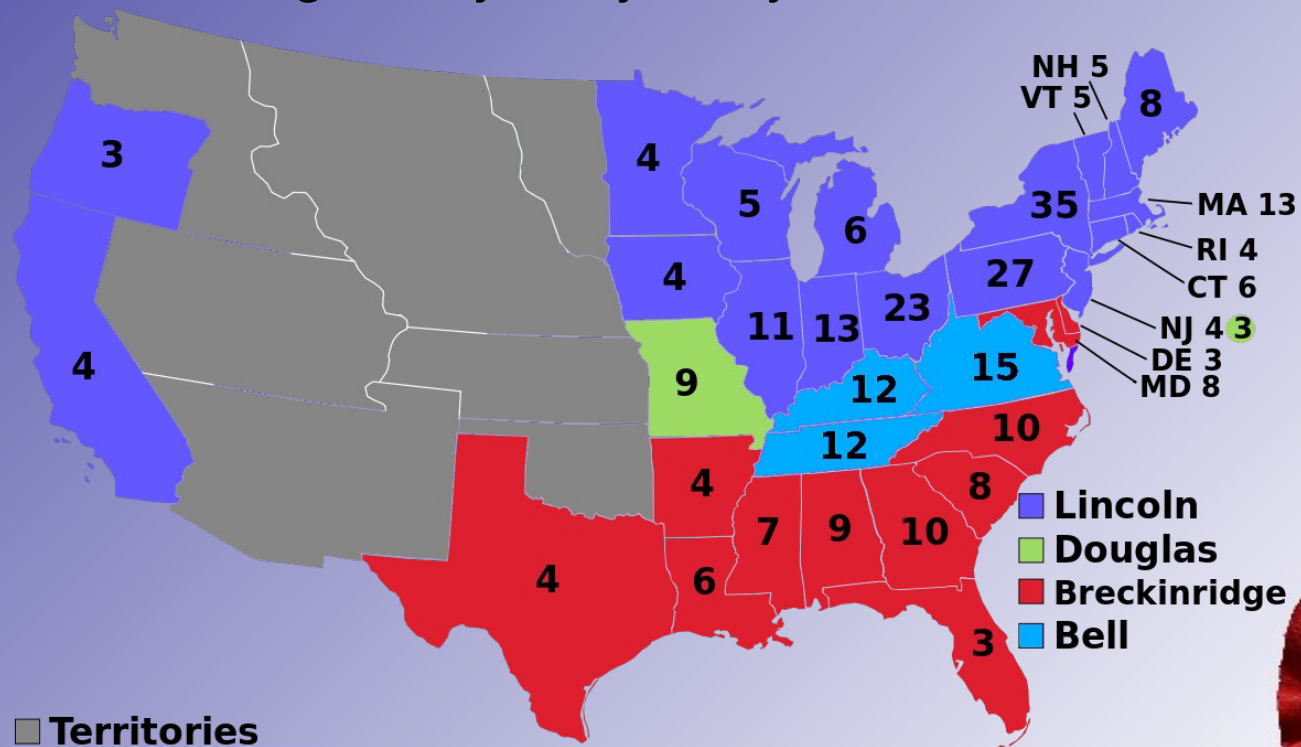
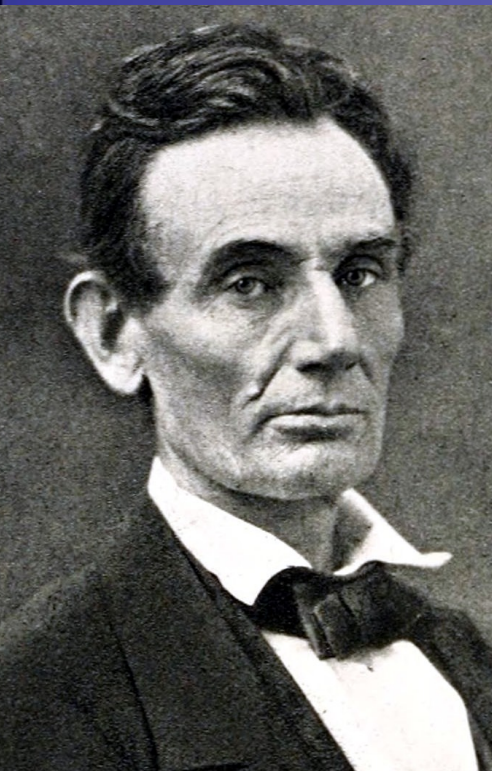
# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - **Political elections are funny things**
    - Lincoln won because of his support in northern states
    - But he only won a little over 1/3 of the total popular votes in the 1860 election
      - Lincoln received only 1,865,908 votes out of nearly 5,000,000 total votes, while Stephen Douglas received 1,380,202 votes, John Breckinridge received 848,019 votes, and John Bell still received 590,901 votes



# The Age of Revolution

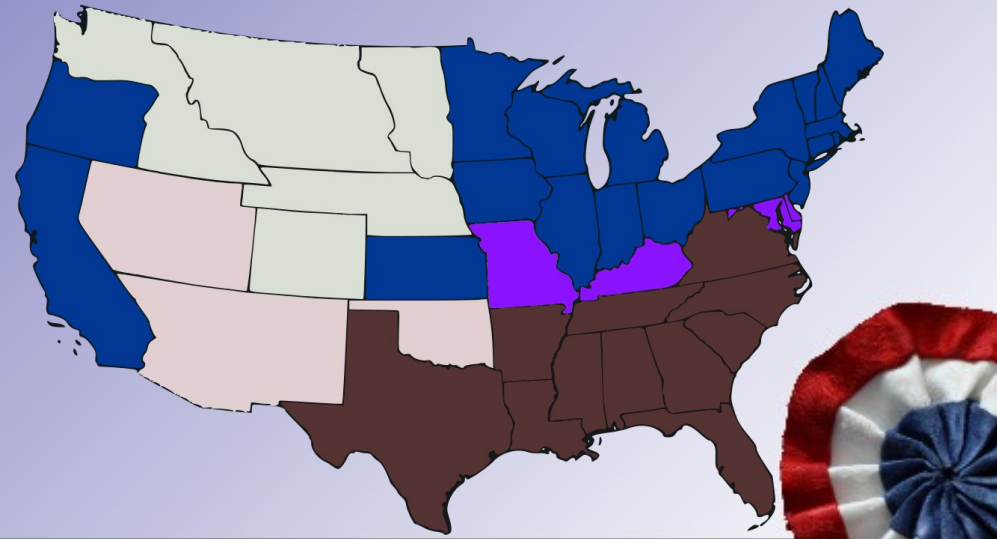
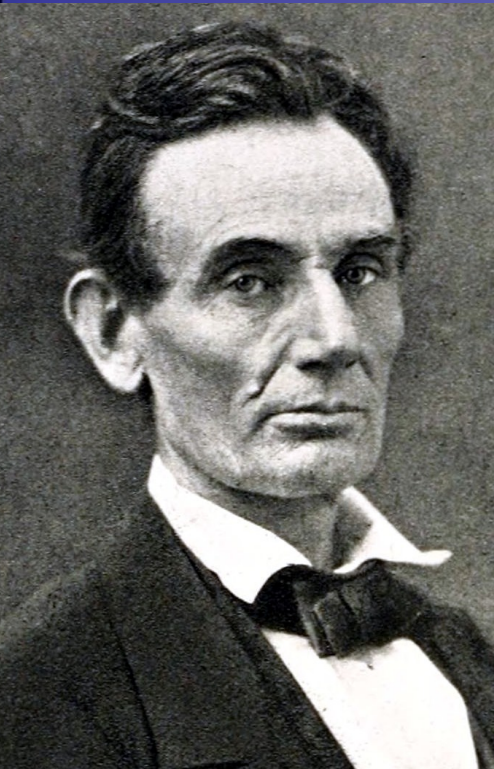
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    - But he only won a little over 1/3 of the total popular votes in the 1860 election
    - Arguably, the only reason that Lincoln won was because his opponents *split* all of the opposing votes that would have *defeated* him, had a *single* opposition party run against him...  
...and he got very, very lucky in the electoral college






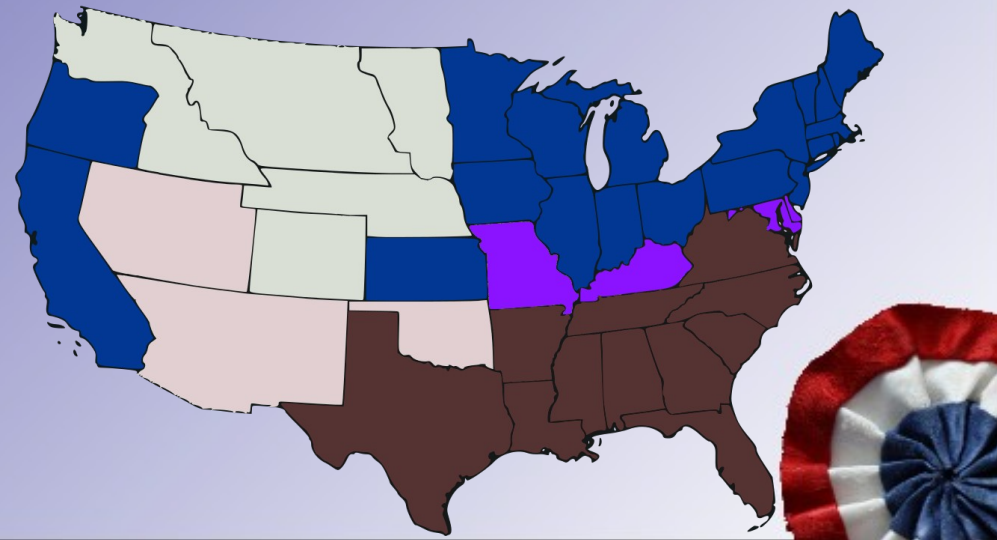
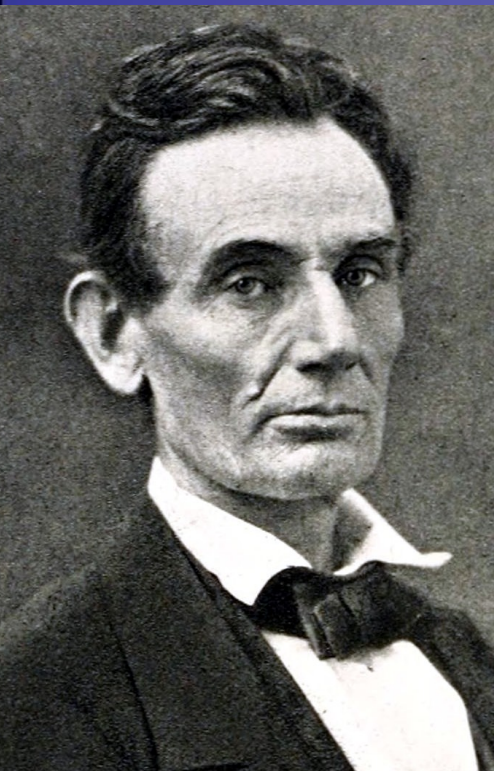
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  - 1859 John Brown led a raid on Harper's Ferry
  - 1860 The Crittenden Compromise
  - Abraham Lincoln was elected President
    - He was derisively called the "Rail Candidate,"
    - Ironically, after all of that, Lincoln assured the South that he *wouldn't* end slavery
      - He wrote letters to every governor, telling them that he supported creating a Constitutional Amendment that would *protect* slavery in all of the states where it was currently legal



# ***The Age of Revolution***

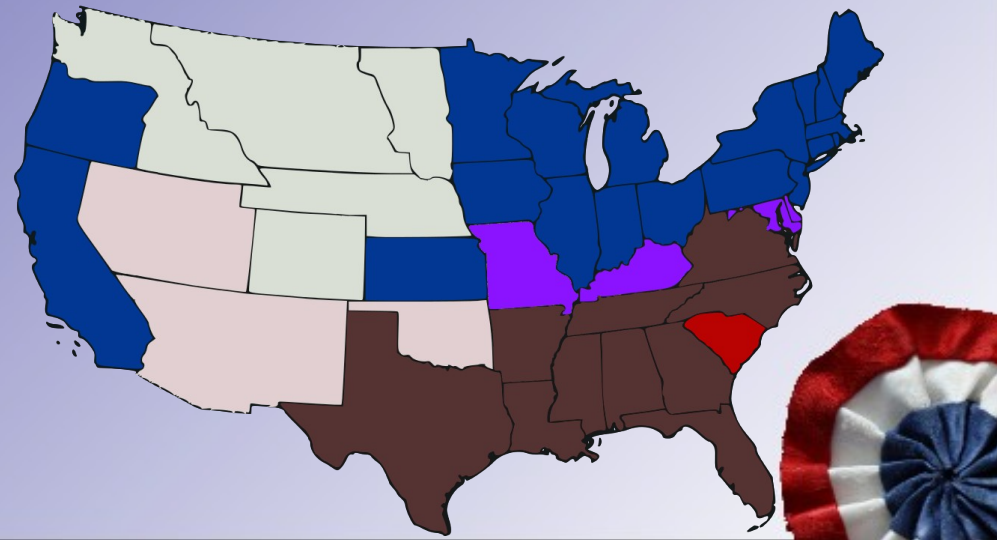
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      - Ironically, after all of that, Lincoln assured the South that he *wouldn't* end slavery
        - He wrote letters to every governor
        - And in his First Inaugural Address, he reiterated, "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so..."
- 





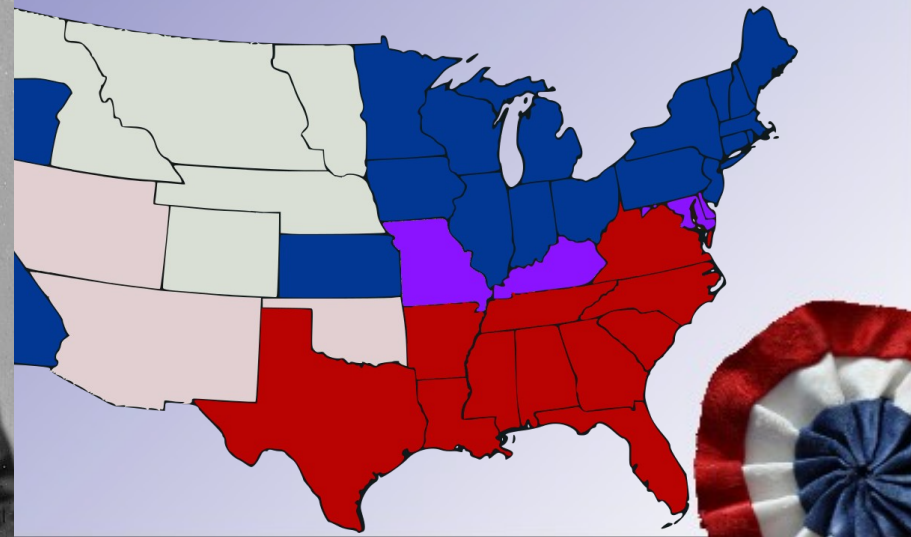
# ***The Age of Revolution***

- Funky little teaching moment—
  - But at the news that Lincoln had been elected, South Carolina immediately voted to secede from the Union
  - They adopted a new flag, and declared themselves to be a sovereign nation



# ***The Age of Revolution***

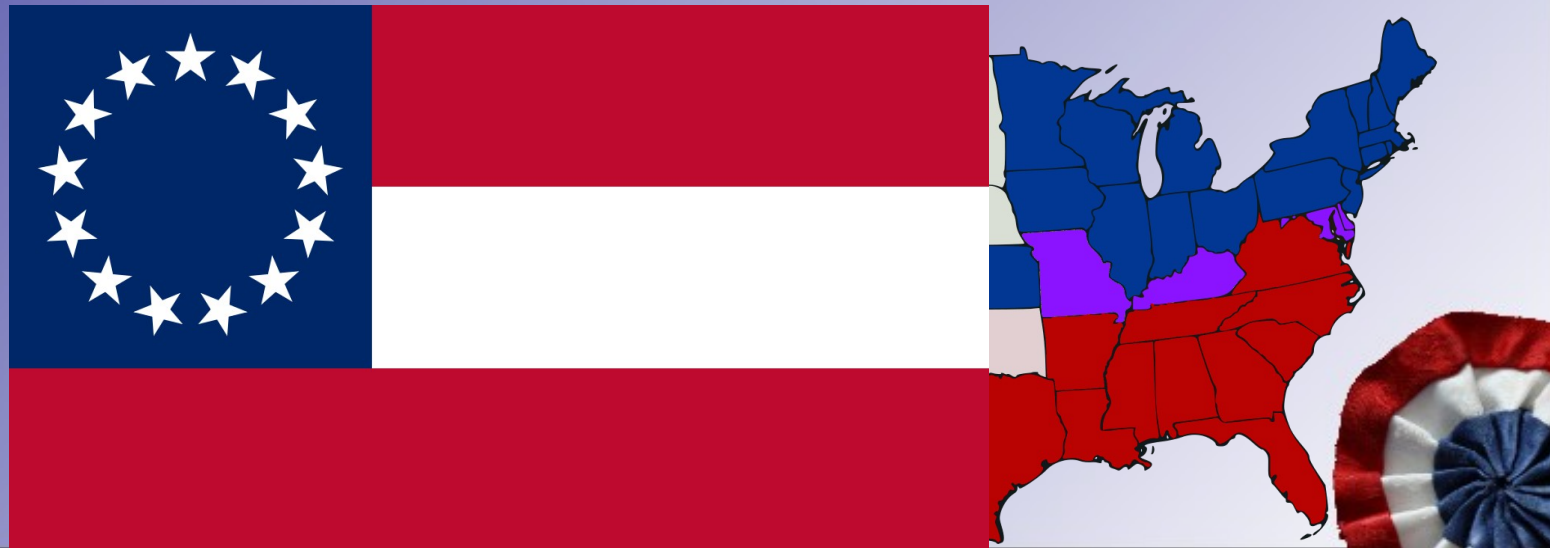
- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - But at the news that Lincoln had been elected, South Carolina immediately voted to secede from the Union
  - **Within three months, several other states decided to secede as well, and to come together as a new nation, called the Confederate States of America with former Secretary of War Jefferson Davis as their new President**
    - (but this was *never* the Confederate flag)





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- Funky little teaching moment<sup>2</sup>—
  - They called themselves a “Confederacy” not only to differentiate themselves from the northern “Union” but also to emphasize that they considered themselves less of a unified nation and more of a loose confederation of sovereign nation-states
  - So they took a nod from the state flag of Tennessee and created their own, Confederate flag (and then just kept adding stars to it as other states joined them over time)  
(NOTE: This flag was affectionately referred to as “The Stars and Bars” flag)



# ***The Age of Revolution***

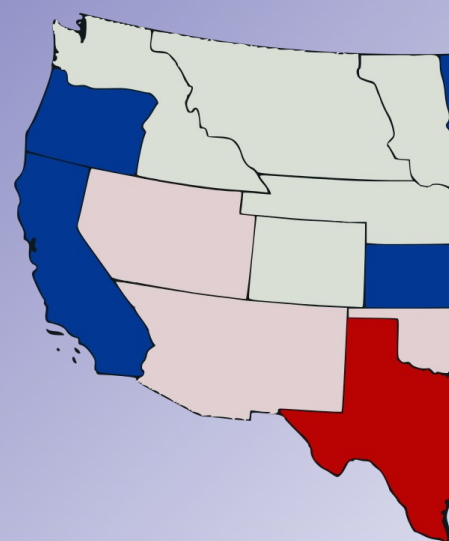
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    - So they took a nod from the state flag of Tennessee and created their own, Confederate flag
    - But when the wind hit the flag, it was hard to distinguish it from the *Union* flag, so most states came up with their own battle flags, for use in the field
      - Thus, this was a battle flag from the Army of Texas and *this* was from the Army of Northern Virginia (affectionately known as “The Southern Cross” flag)





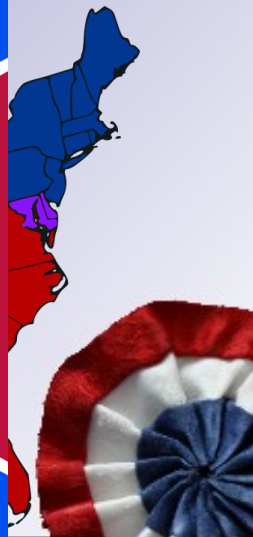
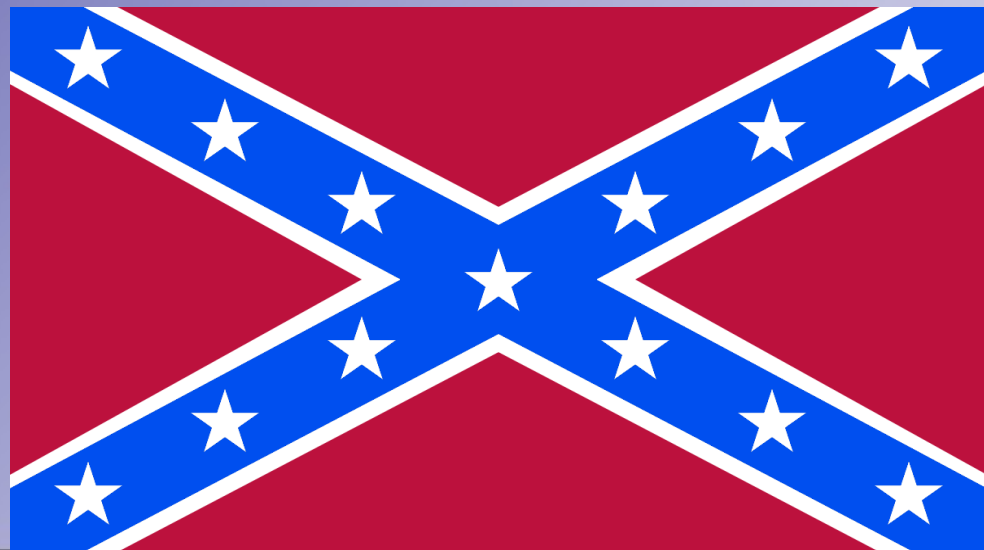
# *The Age of Revolution*

- Funky little teaching moment<sup>2</sup>—
  - They called themselves a “Confederacy” not only to differentiate themselves from the northern “Union” but also to emphasize that they considered themselves less of a unified nation and more of a loose confederation of sovereign nation-states
  - So they took a nod from the state flag of Tennessee and created their own, Confederate flag
  - But when the wind hit the flag, it was hard to distinguish it from the *Union* flag
  - Later, the CSA incorporated Virginia's battle flag into their new, official national flag (and naval ensign)
    - But it too often looked like they were *surrendering*, so they added a red bar so it wasn't just a “white flag”



# *The Age of Revolution*

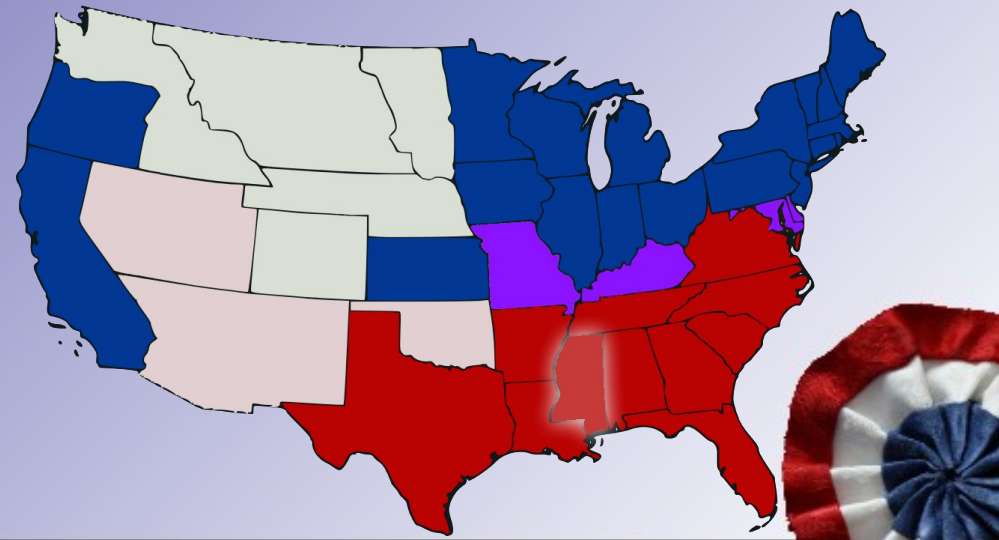
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  - All of this is to say that *this was never any kind of flag*
    - (NOTE: It is reminiscent of the naval jack that some ships flew later in the war, but the colors are all wrong, and the jack was never flown in the field or in battle)





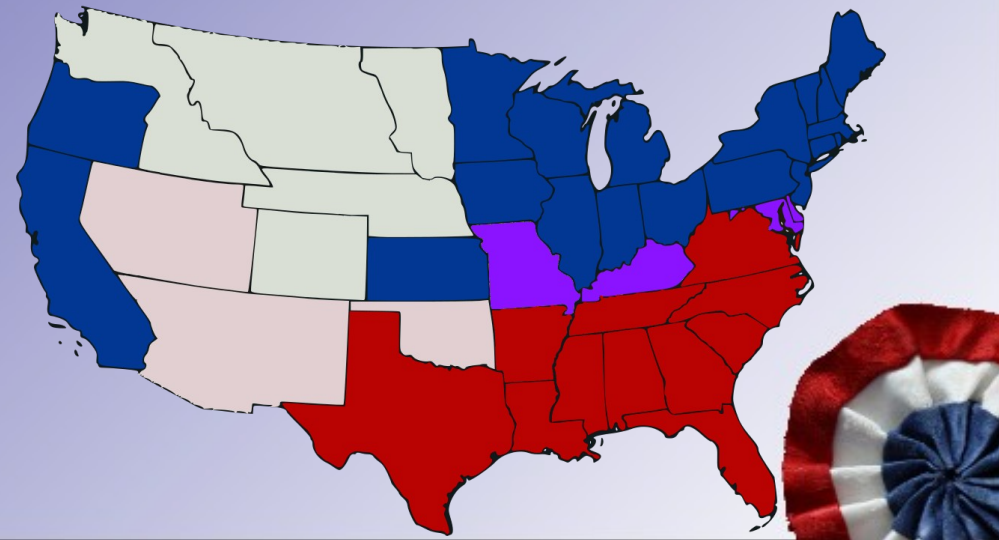
# *The Age of Revolution*

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  - They called themselves a “Confederacy” not only to differentiate themselves from the northern “Union” but also to emphasize that they considered themselves less of a unified nation and more of a loose confederation of sovereign nation-states
  - All of this is to say that *this was never any kind of flag*—this is just what self-proclaimed “rebels” like to hang in their basements and garages...
    - (NOTE: I do confess that I have always found it kind of offensive that the *actual* Confederate battle flag is still proudly incorporated into the modern, state flag of Mississippi...)



# *The Age of Revolution*

- Funky little teaching moment<sup>2</sup>—
  - They called themselves a “Confederacy” not only to differentiate themselves from the northern “Union” but also to emphasize that they considered themselves less of a unified nation and more of a loose confederation of sovereign nation-states
  - All of this is to say that *this was never any kind of flag*—this is just what self-proclaimed “rebels” like to hang in their basements and garages...
  - That also means that on many levels, the modern *Order of the Stars and Bars* fraternal organization is just plain silly...





# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **People really began putting feet to their faith**

1859 John Brown led a raid on Harper's Ferry

1860 The Crittenden Compromise

Abraham Lincoln was elected President

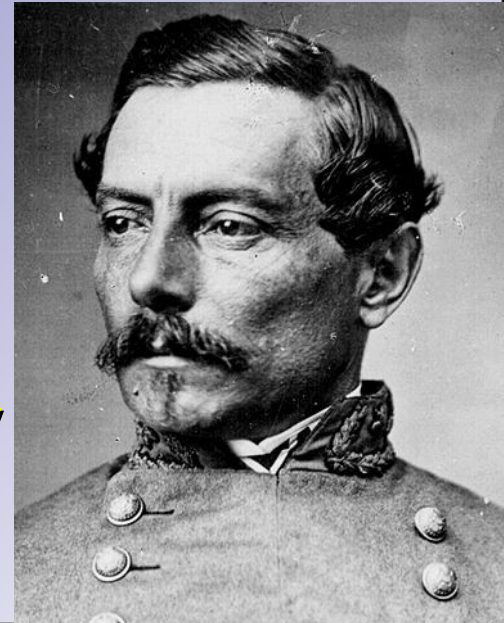
1861 **Battle of Fort Sumter**

- There wasn't much that Lincoln could do to prevent the southern states from seceding but he did demand that Charleston's Fort Sumter remain in Union hands

- So one of Davis' first executive orders was that the new, southern militia-turned-army take Fort Sumter and replace the flag with the Confederate one

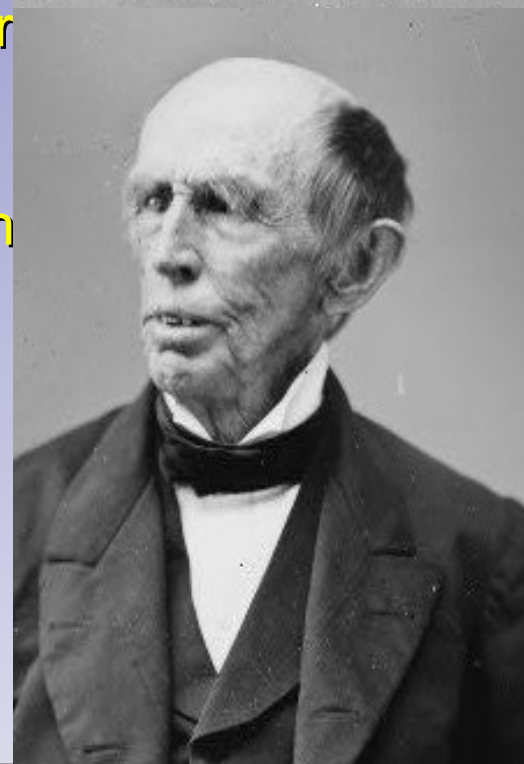
- Under P.G.T. Beauregard, the southern forces took the fort—many of the officers wearing their gray, former West Point uniforms

- (NOTE: Most of the Union's best officers were from the South, and they felt compelled to support their region first and join the Confederate Army—which greatly offended one of the most vocal detractors of secession, Robert E. Lee)



# *The Age of Revolution*

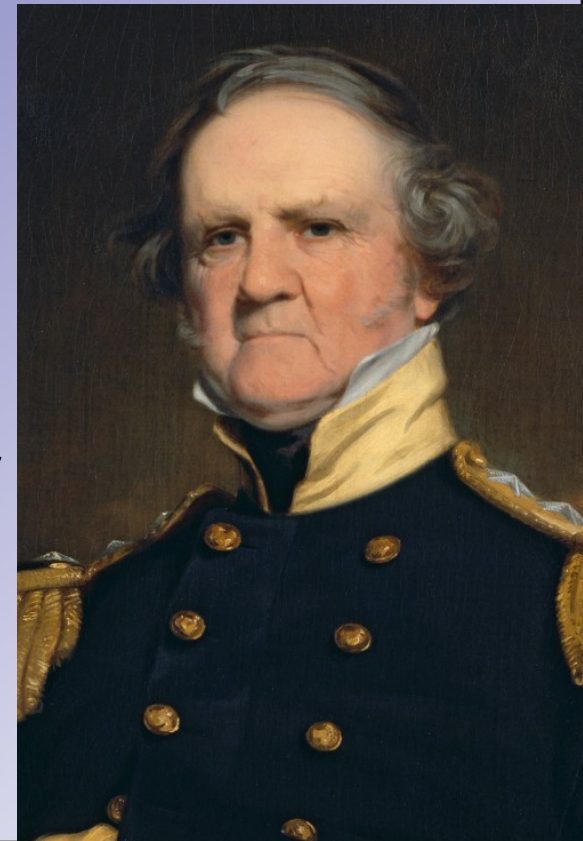
- Funky little teaching moment—
  - After the firing on Fort Sumter, Lee resigned his commission in the U.S. Army, because he couldn't bear to contemplate fighting former compatriots (on either side of the conflict)
  - He began speaking out against the “revolution,” writing to his son that “I can anticipate no greater calamity for the country than a dissolution of the Union”
  - When Jefferson Davis offered him the chance to serve in the *Confederate Army*, Lee turned him down flat
  - Later, he also turned down a similar offer to take a top position in the *Union Army* from advisor Francis Blair, saying,  
“Mr. Blair, I look upon secession as anarchy. If I owned the four millions of slaves in the South, I would sacrifice them all to the Union; but how can I draw my sword upon Virginia, my native state?”
  - (NOTE: Lee did own slaves, but found slavery “a moral & political evil in any Country” —just a *necessary evil*)





# *The Age of Revolution*

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
  - After the firing on Fort Sumter, Lee resigned his commission in the U.S. Army, because he couldn't bear to contemplate fighting former compatriots (on either side of the conflict)
  - **Desperate for guidance, he spoke to his mentor, Winfield Scott, asking if he should just remain neutral, quietly staying on his own plantation**
    - Winfield Scott replied with anger, "I have no place in my army for equivocal men..."
    - Thus, after a great deal of soul-searching, Lee finally decided that Winfield was right—that he couldn't just sit it out—but also that he could never bear arms against his beloved Virginia
    - So he sadly accepted Davis' offer and took a leadership position within the *Confederate Army*...



# ***The Age of Revolution***

- **People really began putting feet to their faith**
  - 1859 John Brown led a raid on Harper's Ferry
  - 1860 The Crittenden Compromise  
Abraham Lincoln was elected President
  - 1861 **Battle of Fort Sumter**
    - There wasn't much that Lincoln could do to prevent the southern states from seceding but he did demand that Charleston's Fort Sumter remain in Union hands
    - **The Battle of Fort Sumter set off protests in both the North and the South, demanding war**
      - Lincoln ordered an invasion of the South to re-take all Union property, including forts and weaponry which just made the final few states join the rebellion and become part of the Confederacy
      - Both the North and the South declared themselves to be in a state of open war...

