

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



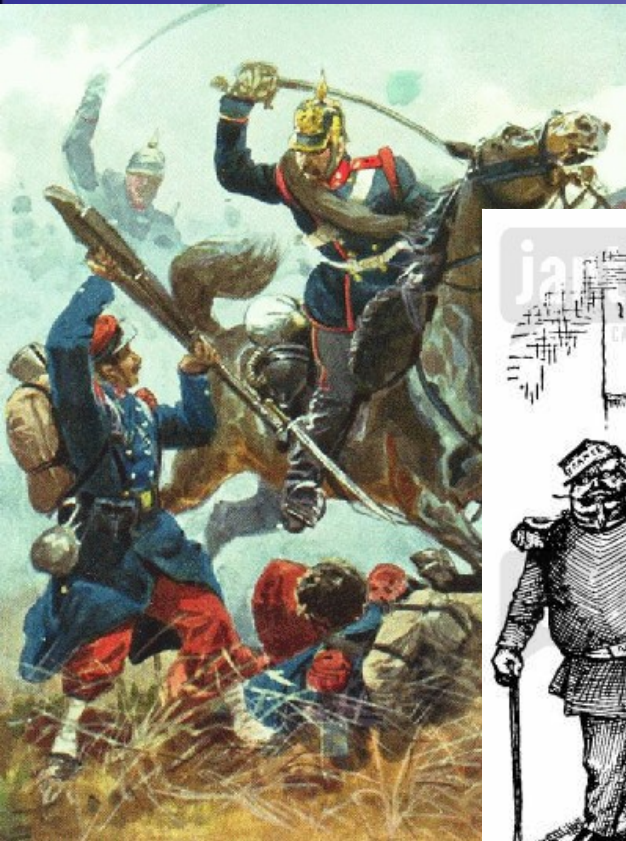
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- *The Age of Enlightenment* AD 17th-18th centuries
- *The Age of Revolution* AD 19th century
 - *The American Revolution*
 - *The French Revolution*
 - *The Napoleonic Era*
 - *You're Doing It Wrong*
 - *Soldiering for Christ*
 - *Conflagrations (part 2)*



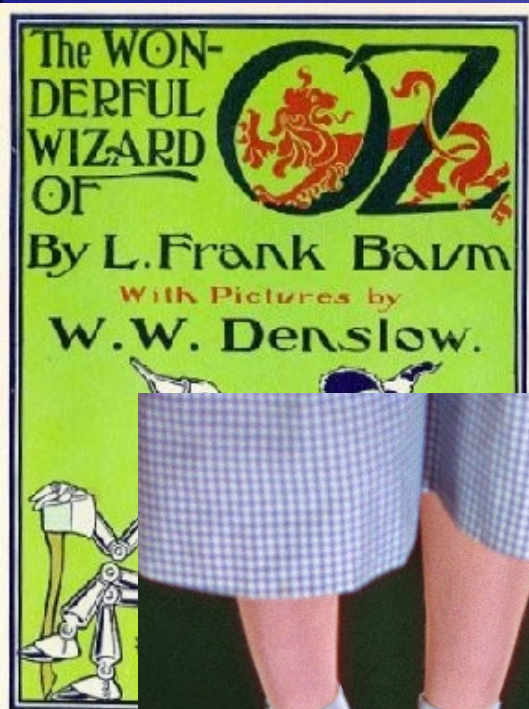
The Age of Revolution

- The world was aflame with change
 - 1876 The Great Sioux War
 - The Franco-Prussian War screwed up European financial interests in America
 - For instance, we could no longer rely upon German silver coins as part of the hard-currency backing for our paper money
 - Thus, a huge debate began between rural investors and big city, Eastern businessmen about whether to try to stay with a silver standard, switch to a gold standard, or switch to a bimetallic gold and silver standard



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Arguably, that's what the *Wizard of Oz* was all about
 - You know, that story about the sweet, rural girl who's trying to get to the big city (dodging that evil Eastern witch along the way), and has to follow a gold-brick road to make it there?
 - If she or her companions ever step off of the gold road, then trouble always follows
 - But even then, her companions keep having problems, even when they're wisely following the strong and stable gold road
 - Luckily, Dorothy has magic shoes that help her side-step those pitfalls
 - BTW—in the book, those shoes were silver (but the film-makers thought that ruby photographed better in their new color processes)



The Age of Revolution

- The world was aflame with change
 - 1876 The Great Sioux War
 - Thanks to the Franco-Prussian War screwing up European financial interests in America, disasters like the Great Chicago and Boston Fires, etc., there was a huge economic panic in 1873—people were losing their entire fortunes overnight
 - Congress tried to push through 60 separate bills to generate inflation, printing “greenbacks” (bills with no hard currency behind them)



The Age of Revolution

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1876 The Great Sioux War

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 - Congress tried to push through 60 separate bills to generate inflation, printing “greenbacks” but President Grant vetoed the legislation



- Having gone through hard times personally, he argued that it was better to weather the storm in the short run than to jeopardize the long-term financial stability of the nation with artificial inflation
- Thousands lost their homes and businesses, but he was lauded by economists and bankers for his long-range thinking—which arguably did save the country, once the country officially moved to the gold standard in 1879



The Age of Revolution

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1876 The Great Sioux War

- Thanks to the Franco-Prussian War screwing up European financial interests in America, disasters like the Great Chicago and Boston Fires, etc., there was a huge economic panic in 1873
 - People were losing their entire fortunes overnight
 - But then, right in the midst of this huge economic crisis, *gold* was discovered in the Sioux territories by an expedition led by dashing (but reckless and self-absorbed) Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer
 - Though the Army attempted to keep people out of the Indian lands, blind panic drove people to sneak in and mine for it anyway



The Age of Revolution

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1876 The Great Sioux War

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 - People were losing their entire fortunes overnight
 - But then, right in the midst of this huge economic crisis, *gold* was discovered in the Sioux territories
 - In 1875, Grant met with tribal leaders and attempted to buy the land from them for what would today be roughly \$450,000, but they (understandably) refused to sell
 - By 1876, whole tribes were leaving their reservations to seek visions and direction by engaging in “Sun Dance” ceremonies (where ecstatic visions were induced through a combination of pain, exhaustion, and lots and lots of drugs)



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 - By 1876, whole tribes were leaving their reservations to seek visions and direction by engaging in “Sun Dance” ceremonies
 - One leader—a shaman named “Sitting Bull”—saw a vision of the need to fight
 - Lakota (Sioux) Chief Crazy Horse agreed, and called all of the tribes together for war



The Age of Revolution

- **The world was aflame with change**

- 1876 The Great Sioux War**

- Thanks to the Franco-Prussian War screwing up European financial interests in America, disasters like the Great Chicago and Boston Fires, etc., there was a huge economic panic in 1873
 - **The U.S. Army sent token troops in to try to force the tribes back onto their reservations, unaware that the Sioux and other tribes were massing against them by the thousands**
 - **Custer himself believed his Indian scouts and rode on to the Little Bighorn River, confident that he had the superior numbers and firepower**



Logic & Critical Thinking Day 1

- ♦ Every action is logical -- **T** or F?
 - ♦ Everyone acts and reacts based on what made sense at the time (granted, lots of stupid things “made sense at the time”)
We are *sure* that there aren't many Indians at the Little Bighorn
We wouldn't need Gatling guns *unless* there were a lot of Indians
We wouldn't want to drag heavy guns around if we won't need them
∴ We should leave the Gatling guns here with the wagons



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- ♦ Was this conclusion logical?
 - ♦ Can a conclusion be *valid* and yet *incorrect*?
 - ♦ Can a conclusion be *invalid* and yet *correct*?
- ♦ So, at least on *some* level, *every* action is “logical,” in that it came from a conclusion based on a premise
 - ♦ It made sense to the person making the decision, based on what [they thought] they knew, and how [they thought] they should proceed from there



Logic & Critical Thinking Day 1

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We wouldn't need Gatling guns *unless* there were a lot of Indians
We wouldn't want to drag heavy guns around if we won't *need* them
∴ We should leave the Gatling guns here with the wagons
- ♦ **So the issue *isn't* if people are *logical*, but if they know how to think *carefully* about their “logical” decisions**
 - ♦ **We call this *careful* thought process “Critical Thinking”**



The Age of Revolution

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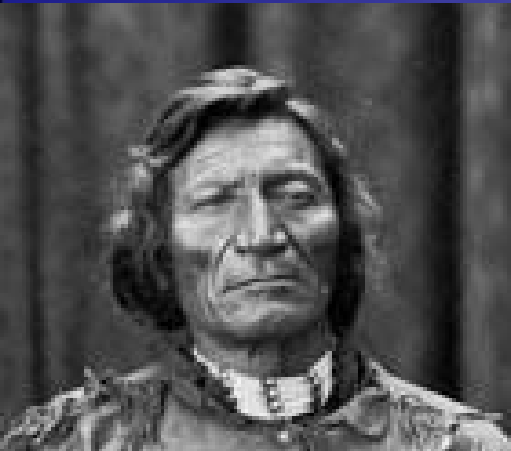
1876 The Great Sioux War

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- The U.S. Army sent token troops in to try to force the tribes back onto their reservations, unaware that the Sioux and other tribes were massing against them by the thousands
- Custer wasn't careful, and he didn't think critically
 - So when his couple of hundred cavalymen met a couple of *thousand* Native American warriors, they were slaughtered...
 - The newspapers decried the "massacre" and both the Army and the Indian Agencies cracked down mercilessly on every tribe—even the *friendly* ones
 - Tribes were given the order to cease all hostilities and sell their land to the Federal government, or else face starvation as the Army cut off their rations
 - Most tribes capitulated...



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1876 The Great Sioux War

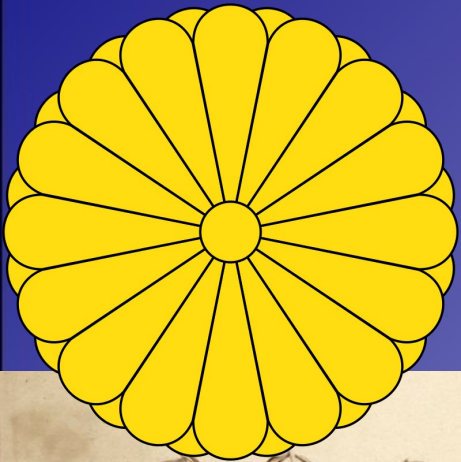


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- The U.S. Army sent token troops in to try to force the tribes back onto their reservations, unaware that the Sioux and other tribes were massing against them by the thousands
- Custer wasn't careful, and he didn't think critically
- The next few years saw a number of brutal, angry battles between the U.S. Army and various Native American tribes—mostly related to the Lakota
 - For instance, in November of 1876, the Army caught up with one band of Cheyenne who'd fought at Little Bighorn, led by Dull Knife
 - The soldiers attacked the village, forcing the people to leave their clothes, blankets, etc. behind and flee into the frozen wilderness
 - The soldiers retrieved articles taken from the dead bodies of Custer's men
 - Nearly 50 Cheyenne were killed... and 11 infants froze to death...



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - For those keeping track of this sort of thing, 1876 was the year that, during the Meiji Restoration in Japan it became officially illegal for samurai to carry swords
 - For over a thousand years, the samurai had been the highest elite of the Japanese military—and their swords had always been the symbol of their status
 - Since 1873, they had acted primarily as figureheads as Meiji built up Japan's modern military juggernaut but now, the Samurai couldn't even kill people on the street for a perceived slight any more...
 - It was a sad time to be a samurai...



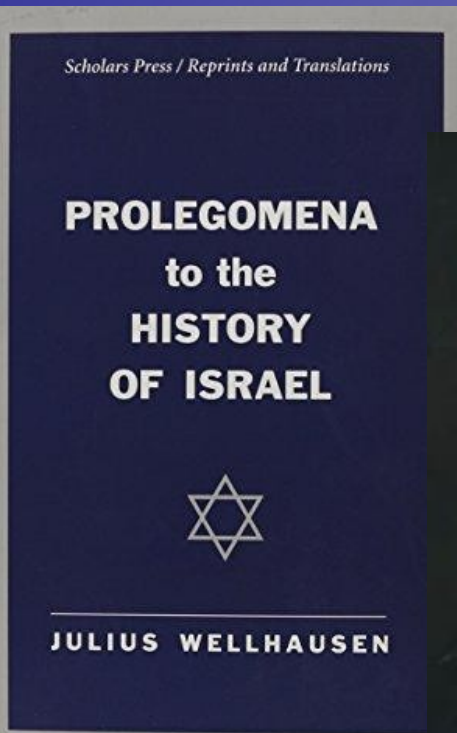
The Age of Revolution

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1876 The Great Sioux War

1878 *Prolegomena zur Geschichte Israels* published

- Building off of the scholarly work of earlier liberal theologians like Friedrich Schleiermacher (who argued that religion is really more of a mirror to ourselves than it is a window to the Divine—that we really ought to stop thinking of the Bible as a static source of Divine Truth, and instead see it more as a product of our essential human morality and creativity, and decide interpretations and applications based on that)



The Age of Revolution

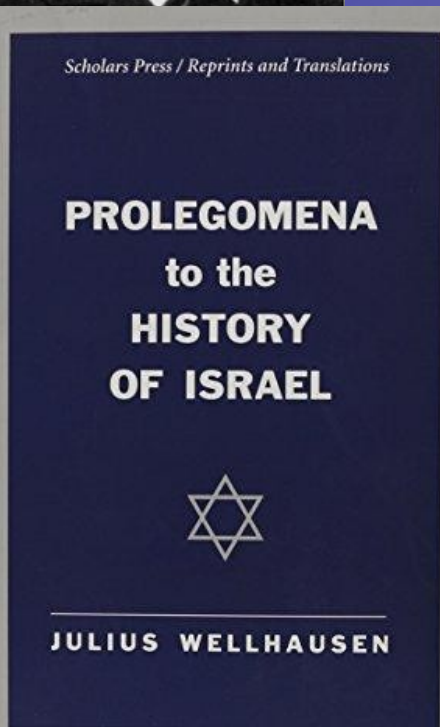
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1878 *Prolegomena zur Geschichte Israels* published

- Building off of the scholarly work of earlier liberal theologians like Friedrich Schleiermacher, theology professor Julius Wellhausen wrote his *Prolegomena to the History of Israel*, arguing that instead of attributing the Pentateuch to Moses, we should probably assume layers of writers and editors, who each brought their own biases to the books—

The Jahwist source (writing around 950 BC, or roughly 250 years after Moses died) is concerned with God's actions in human history, and uses the name “YAHWEH” to refer to Him (so pretty much any time that a section uses “YAHWEH” in Scripture, it's clearly being written by *this* [hypothetical] guy with an axe to grind)



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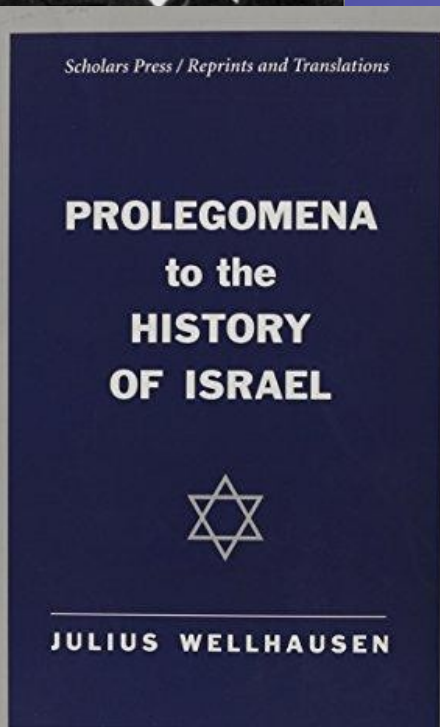
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The Jahwist source

The Elohim source (writing around 850 BC) believed in a more impersonal God, and uses the name “Elohim” (“god”) to refer to Him (so pretty much any time that a section uses “Elohim,” it’s clearly being written by *this* [hypothetical] guy with an axe to grind)



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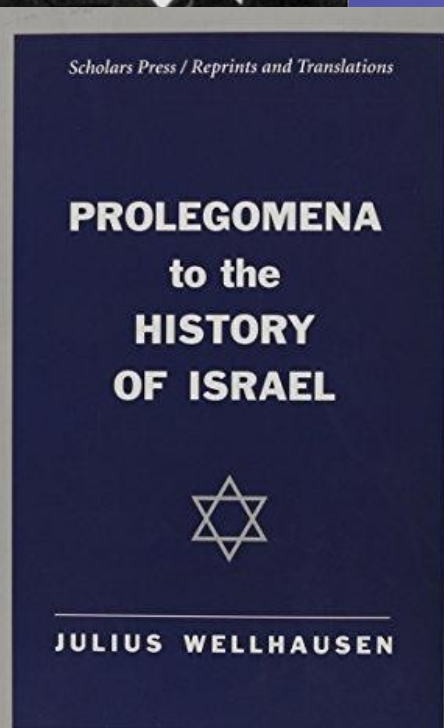
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The Jahwist source

The Elohim source

The Deuteronomist source (writing around 600 BC) was clearly trying to rally the people back to the Law after their Babylonian exile (so pretty much any time that a section stresses the Law or the commands of God, it's clearly being written by *this* [hypothetical] guy with an axe to grind)



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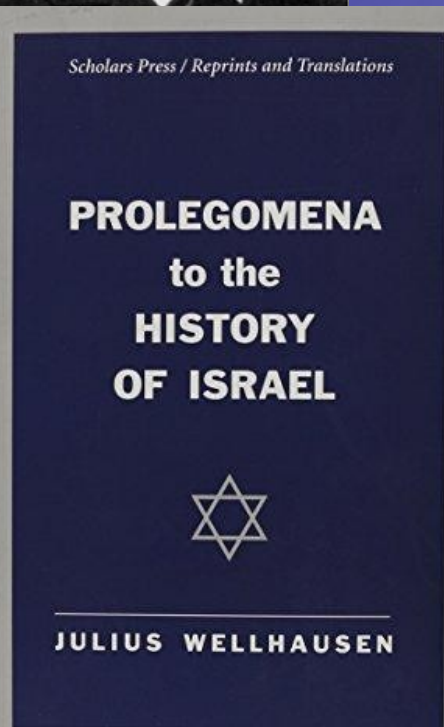
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The **J**ahwist source

The **E**lohim source

The **D**euteronomist source

The **P**riestly source (writing between 500-400 BC) was focused on doing what all priests do—managing and controlling people (so any time that a section talks about priests, or makes lists, or gives religious direction, or presents God as being harsh or unmerciful, it's clearly being written by *this* [hypothetical] guy with an axe to grind)



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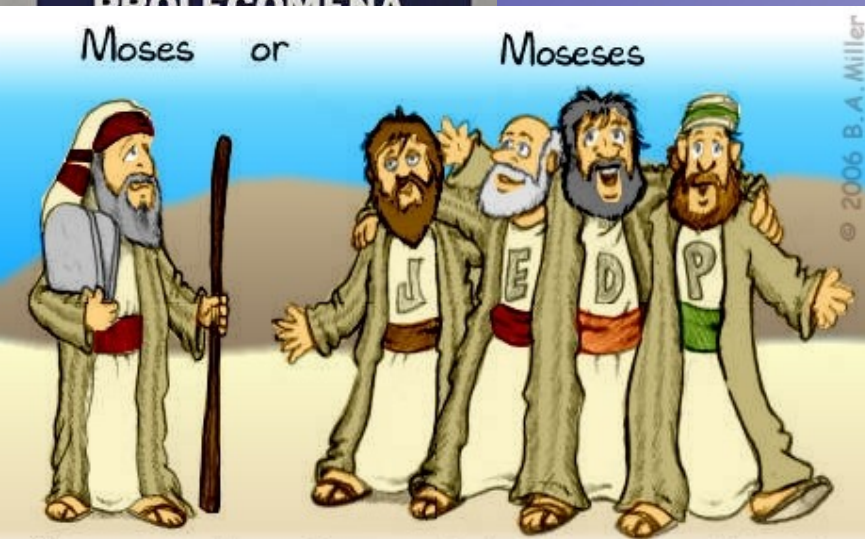
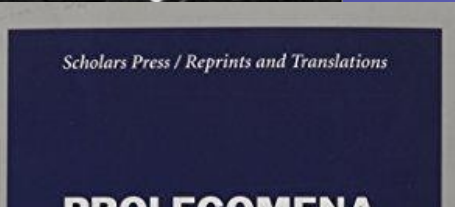
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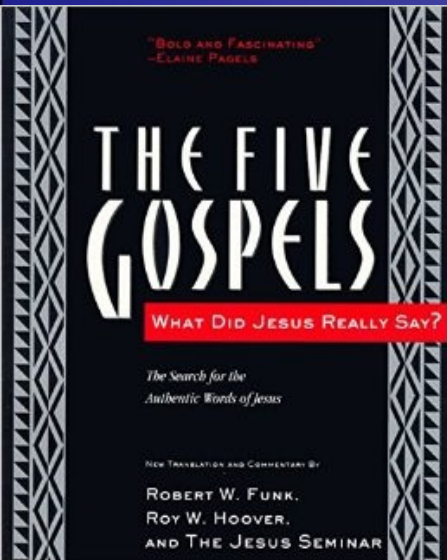


- Looking at the Bible this way, it's clear that books were *never* just "Divinely-inspired" texts written by a Godly man here or there but rather, the progressive, constantly-edited products of *successions* of men with their own, personal **t**ruths to tell
- Thus, to the liberal theologian, the modern Christian should read the Bible with a *critical* eye—not taking it as "Gospel"—and decide your own interpretations of its **t**ruths



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - That same sort of “source criticism” was used by the Jesus Seminar in 1985 when they decided which things in the Bible Jesus clearly never *really* said
 - Using red and black colored beads, they voted to figure out the most accurate sayings of Jesus, based on assumptions that they made regarding source biases—
 - *Self-references*—if Jesus ever speaks about Himself in a verse (i.e.; “I am the way, the truth, and the life”), then it’s clearly not authentic, because the real Jesus never did that sort of thing



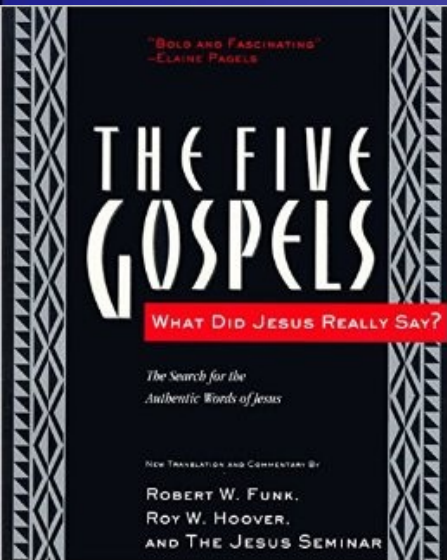
The Voting of the Jesus Seminar

- **Red**—Jesus undoubtedly said this or something very like it.
- **Pink**—Jesus probably or might have said something like this.
- **Gray**—Jesus did not say this, but the ideas are close to His own.
- **Black**—Jesus did not say this; it represents a later tradition.



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 - Using red and black colored beads, they voted to figure out the most accurate sayings of Jesus, based on assumptions that they made regarding source biases—
 - *Self-references*
 - *Community issues*—if Jesus ever speaks about issues that the Church would end up facing in everyday ecclesiology, then it's clearly not authentic, because it's obviously a later Church writer, putting his own words in Christ's mouth



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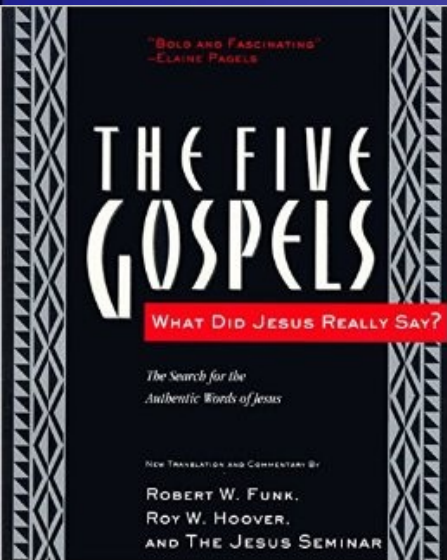
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- *Self-references*
- *Community issues*

- *Theological conformity*—if Jesus ever speaks about stuff that, say, Paul also speaks about, then it's clearly not authentic, because it's obviously a later writer trying to harmonize Jesus with Paul (NOTE: This applies to pretty much anything that Jesus says about Church life, or that agrees with the early Church Fathers, or that agrees with secular authorities like Rome—Jesus was, by definition, a rebel... so anything He says that in any way *isn't* perceivedly rebellious against everything else must clearly not be authentic)



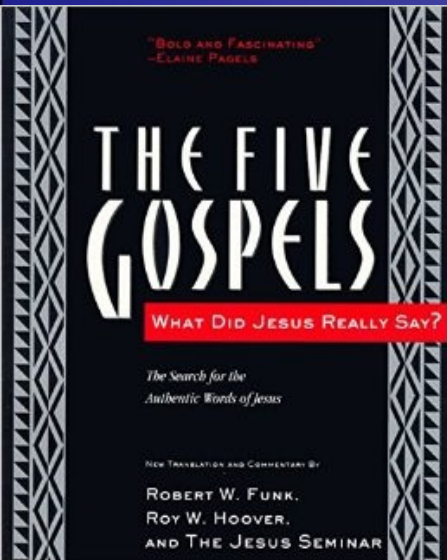
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 - Using red and black colored beads, they voted to figure out the most accurate sayings of Jesus, based on assumptions that they made regarding source biases—
 - *Self-references*
 - *Community issues*
 - *Theological conformity*
 - *Theological nonconformity*—if Jesus ever speaks about stuff that is only found in one Gospel, then it's clearly not authentic, because it's obviously just that Gospel writer making his own point



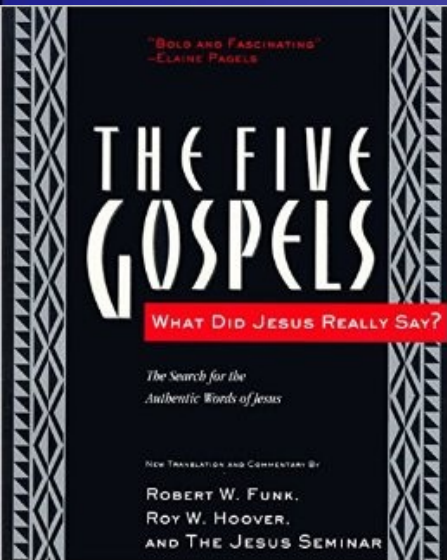
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 - *Self-references*
 - *Community issues*
 - *Theological conformity*
 - *Theological nonconformity*
 - *Framing sequences*—if Jesus ever speaks to introduce even stuff that we’ve decided that He *actually did* say, then it’s clearly not authentic (it’s obviously just there to make the story run smoother)



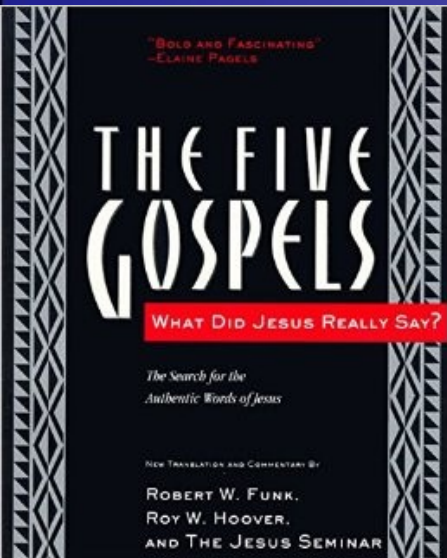
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 - *Theological conformity*
 - *Theological nonconformity*
 - *Framing sequences*
 - *Logical extrapolations*—if anything logically depends on *inauthentic* stuff, then it's clearly not authentic



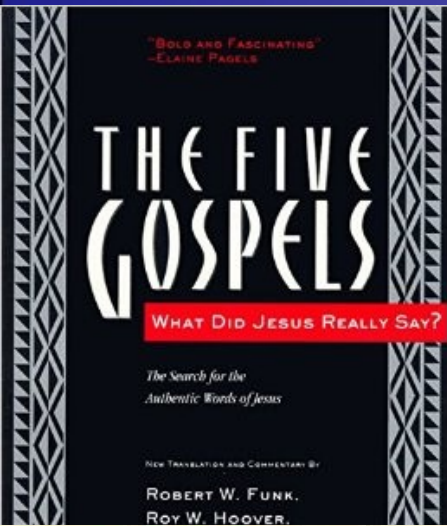
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 - *Framing sequences*
 - *Logical extrapolations*



Our Father in the heavens,
your name be revered.
¹⁰Impose your imperial rule,
enact your will on earth as you have in heaven.
¹¹Provide us with the bread we need for the day.
¹²Forgive our debts
to the extent that we have forgiven those in debt to us.
¹³And please don't subject us to test after test,
but rescue us from the evil one.

So here's a good
example of how the
Bible probably *should*
be read today...



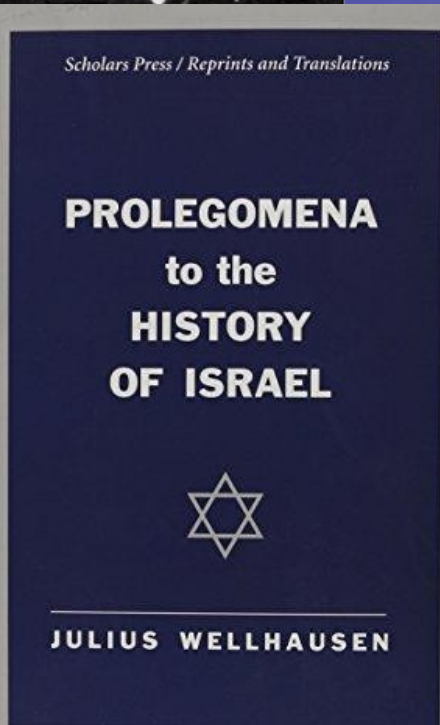
The Age of Revolution

- The world was aflame with change

1876 The Great Sioux War

1878 *Prolegomena zur Geschichte Israels* published

- Building off of the scholarly work of earlier liberal theologians like Friedrich Schleiermacher, theology professor Julius Wellhausen wrote his *Prolegomena to the History of Israel*
- It should be noted that even Wellhausen realized that his perspective on the Bible was corrosive to faith, and he resigned his post because he argued that he could no longer healthily prepare pastors for ministry...



The Age of Revolution

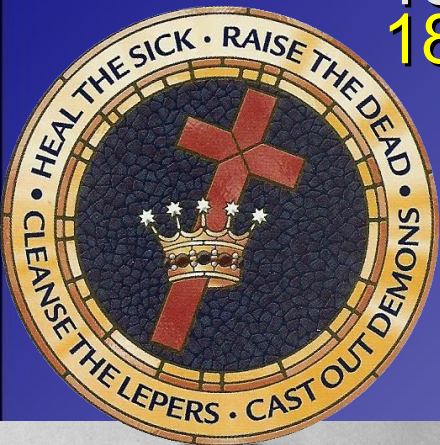
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1879 Church of Christ, Scientist, founded

- Mary Baker Eddy was born in New Hampshire, and felt called by God at an early age—though she didn't know at the time what He was calling her to
 - She was also very sickly as a child, and was thus tutored at home by her older brother, Albert
 - Her devoutly Christian mother helped her to pray her own sicknesses away, to the astonishment of all of her physicians
 - She ultimately realized that most people misunderstood the Bible, so in 1875, she wrote (completely on her own) *Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures*—a book showing the Bible's true teachings on the nature of sickness and sin
 - In 1879, so many people's lives had been changed by the book that she began her own church in Boston, the Church of Christ, Scientist, “to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing...”



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Okay, so most of that isn't exactly true
 - For instance, yes, she was quite sickly as a child... and then she *remained* sickly for her whole life
 - Even though she crusaded and preached against the use of doctors and medicines, she spent the rest of her life taking dozens of medicines—so much so that she became a morphine addict near the end of her life, even though no one in the church knew it



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Okay, so most of that isn't exactly true
 - For instance, yes, she was quite sickly as a child... and then she *remained* sickly for her whole life
 - And though she said that her book was the distillation of all that God had revealed to her, it seems more like it was the word-for-word copying of lots of *other* people's *similar* works (such as Emanuel Swedenborg,

SWEDENBORG.

The Holy Spirit is in the Lord.
That God is infinite is well known.
The Lord has taught that everything of good is from Himself.
From absolute nothingness nothing can be made.
This is an established truth.
The Mind impels the body and all its actions at will.

All causes are in the Spiritual world, in the Lord.

All infernals produce disease.
That good and evil are opposites, every one acknowledges.
Life is the Divine Essence.
The body does whatever the Mind thinks and determines.

Evil was not created by the Lord.
The Mind impels the body and all its belongings at will.

The Mind directs the eye to see.
All things in the created Universe are recipients of Divine Love.

Out of the Sun, that has existence from the Divine Love and the Divine Wisdom, heat and light go forth.

In the Substance and matter of which the earth is composed there is nothing of the Divine itself.
Where the Divine esse is the Divine existence is. One is not possible without the other.

The Divine fills all space in the Universe.
God alone is Love and Life itself. Whether you say the Lord or Divine Truth, it is the same.
The Divine Essence itself is Love and Wisdom.

There is but one God, the Creator of the Universe.

MRS. EDDY.

Spirit is God.
God is infinite.
God is good and is represented only by Good.

The Nothingness of nothing is plain.

If Mind is foremost and Supreme, let us rely on Mind.

Man is subject to Mind.
Christian Science makes the body tributary to the mind.

There is but one Primal Cause, the great and only Cause.

Mortal Mind produces disease.
Good and evil cannot mingle.

Life is God.
Christian Science relates to Mind. Mind's Government of the body must supersede the so-called laws of matter.

God does not create an evil. Mind.
Mind forms all conditions of the body and controls the heart, lungs, Blood, and stomach.

The Mind causes the eye to see.
Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need.

The Sun, giving heat and light, is a figure of the Divine Love.

The Mind (God) has no affinity with matter.

The testimony which contradicts the Divine esse is false.

God is all inclusive. He fills all space.
Life, Truth, and Love constitute the Triune God.

God is Love. God is the only Intelligence in the Universe.

God is individual, the Universal Cause, the only Creator.



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Okay, so most of that isn't exactly true
 - For instance, yes, she was quite sickly as a child... and then she *remained* sickly for her whole life
 - And though she said that her book was the distillation of all that God had revealed to her, it seems more like it was the word-for-word copying of lots of *other* people's *similar* works (such as Emanuel Swedenborg, healer Phineas Quimby)

From Quimby's *Science of Man*, expounded by Eddy in 1868, 1869, and 1870.

The patient's disease is in his belief.

Error is sickness. Truth is health.

In this science the names are given; thus God is Wisdom. This Wisdom, not an Individuality but a principle, every idea—form, of which the idea, man, is the highest—hence the image of God, or the Principle.

Understanding is God.

All sciences are part of God.

Truth is God.

There is no other Truth but God.

God is Wisdom.

God is Principle.

Wisdom, Love, Truth are the Principle.

Error is matter.

From Eddy's *Science and Health*, the textbook of the "Christian Science" she claimed to discover in 1866.

Sickness is part of the error which Truth casts out (478).

God is the principle of man; and the principle of man remaining perfect, its idea or reflection—man remains perfect (466).

Man was and is God's idea (231).

Man is the idea of Divine Principle (471).

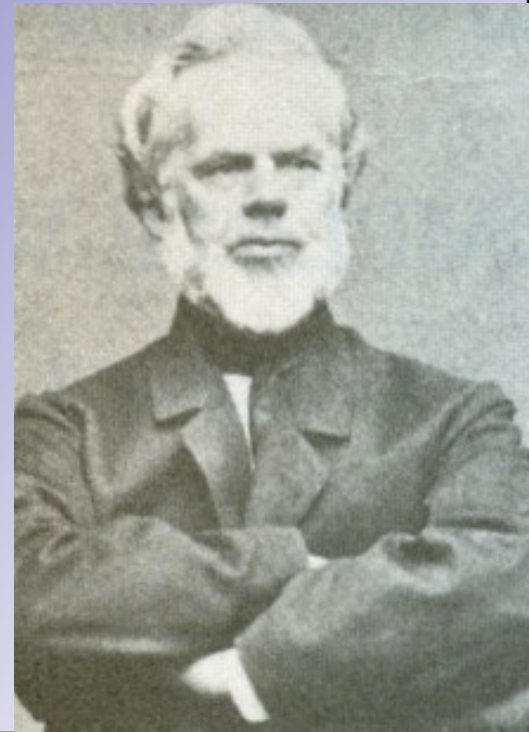
What is God? Jehovah is not a person. God is Principle (1881 edition, 169).

Understanding is a quality of God (1898 edition, 449).

All science is of God (513).

Truth is God (183).

Truth, God, is not the father of error (469).



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From *The Metaphysical Religion of Hegel*
by Francis Lieber

For Hegel and his true disciples there is no truth, substance, life, or intelligence in matter; all is Infinite Mind. Thus matter has no reality; it is only the manifestation of spirit. . . . Therefore science is spiritual, for God is Spirit (85).

Hegel science brings to light truth and its supremacy, universal harmony, God's entirety, and matter's nothingness. For him there are but two realities, God and the ideas of God, in other words spirit and what it shadows forth. Properly, there is no physical science. The Principle of science is God, intelligence, and not matter. Therefore science is spiritual, for God is Spirit and the Principle of the universe is (man).

From *Eddy's Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures*

There is no life, truth, intelligence nor substance in matter. All is Infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is all in all. . . . Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual (468).

Christian Science brings to light Truth and its supremacy, universal mind, the entirety of God, good, and the nothingness of evil (293).

There is no physical science, the principle of science is God, intelligence and not matter; therefore, science is spiritual for God is Spirit and the Principle of the universe and man. We learn from science mind is universal, the first and only cause of all that really is.



Evolution

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(NOTE: My personal favorite
of Eddy's "original" writings
steals blindly from Lindley
Murray's 1823 book, *The
English Reader*)



From Murray's *The English Reader*
(1823), 98

... the man of integrity ... is one who makes it his constant rule to follow the road of duty, according as the word of God and the voice of his conscience point it out to him. He is not guided merely by affections, which may sometimes give the colour of virtue to a loose and unstable character.

The upright man is guided by a fixed principle of mind, which determines him to esteem nothing but what is honourable; and to abhor whatever is base or unworthy in moral conduct. Hence we find him ever the same; at all times, the trusty friend, the affectionate relation, the conscientious man of business, the pious worshipper, the public-spirited citizen.

He assumes no borrowed appearance. He seeks no mask to cover him, for he acts no studied part; but he is indeed what he appears to be, full of truth, candour, and humanity. In all his pursuits he knows no path but the fair, open, and direct one, and would much rather fail of success than attain it by reproachful means.

He never shows us a smiling countenance while he meditates evil against us in his heart. ... We shall never find one part of his character at variance with another.

From Eddy's *Miscellaneous Writings*
(1895), 147-48

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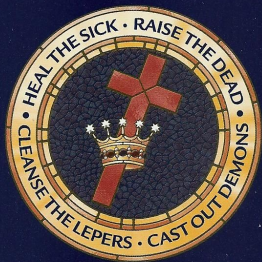
Lovingly yours,
Mary Baker Eddy
Sept. 30, 1895

The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Okay, so most of that isn't exactly true
 - So Eddy wove multiple other people's work together into a kind of incomprehensible mess with one clear, central message—

“Here... is found the cardinal point in Christian Science, that matter and evil (including all inharmony, sin, disease, and death) are UNREAL”
 - Everything that hurts us or taints us, everything that draws us away from God—none of that is *real*
 - If God is everywhere, then everything must logically be in God, and the only sin is in not realizing that you're just fine with God already
 - Thus, if people think that they're sick, or that their limbs are broken—or that anything material *outside* of God even *exists* in the *first* place—then they are in error
 - “To get rid of sin through Science, is to divert sin of any supposed *mind* or *reality*...” You conquer error by denying its *verity*...
 - “We acknowledge God's forgiveness of sin in the *destruction* of sin and the spiritual understanding that casts out evil as *unreal*. But the *belief* in sin is punished so long as the belief *lasts*...”

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with
KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES



MARY BAKER EDDY

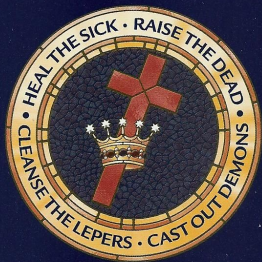
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 - Everything that hurts us or taints us, everything that draws us away from God—none of that is *real*
 - Thus, to the Christian Scientist, calling a doctor or taking medications would be the *exact opposite* of what Christ wants us to do, since doing that would reinforce the erroneous (i.e.; sinful) idea that you even *have* a physical being in the *first* place
 - This is why the “Tenets of Faith” for the Christian Scientists includes this—
 - “We acknowledge that the crucifixion of Jesus and his resurrection served to uplift faith to understand eternal Life, even the allness of Soul, Spirit, and the nothingness of matter...”
 - “Sin, sickness, and death are to be classified as effects of error. Christ came to destroy the belief of sin...”

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with
KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES



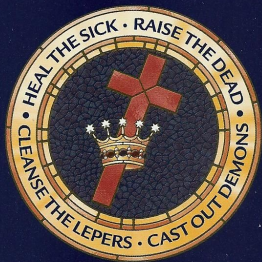
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 - This is why the “Tenets of Faith” for the Christian Scientists includes this
 - Thus, when we die, we don't *actually* die (because death is “unreal”)—we, like Jesus showed us on the illusory “cross” (because all matter is “unreal”) simply realize that we are, and have *always* been, part of God

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with
KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES



MARY BAKER EDDY

The Age of Revolution

- The world was aflame with change

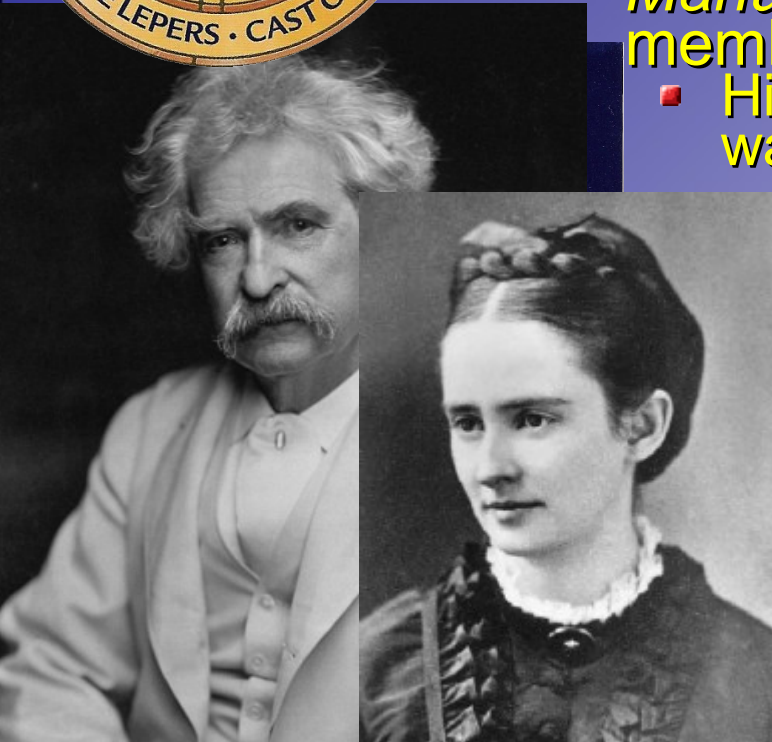
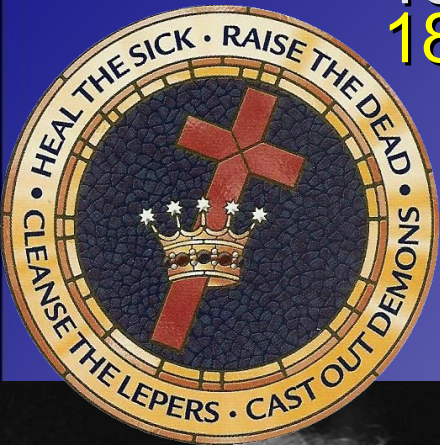
1876 The Great Sioux War

1878 *Prolegomena zur Geschichte Israels* published

1879 Church of Christ, Scientist, founded

- Mary Baker Eddy was born in New Hampshire, and felt called by God at an early age—though she didn't know at the time what He was calling her to
- Today, there are approximately 85,000 practicing Christian Scientists in the world, though Eddy's *Manual of the Mother Church* forbids publishing membership statistics
- Historically, one of the Church's fiercest opponents was writer Mark Twain

(NOTE: Twain became quick embittered later on in his life, particularly when his beloved wife, Livy, died in 1904 after a long and painful illness—so understandably, the doctrine that pain, sickness, and death are all just figments of your imagination didn't sit too well with him)



The Age of Revolution

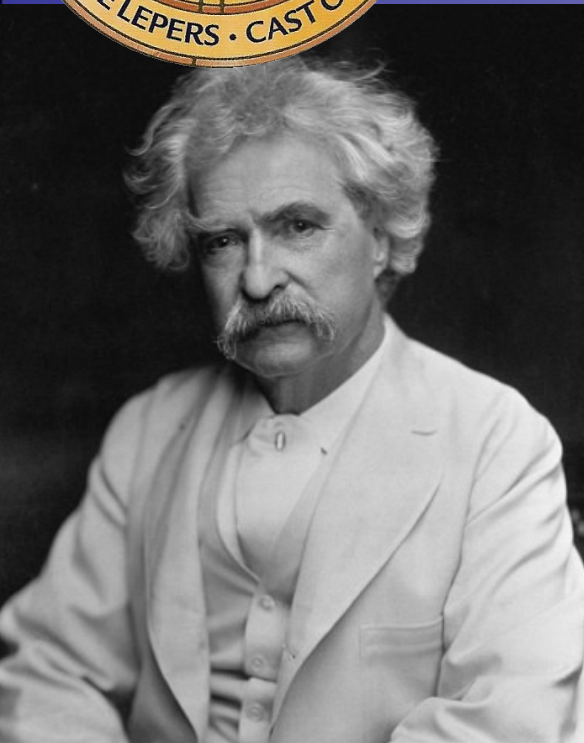
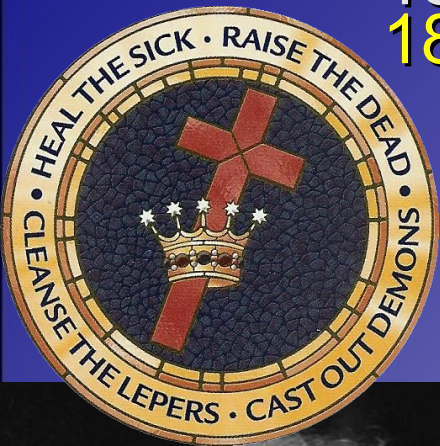
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 - Then again, he didn't like Christianity, either—
“There is one notable thing about our Christianity: bad, bloody, merciless, money-grabbing, and predatory as it is—in our country particularly and in all other Christian countries in a somewhat modified degree—it is still a hundred times better than the Christianity of the Bible, with its prodigious crime—the invention of Hell.”



The Age of Revolution

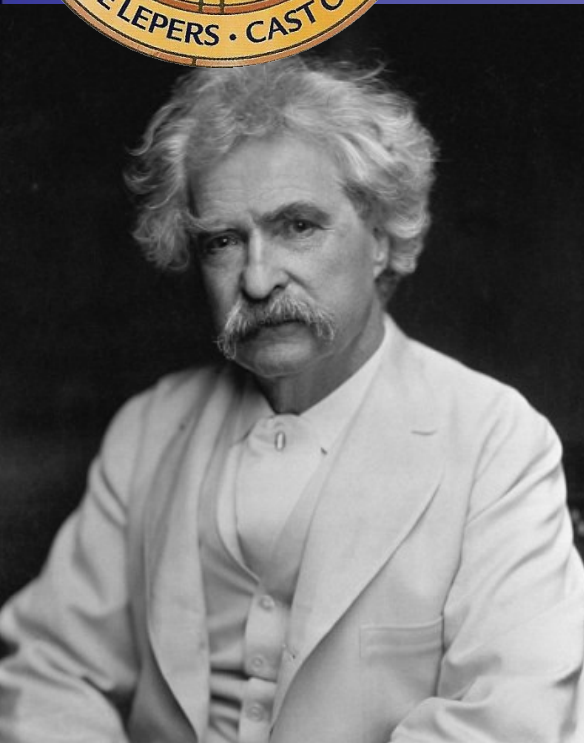
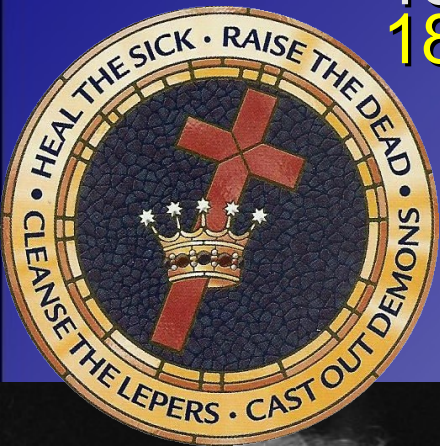
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 - Then again, he didn't like Christianity, either—
“Measured by our Christianity of today, bad as it is, hypocritical as it is, empty and hollow as it is, neither the Deity nor his Son is a Christian, nor qualified for that moderately high place. Ours is a terrible religion. The fleets of the world could swim in spacious comfort in the innocent blood it has spilled...”



The Age of Revolution

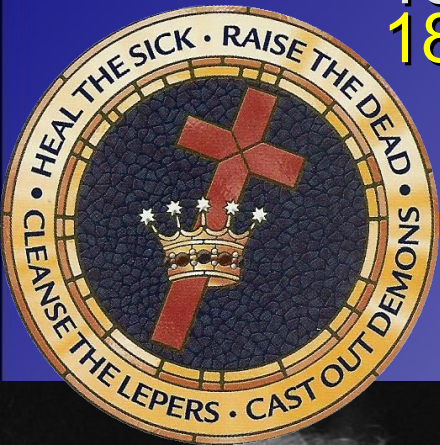
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 - **Ironically, Twain's daughter, Clara, became a Christian Scientist after his death...**



The Age of Revolution

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Anglo-Zulu War

- When we talk about the British fighting the Zulu in South Africa, we can hold pre-conceived ideas
 - The British had rifles and the Zulus just had spears, so we can assume that the war was one-sided
 - Or we can assume that it was just another example of white imperialists against African defenders
- (NOTE: *Neither* of these is an entirely accurate synopsis here)



The Age of Revolution

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- **Anglo-Zulu War**

- When we talk about the British fighting the Zulu in South Africa, we can hold pre-conceived ideas

- **Back in 1816, Shaka killed his brother, taking control of the Zulu kingdom**

- A missionary once told Shaka that, if he accepted Christ and gave his heart to God, he could avoid the fires of damnation

- Shaka replied, "Around here, we eat fire..."



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- Under Shaka's rule, the entire fighting style and societal structure of the Zulu changed

(for instance, he downplayed the use of long spears, and required his warriors to instead master the use of the *assegai*, or short spear)
(in fact, Shaka's overall strategy made use of complex tactics on the mass level, and intense, intimidating, hand-to-hand combat on the individual level)



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 - A missionary once told Shaka that, if he accepted Christ and gave his heart to God, he could avoid the fires of damnation
 - **Under Shaka's rule, the entire fighting style and societal structure of the Zulu changed, and they invaded and took over the South African coast**
 - **The Zulu slaughtered thousands from other tribes in their increasing thirst for conquest—all of which is to say that the Anglo-Zulu War was really the chafing of two conquering, foreign empires, fighting over territory that arguably belonged to neither...**



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- When we talk about the British fighting the Zulu in South Africa, we can hold pre-conceived ideas
- Back in 1816, Shaka killed his brother, taking control of the Zulu kingdom
- **And the fighting was by no means one-sided—nor were the battles' outcomes pre-decided**

- For instance, at the battle of Isandlwana on January 22, 1,800 British soldiers were overrun by a force of 20,000 Zulus

- The British single-shot rifles were good, but ultimately ineffective against a force that could silently sneak up on you and overwhelm you at 10-1 odds
- British S.O.P. demanded that soldiers had to officially requisition any new rounds from the quartermaster—who was only allowed to give out four cartridges at a time, etc.



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- For instance, at the battle of Isandlwana on January 22, 1,800 British soldiers were overrun by a force of 20,000 Zulus
- **Fighting devolved into brutal, hand-to-hand combat, rifle butts vs. assegais and nearly all of the British were lost**
 - **It was the single largest defeat of a modern army by a native force in recorded history**



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- For instance, at the battle of Isandlwana on January 22, 1,800 British soldiers were overrun by a force of 20,000 Zulus

- The next day, 3,000 of those Zulus led an attack on the 100 British troops stationed at the tiny mission station at Rorke's Drift

- By fortifying the position, allowing free access to ammunition, and using strict anti-siege tactics, the British held the Zulus off for more than a full day—at which point the Zulus saluted them and retreated
- 11 Victoria Crosses were awarded



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- And the fighting was by no means one-sided—nor were the battles' outcomes pre-decided
- **The Zulu chief, Cetawayo, was ultimately deposed but then *reinstated* by the British, to try to rally the various tribes against the Dutch insurgents**
 - His rule was ultimately toppled by in-fighting among the various Zulu leaders—particularly when one of his heirs, Usibepu, destroyed Cetawayo's village



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Anglo-Zulu War

1880 First Boer War

- Seeing that the British forces had been weakened by the Zulu War, the Dutch farmers (i.e.; Boers) who populated South Africa rose up in rebellion with support from the Dutch Orange Free State

■ Much like during the American Revolution, the Boers focused on guerilla tactics, sniping at the bright red British uniforms from a distance
(NOTE: The Zulu and Boer Wars finally impressed upon the British the need to end their centuries-old tradition of wearing their classic "red coats" in the field and begin issuing khaki uniforms instead)



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- Much like during the American Revolution, the Boers focused on guerilla tactics, sniping at the bright red British uniforms from a distance

- And, much like during the American Revolution, the British decided that it would ultimately be more cost-effective to withdraw and make peace with South Africa than it would to keep fighting a war against indigenous insurgents

- For the first time, South Africa had its own, self-government, though still as part of the British Commonwealth

- And for the first time, the new constitution institutionalized racism, segregating black Africans from white Africans



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - In the modern incarnation of South Africa, these racist laws became known as “*apartheid*” (meaning, literally, “*apart-hood*”), officially instituted in 1948
 - Legislation classified inhabitants into four racial groups—“black,” “white,” “coloured” (i.e.; bi-racial), and “Indian”
 - As of 1970, non-white South Africans were denied the right to political representation
 - Later that same year, blacks were deprived of citizenship—ostensibly so that they could be better represented as citizens of their individual tribes
 - Non-whites were segregated to their own areas, their own public services, beaches, schools, etc. (which is particularly offensive, when you realize that only roughly 10-15% of the population is actually white)



The Age of Revolution

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - In the modern incarnation of South Africa, these racist laws became known as “*apartheid*” (meaning, literally, “*apart-hood*”), officially instituted in 1948
 - Starting in 1990, President Frederik Willem de Klerk fought to end apartheid in South Africa
 - And in 1994, the nation elected long-imprisoned activist Nelson Mandela as the new President
 - Unfortunately, electing men whose prior leadership experience has primarily been as activists/terrorists has not been kind to South Africa
 - Their current President, Jacob Zuma—though an outspoken Christian—has ten wives, half a dozen children through various mistresses, a rape charge, and over 750 outstanding charges of corruption and mismanagement of state funds (NOTE: Politically, the predominantly black African National Congress party vies with the basically white Democratic Alliance party but neither side likes the Communist Party or the ethnically Zulu Inkatha Freedom Party—led by Zulu Chief Buthelezi)
(How well would such disparate takes on national leadership fare in *America* these days?)



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 - Their current President, Jacob Zuma—though an outspoken Christian—has ten wives, half a dozen children through various mistresses, a rape charge, and over 750 outstanding charges of corruption and mismanagement of state funds
 - Today, South Africa is dealing with skyrocketing inflation, increasingly high violent crime rates, and student unrest at their universities
 - Students are demanding free college tuition—and when the government voted only to cap college fees, students began violent protests, setting fire to the schools and shouting “Burn to be heard!”



The Age of Revolution

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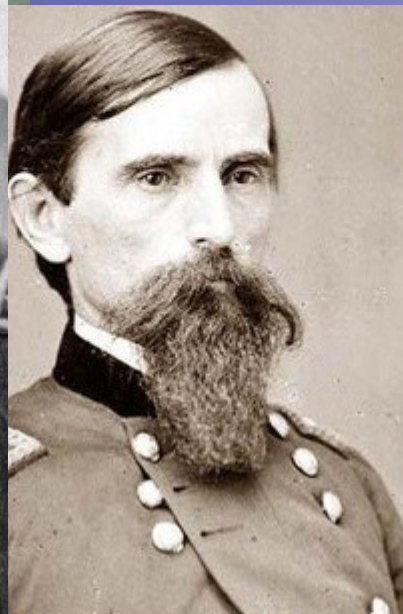
Ben-Hur: A Tale of the Christ published

- **Lukewarm Christian Lew Wallace**

(Remember him?)

(He's the guy who stopped Jubal Early's assault on Washington back in 1864...

giving Grant the time to catch up and successfully defend the city)



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Anglo-Zulu War

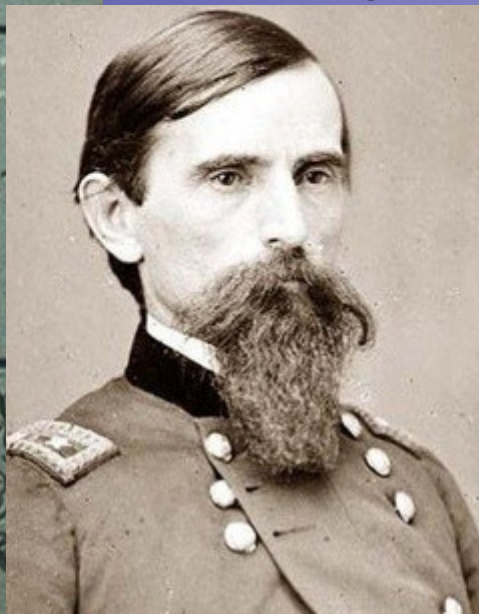
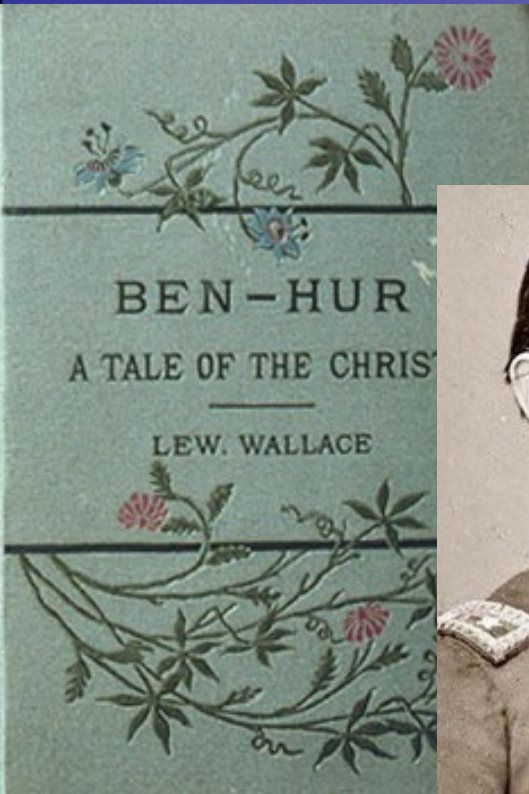
1880 First Boer War

Ben-Hur: A Tale of the Christ published

- Lukewarm Christian Lew Wallace found himself on a train, debating theology with a fellow veteran—his agnostic friend, Robert Ingersoll

- Wallace was dismayed to find that *Ingersoll* actually knew more about Christianity than *he* did

- So Wallace committed himself to study—both of history and of the Bible itself—and ended up writing a best-selling novel in his off-hours as the military governor of the New Mexico territory ...as well as becoming a convert to Christianity himself in the process



The Age of Revolution

- The world was aflame with change

1876 The Great Sioux War

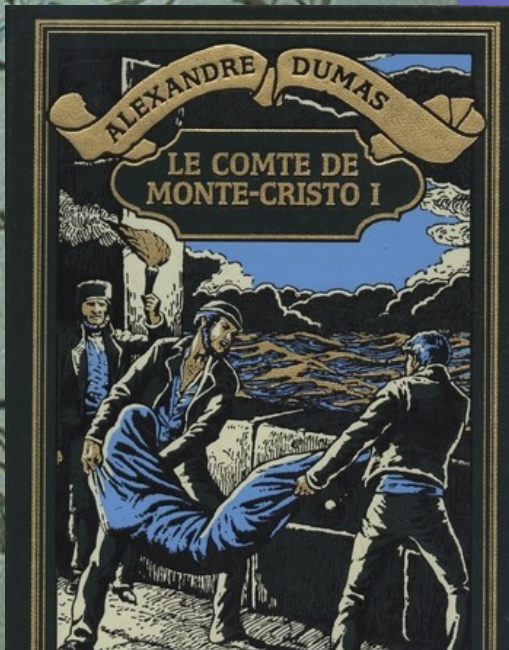
1878 *Prolegomena zur Geschichte Israels* published

1879 Church of Christ, Scientist, founded
Anglo-Zulu War

1880 First Boer War

Ben-Hur: A Tale of the Christ published

- Lukewarm Christian Lew Wallace found himself on a train, debating theology with a fellow veteran—his agnostic friend, Robert Ingersoll
- Wallace consciously made use of the basic plot of the popular *Count of Monte Cristo* to tell the story of an innocent man, wrongly imprisoned for years, who would see revenge on his former friend
 - But in a conscious *inversion* of the story, Wallace's hero would learn that revenge *wasn't* the way to go—due to his crucial interactions with Jesus Christ, during key points in Christ's ministry
 - The book was controversial at first
(no one had ever written a novel with Christ as a main character before)



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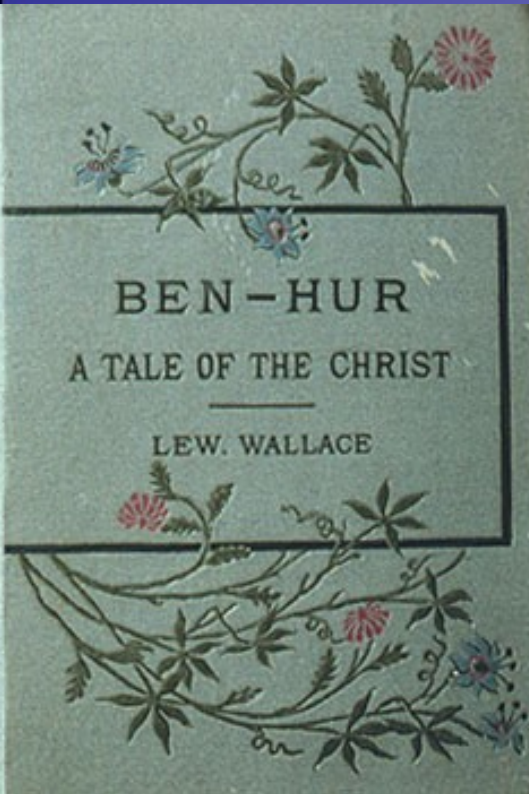
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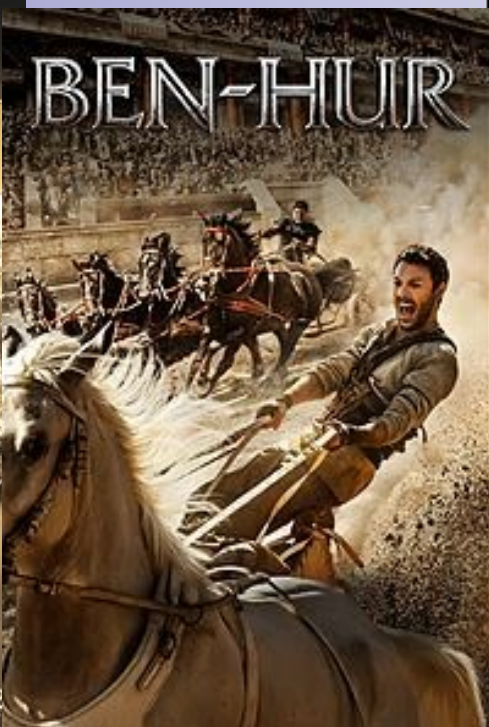
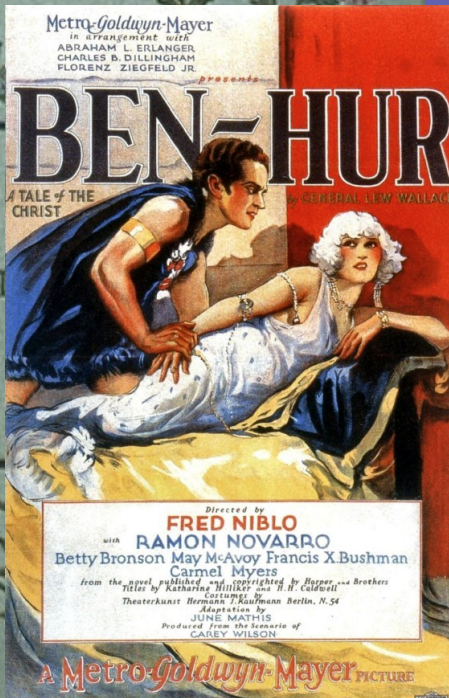
- But in a conscious *inversion* of the story, Wallace's hero would learn that revenge *wasn't* the way to go—due to his crucial interactions with Jesus Christ, during key points in Christ's ministry

- The book was controversial at first, but soon became the best-selling American book of the 19th century
(second only to the Bible itself)



The Age of Revolution

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Thousands of people expressed that the book changed their lives (by bringing them to Christ, by encouraging them to release their bitternesses or to go into missions work, etc.)
 - It was turned into a stage play in 1899, and remained a sold-out hit for more than 20 years
 - It has also had multiple big-screen adaptations (The most faithful of these was the 1959 version...)



The Age of Revolution

- **The world was aflame with change**

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1881 **The Mahdi came on the scene to lead Islam...**

