

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 Modern Age* AD 20th century
 - *Modern Empire-Building*



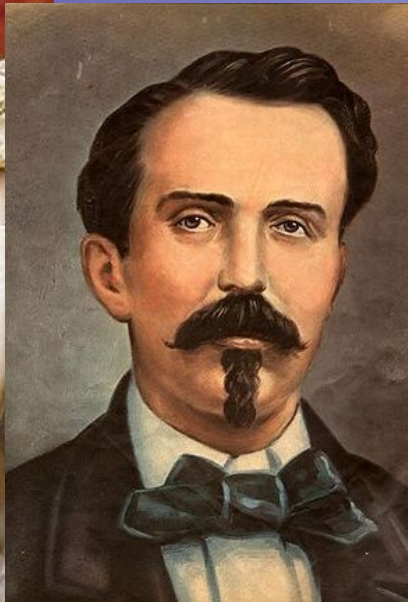
The Modern Age

- World super-powers built up empires

1898

- The Spanish-American War began
- Spanish Bourbon King Alfonso XII died in 1885 a few months before his son, Alfonso XIII was even born—leaving Austrian Hapsburg Queen Maria Christina as regent

- As a result, the various Spanish colonies saw this as a time to press for changes
 - For instance, Cuban landowner Carlos Manuel de Céspedes had freed his slaves and called for reform and an abolition of slavery in Cuba while Andrés Bonifacio led an armed insurrection in the Philippines

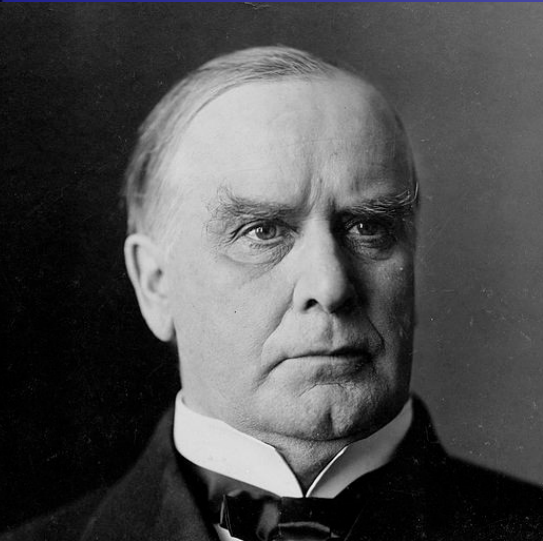


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- As a result, the various Spanish colonies saw this as a time to press for changes
- Unfortunately, the Spanish government saw this as a time to circle its wagons and fight for tradition
 - So Spain clamped down harder on its colonies leading to the *Cuba Libre* revolt in Cuba and the *Katipunan* rebellion in the Philippines
 - President McKinley called for a peaceful, negotiated end to the revolts, but Spain felt the need to prove its strength to its colonies
 - American news media played up “Spanish atrocities” in Cuba to sell papers, stirring up the American populace

(NOTE: The Spanish were, however, kinda nasty—the first nation to use the concept of the “concentration camp” to imprison large civilian groups during a wartime situation)



EXECUTION OF CUBAN SPIES.

Many spies captured by the Spanish troops have been executed without the formality of a trial. The usual mode of execution is to bind them to trees, as seen in the engraving, while a detail of soldiers stands at a short distance from them and fires at the word of command.

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- As a result, the various Spanish colonies saw this as a time to press for changes
- Unfortunately, the Spanish government saw this as a time to circle its wagons and fight for tradition
- But eventually, a more liberal government was elected in Spain, and they called for reforms in their colonies

- They even called back the Spanish Governor General Valeriano Weyler (AKA “Butcher Weyler” for his cruelty) from Cuba

- This upset the Spanish loyalists in Cuba, who asked for American military to help police the island during the subsequent civilian demonstrations
- In response, the United States sent Captain Charles Sigsbee and a bunch of Marines aboard the *USS Maine* to Havana... where it blew up...



20th
CENTURY

The Modern Age

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - No one knows exactly *why* the *Maine* blew up
 - It could've been due to a Spanish mine or torpedo but it was *far* more likely to have been due to the faulty storage of munitions near the coal bunker, so that when the coal spontaneously combusted, the munitions went up as well
- (NOTE: Several investigations—some by the military, one by *National Geographic*, etc.—have shown no indications of external penetration)

(NOTE²: Sigsbee—who survived the explosion—even requested that the Navy *not* send another warship in response to the accident, since it might needlessly escalate the situation into a military confrontation)

A-8
Form No. 168.

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8CO 0 PR GVT 51 Collect Gvt Via Jax. 213 AM.

Key West Fla Feb 15-98
Sec-Nav. Washn D.C.

Sigsbee wires " Tell Admiral Maine blown up and destroyed Send lightHouse
Tenders Many killed and wounded Dont send War vessel if others available"
I have sent Eræcssen to Sicard with sigsbee's dispatch about
disaster Mangrove getting up steam to go over shall I also send Fern?

Forsythe.

215am
460

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

20th CENTURY

The Modern Age

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 - Nonetheless, a naval inquiry at the time concluded that it'd clearly been destroyed by a Spanish mine and the American people went nuts
 - Papers like the *New York Journal* definitively identified the destruction as “the work of an enemy”



(then again, the paper's owner, William Randolph Hearst, *wanted* a war to sell more papers, famously telling his illustrator stationed in Cuba, “You furnish the pictures and I'll furnish the war...”)
 (note that the paper's headline cited the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt)

\$50,000 REWARD.—WHO DESTROYED THE MAINE?—\$50,000 REWARD.

EDITION FOR GREATER NEW YORK

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER.

NO. 1472. Copyright 1904 by W. R. Hearst.—NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1904.—10 PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT

DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR SHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEMY.

\$50,000!

\$50,000 REWARD!
For the Detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage!

The New York Journal hereby offers a reward of \$50,000 CASH for information, FURNISHED TO IT EXCLUSIVELY, which shall lead to the detection and conviction of the person, persons or persons, criminally responsible for the explosion which resulted in the destruction of the U. S. S. Maine, and the loss of 258 lives of American sailors.

The \$50,000 CASH reward for the above information is to be paid in full to the person or persons who furnish the information, and a free newspaper edition for a year or the price of a year's subscription, whichever is desired, for any further service, should, by any further means, be required for the complete success of the investigation.

This offer has been related to Europe and will be made public in every capital of the Continent and in London this morning.

The Journal believes that any man who may be brought to conviction shall also be brought to justice by the Journal. FOR THE PERPETRATOR OF THIS OUTRAGE HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

W. R. HEARST.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt
Convinced the Explosion of the War Ship Was Not an Accident.

The Journal Offers \$50,000 Reward for the Conviction of the Criminals Who Sent 258 American Sailors to Their Death.

Naval Officers Unanimous That the Ship Was Destroyed on Purpose.

\$50,000!

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The Modern Age

- Funky little teaching moment²—
 - Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., grew up rich but physically weak, asthmatic, and bookish
 - His father encouraged him to throw himself into rigorous physical exercise (mountain climbing, boxing, hunting, etc.) and he overcame his asthma (and he also became a lifelong outdoorsman)



The Modern Age

- **Funky little teaching moment²—**
 - Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., grew up rich but physically weak, asthmatic, and bookish
 - By 1898, Roosevelt had already written scholarly texts on naval history, served as a New York State Assemblyman, run for President of the United States, become a cowboy, cleaned up the rampant corruption within the force as the New York City Police Commissioner—thoroughly modernizing their methods of combating crime
(throwing out corrupt cops, walking the beat each night personally to make sure that policemen were doing their jobs, instigating the use of fingerprinting and crime scene investigation techniques, etc.)
(and yes, Gotham's Commissioner Gordon was, in part, based on Teddy Roosevelt)



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The Washington Post.
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1902



- So when America finally declared war on Spain after the dastardly sinking of the *USS Maine*, it really shouldn't surprise anyone that Roosevelt resigned his position and enlisted in the U.S. Army so that he could fight on the ground with the troops in Cuba (NOTE: After the war, he returned home even *more* of a national hero than before, becoming Governor of New York, Vice President of the United States, and finally President himself) (NOTE²: He was such a media darling that when in 1902, he refused to shoot a bear that had been tied to a tree, children across the country wanted their own “Teddy's bears”)

The Modern Age

- World super-powers built up empires
- 1898 The Spanish-American War began



- Spanish Bourbon King Alfonso XII died in 1885 a few months before his son, Alfonso XIII was even born—leaving Austrian Hapsburg Queen Maria Christina as regent
- The war against Spain played out on many fronts—particularly in Cuba and in the Philippines
 - In Cuba, the most celebrated battle was when Roosevelt's “Rough Riders” and two regiments of “Buffalo Soldiers” took San Juan Hill
 - In the Philippines, the most celebrated battle was when Commodore George Dewey defeated the Spanish in the Battle of Manila Bay



(NOTE: One of the main reasons why America intervened in the Philippines was that we'd recently lost our only Pacific port to Germany, so we were looking for a pretext to get another one as soon as possible)

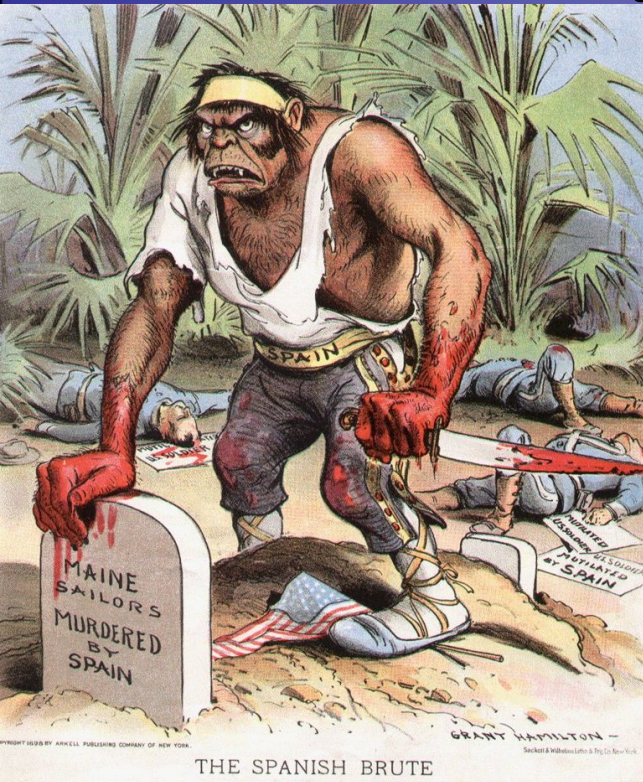
(NOTE²: The Germans responded by arming Spanish loyalists in the Philippines)

(NOTE³: The Americans responded by landing 11,000 American troops and taking possession of the country...)



The Modern Age

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 - Spanish Bourbon King Alfonso XII died in 1885 a few months before his son, Alfonso XIII was even born—leaving Austrian Hapsburg Queen Maria Christina as regent
 - The war against Spain played out on many fronts—particularly in Cuba and in the Philippines—but the *biggest* front for the war was in public opinion
 - The war became an unprecedented example of propaganda, with media manipulating the American public on a daily basis
 - Popular songs were commissioned and sung, colorful buttons and medallions were worn, and every day, people were told to think with fear and vengeance, rather than with *reason*...



The Modern Age

- World super-powers built up empires
 - 1898 The Spanish-American War began
 - 1899 The Philippine-American War began
 - Amazingly, the Filipinos didn't much *like* having America take possession of their country
 - The U.S. was so disliked, in fact, that the *Katipunan* rebels started fighting against American troops, just like they had against the Spanish (but not under the leadership of Bonifacio who had been assassinated by fellow rebel leader Emilio Aguinaldo, who had then taken power, becoming the President of the first Republic of the Philippines)



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 - America immediately began a propaganda campaign against Aguinaldo, claiming that by destroying the Republic, America was actually *saving* the Filipinos by putting down a dictator (which, arguably, Aguinaldo *was*—in part because he continued the Spanish custom of using concentration camps)



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 - Aguinaldo in turn dispersed his army into the jungles, using his more familiar guerilla tactics
 - But U.S. forces had become familiar with dealing with rebels by then—including the *American* use of concentration camps—and Aguinaldo's forces were routed, turning the Philippines into a U.S. Military Government and then, in 1901, into a U.S. Territory with a provisional self-government of its own (and then into a whole long, ugly list of foreign occupations, dictatorships, and pseudo-republics over the years)



The Modern Age

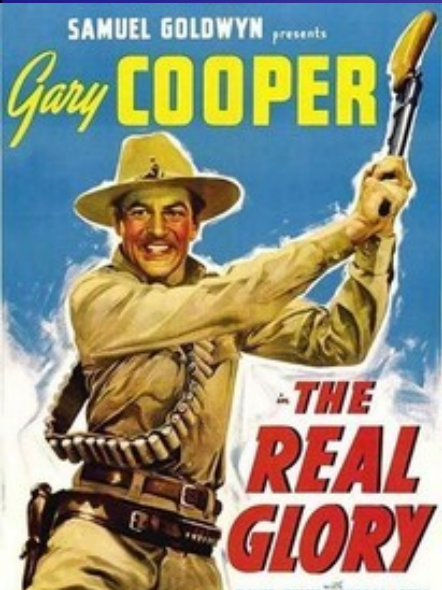
- Funky little teaching moment—
 - During the American occupation, the U.S. Army was tasked with putting down a rebellion of Muslim Moros, who were using terrorist activity to try to make life hard on the American forces
 - Colonel Alexander Rodgers came up with a novel way of dealing with the terrorists—
 - When a squad of terrorists were captured, all but one of them would be shot
 - The one left alive would be forced to help bury his comrades in graves with the bodies of a dead pig (which would be abhorrent to a Muslim)
 - The survivor was then released to tell others about what would happen to them if they continued
 - Strangely enough, this tactic was amazingly successful, and terrorist activity pretty much ended within a couple months



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- Colonel Alexander Rodgers came up with a novel way of dealing with the terrorists
- In the 1939 movie, *The Real Glory*, the tactic was attributed to Gary Cooper's character, Lt. Bill Canavan
- And lately, it's been misattributed to Captain John "Black Jack" Pershing, who had written in his memoirs about seeing the tactic being carried out
- Thanks to today's modern problems with Muslim terrorists—and the American predilection toward wanting to deal with complex problems with simple solutions—many people have brought up Rodgers' solution (usually citing the more famous Pershing) as something that perhaps ought to be reinstated nowadays...
 - As *American Christians*, what should our reaction to that suggestion be?



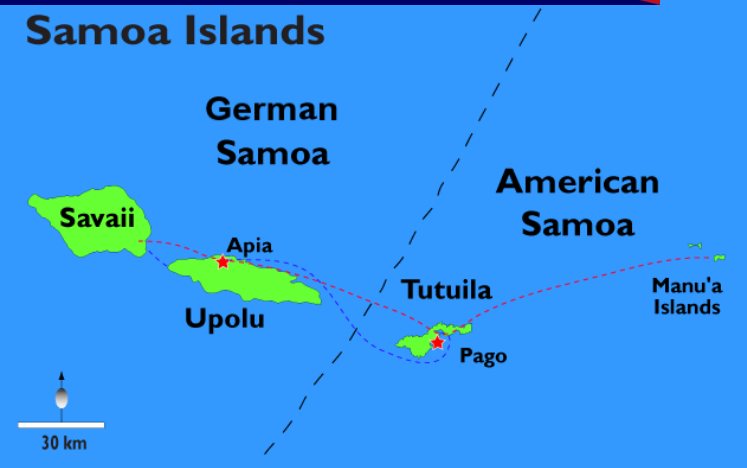
The Modern Age

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1898 The Spanish-American War began

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- Amazingly, the Filipinos didn't much *like* having America take possession of their country
- Germany didn't like the increasingly strong American presence in the Far East, since they were trying to carve out their *own* empire there
 - Samoan Chief Malietoa Laupepa died in 1898 so the Germans brought his rival, Mata'afa Iosefo, back from exile to take over the islands' leadership while the Americans and British backed Laupepa's son, Malietoa Tanumafili
 - During the Samoan Civil War of 1899, the U.S. and Britain fought against Germany by backing native troops on the different political sides—and Germany won
 - A “Tripartite Convention” of Britain, America, and Germany divided the Samoan Islands between the major superpowers (which is why we talk today about the U.S. territory of “American Samoa”)



The Modern Age

- World super-powers built up empires

1898

1899

The Spanish-American War began

The Philippine-American War began

The *Second* Boer War began

- As we discussed earlier, gold had been discovered in South Africa in 1886, leading to a *ton* of (mainly British) speculators and miners moving to South Africa
 - The British demanded full voting rights, etc., for the English and Australians now living in South Africa, which the government refused
 - Britain sent in troops to force the issue
 - South Africa thus declared war on Great Britain and then lost
 - Both sides lost roughly the same number of men in combat (though an additional 14,000 British soldiers died from African diseases) but the British took the tactic of concentration camps to a whole new level, imprisoning hundreds of thousands of Boers, depopulating whole regions
 - Nearly 50,000 South African civilians died in British concentration camps in a little over two years...



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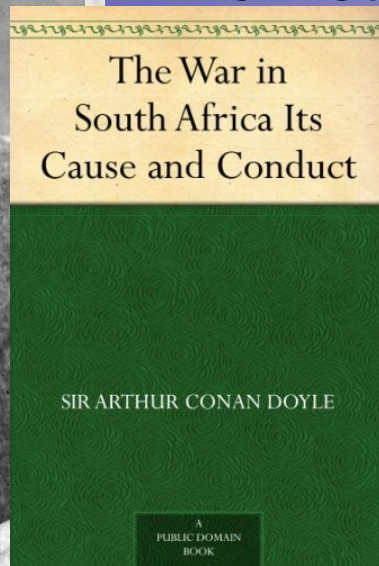
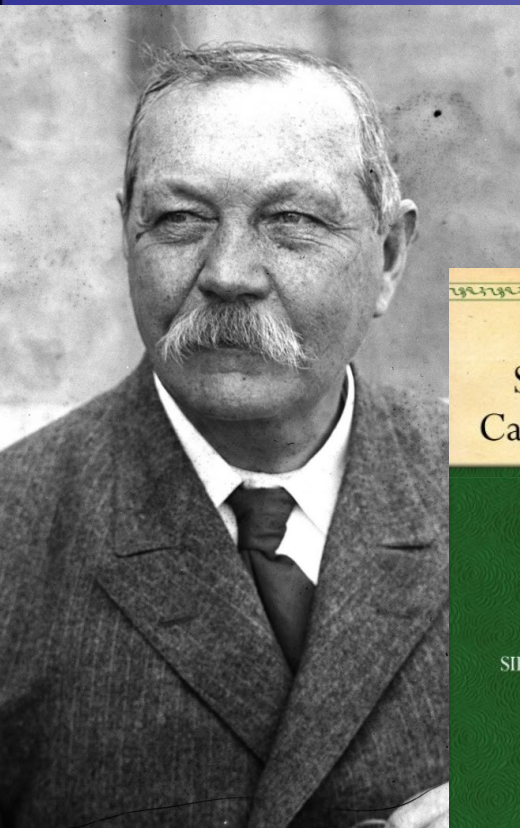
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- As we discussed earlier, gold had been discovered in South Africa in 1886, leading to a *ton* of (mainly British) speculators and miners moving to South Africa
- Nonetheless, British public morale was solidly behind the war, thanks in large part to propaganda written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle who wrote about why the war was justified, and how ethically the British were fighting it
- Again, do you see how important controlling and manipulating mass media and public opinion can be?



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The Second Boer War began

The Boxer Rebellion was put down

The area of China known as Shandong had been heavily evangelized by missionaries

(who referred to the young men who practiced martial arts there as “boxers”)



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The Boxer Rebellion was put down

- The area of China known as Shandong had been heavily evangelized by missionaries

- **The foreign presence had grown so much in the past few years that China felt the need to make diplomatic changes**

(For instance, they'd lost two Opium Wars against Great Britain—where Britain had fought to force the Chinese to allow Britain's Indian-grown opium be freely imported into the country)

(as a result, Britain had taken control of Hong Kong, and had been issued a 99-year lease for the port from China)



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- So the new Emperor, Zaitian, instituted the Hundred Days' Reform, where he attempted to modernize the Chinese military, industrial, and educational systems, as well as work more closely with foreign powers (instead of just getting beaten by them in wars)

- But then, Zaitian was overthrown and arrested by his own aunt, Empress Cixi, in a *coup d'état* and she clamped down hard on all foreigners (as one official summarized her policies toward the West, "Take away your missionaries and your opium and you will be welcome")



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- The foreign presence had grown so much in the past few years that China felt the need to make diplomatic changes
- Agitated by all of this, a group of “boxers” attacked and killed two German priests in Shandong
 - In response, Germany sent in the German navy to blockade Chinese ports
 - In response to *that*, the other major powers worried that Kaiser Wilhelm would try to take all of China for himself, so they began sending in their own troops to carve China up between them
 - In response to *that*, Cixi's troops laid siege to the compounds of all foreign legations in Beijing, essentially declaring war on the rest of the world



The Modern Age

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - This moment in history was depicted in the 1963 film, *55 Days at Peking*, starring Charlton Heston
(NOTE: Heston's character was based on real-life Marine Major John Twiggs Myers, who had earlier served with distinction in the Philippine-American War and who received a Marine Corps Brevet Medal for his heroism during the Boxer Rebellion)



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The Boxer Rebellion was put down

- The official crack-down on Christians was harsh, especially in Shanxi province

- New Provincial Governor Yuxian ordered the execution of whole missionary families, including their children

- In 1900, mobs forced Christians to either step on a wooden cross and renounce their faith, or else die really, really nastily
 - By the end of that Summer, the death toll included 136 Protestant missionaries (and 53 of their children), 47 Catholic priests and nuns, 30,000 thousand Chinese Catholics, 2,000 Chinese Protestants, and 400 Russian Orthodox Christians—collectively known as the “China Martyrs of 1900”
 - But in the end, “Alliance” troops from the Western powers forcibly put down the Boxers



The Modern Age

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - In the aftermath of the Boxer Rebellion, Alliance troops instituted mass looting and raping throughout their occupied territories
(NOTE: The Americans discouraged looting and forbade raping, the British held official auctions of looted goods, the Germans turned a blind eye to anything that their soldiers did, and the French saluted the “romantic” and “gallant” spirit of their soldiers who raped women in the heat of their victory)



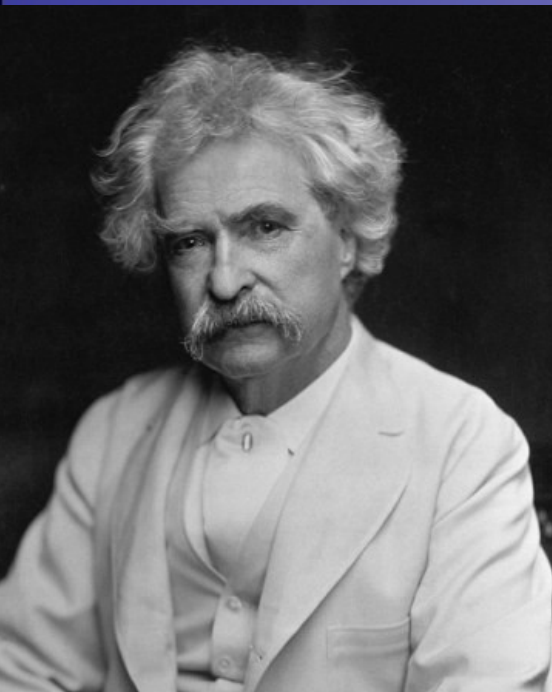
The Modern Age

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - In the aftermath of the Boxer Rebellion, Alliance troops instituted mass looting and raping throughout their occupied territories
 - Chief among those who pressed for hard treatment of the Chinese was American missionary William Ament
 - He had personally saved several missionary families during the violence, and felt that the Chinese people needed to be punished for their crimes against God and man
 - Thus, he argued for widespread reforms, including financial “indemnity for native Christians for loss of life and property, education reforms in China... the introduction of suitable branches of Western learning, abolition of the worship of Confucius as a compulsory rite, and reforms of criminal civil processes so that non-Christians and alike Christians had the same rights in court etc.”
 - He also argued that “Boxer leaders must be sought out and punished so far as possible”
 - He therefore led troops as a guide throughout the area, burning Boxer homes and temples, forcibly collecting silver, gold, and goods to repay the Christians who had survived



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 - **Several prominent Americans criticized Ament's actions, but chief among them was Mark Twain who wrote a scathingly satirical essay against Christian missionaries in the Far East, entitled, "To the Person Sitting in Darkness"**
 - The essay began, "Extending the blessings of civilization to our brother who sits in darkness has been a good trade and has paid well, on the whole; and there is money in it yet, if carefully worked..."



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 - In the end, the general sentiment of the Chinese after the Boxer Rebellion was that Christians were basically white and basically greedy—and they came to strongly associate Christianity with opium, social turmoil, raping and pillaging, and the destruction of Chinese culture...



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Gideons International was founded

- In the Fall of 1898, businessmen John Nicholson and Samuel Hill both checked in to the Central Hotel at Boscobel, Wisconsin, for the night

- But since the hotel was overcrowded, they were forced to share a room—which turned out to be okay with them, since they spent the whole evening sharing with one another about their mutual love for Christ

- They decided that there ought to be a Christian organization for business travelers to interact with one another and with others about the Lord so in 1899, they met with fellow businessman Will Knights at the YMCA in Janesville, Wisconsin, to create a new group
 - After praying, Knights declared, “We shall be called Gideons”



YMCA

**20th
CENTURY**

The Modern Age

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - The name was chosen with not much more thought than that, but it has been explained retroactively thus:
 - “Gideon was a man who was willing to do exactly what God wanted him to do, regardless of his own judgment as to the plans or results. Humility, faith, and obedience were his great elements of character. This is the standard that The Gideons International is trying to establish in all its members, each man to be ready to do God's will at any time, at any place, and in any way that the Holy Spirit leads.”
 - Pointing back to the Biblical story of Gideon, the group chose as their symbol the jar with fire in it, just waiting to be broken open in the midst of the enemy's camp
 - They quickly organized themselves into “camps,” and at the first convention of the organization, began calling themselves “an army of God,” similar in many ways to the earlier Salvation Army



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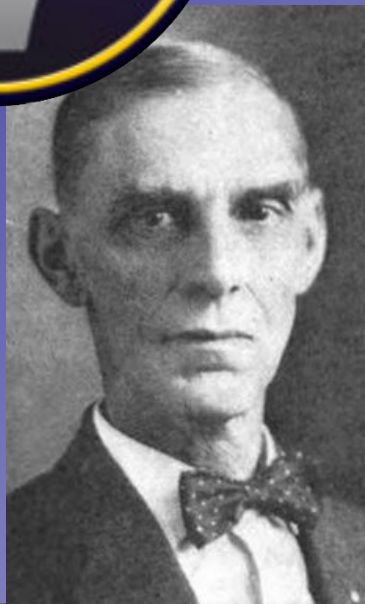
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- **Since the early Gideons were all traveling businessmen, they discussed the best ways to evangelize in hotel settings, encouraging their members to bring Bibles to leave at their hotels**

- In a 1908 meeting, W.W. Crissinger suggested that the organization place Bibles in *every hotel room in the United States*

(he argued, "In my opinion, this would not only stimulate the activities of the rank and file of the membership, but would be a gracious act, wholly in keeping with the divine mission of the Gideon Association")



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Gideons International was founded

- In the Fall of 1898, businessmen John Nicholson and Samuel Hill both checked in to the Central Hotel at Boscobel, Wisconsin, for the night

- Since the early Gideons were all traveling businessmen, they discussed the best ways to evangelize in hotel settings, encouraging their members to bring Bibles to leave at their hotels

- In a 1908 meeting, W.W. Crissinger suggested that the organization place Bibles in every hotel room in the United States

- The provision of King James Bibles has since become the major focus of the Gideons, and the organization has given away over two billion Bibles (NOTE: Gideons give away two copies of God's Word per second, and over one million Bibles and New Testaments are distributed every four days...)



The Modern Age

- **Funky little teaching moment—**
 - The Bibles distributed by the Gideons are color-coded to indicate where and to whom they've been given
 - Orange Bibles are given in sidewalk evangelism
 - Green Bibles are for college/university students
 - Red Bibles are for Middle/High school students
 - Camouflage Bibles are for the military
 - White Bibles are for medical professionals
 - Brown Bibles are for facilities (like hotels, prisons)
 - Dark blue Bibles are printed in a foreign language



The Modern Age

- World super-powers built up empires

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The Boxer Rebellion was put down

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1904 America declared war on Morocco (sorta)

- Wealthy Greek-American Ion Perdicaris had moved to Tangier years earlier, and had become a pillar of the community

- In May of 1904, Mulai Ahmed er Raisuni (AKA “the Raisuli”) kidnapped Perdicaris and his son, demanding a ransom of \$70,000 (and control over two wealthy districts) from the Sultan of Morocco

(NOTE: This sort of thing wasn't uncommon for the culture—bandits would kidnap someone, demand the moon, be given something much less, and then let the victim go)

(In fact, Perdicaris himself later said that he had nothing but respect for the Raisuli, who had not mistreated him in any way... other than, y'know, *kidnapping* him and shooting up his home and staff in the process)



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- America went ballistic—particularly President Theodore Roosevelt

- Roosevelt and Secretary of State John Hay called for the Sultan to act swiftly in defense of this aggrieved American citizen—and sent seven battleships and several companies of Marines to back them up

(putting into action his oft-quoted maxim that a nation should “speak softly, and carry a big stick” in order to keep the peace by being really, really tough)



THE WORLD'S CONSTABLE

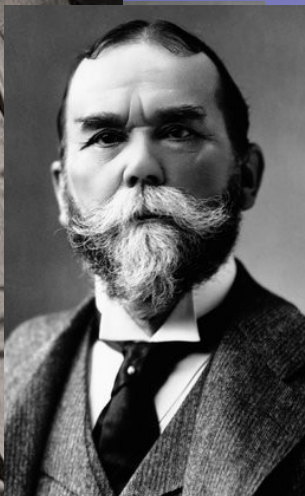
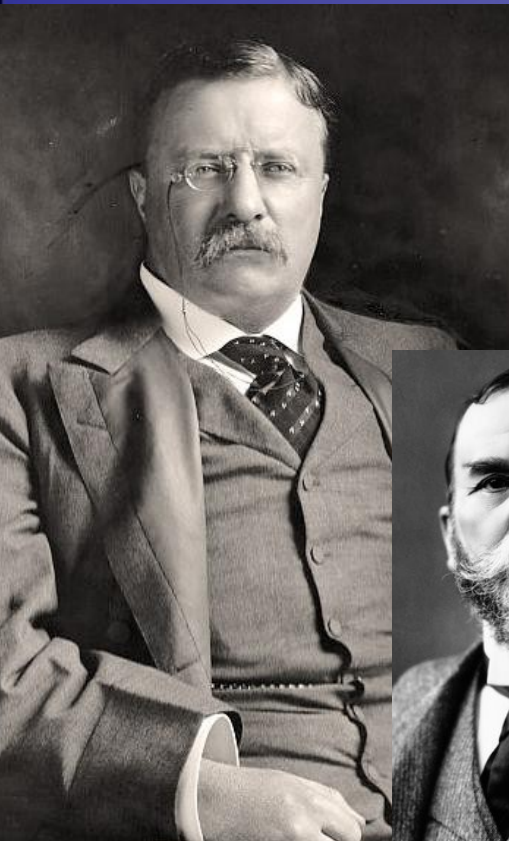
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- America went ballistic—particularly President Theodore Roosevelt
- **At the Republican National Convention, Roosevelt and Hay issued a catchy ultimatum—**
“This government wants Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead”
(all of which was kind of a surprise to everyone in Morocco, since A) no one there thought that it was much of a big deal, and B) Perdicaris was no longer an American citizen)



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- At the Republican National Convention, Roosevelt and Hay issued a catchy ultimatum
- **Ultimately, facing diplomatic embarrassment, the U.S. asked Britain and France to quietly put pressure on the Sultan to give the Raisuli what he'd originally demanded**
 - Thus, Perdicaris came home safely, the Raisuli got far more than he'd figured he would, the Sultan paid far more than he'd planned to, the U.S. still looked strong, and we owed France and England a favor...



The Modern Age

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - This moment in history was depicted in the 1975 film, *The Wind and the Lion*, starring Sean Connery as the Raisuli, and Brian Keith as Theodore Roosevelt
(NOTE: Steve Kanaly portrayed fictional Captain Jerome who was based on real-life Marine Major John Twiggs Myers, who had earlier served with distinction in the Philippine-American War and the Boxer Rebellion...)



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Revival in Wales

- In 1904, young Methodist preacher Joseph Jenkins had a vision of himself engulfed in blue flames, sharing the Gospel to the world

- So he began a series of conventions and meetings in the surrounding areas of Wales, preaching the Word, singing hymns, and hosting testimonies
- People were being convicted and converted—especially young women—and the movement grew



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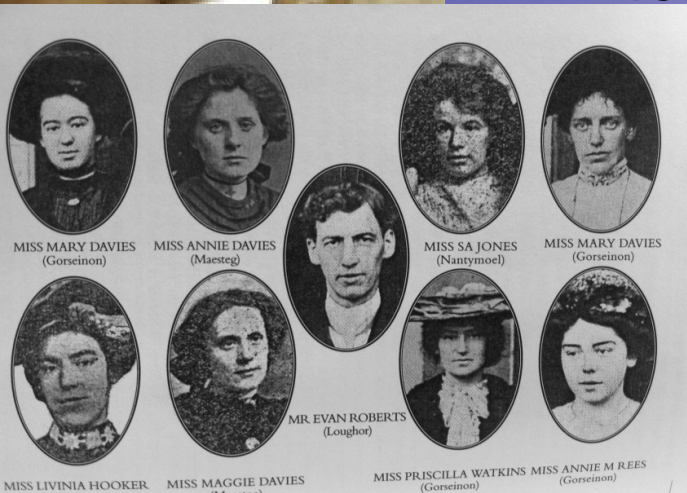
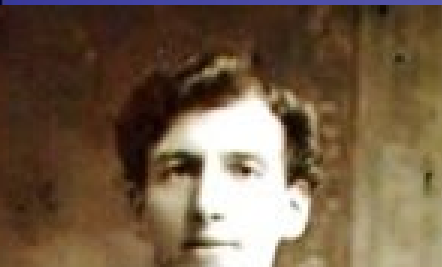
Revival in Wales

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- One of those touched by the revival was a young miner named Evan Roberts, who'd been praying for a revival for over a decade

Roberts was filled with the Holy Spirit at a meeting and then had a series of visions of hell, of Christ's victory over Satan, and of an enormous religious revival that would save 100,000 souls

Roberts began his own series of meetings—and again, most of the conversions and testimonials involved women and lower-class laborers

(NOTE: This was also a time of social upheaval in Britain, particularly among women and laborers...)



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 - Roberts was filled with the Holy Spirit at a meeting and then had a series of visions of hell, of Christ's victory over Satan, and of an enormous religious revival that would save 100,000 souls
 - Roberts began his own series of meetings—and again, most of the conversions and testimonials involved women and lower-class laborers
 - **Indeed, quite possibly 100,000 *did* come to Christ during the Welsh Revival of 1904...**



The Modern Age

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - Roberts' revival meetings were remarkably colorful
 - There were unplanned testimonies being shared, visions being described, and the meetings often went on for hours—even until sunrise
 - But as the revival went on, Roberts became more and more erratic
 - He began interrupting the singing of hymns to speak against those in the service who were “obstacles” to the work of the Holy Spirit—often calling people out by name for their lack of faith
 - He told the congregations that they had to be totally unified in their obedience to the Holy Spirit, or else God would not be able to do a work in their midst
 - He began to question (even sometimes publicly, during services) whether what he was saying at any given point was from God or from the Devil
(in fact, he got into trouble with theologians by talking about how Christians could be “possessed” by demons—when everyone *knows* that it's clearly *impossible* for a Christian to be possessed, right?)



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 - Soon, Roberts fell into depression and retired from public life... and the Revival fizzled once he was no longer driving it
 - So at what point is a move of God *actually* being driven by human personalities, plans, and preferences... and how do you *decide* that?



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1905 **France officially separated Church from State**

- France had long had its issues with its relationship with the Church, but in 1904-1905, the State officially separated themselves from the Church

- In 1904, they cut all diplomatic ties to the Vatican, arguing that a secular government should not be doing politics with a religious body
- The next year, they passed "The 1905 French Law on the Separation of the Churches and State"



The Modern Age

- Funky little teaching moment—
 - The law basically codified what had been building up for the past few decades
 - They'd already removed all prayers and mention of God from all government meetings and addresses and they'd already legalized divorce, civil marriage, working on Sundays, etc.
 - But now they also specified that all public church buildings (which had essentially been given to churches by the French government in the first place) and all of their furnishings were now property of the French government
 - Over the next year, churches could either vacate the buildings and purchase their own, or else remain in the buildings and be subject to government control (which included limiting the size of congregations as well as their budgets, and overseeing what speakers were allowed to say from the pulpit, to make sure that they didn't say anything contrary to French law or that might make other religions uncomfortable)
 - The law also forbade ministers from serving in government offices, or government officials or soldiers from participating in religious ceremonies in any official capacity



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- Pope Pius X loudly complained that France was breaking its own compact with the Church from 1801, but it made no difference whatsoever

- Nothing in the *letter* of the law was specifically anti-church, and churches could still operate freely but the precedent had been clearly set for keeping one's religious views to one's own, private life (i.e.; that religion is okay in churches on Sundays, but for the "real world" during the rest of the week, religion should actively be put aside)



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1906 *The Quest of the Historical Jesus* published

