STUDENT WORKBOOK FOR

HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY

Video series written and presented by
Dr. Timothy George

Guide prepared by
Denise George
and staff of Christian History Institute

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Welcome from Dr. Ken Curtis, President of Gateway Films/Vision Video and Christian History Institute.

One of the saddest experiences I have had lately is to share with those who have loved ones who have grown old and lost their memory. A friend of mine was shattered recently when his aging parent did not remember him and did not know that he had ever had any children or grandchildren.

In a way our society is becoming like that. We are quite different from most cultures that inhabited the world for most times in history in most places of the globe. For the greater part of the human journey on this planet, the past was held precious, elders honored, the stories of what went before treasured and carefully preserved.

That is no longer the case in our society. To a frightening degree our contemporary world has forgotten where it came from. Or perhaps it is more accurate to say that most have never really bothered to find out. And if we don’t know where we came from, we can never know who we really are. We are like orphans who have no idea of who our parents are or were. And if we don’t know where we came from, we have little guidance for where we are going.

We have been too quick to believe the cruel lie that our age is so advanced that those who went before have little to offer us. After all we are the modern world, living in the digital age, so superior to those backward times of our grandparents’ world and before. That makes it hard for so many today to think of any reason why we should care about previous ages, what they experienced, thought, said, and wanted to pass on to us.

Guess what? If we think that way, we have cut ourselves off from some of the greatest treasures that rightfully belong to us, treasures about which the MTV universe hasn’t the slightest clue.

Imagine being lost in a strange land with no idea where you are. Someone comes along and gives you a map that shows where you have come from and where you are. Christian history is like that. Next to the Bible it is what historian Philip Schaff called our surest guide. We trust this series will give you a handy map to trace our past. But some may have a problem when we talk about our Christian past. They will ask, Which Christianity? After all, there are so many churches, different denominations, various leaders. Which are you to believe? Do any of them have the truth? That is a legitimate concern. But keep this in mind. We are dealing with an organization, a people, a faith. They have come down over so many centuries that have gone into so many diverse cultures and have met so many different and difficult challenges. Yet all the time it is composed of sinful men and women. Should we not expect to find its life expressed in so many different ways? What is so amazing is not the differences! What is truly extraordinary are the similarities. On the essentials all who accept the authority of Jesus Christ and the Scriptures are for the most part in substantial agreement.
Some tips for getting the most out of this series:

1. Look at your learning about Christian history as coming to a great family reunion where you will find out all about your kinfolk.
   And if you are a committed Christian you are indeed coming to be with family for you are part of God’s household of faith.
   But even if you are not a believer, you are still invited!
   This is a family that always has a seat at the table for anyone that wants to come. The gospel is an invitation for everyone and this is one family that wants to count you in.

2. Realize that as you come to the story of the church that it is different from anything else you might take up. It is indeed a strange one! Historian Paul Maier said that “Today, Christianity is the most successful single phenomenon, statistically considered, in all of history” (Eusebius, The Church History, page 9). He doesn’t exaggerate.
   But at the same time this most successful entity is constantly and painfully aware of its many shortcomings. The church has fallen far short of what it might have been and needs to constantly repent of her sins and to heal and grow and reach out. So we are dealing with something that is at the same time glorious and weak.

3. Keep reminding yourself to look for the big picture. You can’t help but see the flaws, disgraceful aspects, even scandals. Remember we called this a family. And it is a huge family. Do you know any family that is not without its embarrassing stories and problem people? But as you look deeper you will find that this family, in spite of its frail ones, is a marvel that has survived and persisted even though its very essence and existence has been threatened in many ways at different times. Somehow it has coped. Still it survives. Its doors are always open. And never forget that this is the institution that at its best seeks out the worst, welcoming in and caring for those who no one else wants.

4. Be prepared to lighten up and realize that God must have a wonderful sense of humor. Go back to Jesus and see how he built his inner circle from ordinary working people from the remote Galilee, not from the religious elite in Jerusalem. And since that time God has been full of surprises, often choosing and using the most unlikely.

5. Also keep in mind that we can cover only such a small part of the story. In fact we only know a small part of the story. We have no doubt that many of the greatest heroes and most devout are totally unknown to the record. But God knows. At least thankfully, we do have more than we can ever master. But what we don’t have is even greater.
From *The Martyrdom of Perpetua*. Perpetua, a new convert, was martyred March 7, 203 in the arena at Carthage, Africa. The previous year Emperor Septimius Severus had outlawed conversion to Christianity. Some believe that Tertullian was the editor of her story.

“While,” says she, “we were still with the persecutors, and my father, for the sake of his affliction for me, was persisting in seeking to turn me away, and to cast me down from the faith, — ‘Father,’ said I, ‘do you see, let us say, this vessel lying here to be a little pitcher, or something else?’ And he said, ‘I see it to be so.’ And I replied to him, ‘Can it be called by any other name than what it is?’ And he said, ‘No.’ ‘Neither can I call myself anything else than what I am, a Christian.’ Then my father, provoked at this saying, threw himself upon me, as if he would tear my eyes out. But he only distressed me, and went away overcome by the devil’s arguments. Then, in a few days after I had been without my father, I gave thanks to the Lord; and his absence became a source of consolation to me. In that same interval of a few days we were baptized, and to me the Spirit prescribed that in the water of baptism nothing else was to be sought for than bodily endurance. After a few days we are taken into the dungeon, and I was very much afraid, because I had never felt such darkness. O terrible day! O the fierce heat of the shock of the soldiery, because of the crowds! I was very unusually distressed by my anxiety for my infant. There were present there Tertius and Pomponius, the blessed deacons who ministered to us, and had arranged by means of a gratuity that we might be refreshed by being sent out for a few hours into a pleasanter part of the prison. Then going out of the dungeon, all attended to their own wants. I suckled my child, which was now enfeebled with hunger. In my anxiety for it, I addressed my mother and comforted my brother, and commended to their care my son. I was languishing because I had seen them languishing on my account. Such solicitude I suffered for many days, and I obtained leave for my infant to remain in the dungeon with me; and forthwith I grew strong and was relieved from distress and anxiety about my infant; and the dungeon became to me as it were a palace, so that I preferred being there to being elsewhere.”
1. The history of Christianity is inextricably woven with the person and work of __________ __________. (Read Galatians 4:4 and discuss.)

2. What is the meaning of *chronos*? Of *kairos*?

3. What is the Christian faith based on? (Read and discuss John 1:14.) What exactly is Christianity?

4. What does Jesus mean by His statement in Matthew 16:18?

5. Christianity began as a small sect within __________ __________.

6. Why did Pontius Pilate require that these words, “This is Jesus, King of the Jews,” be written in three languages above His cross?

7. Describe the world of Hebrew religion. (Read 2 Timothy 3:15 and discuss.)
8. Explain the world of Greek culture at that time. Who was Alexander the Great? What is meant by Hellenism?

9. What was the world of Roman order and the *pax Romana*? What happened to Christianity during this time? What is meant by religious pluralism in the Roman Empire?

10. Who was Ignatius of Antioch? Bishop Polycarp of Smyrna? Carthaginian noblewoman Perpetua? Servant-girl Felicitas? What did these people have in common?

11. What happened to Christianity in the early fourth century and why?

12. Describe the conversion of Emperor Constantine. In 313, how did the Edict of Milan recognize Christianity? Discuss the following: “Christians, who were once persecuted, now became the persecutors.”
13. The fourth century was a watershed in many ways. Through the video, you studied three of the ways. Discuss each, as time allows:

• A new sense of history

• A new form of spirituality

• The classic development of Christian theology

14. What is meant by “white martyrdom”?

15. Who was the father of monasticism and why?

16. Ponder the strange living conditions of Simeon Stylites. Why did he live this way?

17. Describe the early debates over the nature of God and the person of Christ.
18. In the early fourth century, explain the issues at stake in the fierce conflict between Arius and Athanasius.

19. What was decided at the Council of Nicea in 325? Did the Council of Nicea stop the controversy over the Trinity?

20. Who was St. Augustine? Describe his conversion and his former beliefs. When was he baptized by Ambrose? In what work did Augustine describe his spiritual pilgrimage?

21. Adolf Von Harnack once characterized Augustine as “the first modern man.” What did he mean?

22. What happened to Christianity after the death of St. Augustine (in 430)?

23. Ponder the statement of Augustine as written in The Confessions: “Thou has made us for Thyself, and our hearts are restless until they find their rest in Thee. Whoever does not want to fear, let him probe his inmost self. Do not just touch the surface; go down into yourselves; reach into the farthest corner of your heart.”
**SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND LANDMARKS OF THE ERA**

**B.C.**
427: Plato is born.
397: Plato opens “the Academy.”
384: Aristotle is born.
366: Plato dies in Athens.
356: Alexander the Great is born.
342: Epicurus is born.
335-323: Conquests of Alexander the Great.
323: Alexander the Great dies.
322: Aristotle dies.
306: Epicurus establishes school of philosophy in Athens.
300: Stoicism is founded by Zeno of Citium.
270: Epicurus dies.
44: Julius Caesar is assassinated.
31: Battle of Actium — the Roman Empire is born.

**A.D.**
26: Pontius Pilate comes to power.
35: Paul makes his life-changing trip to Damascus.
49-52: Paul’s second missionary journey.
53-57: Paul’s third missionary journey.
60-61: Paul is imprisoned in Rome.
64: Persecution in Rome under Nero.
81-96: Persecution of Christians in Asia under Emperor Domitian.
110-115: Ignatius travels to Rome to be executed, and during his journey, writes his seven letters.
138-161: Justin Martyr writes First Apology.
150: Tertullian is born in Carthage.
165: Justin Martyr is martyred in Rome.
172: Montanism rises in Phrygia, central Asia Minor.
177: Irenaeus becomes bishop of Smyrna.
185: Origen is born in Alexandria.
202: Perpetua and Felicitas are put to death in Carthage.
216-76: Life span of Mani, founder of Manichaeans.
217-22: Callistus is bishop of Rome.
249-251: Reign of Emperor Decius.
250: Emperor Decius stages the most violent persecution of the church.
251: Saint Antony of Egypt is born.
251-253: Reign of Emperor Gallus.
255: Origen dies during persecution under Emperor Decius.
263: Eusebius is born.
272: Emperor Constantine is born.
284-301: Reign of Emperor Diocletian.
303: Severe persecution under Emperor Diocletian.
Oct. 28, 312: Battle at the Milvian Bridge near Rome.
312-324: Constantine rules as Emperor of the West.
313-14: Eusebius is made bishop of Caesarea in Palestine.
313: Constantine gives Christians freedom to worship Jesus Christ.
313: Donatus, bishop in Carthage and founder of Donatists in North Africa, is born.
321: Sunday is declared an official holy day by Constantine.
324: Constantine defeats Licinius and becomes sole ruler of the Roman Empire.
325: Council of Nicaea.
330: Constantine moves capital from Rome to ancient Byzantium, which becomes Constantinople.
330: Basil the Great is born.
333: Pilgrims are visiting the Holy Land as an act of religious devotion.
337: Constantine dies.
339: Eusebius dies.
339: Ambrose is born.
354: Augustine is born in Tasgate.
355: Donatus dies.
356: Saint Antony of Egypt dies.
364: Basil is ordained presbyter.
370: Basil succeeds Eusebius as bishop of Caesarea.
374: Ambrose is elected bishop.
379: Basil dies in Caesarea.
380: Christianity becomes the state religion.
381: Council of Constantinople.
387: Augustine is baptized by Ambrose.
397: Ambrose dies.
430: Augustine dies.
431: Council of Ephesus.
431: Council of Chalcedon.
459: Simeon Stylites dies.
476: Abdication of Augustus; Roman Empire ends.

**THE HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY: EARLY CHURCH**

**PROGRAM 1**
For I have discovered a joy that is complete and more than complete. Indeed, when the heart is filled with that joy, the mind is filled with it, the soul is filled with it, the whole man is filled with it, yet joy beyond measure will remain. The whole of that joy, then, will not enter into those who rejoice, but those who rejoice will enter wholly into that joy. Speak, Lord, tell Your servant within his heart if this is the joy into which Your servants will enter who enter ‘into the joy of the Lord’ (Matt. 25:21). But surely that joy in which Your chosen ones will rejoice is that which ‘neither eye has seen, nor ear heard, nor has it entered into the heart of man’ (I Cor. 2:9). I have not yet said or thought, then, Lord, how greatly your blessed will rejoice. They will, no doubt, rejoice as much as they love, and they will love as much as they know. How much will they know You, then, Lord, and how much will they love You? In very truth, ‘neither eye has seen, nor ear heard, nor has it entered into the heart of man’ (ibid.) in this life how much they will know You and love You in that life.

I pray, O God, that I may know You and love You, so that I may rejoice in You. And if I cannot do so fully in this life may I progress gradually until it comes to fullness. Let the knowledge of You grow in me here, and there [in heaven] be made complete; let Your love grow in me here and there be made complete, so that here my joy may be great in hope, and there be complete in reality. Lord, by Your Son You command, or rather, counsel us to ask and you promise that we shall receive so that our ‘joy may be complete’ (John 16:24). I ask, Lord, as You counsel through our admirable counsellor. May I receive what You promise through Your truth so that my ‘joy may be complete’ (ibid.). God of truth, I ask that I may receive so that my ‘joy may be complete’ (ibid.). Until then let my mind meditate on it, let my tongue speak of it, let my heart love it, let my mouth preach it. Let my soul hunger for it, let my flesh thirst for it, my whole being desire it, until I enter into the ‘joy of the Lord’ (Matt. 25:21), who is God, Three in One, ‘blessed forever. Amen’ (Rom. 1:25).
1. What event took place in the year 410? How did this event change history? What was the response of St. Jerome? What answer came from St. Augustine?

2. What was “the first philosophy of history written by a Christian author” and who wrote it?

3. When did the Middle Ages begin? When did they end? Why are they referred to as “the dark ages”?

4. What marked the Middle Ages?

5. Describe the armed forces of Muhammad. Who stopped them?

6. Who was St. Bernard of Clairvaux? How did he describe Christianity?
7. Explain the “remarkable wave of church-building” that occurred from the eleventh through the fourteenth centuries.

8. Define rosary, relics, pilgrimages, and indulgences.

9. Who was Thomas Aquinas? What impact did he have on Christianity?

10. Who was St. Anselm? What did he believe?

11. What did the Mendicant orders, the Dominicans, and the Franciscans introduce into the religious life of the Middle Ages, that was radically new and different? What does the word “mendicant” mean?
12. Of the Mendicant reformers, who stands out above all others and why?

13. Describe the life of St. Francis of Assisi. What difference did it make to Christianity? Why did St. Francis draw opposition from the leaders of the church?

14. How did Pope Innocent III react to his meeting with St. Francis and why?

15. Describe the “two contrasting figures of Jesus Christ” in the Middle Ages.

16. Why is St. Francis loved by both Catholics and Protestants?
17. Ponder the following statement: “We can still see the spirit of St. Francis living today in a figure like Mother Teresa.” Why is this true?

18. Discuss each of the following and his impact on Christianity:

- John Wycliffe in England
- John Huss in Bohemia
- Savanarola in Florence
### Significant Events and Landmarks of the Era

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>345:</td>
<td>St. Jerome is born.</td>
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<tr>
<td>354:</td>
<td>St. Augustine is born.</td>
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<tr>
<td>374:</td>
<td>Jerome withdraws to Syria Desert.</td>
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<tr>
<td>382-405:</td>
<td>Jerome works on Latin Vulgate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>388:</td>
<td>Monica, Augustine’s mother, dies.</td>
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<td>391:</td>
<td>Augustine becomes priest at Hippo.</td>
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<td>396:</td>
<td>Augustine becomes Catholic bishop.</td>
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<tr>
<td>410:</td>
<td>Augustinian dies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>410:</td>
<td>(August 24) The city of Rome is sacked and burned by Alaric.</td>
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<tr>
<td>420:</td>
<td>St. Jerome dies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>430:</td>
<td>Augustine dies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>430-1483:</td>
<td>(or about 500 to 1500) The Middle Ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>570:</td>
<td>Muhammad is born.</td>
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<tr>
<td>610:</td>
<td>Muhammad receives religious call.</td>
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<tr>
<td>632:</td>
<td>Muhammad dies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>732:</td>
<td>Charles Martel stops the armed forces of Muhammad.</td>
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<td>742:</td>
<td>Charlemagne is born.</td>
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<td>800:</td>
<td>Charlemagne is crowned emperor.</td>
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<td>814:</td>
<td>Charlemagne dies.</td>
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<td>1033:</td>
<td>Anselm is born.</td>
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<td>1090:</td>
<td>Bernard of Clairvaux is born.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1109:</td>
<td>Anselm dies.</td>
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<td>1115:</td>
<td>Bernard of Clairvaux founds new house at Clairvaux.</td>
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<td>1153:</td>
<td>Bernard of Clairvaux dies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1175/76:</td>
<td>Peter Waldo is converted.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1182:</td>
<td>Francis of Assisi is born.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1185:</td>
<td>Waldo is excommunicated by Pope Lucius III.</td>
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<td>1198-1216:</td>
<td>Innocent III serves as pope.</td>
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<td>1210:</td>
<td>Francis founds “Lesser Brothers.”</td>
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<td>1215:</td>
<td>Innocent III calls the Fourth Lateran Council.</td>
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<td>1225:</td>
<td>Thomas Aquinas is born.</td>
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<td>1226:</td>
<td>St. Francis of Assisi dies.</td>
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<td>1274:</td>
<td>Thomas Aquinas dies.</td>
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<td>1316-1334:</td>
<td>Pope John XXII serves as pope.</td>
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<td>1329:</td>
<td>John Wycliffe is born.</td>
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<td>1347:</td>
<td>John Huss is born.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1377:</td>
<td>Wycliffe is condemned by pope.</td>
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<td>1384:</td>
<td>Wycliffe dies.</td>
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<td>1414-1418:</td>
<td>Council of Constance.</td>
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<td>1415:</td>
<td>John Huss dies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1415:</td>
<td>Wycliffe condemned for heresy.</td>
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<td>1427:</td>
<td>Wycliffe’s body is removed from “holy ground.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>1452:</td>
<td>Girolamo Savonarola is born.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1453:</td>
<td>Fall of Constantinople.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1474:</td>
<td>Savonarola becomes a Dominican.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1483:</td>
<td>Martin Luther is born.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1498:</td>
<td>Savonarola is burned.</td>
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Selected excerpts from The Ninety Five Theses (or Disputation on the Power and Efficacy of Indulgences) of Martin Luther (1483-1546). This document was posted by Luther on the door of the Schlosskirche in Wittenberg on October 31, 1517. The numbers correspond to the original document.

1. When our Lord and Master Jesus Christ said, “Repent” [Matt. 4:17], he willed the entire life of believers to be one of repentance.

2. This word cannot be understood as referring to the sacrament of penance, that is, confession and satisfaction, as administered by the clergy.

41. Papal indulgences must be preached with caution, lest people erroneously think that they are preferable to other good works of love.

43. Christians are to be taught that he who gives to the poor or lends to the needy does a better deed than he who buys indulgences.

45. Christians are to be taught that he who sees a needy man and passes him by, yet gives his money for indulgences, does not buy papal indulgences but God’s wrath.

46. Christians are to be taught that, unless they have more than they need, they must reserve enough for their family needs and by no means squander it on indulgences.

47. Christians are to be taught that the buying of indulgences is a matter of free choice, not commanded.

81. This unbridled preaching of indulgences makes it difficult even for learned men to rescue the reverence which is due the pope from slander or from the shrewd questions of the laity.

82. Such as: “Why does not the pope empty purgatory for the sake of holy love and the dire need of the souls that are there if he redeems an infinite number of souls for the sake of miserable money with which to build a church? The former reasons would be most just; the latter is most trivial.”
1. Who was Martin Luther? What was happening in the world when he was born?

2. How did the invention of the printing press promote the Gospel?

3. How did the printing press promote the Reformation?

4. What is meant by the “Renaissance”?

5. Describe the horrors of the “Bubonic Plague.” How can it be compared to the disease of this time, AIDS?

6. How do we remember Desiderius Erasmus?

7. What were “indulgences”?
8. What problems plagued the Medieval Church and why?

9. How did the Reformation begin and why?

10. Discuss the following statement by Luther: “He fought the church, not because it demanded too much, but because it demanded too little.” What do you think Luther meant?

11. Describe Luther’s sudden decision to become a monk. Why do you think he joined the Augustinian Monks?

12. Why did Luther struggle so with his confessions?

13. Ponder Martin Luther’s understanding of Psalm 22. How did this “discovery,” this interpretation, change Luther’s life?

14. What is meant by “justification by faith” or allein?
15. Ponder the term Luther used: “born again.”

16. What profound effect did Luther’s statement have regarding the cry for the Reformation, when he stated before the emperor, Charles V, at the Diet of Worms — “Unless I am persuaded by reason and by conscience, I cannot and I will not recant. Here I stand, I can do no other, so help me God. Amen”?

17. Who was Huldrych Zwingli? Of what church in Zurich was he pastor?

18. How did Zwingli die?

19. Describe the discussion between Zwingli and Luther concerning the Lord’s Supper. What happened to the Protestant Reformation as a result of the encounter?

20. Who was John Calvin?

21. Discuss Calvin’s *Institutes of the Christian Religion*. 
22. What did Calvin mean when he said, “The world is the theater of God’s glory”? 

23. Who were the Anabaptists?

24. What did John Robinson mean when he declared, “I have followed Calvin no further than he has followed Christ. For the Lord hath yet more truth and light to break forth from His Holy Word”?

25. Read or sing the hymn, “A Mighty Fortress Is Our God.” Write down your reflections.

26. To what was Zwingli referring when he stated: “One can perhaps dam it up for a while, but it is impossible to stop it”? Discuss.

27. Explain *ecclesia semper refermanda*. 
SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND LANDMARKS OF THE ERA

1347: Bubonic Plague begins.
1400: Johann Gutenberg is born.
1445: Gutenberg invents the printing press.
1467: Desiderious Erasmus is born.
1468: Gutenberg dies.
1473: N. Copernicus is born.
1483: Martin Luther is born.
1484: Huldreich Zwingli is born.
1491: Martin Bucer is born.
1491-1495?: Ignatius of Loyola is born.
1492: Desiderius Erasmus is ordained priest.
1500: Time of “High Renaissance.”
1506: Francis Xavier is born.
1509: John Calvin is born.
1510: Luther visits Holy City.
1515: Teresa of Avila is born.
1516: Erasmus’ Greek New Testament is published.

Oct. 31, 1517: The Reformation begins.
Jan. 1, 1519: Zwingli is called to Great Minster Church, Zurich.
1519: Luther debates John Eck.
1519: Reformer Theodore Beza is born.
Jan. 3, 1521: Luther is excommunicated from the Church.
1521: Luther makes his “Here I stand” statement at Diet of Worms.
Jan. 29, 1523: Zwingli and John Fabri dispute in Zurich.
1524: Peasant’s War begins.
1529: Zwingli and Luther dispute Lord’s Supper in Marburg.
1531: Zwingli dies at Battle of Kappel.
1533: Calvin is converted.

1534: King Henry VIII proclaims himself head of Church of England.
1536: Erasmus dies.
1536: John Calvin publishes Institutes of the Christian Religion.
1540: The Jesuits (Society of Jesus) is founded and approved.
1542: Roman Inquisition begins.
1543: Copernicus dies.
1545-47, 1551-52, 1562-63: Council of Trent meets.
1546: Luther dies.
1546: Luther dies.
1551: Bucer dies.
1553: Michael Servetus is arrested and burned in Geneva.
1555: Peace of Augsburg.
1556: Ignatius of Loyola dies.
1558: William Perkins is born.
1559: Pope Paul IV (first real papal “index”) prohibits books.
1560: Melanchthon dies.
1560-1618: Dutch war for independence.
1564: Calvin dies.
1572: St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre of Protestants.
1578: John of the Cross’ imprisonment at Toledo.
1582: Teresa of Avila dies.
1591: John of the Cross dies.
1596: Descartes is born.
1598: Edict of Nantes.
1605: Beza dies.
1. The desire of knowledge is an universal principle in man, fixed in his inmost nature. It is not variable, but constant in every rational creature, unless while it is suspended by some stronger desire. And it is insatiable; “the eye is not satisfied with seeing, nor the ear with hearing”; neither the mind with any degree of knowledge that can be conveyed into it. And it is planted in every human soul for excellent purposes. It is intended to hinder our taking up our rest in any thing here below; to raise our thoughts to higher and higher objects, more and more worthy of our consideration, till we ascend to the source of all knowledge, and all excellence, the all-wise and all-gracious Creator.

2. But although our desire of knowledge has no bounds, yet our knowledge itself has. It is, indeed, confined within very narrow bounds; abundantly narrower than common people imagine, or men of learning are willing to acknowledge; a strong intimation (since the great Creator doth nothing in vain) that there will be some future state of being, wherein that now insatiable desire will be satisfied, and there will be no longer so immense a distance between the appetite and the object of it.

3. The present knowledge of man is exactly adapted to his present wants. It is sufficient to warn us of, and to preserve us from, most of the evils to which we are now exposed; and to procure us whatever is necessary for us in this our infant state of existence. We know enough of the nature and sensible qualities of the things that are round about us, so far as they are subservient to the health and strength of our bodies. We know how to procure and prepare our food; we know what raiment is fit to cover us; we know how to build our houses, and to furnish them with all necessaries and conveniences. We know just as much as is conducive to our living comfortably in this world. But of innumerable things above, below, and round about us, we know little more than that they exist. And in this our deep ignorance is seen the goodness, as well as the wisdom of God, in cutting short our knowledge on every side, on purpose to hide pride from man.

4. Therefore it is, that by the very constitution of their nature, the wisest of men know but in part. And how amazingly small a part do they know, either of the Creator, or of his works!
1. What was the relationship between faith and reason in this age?

2. Why did the Apostle Paul warn Christians against “an overreliance on philosophy and vain speculation”?

3. What did Tertullian mean when he asked, “What has Athens to do with Jerusalem? What has the church to do with the academy?”

4. To what did Luther refer to as “The Devil’s Whore” and why?

5. When did the Christian world experience a major paradigm shift from the Age of Faith to the Age of Reason?

6. What was the purpose and thesis of Nicolas Copernicus’ book *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies*, and how did this discovery change the world?

7. What was the philosophy of René Descartes?
8. What is “the Age of Enlightenment”?

9. Ponder the two Latin words of Immanuel Kant, “sapere aude.” What do they mean?

10. What did Voltaire mean by “Ecrasez l-infâme”?

11. What was Voltaire’s opinion of the miracles of the Bible? Of traditional Christian beliefs?


13. What was the Christian response to the Enlightenment?

14. What was the purpose of John Locke’s book, *The Reasonableness of Christianity*? What did the book accomplish?

15. Who was Blaise Pascal and what did he accomplish? What did he reason by his statement, “The heart has its reasons which are unknown to reason”?
16. What is meant by “little churches within the church,” and what was the purpose of these groups?

17. What was Pietism, and what did the Pietists believe?

18. Define “Gotteskinder.”

Define “Weltkinder.”

19. Who was John Wesley?

20. Who was Charles Wesley, and what did he do?

21. Who formed “the Holy Club”? __________, __________, and __________. What was their purpose?

22. Who was George Whitefield?
23. Describe John Wesley’s “failure” in Georgia.

24. Describe the conversion experience of John Wesley.

25. What was John Wesley “converted by”? What was John Wesley “converted to”?

26. What did John Wesley declare as his “one point of view”?

27. Sum up the theology of John Wesley in three phrases:
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

28. Ponder this statement. If time permits, discuss:
   “In an age when Christianity seemed to be overwhelmed by the rising tide of rationalism and unbelief, the Evangelical Awakening stirred new life in God’s people making them once again to be a vital force in the life of the world.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1607</td>
<td>American Protestant (Anglican) established at Jamestown Virginia.</td>
<td>1719</td>
<td>Count von Zinzendorf is converted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1608</td>
<td>John Milton is born.</td>
<td>1724</td>
<td>Immanuel Kant is born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1618-48</td>
<td>Date of Thirty Years’ War.</td>
<td>1725</td>
<td>John Newton is born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1620</td>
<td>Pilgrim Fathers disembark at Plymouth, New England.</td>
<td>1727</td>
<td>New England has an earthquake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1621</td>
<td>Johann Arndt dies.</td>
<td>1734</td>
<td>“The Great Awakening” in Northampton, Massachusetts begins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1623</td>
<td>Blaise Pascal is born.</td>
<td>1735</td>
<td>George Whitefield’s conversion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1626</td>
<td>Dutch East India Company founds New Amsterdam.</td>
<td>1735</td>
<td>Howell Harris’ conversion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1628</td>
<td>John Bunyan is born.</td>
<td>1737</td>
<td>John and Charles Wesley sail for Georgia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1632</td>
<td>John Locke is born.</td>
<td>1737</td>
<td>The Wesley brothers’ <em>The Collection of Psalms and Hymns</em> is published.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1635</td>
<td>Philip Jacob Spener is born.</td>
<td>1639</td>
<td>American Baptists (Roger Williams) gather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1640</td>
<td><em>The Bay Psalm Book</em> is published.</td>
<td>1643</td>
<td>King Louis XIV is born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1648</td>
<td>Date of the “Cambridge Platform” charter agreement.</td>
<td>1649</td>
<td>Charles I is beheaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1650</td>
<td>Descartes dies.</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>Descartes dies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1654</td>
<td>Pascal becomes a Christian.</td>
<td>1654</td>
<td>John Bunyan is imprisoned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1662</td>
<td>Pascal dies.</td>
<td>1658</td>
<td>Jonathan Edwards becomes President of the College of New Jersey at Princeton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1666</td>
<td>Bunyan’s <em>Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners</em> is published.</td>
<td>1674</td>
<td>John Milton dies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1674</td>
<td>John Milton dies.</td>
<td>1678</td>
<td>Bunyan’s <em>Pilgrim’s Progress</em> first published.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1679</td>
<td>Presbyterian Synod is held at Boston.</td>
<td>1679</td>
<td>Introduction of Sunday schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1682</td>
<td>Bunyan’s <em>The Holy War</em> is published.</td>
<td>1682</td>
<td>George Whitefield dies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1683</td>
<td>Church plantings in Maryland.</td>
<td>1683</td>
<td>Huguenots flee France.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1685</td>
<td>Johann Sebastian Bach is born.</td>
<td>1685</td>
<td>Jonathan Edwards’ <em>Freedom of the Will</em> is published.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1688</td>
<td>John Bunyan dies.</td>
<td>1688</td>
<td>John Newton’s hymn book, for the village of Olney, is produced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1694</td>
<td>Voltaire is born.</td>
<td>1694</td>
<td>City Road Chapel opens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700</td>
<td>Count von Zinzendorf is born.</td>
<td>1703</td>
<td>Charles Wesley dies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1703</td>
<td>John Wesley is born.</td>
<td>1704</td>
<td>John Locke dies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1705</td>
<td>Philip Jacob Spener dies.</td>
<td>1705</td>
<td>Baptist Missionary Society begins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1706</td>
<td>Presbytery of Philadelphia is formed.</td>
<td>1706</td>
<td>London Missionary Society begins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1707</td>
<td>Isaac Watts’ <em>Hymns and Spiritual Songs</em> is published.</td>
<td>1707</td>
<td>Church Missionary Society begins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1714</td>
<td>George Whitefield is born.</td>
<td>1714</td>
<td>Religious Tract Society begins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1715</td>
<td>Howell Harris is born.</td>
<td>1803</td>
<td>Sunday School Union begins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1715</td>
<td>Isaac Watts’ <em>Divine Songs</em> is published.</td>
<td>1804</td>
<td>British and Foreign Bible Society founded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1719</td>
<td>King Louis XIV dies.</td>
<td>1719</td>
<td>Kant dies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1719</td>
<td>Isaac Watts’ <em>The Psalms of David</em> is published.</td>
<td>1720</td>
<td>John Newton dies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1720</td>
<td>John Newton dies.</td>
<td>1720</td>
<td>William Wilberforce dies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From The Mayflower Compact, prepared by the Puritans — the Pilgrims — at their coming to the New World in November 1620.

In the name of God, Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, defender of the faith, etc., having undertaken, for the Glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith, and honor of our King and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof, we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Cod, the 11th of November, in the year of the reign of our sovereign lord, King James of England, France, and Ireland the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth. Anno Domino. 1620.

Artist’s representation of the signing of the Mayflower Compact.
1. Why was America thought to be “the land of new beginnings”? Why did Americans want to forget the past? What was their goal in America?

2. What is meant by Governor John Winthrop’s description of “a city set on a hill”?

3. Explain the Puritan story. To what did the Puritans object in old England? Why?

4. What was “the Puritan strategy” in America?

5. What was King James’ opinion of the Puritans? Of the Separatists? What did he want to do with them?

6. Who was the pastor of the band of Separatists driven into exile in Holland? What were his last words to them as they sailed for the New World?
7. Where did the Pilgrim Fathers establish their first beachhead in the New World? Describe their community.

8. What is meant by the expressions, “The Pilgrims had come to light a candle,” and “The Puritans aimed to build a city set on a hill”?

9. Describe the Puritan way of life. What did they believe?


11. How long did the Puritan vision dominate New England? During this time, what was happening in Europe between Protestants and Catholics?

12. Who was Anne Hutchinson? What did she do? What was her punishment? How did she die?
13. Explain the term “antinomianism.”

14. Discuss the life, beliefs, and exile of Roger Williams. Where did he settle? What did he mean when he said: “Having bought truth dear, we must not sell it cheap — no, not the least grain of it for the whole world”?

15. What did the Puritans of Boston call Rhode Island? Why?

16. What did Cotton Mather mean by “Piety has begotten prosperity, and the daughter has devoured the mother”? By the eighteenth century, what had happened to the Puritans?

17. Who was the theologian of the Great Awakening? Describe his unusual experience in 1737 while riding through the woods.

18. Describe the contribution of Jonathan Edwards to the Great Awakening effort.
19. Who was George Whitefield, and why is it said that “he carried the ‘flame of revival’ from England to the New World”?

20. What happened during the period of revivalism? Describe the new form of preaching that became popular.

21. How did the First Great Awakening spawn “a new kind of interdenominational evangelicalism”?

22. Do you think we are in a period of revival or awakening now?
SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND LANDMARKS OF THE ERA

1533: Elizabeth I is born.
1535: Thomas Cartwright is born.
1550: Robert Browne is born.
1558: William Perkins is born.
1558: Queen Elizabeth I begins her reign.
1566: James I is born.
1576: John Robinson is born.
1583: Robert Brown’s *A Reformation Without Tarrying For Any* is published.
1588: John Winthrop is born.
1590: William Bradford is born.
1602: William Perkins dies.
1603: Thomas Cartwright dies.
1603: Queen Elizabeth I dies.
1603: King James comes to the throne of England.
1607: First English colony (Jamestown) is established in Virginia.
1611: King James Version of the Bible is printed.
1620: Mayflower sails to Plymouth.
1625: John Robinson dies.
1625: King James I dies.
Feb. 5, 1631: Roger Williams arrives in Boston.
1633: Robert Browne dies.
1636: Roger Williams is exiled from Massachusetts.

1637: Anne Hutchinson is banished from Massachusetts.
1642: Anne Hutchinson and her five younger children are killed by Indians.
1649: John Winthrop dies.
1651: Obadiah Holmes is publicly whipped.
1654: Henry Dunster is pressured from office.
1660: Mary Dyer is punished: banished and hanged.
1683: Roger Williams dies.
1685: Cotton Mather is ordained.
1703: Jonathan Edwards is born.
1735: The Great Awakening comes to Northampton.
1737: Edwards experiences “the sense of the glory of the Son of God” while riding in the woods.
1739-1745: Religious revivals sweep through the American colonies.
1740: Whitefield, from the courthouse balcony in Philadelphia, calls for Christian unity.
1758: Jonathan Edwards dies.
1770: George Whitefield dies.
From The Barmen Declaration. A body of German Christians (“The Confessing Church”) who opposed Nazi policies drew up this declaration at their first Synod held at Barmen May 29-30, 1934. Karl Barth was the guiding spirit of both the Synod and The Barmen Declaration. He was forced into exile the following year. Dietrich Bonhoeffer (1906-1945), a fearless and outspoken Lutheran pastor, signed the Declaration in 1934 and was hanged by the Gestapo at Flossenberg in 1945. Below are selected excerpts of false doctrines that the signers rejected.

We reject the false doctrine that the Church could and should recognize as a source of its proclamation, beyond and besides this one Word of God, yet other events, powers, historic figures and truths as God’s revelation.

We reject the false doctrine that there could be areas of our life in which we would not belong to Jesus Christ but to other lords, areas in which we would not need justification and sanctification through him.

We reject the false doctrine that the Church could have permission to hand over the form of its message and of its order to whatever it itself might wish or to the vicissitudes of the prevailing ideological and political convictions of the day.

We reject the false doctrine that, apart from this ministry, the Church could, and could have permission to, give itself or allow itself to be given special leaders [Führer] vested with ruling authority.

We reject the false doctrine that beyond its special commission the State should and could become the sole and total order of human life and so fulfill the vocation of the Church as well.

We reject the false doctrine that beyond its special commission the Church should and could take on the nature, tasks and dignity which belong to the State and thus become itself an organ of the State.

We reject the false doctrine that with human vainglory the Church could place the Word and work of the Lord in the service of self-chosen desires, purposes and plans.
1. What happened on July 14, 1789? On November 9, 1989? How did these two events change history?

2. Who was William Carey, and what did he do for world missions? How did Dr. Carey interpret “The Great Commission” given by Jesus? How did the Christians, at that time, interpret “The Great Commission”?

3. What was the practice of “infanticide”? Of sati?

4. What did E. Stanley Jones mean by his comment, “A soul without a body is a ghost; a body without a soul is a corpse”?

5. What was William Carey’s request when visited on his death bed by Alexander Duff?
6. Who were some of the people who followed in William Carey’s footsteps? What primary principle guided them?

7. What were the opinions of Karl Marx, Friedreich Engels, Charles Darwin, Sigmund Freud, and Friedreich Nietzsche, concerning Christianity?

8. How did H. Richard Niebuhr characterize the theology which prevailed during this time?

9. Who was Karl Barth? What did he believe? What did he do?

10. What was “the confessing church,” and who started it and why?

11. Discuss Article 1 of the Barmen Declaration.
12. Who was Dietrich Bonhoeffer? What did Payne Best say about him? How did Bonhoeffer die and why?

13. How can we begin to reflect on the Holocaust?

14. What is the “church’s one foundation”?

15. What was the purpose of the journal, *The Christian Century*?

16. Discuss Eastern Orthodoxy.

17. Who was Wolfhart Pannenberg? Alexander Solzhenitsin?

18. What is happening today in the world of Roman Catholicism? Name the different beliefs of John XXIII and John Paul II.
19. What is meant by “aggiornamento”?

20. Describe the life of Cardinal Karol Wojtyla. Why has he had worldwide significance? What does he mean by “the culture of death”?

21. What is meant by the term “evangelicalism”?

22. Discuss the ministries of the following men:

- Carl F. H. Henry
- C. S. Lewis
- Billy Graham

23. What are the five key principles that may be taken as hallmarks of the world evangelical movement? Discuss each as time permits.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1779</td>
<td>William Carey is converted.</td>
<td>1809</td>
<td>Charles Darwin is born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1786</td>
<td>Carey becomes pastor of Moulton.</td>
<td>1810</td>
<td>Carey calls for strategy for world evangelization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1789</td>
<td>Carey becomes pastor of Leicester.</td>
<td>1813</td>
<td>David Livingstone is born in Scotland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31, 1791</td>
<td>Carey preaches his famous sermon (Is. 54:1-5).</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td>Karl Marx is born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1792</td>
<td>Carey publishes <em>An Enquiry,...</em>.</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>Friedreich Engels is born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October, 1792</td>
<td>Carey founds the Baptist Missionary Society.</td>
<td>1829</td>
<td>The practice of <em>sati</em> is abolished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 13, 1793</td>
<td>Carey and family sail from England headed for India.</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Alexander Duff arrives in India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1799</td>
<td>Friedman and family sail from England headed for India.</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>Hudson Taylor is born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1809</td>
<td>Friedman is born.</td>
<td>1834</td>
<td>Carey dies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td>Carey calls for strategy for world evangelization.</td>
<td>1844</td>
<td>Friedreich Nietzsche is born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1813</td>
<td>David Livingstone is born in Scotland.</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td><em>Communist Manifesto</em> is published.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1818</td>
<td>Karl Marx is born.</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Hudson Taylor goes to China.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>Friedreich Engels is born.</td>
<td>1856</td>
<td>Sigmund Freud is born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1829</td>
<td>The practice of <em>sati</em> is abolished.</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>Livingstone leads expedition to River Zambesi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Alexander Duff arrives in India.</td>
<td>1859</td>
<td>Darwin publishes his <em>The Origin of Species</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>Hudson Taylor is born.</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>Hudson Taylor founds the China Inland Mission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1834</td>
<td>Carey dies.</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>Darwin publishes his <em>The Descent of Man</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>Friedreich Nietzsche is born.</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>David Livingstone dies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td><em>Communist Manifesto</em> is published.</td>
<td>Nov. 25, 1881</td>
<td>John XXIII is born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Hudson Taylor goes to China.</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td>Charles Darwin dies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>Sigmund Freud is born.</td>
<td>1883</td>
<td>Karl Marx dies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>Livingstone leads expedition to River Zambesi.</td>
<td>May 10, 1886</td>
<td>Karl Barth is born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>Darwin publishes his <em>The Origin of Species</em>.</td>
<td>April 20, 1889</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler is born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>Hudson Taylor founds the China Inland Mission.</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>Martin Niemoller is born.</td>
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<td>1871</td>
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<td>1893</td>
<td>Reinhold Niebuhr is born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>David Livingstone dies.</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>H. Richard Niebuhr is born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 25, 1881</td>
<td>John XXIII is born.</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>Friedreich Engels dies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>Charles Darwin dies.</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Friedreich Nietzsche dies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>Karl Marx dies.</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Heinrich Himmler is born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 10, 1886</td>
<td>Karl Barth is born.</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Hudson Taylor dies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 20, 1889</td>
<td>Adolf Hitler is born.</td>
<td>Feb. 4, 1906</td>
<td>Dietrich Bonhoeffer is born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>Martin Niemoller is born.</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Hitler travels to Vienna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>Reinhold Niebuhr is born.</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>The first International Missionary Conference at Edinburgh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>H. Richard Niebuhr is born.</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Hitler travels to Munich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>Friedreich Engels dies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>Friedreich Nietzsche dies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Heinrich Himmler is born.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Hudson Taylor dies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Hitler travels to Vienna.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>The first International Missionary Conference at Edinburgh.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Hitler travels to Munich.</td>
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### CHRISTIAN HISTORY INSTITUTE’S SELECTIONS OF 100 OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DATES IN CHURCH HISTORY

Christian History Institute prepared a survey on the 100 most important dates in Christian history. This became the basis of a book of the same title published by Revell. You will find that book a useful companion to or follow-up for this course. The dates we selected are listed below. We know full well that no one can really finally judge which are most important. The Lord’s view of things may be quite different than ours. But the listing here at least provides a summary overview of some of the highlights.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Devastating fire ravages Rome. <strong>Emperor Nero</strong> blames Christians and unleashes persecution.</td>
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<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td><strong>Titus</strong> destroys Jerusalem and Temple. Separation deepens between Christianity and Judaism.</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. 150</td>
<td><strong>Justin Martyr</strong> writes his <em>First Apology</em> advancing Christian efforts to address competing philosophies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. 156</td>
<td>The Martyrdom of 86-year-old bishop <strong>Polycarp</strong> inspires Christians to stand firm under opposition.</td>
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<tr>
<td>177</td>
<td><strong>Irenaeus</strong> becomes Bishop of Lyons and combats developing heresies afflicting the church.</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. 196</td>
<td>Colorful and cantankerous <strong>Tertullian</strong> begins writings that earn him reputation as “Father of Latin Theology.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. 205</td>
<td>The gifted North African <strong>Origen</strong> begins his influential writings. Head of noted catechetical school in Alexandria.</td>
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<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td><strong>Cyprian</strong>, bishop of Carthage, publishes his important work on “Unity of the Church.” He was martyred in 258.</td>
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<tr>
<td>270</td>
<td><strong>Antony</strong> gives away his possessions and begins life as a hermit, a key event in development of monasticism.</td>
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<tr>
<td>312</td>
<td>The conversion of <strong>Constantine</strong> who sees a vision of the cross and becomes a defender and advocate of the oppressed Christians.</td>
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<tr>
<td>325</td>
<td>The <strong>Council of Nicea</strong> addressed debates perplexing the church and defines doctrine of who Jesus really was.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>367</td>
<td><strong>Athanasius’ Easter Letter</strong> recognizes the New Testament Canon confirming the same books we now have.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>385</td>
<td>Bishop <strong>Ambrose</strong> defies the Empress in Milan. Church will confront the state when necessary to protect Christian teaching and oppose evil actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>387</td>
<td>Conversion of <strong>Augustine</strong>. His writings become bedrock for the Middle Ages. His <em>Confessions</em> and <em>City of God</em> still widely read today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>398</td>
<td><strong>John Chrysostom</strong>, the “golden tongued” preacher, becomes Bishop of Constantinople and leads there amidst continuing controversies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>405</td>
<td><strong>Jerome</strong> completes the “Vulgate” Bible that becomes the standard for next thousand years.</td>
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<td>432</td>
<td><strong>Patrick</strong> goes as missionary to Ireland — taken there as a teenager as a slave. He returned and led multitudes of Irish people to the Christian faith.</td>
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<tr>
<td>451</td>
<td>The <strong>Council of Chalcedon</strong> confirms orthodox teaching that Jesus was truly God and truly man and existed in one Person.</td>
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<tr>
<td>529</td>
<td><strong>Benedict</strong> of Nursia establishes monastic order — his “rule” becomes the most influential for centuries of monasticism in the West.</td>
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<tr>
<td>563</td>
<td><strong>Columba</strong> goes as a missionary to Scotland. He establishes the legendary monastic missionary center at Iona.</td>
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<tr>
<td>590</td>
<td><strong>Gregory I</strong> becomes Pope. Called “The Great.” His leadership significantly advances the development of papacy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>664</td>
<td><strong>Synod of Whitby</strong> determines that the English church will come under the authority of Rome.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
716 **Boniface**, the “apostle of Germany,” sets out as missionary and brings Gospel to pagan areas.

731 The “**Venerable Bede**” completes his careful and important work, *Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation*.

732 The **Battle of Tours**, Charles Martel stops the Muslim invaders who threaten Europe.

800 **Charlemagne** crowned Emperor by pope on Christmas. He advances church, education and culture.

863 **Cyril and Methodius**, two Greek brothers, evangelize Slavs. Cyril develops Cyrillic alphabet, the basis for the Slavonic still used in liturgy of Russian church.

909 Monastery established at **Cluny**, a center for reform. By mid-12th century, there were over 1,000 Cluniac houses.

988 Conversion of **Vladimir**, Prince of Kiev — searches the religions of the world and chooses Orthodoxy to unify and guide the Russian people.

1054 The **East-West Schism**. Brewing for centuries, things finally came to a head with the fissure that has lasted to this day.

1093 **Anselm** becomes Archbishop of Canterbury. A devoted monk and outstanding theologian, his *Cur Deus Homo? (Why Did God Become Man?)*, explored the atonement.

1095 **Pope Urban II** launches the First Crusade. The crowds wildly shout “God wills it!” There would be several crusades over the next centuries with many tragic results.

1115 **Bernard** founds the Monastery at Clairvaux. He and the monastery became a major center of spiritual and political influence.

c. 1150 Universities of **Paris and Oxford** founded and become incubators for Renaissance and Reformation and precursors for modern educational patterns.

1173 **Peter Waldo** founds the **Waldensians**, a reform movement emphasizing poverty, preaching and the Bible. They were eventually condemned as heretics.

1206 **Francis of Assisi** renounces wealth and goes on to lead a band of poor friars preaching the simple life.

1215 The **Fourth Lateran Council** deals with heresy, reaffirms Roman Catholic doctrines and strengthens authority of the pope.

1273 **Thomas Aquinas** completes work on *Summa Theologica*, the greatest theological masterpiece of the Middle Ages.

1321 **Dante** completes *The Divine Comedy*, the greatest Christian literary work of the Middle Ages.

1378 **Catherine of Siena** goes to Rome to help heal the “Great Papal Schism.” Partly through her influence the papacy moves back to Rome from Avignon.

c. 1380 **Wycliffe** is exiled from Oxford and oversees English Bible translation. He’s later hailed as the “Morning Star of the Reformation.”

1415 **John Hus** condemned and burned at the stake by the Council of Constance.

1456 **Johann Gutenberg** produces the first printed Bible, and his press becomes a catalyst for a new era in disseminating new ideas, information and theology.

1478 **Spanish Inquisition** established under Ferdinand and Isabella to oppose spreading heresy.

1498 **Savonarola** the fiery Dominican reformer of Florence, Italy, executed.

1512 **Michelangelo** completes the Sistine Chapel ceiling.

1517 **Martin Luther** posts his ninety-five theses, a simple invitation for scholarly debate that inadvertently becomes a “hinge of history.”

1523 **Zwingli**, a contemporary of Luther, leads Swiss Reformation from his base as lead pastor in Zurich.

1525 **Anabaptist** movement begins. This “radical reformation” insists on baptism of believers and the unheard of notion of separation of church and state.

1534 **Henry VIII**’s Act of Supremacy now makes the king, not the pope, head of the Church in England.

1536 **John Calvin** publishes *The Institutes of the Christian Religion*, the most substantial theological work of the Reformation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1540</td>
<td>Society of Jesus (Jesuits) order approved by Vatican. Their founder was Ignatius Loyola. They place their services entirely at the disposal of the pope.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1545</td>
<td>Council of Trent opens. Called by the Catholic Church to address abuses and provide for a Counter-Reformation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1549</td>
<td>Cranmer produces the <em>Book of Common Prayer</em> for the Church of England.</td>
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<td>1559</td>
<td>John Knox returns to Scotland to lead reformation there, after his period of exile in Calvin’s Geneva.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1572</td>
<td>Saint Bartholomew’s Day Massacre witnesses the killing of tens of thousands of Protestant Huguenots in France.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1608-9</td>
<td>Anglican preacher turned Separatist, John Smyth baptizes the first “Baptists.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>1611</td>
<td>Publication of the <em>King James Bible</em> prepared by 54 scholars working for four years.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1620</td>
<td>Pilgrims sign the <em>Mayflower Compact</em> and commit themselves to seek the public good, uphold group solidarity and forsake self-seeking.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1628</td>
<td>Jan Amos Comenius driven from his homeland and wanders the rest of his life, spreading educational reform and pleading for Christian reconciliation.</td>
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<td>1646</td>
<td>The Westminster Confession drafted in the Jerusalem Room at Westminster Abbey.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1648</td>
<td>George Fox founds the Society of Friends, more commonly known as “Quakers.” They sought to live simply, opposed warfare and avoided formal worship.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1662</td>
<td>Rembrandt completes the <em>Return of the Prodigal Son</em>, noteworthy example of the central place of Biblical subjects in the masterpieces of Western art.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1675</td>
<td>German Lutheran minister Philip Jacob Spener publishes <em>Pia Desideria</em> which becomes a manifesto for “Pietism.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>1678</td>
<td>John Bunyan’s <em>The Pilgrim’s Progress</em> published. It would become the second in international circulation, exceeded only by the Bible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1685</td>
<td>Johann Sebastian Bach and George Frederic Handel born. Two musical giants who illustrate the central place of Biblical subjects in the masterpieces of Western music.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1707</td>
<td>Publication of Isaac Watt’s <em>Hymns and Spiritual Songs</em> marks a new development in the kinds of music sung in churches.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1727</td>
<td>Awakening at Herrnhut launches Moravian Brethren as forerunner of modern Protestant missionary movements.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1735</td>
<td>Great Awakening under Jonathan Edwards stirs the American colonies with many conversions and return to heartfelt faith.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1738</td>
<td>John Wesley’s conversion eventually leads to the founding of the Methodist Church although he had no intention of forming a separate church.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1780</td>
<td>Newspaperman Robert Raikes begins Sunday schools to reach poor and uneducated children in England. It rapidly becomes a vital international movement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1793</td>
<td>William Carey sails as missionary to India and oversees more Bible translations than had previously been produced in all Christian history.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1807</td>
<td>The British Parliament votes to abolish the slave trade due in large part to the tireless efforts of Christian politician William Wilberforce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1811</td>
<td>The Campbells begin the Disciples of Christ, part of what became known as the “Restoration Movement” in American Christianity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1812</td>
<td>Adoniram and Ann Judson sail for India. These first missionaries to be sent from America end up evangelizing and translating Scripture in Burma.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1816</td>
<td>Richard Allen, a former slave, founds African Methodist Episcopal Church.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1817</td>
<td>Elizabeth Fry begins ministry to women in prison and becomes model for Christian social compassion and involvement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Charles G. Finney’s urban revivals begin and introduce techniques that decisively affect later mass evangelism in America.</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. 1830</td>
<td>John Nelson Darby helps start Plymouth Brethren, which spreads the “dispensationalist” view of Scriptural interpretation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1834 Hudson Taylor arrives as a missionary in China.

1834 Kierkegaard publishes *Attacks on Christendom*.

1834 Charles Haddon Spurgeon becomes pastor in London and would go on to become one of the most influential pastors ever.

1855 Dwight L. Moody converted. He would become one of the most effective American evangelists.

1857 David Livingstone publishes *Missionary Travels* and his exploits in Africa attract worldwide attention.

1865 William Booth founds the Salvation Army vowing to bring the gospel into the streets to the most desperate and needy.

1870 Pope Pius IX proclaims the Doctrine of Papal Infallibility.

1886 Student Volunteer Movement begins as a major thrust of young people to bring the gospel to the world as missionaries.

1906 Azusa Street revival launches Pentecostalism and paves the way for the development of modern charismatic movement.

1910-15 The *Fundamentals* published and demonstrate the great divide in American Christianity known as the “Modernist-Fundamentalist” controversy.

1919 Karl Barth’s *Commentary on Romans* is published, effectively critiquing modernistic theology.

1921 First Christian radio broadcast over KDKA in Pittsburgh.

1934 Cameron Townsend begins Summer Institute of Linguistics that will aspire with sister organization Wycliffe Bible translators to bring the Bible to every language group.

1945 Dietrich Bonhoeffer executed by Nazis. The German pastor is killed just days before the Allies arrive. His theological writings have been influential ever since.

1948 World Council of Churches formed as interdenominational body promoting Christian unity and presence in society.

1949 Billy Graham’s Los Angeles crusade thrusts the young evangelist into five decades of worldwide reputation and ministry.

1960 Charismatic Renewal surges forward, crossing denominational lines and becoming more “mainstream.”

1962 Second Vatican Council begins, the most significant council since Trent, and will provide new attitudes and practices in Catholicism.

1963 Martin Luther King, Jr., a Baptist minister, leads March on Washington espousing the teachings of Jesus in a civil rights movement that affects all America.

1966-76 Chinese Church grows despite Cultural Revolution. Christianity did not die out under Communism, but experienced one of the most dramatic church growths ever.
SELF-EVALUATION

Use the questions at the end of each of the sessions or at the conclusion of the course to reflect on your experience.

1. In this study of Christian history, what area did I find most interesting?

   Least interesting?

2. Did I learn anything new? If so, what?

3. Did any of the information surprise me?

   Upset me?

   Discourage me?

   Anger me?

   Why?
4. Did this particular study
   • Meet my expectations?
   • Teach me enough about the history of Christianity during this period?
   • Strengthen and/or encourage my personal faith?
   • Grant me better understanding of my faith?
   • Change my views of theology?
   • Help me understand better those people and movements who greatly influenced Christianity?

5. I am eager to learn more about . . .

6. I plan to do more study in the area of . . .

7. Overall, my opinion of History of Christianity video series and workbook is . . .
Here are other recommended videos on people and events in church history. They are keyed to the subject areas of this curriculum. All are available from Gateway Films/Vision Video. Many come with companion study material.

Program One: The Early Church
Trial and Testimony of the Early Church, #4043
A.D. (Abridged version with guide), #2883
A.D. (Full length, 9 1/2 hrs.), #99490
An Empire Conquered, #4084
Faith Lesson #5: The Early Church, #7962

Program Two: Medieval Christendom
St. Augustine (Cath.), #99626
Pioneers of the Spirit:
  Augustine of Hippo, #4258
  Julian of Norwich, #4257
  Hildegard, #4265
Hildegard, #9895
St. Etheldreda’s: A Silent Witness (Cath.), #4189
Monasteries, #99479
The Crusades (DeMille Motion Picture), #81266
Joan of Arc (TV miniseries), #10173
Joan of Arc: A Biography, #14373
God’s Outlaw, #4010
Memorable Leaders in Christian History:
  Aidan, #4331
  Bede, #4332
  Cuthbert, #4333
  Hild, #4334
  Lindisfarne Gospels, #4335
  Oswald, #4336
  Wilfrid, #4337

Program Three: The Reformation
Reformation Overview, #4110
Martin Luther (Classic - full length), #4055
Martin Luther (Classic - abridged), #4007
Where Luther Walked, #4012
Luther Legacy, #4286
Martin! God Loves You (Children), #97101
John Wycliffe: The Morning Star (full length), #4053
John Wycliffe: The Morning Star (abridged), #4134
John Hus (full length), #4051
John Hus (abridged), #4133
Zwingli and Calvin, #4131
The Radicals, #4031
Jan Amos Comenius, #4011

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Christiana, #99638
John Wesley: A Biography, #4183
Man from Aldersgate, #8137
Children’s Heroes from Christian History: Tape 1, #4205
Dangerous Journey (Children), #4103
Pilgrim’s Progress - animated (Children), #8026
First Fruits, #4009
The Joy of Bach, 4005

Program Five: Christianity in the New World
Landmarks of Faith:
  Puritan New England, #2773
  Christ Church, Philadelphia, #2823
  California Missions, #2763
  Methodist Camp Meetings, #02783
  Shakers, #02813
  Heritage of African-American Worship, #2863
  Presbyterians and Princeton, #2843
The Mouse on the Mayflower (Children), #49538
Squanto and the First Thanksgiving (Children), #9962
Wrestling with God, #3950
The Midnight Cry, #31253

Program Six: Into All the World
Candle in the Dark: Life of William Carey (curriculum), #4289
Candle in the Dark: Life of William Carey (video), #4306
William Carey, #9894
Hudson Taylor, #99733
Children’s Heroes from Christian History: Tape 1
  (David Livingstone), #4205
Children’s Heroes from Christian History: Tape 2
  (William Carey), #4205
Dietrich Bonhoeffer: Memories and Perspectives
  (full length), #4015
Dietrich Bonhoeffer: Memories and Perspectives
  (abridged), #4137
Hanged on a Twisted Cross: Dietrich Bonhoeffer, #4186

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