

STUDENT WORKBOOK
FOR
HISTORY OF
CHRISTIANITY

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WELCOME

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.

JUST A TASTE FROM THE SOURCES

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,



Artist’s representation of the martyrdom of Perpetua and her servant girl Felicitas.

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.”

REFLECTION AND REVIEW

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.
- 46-48: Paul's first missionary journey.
- 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.

- 253-260: Reign of Emperor Valerian.
- 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 Nicea.
- 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 Tagaste.
- 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.
- 451: Council of Chalcedon.
- 459: Simeon Stylites dies.
- 476: Abdication of Augustus; Roman Empire ends.

JUST A TASTE FROM THE SOURCES

From *The Proslogion of St. Anselm of Canterbury*, chapter 26, "Whether this is the fullness of joy..."
 St. Anselm (c. 1033-1109) wrote his *Proslogion* between 1078 and 1079, some years before he reluctantly agreed, in 1093, to accept the appointment as Archbishop of Canterbury.

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).



Medieval monks copied and preserved the Scriptures.

REFLECTION AND REVIEW

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

- Savonarola in Florence

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND LANDMARKS OF THE ERA

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| <p>345: St. Jerome is born.
 354: St. Augustine is born.
 374: Jerome withdraws to Syria Desert.
 382-405: Jerome works on Latin Vulgate.
 388: Monica, Augustine's mother, dies.
 391: Augustine becomes priest at Hippo.
 396: Augustine becomes Catholic bishop.
 410: Augustine writes <i>City of God</i>.
 410: (August 24) The city of Rome is sacked and burned by Alaric.
 420: St. Jerome dies.
 430: Augustine dies.
 430 - 1483: (or about 500 to 1500) The Middle Ages.
 570: Muhammad is born.
 610: Muhammad receives religious call.
 632: Muhammad dies.
 732: Charles Martel stops the armed forces of Muhammad.
 742: Charlemagne is born.
 800: Charlemagne is crowned emperor.
 814: Charlemagne dies.
 1033: Anselm is born.
 1090: Bernard of Clairvaux is born.
 1109: Anselm dies.
 1115: Bernard of Clairvaux founds new house at Clairvaux.
 1153: Bernard of Clairvaux dies.</p> | <p>1175/76: Peter Waldo is converted.
 1182: Francis of Assisi is born.
 1185: Waldo is excommunicated by Pope Lucius III.
 1198-1216: Innocent III serves as pope.
 1210: Francis founds "Lesser Brothers."
 1215: Innocent III calls the Fourth Lateran Council.
 1225: Thomas Aquinas is born.
 1226: St. Francis of Assisi dies.
 1274: Thomas Aquinas dies.
 1316-1334: Pope John XXII serves as pope.
 1329: John Wycliffe is born.
 1374: John Huss is born.
 1377: Wycliffe is condemned by pope.
 1384: Wycliffe dies.
 1414-1418: Council of Constance.
 1415: John Huss dies.
 1415: Wycliffe condemned for heresy.
 1427: Wycliffe's body is removed from "holy ground."
 1452: Girolamo Savonarola is born.
 1453: Fall of Constantinople.
 1474: Savonarola becomes a Dominican.
 1483: Martin Luther is born.
 1498: Savonarola is burned.</p> |
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JUST A TASTE FROM THE SOURCES

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.

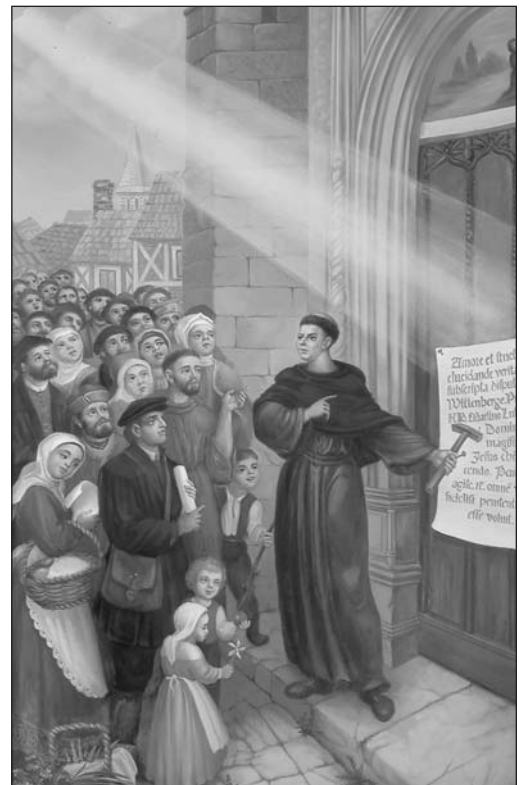
45. Christians are to be taught that he who sees a needy man and passes him by, yet gives his money for indulgences, does not buy papal indulgences but God’s wrath.

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.”



Representation of Luther’s posting 95 Theses on door of Cathedral at Wittenburg. From a painting at Beeson Divinity School of Samford University, Birmingham, Alabama.

REFLECTION AND REVIEW

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 referenda*.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND LANDMARKS OF THE ERA

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1347: Bubonic Plague begins. | 1534: King Henry VIII proclaims himself head of Church of England. |
| 1400: Johann Gutenberg is born. | 1536: Erasmus dies. |
| 1445: Gutenberg invents the printing press. | 1536: John Calvin publishes <i>Institutes of the Christian Religion</i> . |
| 1467: Desiderius Erasmus is born. | 1540: The Jesuits (Society of Jesus) is founded and approved. |
| 1468: Gutenberg dies. | 1542: Roman Inquisition begins. |
| 1473: N. Copernicus is born. | 1542: John of the Cross is born. |
| 1483: Martin Luther is born. | 1543: Copernicus dies. |
| 1484: Huldreich Zwingli is born. | 1545-47, 1551-52, 1562-63: Council of Trent meets. |
| 1491: Martin Bucer is born. | 1546: Luther dies. |
| 1491-1495?: Ignatius of Loyola is born. | 1551: Bucer dies. |
| 1492: Desiderius Erasmus is ordained priest. | 1552: Francis Xavier dies. |
| 1500: Time of "High Renaissance." | 1553: Michael Servetus is arrested and burned in Geneva. |
| 1506: Francis Xavier is born. | 1555: Peace of Augsburg. |
| 1509: John Calvin is born. | 1555: Johann Arndt is born. |
| 1510: Luther visits Holy City. | 1556: Ignatius of Loyola dies. |
| 1515: Teresa of Avila is born. | 1558: William Perkins is born. |
| 1516: Erasmus' <i>Greek New Testament</i> is published. | 1559: Pope Paul IV (first real papal "index") prohibits books. |
| Oct. 31, 1517: The Reformation begins. | 1560: Melanchthon dies. |
| Jan. 1, 1519: Zwingli is called to Great Minster Church, Zurich. | 1560-1618: Dutch war for independence. |
| 1519: Luther debates John Eck. | 1564: Calvin dies. |
| 1519: Reformer Theodore Beza is born. | 1572: St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre of Protestants. |
| Jan. 3, 1521: Luther is excommunicated from the Church. | 1578: John of the Cross' imprisonment at Toledo. |
| 1521: Luther makes his "Here I stand" statement at Diet of Worms. | 1582: Teresa of Avila dies. |
| Jan. 29, 1523: Zwingli and John Fabri dispute in Zurich. | 1591: John of the Cross dies. |
| 1525: Peasant's War begins. | 1596: Descartes is born. |
| 1529: Zwingli and Luther dispute Lord's Supper in Marburg. | 1598: Edict of Nantes. |
| 1531: Zwingli dies at Battle of Kappel. | 1605: Beza dies. |
| 1533: Calvin is converted. | |

JUST A TASTE FROM THE SOURCES

From Sermon LXXIV on *The Imperfection of Human Knowledge*, by John Wesley (1703-1791), founder of the Methodist Movement.

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.



A contemporary representation of Wesley preaching before a congregation at Newgate Prison.

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!

REFLECTION AND REVIEW

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?

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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?
 12. How did Thomas Jefferson “edit” his Bible and why?
 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 mean 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."

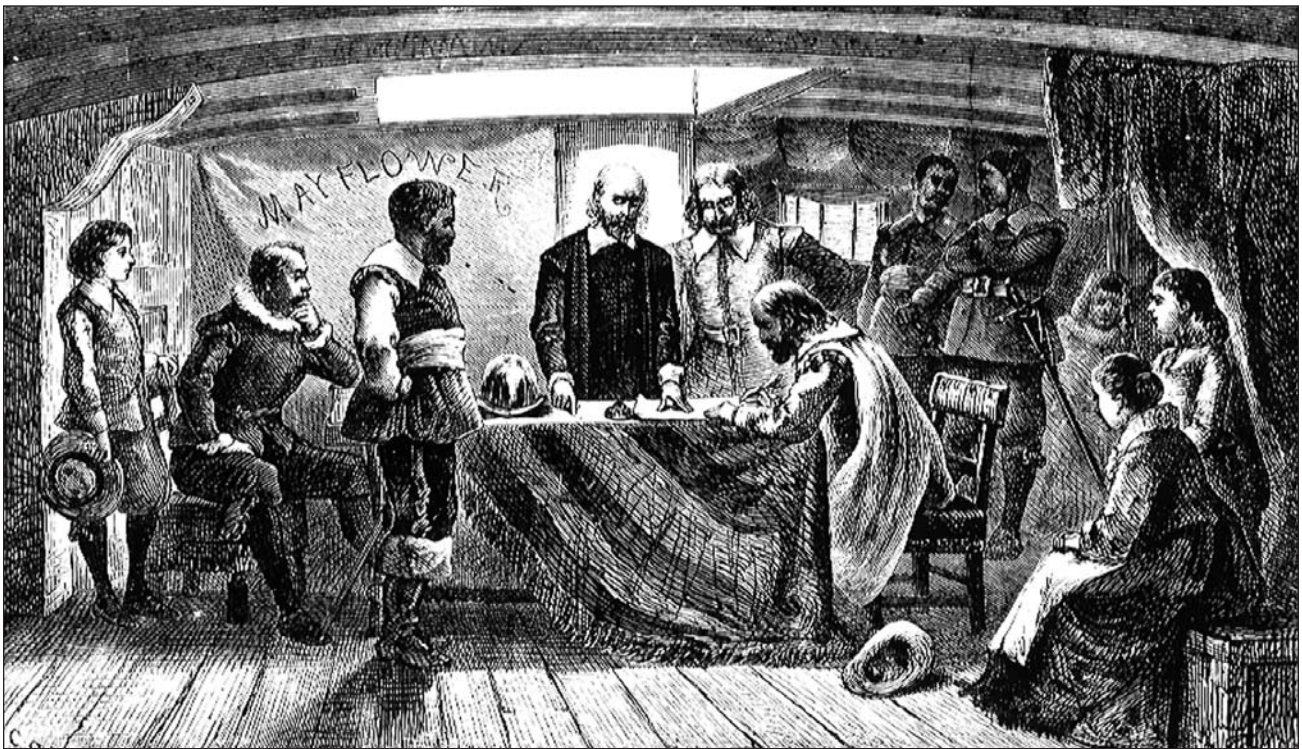
SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND LANDMARKS OF THE ERA

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|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1607: | American Protestant (Anglican) established at Jamestown Virginia. | 1719: | Count von Zinzendorf is converted. |
| 1608: | John Milton is born. | 1724: | Immanuel Kant is born. |
| 1618-48 | Date of Thirty Years' War. | 1725: | John Newton is born. |
| 1620: | Pilgrim Fathers disembark at Plymouth, New England. | 1727: | New England has an earthquake. |
| 1621: | Johann Arndt dies. | 1734: | "The Great Awakening" in Northampton, Massachusetts begins. |
| 1623: | Blaise Pascal is born. | 1735: | George Whitefield's conversion. |
| 1626: | Dutch East India Company founds New Amsterdam. | 1735: | Howell Harris' conversion. |
| 1628: | John Bunyan is born. | 1737: | John and Charles Wesley sail for Georgia. |
| 1632: | John Locke is born. | 1737: | The Wesley brothers' <i>The Collection of Psalms and Hymns</i> is published. |
| 1635: | Philip Jacob Spener is born. | 1738: | John Wesley's conversion. |
| 1639: | American Baptists (Roger Williams) gather. | 1739: | "Love feast" is held at Fetter's Lane (London). |
| 1640: | <i>The Bay Psalm Book</i> is published. | 1739: | Jonathan Edwards' <i>Personal Narrative</i> is published. |
| 1643: | King Louis XIV is born. | 1740: | George Whitefield arrives in New England. |
| 1648: | Date of the "Cambridge Platform" charter agreement. | 1749: | Charles Wesley marries Sarah Gwynne. |
| 1649: | Charles I is beheaded. | 1750: | Johann Sebastian Bach dies. |
| 1650: | Descartes dies. | 1754: | Jonathan Edwards' <i>Freedom of the Will</i> is published. |
| 1654: | Pascal becomes a Christian. | 1758: | Jonathan Edwards becomes President of the College of New Jersey at Princeton. |
| 1660: | John Bunyan is imprisoned. | 1758: | Jonathan Edwards dies. |
| 1662: | Pascal dies. | 1759: | William Wilberforce is born. |
| 1666: | Bunyan's <i>Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners</i> is published. | 1760: | Count von Zinzendorf dies. |
| 1674: | John Milton dies. | 1769: | Introduction of Sunday schools. |
| 1678: | Bunyan's <i>Pilgrim's Progress</i> first published. | 1770: | George Whitefield dies. |
| 1679: | Presbyterian Synod is held at Boston. | 1773: | Howell Harris dies. |
| 1682: | Bunyan's <i>The Holy War</i> is published. | 1778: | Voltaire dies. |
| 1683: | Church plantings in Maryland. | 1778: | City Road Chapel opens. |
| 1685: | Huguenots flee France. | 1779: | John Newton's hymn book, for the village of Olney, is produced. |
| 1685: | Johann Sebastian Bach is born. | 1786: | Church of England Sunday School Society begins. |
| 1688: | John Bunyan dies. | 1788: | Charles Wesley dies. |
| 1694: | Voltaire is born. | 1791: | John Wesley dies. |
| 1700: | Count von Zinzendorf is born. | 1792: | Baptist Missionary Society begins. |
| 1703: | John Wesley is born. | 1795: | London Missionary Society begins. |
| 1703: | Jonathan Edwards is born. | 1799: | Church Missionary Society begins. |
| 1704: | John Locke dies. | 1799: | Religious Tract Society begins. |
| 1705: | Philip Jacob Spener dies. | 1803: | Sunday School Union begins. |
| 1706: | Presbytery of Philadelphia is formed. | 1804: | British and Foreign Bible Society founded. |
| 1707: | Isaac Watts' <i>Hymns and Spiritual Songs</i> is published. | 1804: | Kant dies. |
| 1707: | Charles Wesley is born. | 1807: | John Newton dies. |
| 1714: | George Whitefield is born. | 1833: | William Wilberforce dies. |
| 1714: | Howell Harris is born. | | |
| 1715: | Isaac Watts' <i>Divine Songs</i> is published. | | |
| 1715: | King Louis XIV dies. | | |
| 1719: | Isaac Watts' <i>The Psalms of David</i> is published. | | |

JUST A TASTE FROM THE SOURCES

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.

REFLECTION AND REVIEW

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?

10. What ideals did the Puritans have for society? Why? Describe the average New England town square and its contents.

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

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1533: Elizabeth I is born. | 1637: Anne Hutchinson is banished from Massachusetts. |
| 1535: Thomas Cartwright is born. | 1642: Anne Hutchinson and her five younger children are killed by Indians. |
| 1550: Robert Browne is born. | 1649: John Winthrop dies. |
| 1558: William Perkins is born. | 1651: Obadiah Holmes is publicly whipped. |
| 1558: Queen Elizabeth I begins her reign. | 1654: Henry Dunster is pressured from office. |
| 1566: James I is born. | 1657: William Bradford dies. |
| 1576: John Robinson is born. | 1660: Mary Dyer is punished: banished and hanged. |
| 1583: Robert Brown's <i>A Reformation Without Tarrying For Any</i> is published. | 1683: Roger Williams dies. |
| 1588: John Winthrop is born. | 1685: Cotton Mather is ordained. |
| 1590: William Bradford is born. | 1703: Jonathan Edwards is born. |
| 1602: William Perkins dies. | 1735: The Great Awakening comes to Northampton. |
| 1603: Thomas Cartwright dies. | 1737: Edwards experiences "the sense of the glory of the Son of God" while riding in the woods. |
| 1603: Queen Elizabeth I dies. | 1739-1745: Religious revivals sweep through the American colonies. |
| 1603: King James comes to the throne of England. | Sept. 1740: George Whitefield arrives in New England. |
| 1603?: Roger Williams is born. | 1740: Whitefield, from the courthouse balcony in Philadelphia, calls for Christian unity. |
| 1607: First English colony (Jamestown) is established in Virginia. | 1758: Jonathan Edwards dies. |
| 1611: King James Version of the Bible is printed. | 1770: George Whitefield dies. |
| 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. | |

JUST A TASTE FROM THE SOURCES

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 Flossenbürg 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.



Wall at Flossenbürg Prison where Dietrich Bonhoeffer was hanged.

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.

REFLECTION AND REVIEW

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, Friedrich Engels, Charles Darwin, Sigmund Freud, and Friedrich 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.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND LANDMARKS OF THE ERA

- 1761: Birth of William Carey in Paulerspury.
- 1779: William Carey is converted.
- 1786: Carey becomes pastor of Moulton.
- 1789: Carey becomes pastor of Leicester.
- May 31, 1791: Carey preaches his famous sermon (Is. 54:1-5).
- 1792: Carey publishes *An Enquiry...*
- October, 1792: Carey founds the Baptist Missionary Society.
- June 13, 1793: Carey and family sail from England headed for India.
- 1799: Joshua Marshman and William Ward join Carey at Serampore.
- 1809: Charles Darwin is born.
- 1810: Carey calls for strategy for world evangelization.
- 1813: David Livingstone is born in Scotland.
- 1818: Karl Marx is born.
- 1820: Friedreich Engels is born.
- 1829: The practice of *sati* is abolished.
- 1830: Alexander Duff arrives in India.
- 1832: Hudson Taylor is born.
- 1834: Carey dies.
- 1844: Friedreich Nietzsche is born.
- 1848: *Communist Manifesto* is published.
- 1853: Hudson Taylor goes to China.
- 1856: Sigmund Freud is born.
- 1858: Livingstone leads expedition to River Zambesi.
- 1859: Darwin publishes his *The Origin of Species*.
- 1865: Hudson Taylor founds the China Inland Mission.
- 1871: Darwin publishes his *The Descent of Man*.
- 1873: David Livingstone dies.
- Nov. 25, 1881: John XXIII is born.
- 1882: Charles Darwin dies.
- 1883: Karl Marx dies.
- May 10, 1886: Karl Barth is born.
- April 20, 1889: Adolf Hitler is born.
- 1892: Martin Niemoller is born.
- 1893: Reinhold Niebuhr is born.
- 1894: H. Richard Niebuhr is born.
- 1895: Friedreich Engels dies.
- 1900: Friedreich Nietzsche dies.
- 1900: Heinrich Himmler is born.
- 1905: Hudson Taylor dies.
- Feb. 4, 1906: Dietrich Bonhoeffer is born.
- 1907: Hitler travels to Vienna.
- 1910: The first International Missionary Conference at Edinburgh.
- 1913: Hitler travels to Munich.
- 1919: Karl Barth publishes *On the Epistle to the Romans*.
- May 18, 1920: Karol Josef Wojtyla (John Paul II) is born.
- April 16, 1927: Joseph Ratzinger is born.
- March 19, 1928: Hans Kung is born.
- October 2, 1928: Wolfhard Pannenberg is born.
- 1933: Hitler is named chancellor.
- 1933: Martin Niemöler organizes resistance to the Nazi church takeover.
- 1933-1945: Hitler rules Germany.
- 1933-1938: Nazis persecute the Jews in Germany.
- 1934: Karl Barth drafts the *Barmen Declaration*.
- 1937: Martin Niemoller is arrested.
- 1939: Sigmund Freud dies.
- 1942: The National Association of Evangelicals is formed.
- 1942-1945: The first concentration camps are built.
- April 9, 1945: Dietrich Bonhoeffer is executed.
- 1945: Hitler commits suicide and Third Reich ends.
- 1945: Heinrich commits suicide.
- 1946: Karol Josef Wojtyla is ordained a priest.
- 1947: Carl Henry's book, *The Uneasy Conscience of Modern Fundamentalism*, is published.
- 1956: Karol Josef Wojtyla is appointed professor of ethics at University of Lublin.
- 1958: John XXIII is elected pope.
- 1958: Karol Josef Wojtyla is consecrated bishop.
- 1960: John XXIII creates the Secretariat for Christian Unity.
- 1960: Hans Kung publishes *The Council, Reform, and Reunion*.
- August, 1961: Berlin Wall is erected.
- 1962: H. Richard Niebuhr dies.
- 1962: Karl Barth retires.
- 1962: John Paul convenes Second Vatican Council.
- June 3, 1963: John XXIII dies.
- 1964: Karol Josef Wojtyla becomes archbishop of Krakow.
- 1966: Billy Graham and Carl Henry convene the World Congress on Evangelism in Berlin.
- 1967: Karol Josef Wojtyla is made a cardinal.
- 1967: Pannenberg begins teaching at University of Munich.
- December 9, 1968: Karl Barth dies.
- 1971: Reinhold Niebuhr dies.
- October 16, 1978: Cardinal Karol Wojtyla is elected pope.
- 1984: Martin Niemoller dies.
- November 9, 1989: Citizens of East and West Berlin converge on the Berlin Wall.

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.

YEAR EVENT

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

100 OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DATES IN CHURCH HISTORY

- 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.
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100 OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DATES IN CHURCH HISTORY

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

100 OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DATES IN CHURCH HISTORY

- 1833 **John Keble's** sermon "National Apostasy" initiates the Oxford Movement in England.
- 1854 **Hudson Taylor** arrives as a missionary in China.
- 1854 **Kierkegaard** publishes *Attacks on Christendom*.
- 1854 **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 world wide 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 inspire 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 . . .

READY FOR MORE?

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, #4113
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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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