

Five "Solas" of the Protestant Faith	
<i>sola scriptura</i>	"by Scripture alone"
<i>sola fide</i>	"by faith alone"
<i>sola gratia</i>	"by grace alone"
<i>solo Christo</i>	"by Christ alone"
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Calvanist Theology Compared to Catholic Theology		
	Calvanist (Protestant)	Catholic
Authority	Scripture	Church Tradition, Pope, Councils, Scripture
Apocrypha	Rejected	Accepted
Sin Nature	Total Depravity, Guilt Inherited from Adam	Man's nature is corrupt but not totally Tendency toward evil from Adam
Human Will	In bondage to sin	Able to do spiritual good
Predestination	God Caused it	God foreknew it
Atonement	Christ's death is a substitutionary sacrifice that paid sin's penalty	Christ's death provided the merit for the blessing of salvation that comes to man through sacraments
Grace	Common grace to all Saving grace only for elect	Prevenient grace that enables a sinner to believe
Good Works	Produced by the grace of God, Unworthy of merit of any kind	Meritorious
Regeneration	Work of the Holy Spirit in the Elect	Grace given at baptism
Justification	Judicial act of God	Forgiveness received at baptism, Lost during mortal sins, Regained by penance
Church	Recognizes visible church and also invisible universal church	Outside the visible Catholic church there is no salvation
Sacraments	Means of grace if received by faith	Provide justifying and sanctifying grace
Priesthood	One high priest, Jesus, in heaven All believers are priests	The Catholic priests are the mediators between God and man
Transubstantiation	Rejected	Accepted
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1500-1600

1500 – **Christianity declines** in China, Persia, Egypt, Ethiopia due to Islam

1503-1512 – **Michelangelo** painting the Sistine Chapel

1516 – **Erasmus** (a priest, a Greek scholar) publishes a Greek translation of New Testament.

This Greek text becomes the **TEXTUS RECEPTUS** used by Luther, Tyndale, King James Bible

1517 – Martin Luther posts 95 Theses

1519 – **Ulrich Zwingli** spreads reform in Switzerland

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Anabaptist’s leader Menno Simons leads Anabaptists into pacifism

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Bible. English

THE BIBLE
AND
HOLY SCRIPTURES
CONTAINED IN
THE OLDE AND NEWE
Testament.

TRANSLATED ACCOR-
ding to the Ebrue and Greke, and conferred With
the best translations in diuers langages.

WITH MOSTE PROFITABLE ANNOTA-
tions vpon all the hard places, and other things of great
importance as may appaere in the Epistle to the Reader.

FEARE YE NOT STAND STIL, AND BSHOLDE
the saluacion of the Lord, which he will for us to you this day. Exod. 14.13.



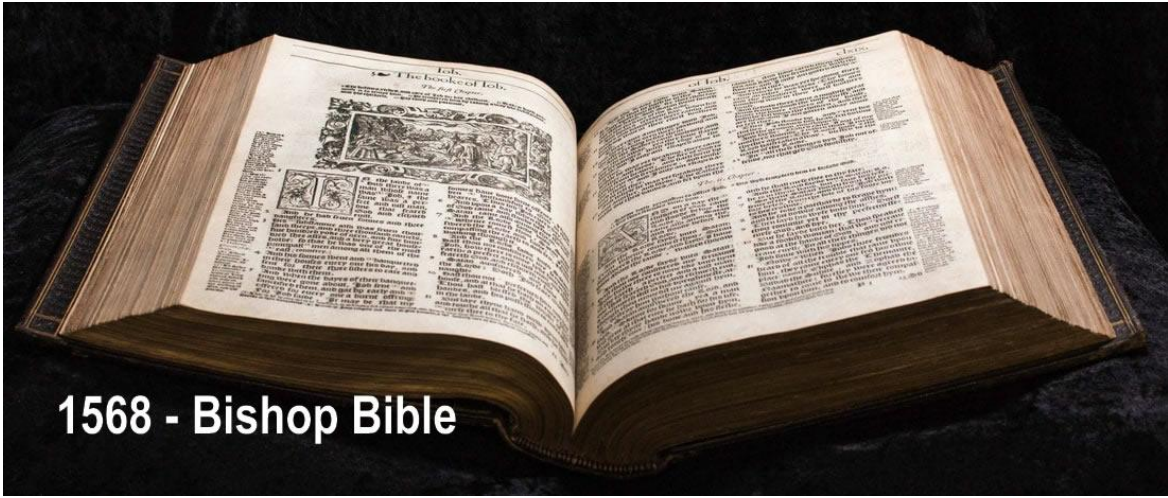
THE LORD SHAL FIGHT FOR YOU: THEREFORE
holde you your peace. Exod. 14. 14.

AT GENEVA.

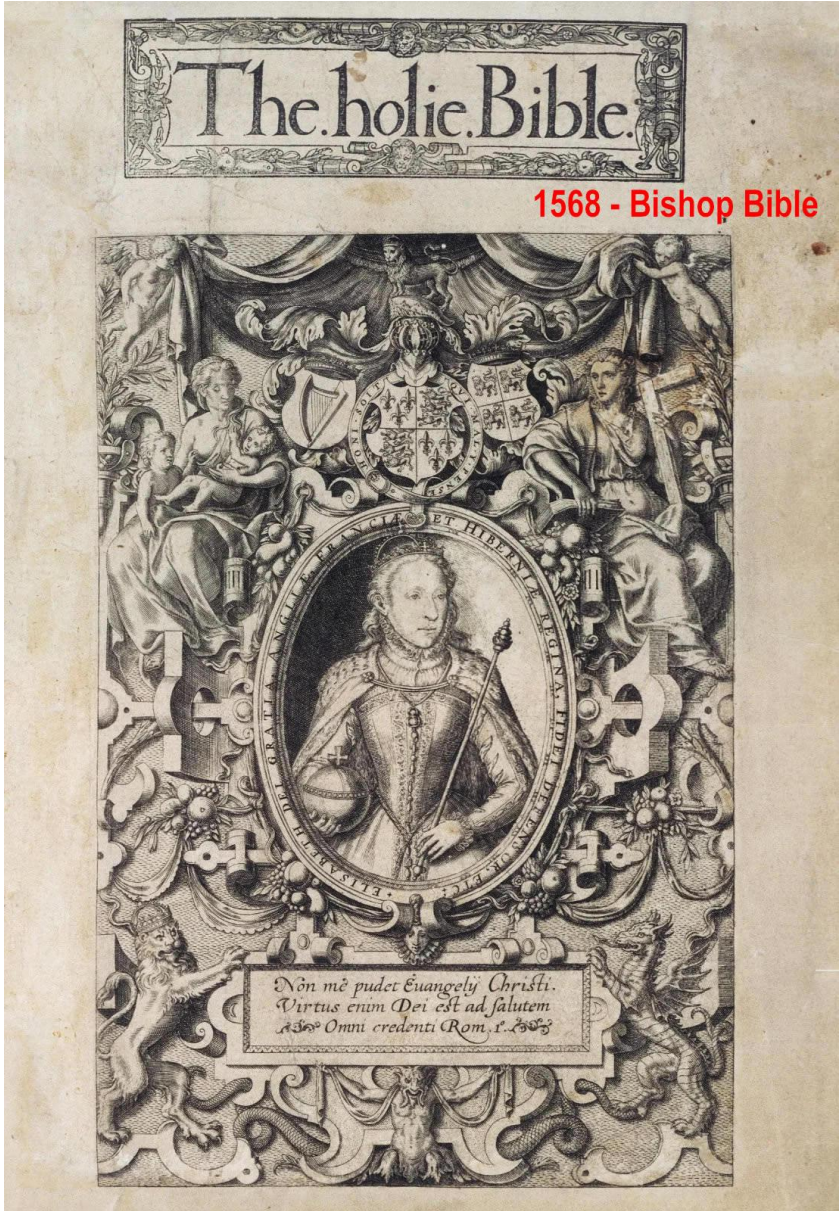
PRINTED BY ROVLAND HALL.

M. D. L X.

1000 + 500 + 50 + 10 = 1560 AD



1568 - Bishop Bible



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1519 Debate with John Eck

- Eck cleverly forced Luther to admit:
 1. Fallibility of a Church council
 2. His unwillingness to accept the pope's decisions
 3. That many of John Hus' ideas were valid

1520 Luther decides to go to German People

- Luther publishes three writings:
 1. "Address to German Nobility"
 - It was an attack on the **hierarchy** of the Catholic Church.
 - Luther used Scripture to demolish three strengths of the Church:
 - 1 - Pope's authority over temporal powers
 - 2 - Pope alone could interpret Scripture.
 - 3 - Only the pope could call a council.
 - Luther proved with Scripture these four things:
 - 1- All believers were priests.
 - 2- Pope should not interfere with temporal affairs.
 - 3- All believers could interpret Scripture.
 - 4- Believers could choose their ministers.
 2. "Babylonian Captivity"
 - Luther challenged the **sacramental system** of Roman Church.
 3. "The Freedom of Christian Man"
 - Attacked the **theology** of the Roman Church.
- Luther had attacked the hierarchy, the sacraments and the theology of the Roman Catholic Church in these three books to the German people, and he was appealing to his nation for a national reform.

June 1520 Pope Leo X issued the Bull resulting in excommunication of Luther

- Luther's books were burned.
- In response, Luther burned Leo's bull.

1521 Diet of Worms

- Luther went under protection of Frederick the elector of Saxony and founder of Wittenberg.
- Luther was told to recant.
- Luther said only with Scripture or reason.
- Luther said, "Here I stand, so help me God."
- On his return to Wittenberg his friends kidnapped him and took him to the Wartburg castle until 1522.
- After leaving Worms the diet issued an order to seize Luther and hand him over.
- They banned his writings.

1521-1522 Luther Translates the German Bible

- Luther used Erasmus' GNT to complete his German translation of the Bible.
- This set the standard for the German language for years.
- Luther also wrote "On Monastic Vows" where he urged monks and nuns to

1522 Zwickau Prophets arrive at Wittenburg

- While Luther was hidden in the Wartburg castle Nicholas Storch and Markus Stubner showed up in Wittenburg.
- They claimed to be prophets.
- They began preaching the Anabaptists' ideas ("ana" means "again, twice" and refers to believers who were being baptized a second time as an adult after having been baptized into the Catholic Church as an infant).
- They taught the kingdom of God would soon appear.
- Their followers would have special revelations.
- Risking his life, Luther left the castle and returned to Wittenberg to preach eight fiery sermons.
- In these sermons he:
 1. Defeated the prophets
 2. Stressed the authority of the Bible
 3. Stressed the need for gradual change in the Church

1525 Anabaptists in Europe

1531 King Henry VIII (1491-1547)

- King Henry VIII became king of England in 1509. England was a Roman Catholic country controlled by the Pope.
- King Henry wanted a divorce from his first wife but the Roman Church refused.
- In 1531 Henry VIII became head of the Church of England and granted himself a divorce.
- 1533 Henry VIII married Anne Boleyn.

1535 Luther Breaks Completely with the Anabaptist Movement

- The radical wing of the Reformation lost confidence in Luther.
- Luther rejected the Anabaptist extreme views.
- The humanist and Erasmus (their leader) broke with Luther when they saw he was breaking with Rome.
- The German peasants became hostile to Luther (1525) when he opposed the Peasants Revolt. (They had applied his teaching of individual priesthood to the civil authorities and revolted against the government.)

1531 The Protestant Princes Organized, forming the Schmalkaldic League

- They agreed to defend their faith by war if needed.
- They would not need to until 1546.

1535 The Lutheran Order of Ordination

- The official ecclesiastical break with Rome occurred.

1536 John Calvin (1509-1564)

- Calvin was a Frenchman, born in France and educated at the Paris University.
- Calvin suffered from migraines, ate one meal a day, was physically weak, suffered from poor health, slept four hours a night, and continued to grow thin and bent.
- Calvin was exiled from France in 1535

his plans for a revived city. These plans included:

1. A teaching church
 2. Orthodox faith
 3. Obedience to holiness demonstrated in private and public lives
 4. Daily church gatherings for singing and expository preaching
 5. Monthly service of the Lord's Supper
 6. Church court to discipline and excommunicate members
 7. Magistrates of the local Geneva government would support the church.
- In 1536, at the age of 26 John Calvin published his book *Institutes of the Christian Religion* as an introduction to Protestant theology. His book altered and refined the Protestant movement and impacted the direction of the Western Church until today.
 - In 1553 an anti-Trinitarian teacher named Servetus was burned in Geneva as a heretic.

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1546 Luther Dies

1546-1552 Lutheran Wars

- Wars between the Protestants and the Catholics in Germany

1555 Peace of Augsburg

- Ended the wars in Germany between Protestants and Catholics
- Placed Lutheranism on a basis of legal equality with Roman Catholicism in Germany
- Each German prince (225 of them) would determine the religion of his territory.
- Roman Catholic priests that had converted to Lutheranism had to return their land to the Roman Church.

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1580 Resolving Doctrinal Conflict

- From 1555-1580 Lutheranism was marred by internal doctrinal controversies.
- Most were over issues on which Luther and Melanchthon differed.
- One main issue was the place of preaching the law:
 1. Luther preached the law as a means of revealing man's sinfulness.
 2. Others said only the gospel should be preached.
- The Majoristic Controversy:
 1. George Major contended that good works were an important part of but not means of salvation.
 2. Luther's followers said this was a return to the Roman doctrine of salvation by faith *and* works.
- The German princes recognized the divisions caused political and religious disunity.
- Beginning in 1577 they began the process of establishing doctrine in the "Formula of Concord" and published it in 1580.
- The Lutheran theologians produced "The Book of Concord".
- These disputes made the Lutherans very conscious of the importance of doctrine.
- This emphasis led to cold, scholarly orthodoxy that ignored the subjective aspects of spirituality.
- The Pietistic movement arose in the 1600's as a reaction to this.

1497-1560 Philipp Melanchthon

1484-1531 Zwingli, Swiss Reformer

1489-1556 Thomas Cranmer

1526 William Tyndale (1494-1536)

- Translated the New Testament into English in 1526.
- Studied at Oxford in 1512 and was ordained a priest.
- Tyndale was fluent in eight languages: French, Greek, Hebrew, German, Italian, Latin, Spanish and English.
- After receiving his MA degree he was allowed to start his studies in theology but was shocked to find out theology studies did not include the study of Scripture.
- Tyndale got into trouble with other clergymen for his opinions that included plans to translate the Scriptures into English, and he was charged with heresy in 1522.
- The clergy's position concerning the translation of the Bible was: "We had better be without God's laws than without the pope's". Tyndale responded dangerously but with clear direction: "I defy the pope, and all his laws; and if God spares my life, I will cause the boy that drives the plow in England to know more of the Scriptures than the pope himself "

- In 1524 Tyndale left for Germany to complete his translation of the New Testament from Greek into English. BOOK
pages - 317
- In 1525 the first printing of Tynale's New Testament at Cologne, Germany was interrupted by a raid on the printing house. Tyndale fled to Worms. (One incomplete copy survives today.)
- 1526 Tyndale's first complete copy of the New Testament printed at Worms, Germany where 6,000 copies were made. (Two of these copies survive today.)
- Tyndale's English New Testament was smuggled into England and the Church burned them as fast as they found them.
- Over the next ten years revisions were made and other printings followed.
- In 1535 Tyndale was betrayed and arrested at Antwerp.
- In 1536 Tyndale was strangled and burned by the Church at Brussels.

1530 Ignatius of Loyola (1491-1556)

- Founder of the Society of Jesus whose members are called Jesuits.
- Wrote "Spiritual Exercises" in 1522-1524 which are a month-long set of meditations, prayers and mental exercises.
- Very active in fighting the Protestant Reformation and advancing the Counter-Reformation in the Roman Catholic Church.

1542 Francis Xavier (1506-1552)

- A Jesuit priest sent to evangelize India, Indonesia and Japan.

1545 Council of Trent

- 20th Church Council
- Lasted from 1545-1563
- Counter Reformation
- Major Decisions:
 1. Tradition of the Church is equal to Scripture in authority
 2. Apocrypha accepted as part of the canon of Scripture
 3. Latin Vulgate is declared the official Bible of the Roman Catholic Church.
 4. Justification by faith alone is heresy.
 5. Transubstantiation is affirmed.

1563 Foxes Book of Martyrs**1558 Queen Elizabeth I (1533-1603), Queen of England**

- Elizabeth and others wanted to break away from the Church of Rome.
- The *Act of Supremacy* became law in 1559 which made Elizabeth the *Supreme Governor of the Church of England*.
- The Act of Uniformity was passed requiring church attendance and the use of Thomas Cranmer's 1552 *Book of Common Prayer*.

The Radical Reformation

- Zwingli's Reformation in Switzerland was closely associated with the Anabaptist
- Anabaptist means "baptized again" or "the re-baptizers"
- Zwingli believed:
 1. Absolute authority of the Bible
 2. Everything had to be proved in Scripture.
 3. Was a humanist and followed Erasmus
 4. As a humanist he believed that Socrates and Plato would be in heaven as

well as many Roman Catholics.

5. Unconditional predestination to salvation, but those who had heard and rejected the gospel in unbelief were predestined to condemnation.
6. Lord's Supper symbolic and faith was the essential element.
7. Lord's Supper was "commemorative" rather than a "repetition" of the atonement.

The Anabaptists

- First appeared in Switzerland
- Zwingli's insistence on the Bible as the basis for the teaching of the preachers encouraged the rise of Anabaptist concepts.

Conrad Grebel (1498-1526)

- Founder of Swiss Anabaptist movement
- Wealthy, influential family
- Good education from Vienna and Paris
- 1522 – converted
- 1525 – broke with Zwingli
- 1525 – Zurich council ordered Grebel to stop having Bible studies.
- Zwingli had taught that infant baptism had no biblical basis but when he realized it was too radical for many to be re-baptized (ana-baptist) and his movement would be too slow, he gave up his earlier stance.
- More radical Anabaptists opposed state control.
- Zwingli debated them at first, but turned to fines and exile when that failed.
- By 1535, Anabaptists were nonexistent in Zurich because of cruel treatment and fleeing.

1481-1528 Balthasar Hubmaier

- Excellent education with doctor of theology while studying under John Eck, Luther's opponent.
- In 1525 Hubmaier and 300 others were baptized by pouring.
- Hubmaier fled to Austria and then was banished to Moravia.
- In Moravia he began to lead those who had fled from the Zwinglian persecution.
- Thousands of Moravians became Anabaptists.
- 1528 Hubmaier was burnt at the stake.
- His wife was drowned in the Danube by the Catholic Church.
- Hubmaier believed:
 1. Separation of church and state
 2. Authority of the Bible
 3. Baptism of believers

1522-1560 Radical Fringes of the Anabaptist Movement

- Discredited the many sound believers in the movement
- Bad eschatology
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- 1535 Munster rebellion by Anabaptist alienated Luther
- Promoted socialism and selling of property to aid poor
- 1529 Melchior Hoffman arrived in Strasbourg to await the Millennium in 1533.
- Jan Matthys, the baker, replaced Hoffman. Matthys thought he was Enoch.
- Matthys was killed in fighting and his wife married John Leyden. Leyden had 15 wives. Polygamy was practiced due to the excessive number of women.
- Disorder arose from the common goods of the community (based on communal pattern of early church in Acts) and fanatical anticipation of the coming kingdom.
- A Catholic bishop recaptured Strasbourg and executed the Anabaptist leaders.
- Persecution drove them to Hungary, Ukraine, and South Dakota in 1874. They are known today as Hutterites and practice agrarian communalism on a voluntary basis.

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1496-1560 Menno Simons

- A sane leader in the Netherlands avoided the chaos and confusion of the Munster Anabaptists.
- 1536 – Simons gave up the priesthood to embrace Anabaptists.
- To avoid the "Anabaptist" stigma they took up the name "Brethren".
- The "Brethren" became the Mennonites of today.
- Generally: They insisted that all believers had the right to interpret the Bible as a literal and final authority.
- Result: Many different Anabaptist groups developed with slight variations

Mary Tudor (1516-1558), (or, Queen Mary I)

- 5-year reign in England (1553-1558)
- Daughter of King Henry VIII and first wife Catherine of Aragon
- Queen of England and Ireland 1553-1558
- Queen of Spain as the wife of King Philip II 1556-1558
- attempted to reverse the English Reformation begun during the reign of her father, King Henry VIII.
- attempted to restore to the Church the property to Roman Church
- more than 280 religious dissenters were burned at the stake, the Marian persecutions, leading to label of "Bloody Mary".

1505-1572 John Knox

- Calvinist reformer
- Born in Scotland in 1513
- A notary by profession
- Embraced Protestantism in the 1540's
- Became a leader of the protestant movement in Scotland
- He was Edward VI of England's chaplain but fled when Mary Tudor succeeded him.
- Settled in Geneva. There he met and was influenced by John Calvin.
- Returned to Scotland in 1559 to reform the Scottish Church along Calvinist lines, but clashed often with Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots.
- When she was overthrown in 1567 Knox's reforms triumphed.
- When the Scottish and Scot-Irish immigrants came to the U.S. during the Colonial period they brought with them the church that John Knox had established in Scotland.
- John Knox's Scottish Protestantism, influenced by John Calvin, became the Presbyterian Church.



1554-1612 John Smyth, Founder of Modern Baptists

- Born in 1554
- Ordained into the Church of England
- City preacher in Lincoln from 1600-1605
- Renounced the Church of England in 1606
- Became a minister to a group of Separatists
- Accepted the newly emerging 'Baptist' principle of believers' baptism
- He first baptized himself and then the others in Amsterdam.
- He also baptized Thomas Helwys the founder of the first Baptist church on British soil.
- Died in Amsterdam, the Netherlands

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The. iij. Chapter.

The serpent begyleth the woman. The transgression of the commaundement. When Adam and Heua hewe their offences. they fledde from the face of God. crusing their faulte. The serpent is curied. The seede Iesus is promised a saviour. The Gospell. The womans miseries for sinne. The punishment of Adam. Man is appointed to labour. Heua.



1

AD the serpent was subtiler then every beaſt of the fielde which God hadde made, and he layde unto the woman: yea, he hath God ſaide, ye ſhall not eate of every tree of the garden:

2 And the woman layde unto the ſerpent: wee eate of the fruit of the trees of the garden.
3 But as for the fruit of the tree which is in the myddes of the garden, God hath layde, ye ſhall not eate of it, neither ſhal ye touche of it, leſt peradventure ye dye.
4 And the ſerpent layde unto the woman: ye ſhall not dye the death.
5 For God doth knowe, that the ſame day that ye eate thereof, your eyes ſhall be opened, and ye ſhal be as gods, knowing good and euill.
6 And to the woman ſeing that the ſame tree was good to eate of, and pleaſant to the eyes, and a tree to be deſired to make one wiſe, ſhe toke of the fruit thereof, and dyd eate, and gaue alſo unto her

hufbande being with her, and he dyd eate.
7 Then the eyes of them both were opened, and they knewe that they were naked, and they ſolued theyg leaues together, & made them ſelves apertes.
8 And they heard the voyce of the Lord God, walking in the garden in the coolle of the day: and Adam and his wyfe hid themſelves from the preſence of the lord God amongſt trees of the garden.
9 And the Lord called Adam, & layde unto hym: where art thou?
10 which layde: I hearde thy voyce in the garden, and was aſtayed, becauſe I was naked, and dyd my ſelfe.
11 And he layde: who tolde thee that thou waſt naked: haſt thou not eaten of the ſame tree, concerning the which I commaunded thee that thou ſhoudeſt not eate of it?
12 And Adam ſaid: The woman whom thou gaueſt to be with me, ſhe gaue me of the tree, and I dyd eate.
13 And the Lord God layde unto the woman: why haſt thou done this? And the woman layde: the ſerpent begyled me, and I dyd eate.
14 And the lord god ſaid unto the ſerpent: Becauſe

Eccle. xxi. i. Tam. d. 25

The eyes of all the nature of manne ſinne. The ſerpent made a ſnake of himſelfe.

Adam receiued the ſerpent.

The ſerpent receiued the ſerpent.

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15 The ſerpent was curied for his craftyng. 16 The woman was curied for her craftyng. 17 The ſerpent was curied for his craftyng. 18 The woman was curied for her craftyng. 19 The ſerpent was curied for his craftyng. 20 The woman was curied for her craftyng.

The argument of the firſt pſalme.

The firſt pſalme ſeemeth to be a preface vnto the reſidue. It declareth that the iuſt man only hath the true delectation in this worlde, whoſe delectation is wholly in practicing the lawe of God. As for the vngodly man, although he ſeeme for a tyme to proſper and to flouriſhe, yet his ende is very miſerable and wretched.



Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counſell of the vngodly: nor ſtandeth in the way of ſinners, nor ſitteth in the ſeate of the ſoure full.
But his delight is in the lawe of God: and in Gods lawe exerciſeth him ſelfe day and night.
And he ſhal be lyke a tree planted by the waters ſyde, that bringeth forth her fruit in due ſeaſon: and whoſe leafe wyſhereth not, for whatſoeuer he doth he ſhall proſper.
As for the vngodly he doth not ſtand with them: but they are like the chaffe which the winde ſcattereth abode.
Therefore the vngodly ſhall not be able to ſtand in the iudgement: neither the ſinners in the congregation of the righteous.
For God knoweth the way of the righteous: and the way of the vngodly ſhall periſhe.

Near to the riuers of water.

Of ſinners they becomen.

Shall not riſe.

Of ſinners they becomen.

The argument of the ij. pſalme.

All conſpiracies of the Gentiles, Jewes, Princes, Magiſtrates, and Kinges, againſt Chriſt, be but altogether vayne, for God hath manerfully appointed hym ſelfe and his queer al people, to the better conſolation of his aduerſaries. An exhortation to Kinges and Iudges, to be learned, for to ſerue God, and for to recouere his ſonne Chriſt: for happy are they that truſt in hym.

Why do the heathen ſo furioſly rage together: and why do the people imagine a vayne thing?
The Kinges of the earth ſtande by: and the rulers take counſell together againſt god, and againſt his anointed.
Let vs breake ſay they their bondes a ſunder: and caſt away their cordes from vs.
He that dwelleth in heauen wyll laugh them to ſcorne: the Lord wyll haue them in deriſion.
Then wyll he ſpeake vnto them in his wrath: and he wyll aſtoniſh them with feare in his force diſpleaſure.
Saying: euen I haue anointed him my kyng: vpon my holy hyll of Sion.
I wyll declare the decree, God layde

unto me: thou art my ſonne, this day I haue begotten thee.
Deſire of me, and I wyll geue thee the heathen for thine inheritance: and the vttermoſt partes of the earth for thy poſſeſſion.
Thou ſhalt bruiſe them with a rod of iron: and breake them in peeces like a potters beſſell.
Wherefore be you not ſe wyl aduiled by kinges: be you learned by iudges of the earth.
Serue ye God in feare: and reioyce ye with a trembling.
Kiffe ye the ſonne left that he be angry, and ſo ye periſhe from the way, if his wrath be neuer to litle leaſed: bleſſed are all they that put their truſt in hym.

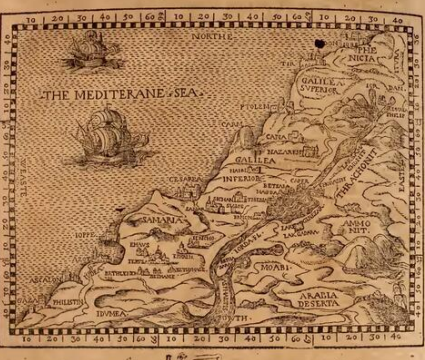
25

Of the heathen they becomen.

The

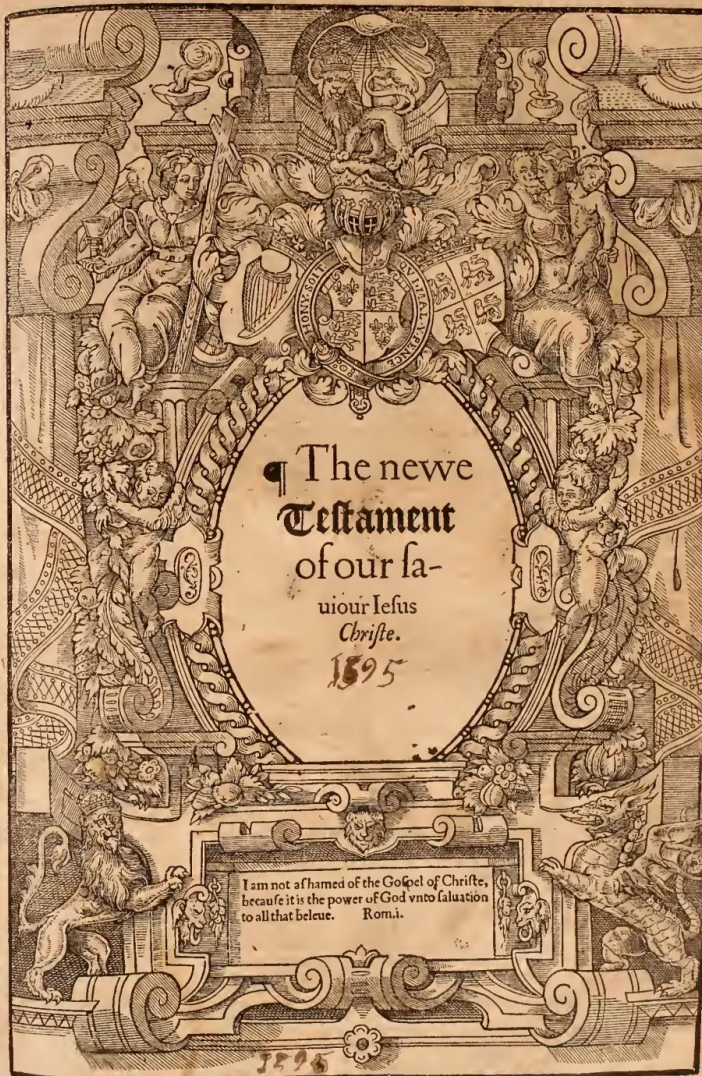
The deſcription of the holy lande, con-

cerning the places mentioned in the ſoure Euangeliſtes with other places about the ſea coaſtes, wherein may be ſeene the wayes and iourneys of Chriſte and his Apoſtles in Iudaea, Samaria, and Galilee: for into theſe three partes this lande is diuided.



The places ſpecified in this mappe, with their ſituation by the obſervation of the degrees, concerning their length and breadth.

Alicon	66.34. 33. 31.	Cadara or Gazara.	66.48. 15. 38.
Azza	66. 35. 33.	Caſa	66. 10. 14. 44.
Bethlehem	66. 35. 31. 41.	Leicho	66. 40. 18. 4.
Bethphage	68. 31. 28.	Hieruſalem	66. 31. 38.
Bethaida	66. 31. 24. 20.	Ioppe	66. 40. 10. 5.
Bethſara	66. 34. 31. 1.	See the other ſituatione	
Bethſara	66. 31. 28.	whence Iordane ſpringeth.	67. 31. 37.
Cana of Galilee	66. 51. 37. 48.	Magdalen called alſo	
Capernaum	66. 51. 37. 29.	Damaſcua	66. 42. 32. 25.
Carnel mount	66. 31. 37. 20.	Naim	66. 36. 31. 30.
Caſarea Stratonis	66. 46. 31. 35.	Nazareth	66. 36. 31. 43.
Caſarea Philippi	67. 38. 31. 5.	Ptolemais	66. 50. 31. 41.
Chorazin	66. 53. 31. 19.	Samaria the citie	66. 27. 31. 10.
Dan, one of the ſountaines		Sidon	67. 11. 31. 38.
whence Iordane ſpringeth.	67. 35. 31. 8.	Silo	66. 27. 31. 25.
Emuſ	66. 40. 31. 48.	Tyres	67. 31. 25.
Enon	66. 14. 31. 59.	Tyberias	66. 44. 31. 25.
Ephraim	66. 8. 31.		



The newe
Testament
of our sa-
uiour Iesus
Christe.

1595

I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christe,
because it is the power of God vnto saluation
to all that beleue. Rom. i.

1595

<p>1603 Jacob <u>Arminius</u> studies Romans; doubts Calvinism</p>	<p>1605 <u>Gunpowder Plot</u> Catholics attempt to kill King James I by blowing up Parliament, but fail</p> <p>1609 <u>Baptist</u> founded in Amsterdam by John Smyth baptizing himself</p>	<p>1611 King James I authorized 54 scholars to make new translation <u>KJV</u>, or Authorized Version (AV)</p>	<p>1620 <u>Mayflower Separatists</u> reject Church of England and sail to America; 1620-1630's Puritans follow</p>	<p>1629 Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Constantinople presents <u>Codex Alexandrinus</u> (400-440 AD) to King Charles I of England</p>	<p>1633 <u>Galileo Galilei</u> condemned by Catholic Church for heliocentric model of solar system.</p>	<p>1689 English Parliament's <u>Toleration Act</u> for all Protestant groups; Not Roman Catholic</p>
1600						1700
		<p>1618 <u>Synod of Dort</u> denounce Arminianism with 5 points of Calvinism using mnemonic <u>TULIP</u></p>		<p>1630 Christianity (Catholic) wiped out in Japan</p>	<p>1647 George Fox begins <u>Quaker</u> movement</p>	<p>1699 Protestant <u>missionary</u> societies formed: Bermuda, Chad, Taiwan, Laos, etc.</p>
	JOHN SMYTH (1554-1612)		THIRTY YEARS WAR (1618-1648)	<p>1648 End 30-year war. Catholics & Protestants given equal rights in Holy Roman Empire</p>		
	JACOB ARMINIUS (1559-1609)					
PIETISM AND METHODISM						

1610 Jacobus Arminius (1559-1609)

- A year after Arminius' death a publication called Five Articles of the Remonstrants organized Arminius' ideas which became known as Arminianism.
- Arminius disagreed with Calvinism's ideas of predestination in salvation and unconditional election.
- The debate between Calvinism and Arminianism did not actually occur between Calvin and Arminius since they were not contemporaries. It did not begin until after Arminius' death.
- This debate was a replay of the debate in the 400's between Augustine and Pelagius.

1618-1648 The Thirty Years War

- The Thirty Years War was fought on German soil between Protestants and Catholics.
- The war began as a Protestant reaction to the anti-protestant violence inflicted on them by the Catholic Church which included large groups of Protestants being hung.
- The war involved all of Europe and spread to involve many issues.
- The Peace of Westphalia of 1648 ended the hostilities, but Germany was left devastated culturally, politically, economically and physically.

Calvinist Theology Compared to Arminian Theology		
	Calvinist	Arminian
Sin Nature	Total depravity	Weakness inherited from Adam
Human Will	In bondage to sin	Free to do spiritual good
Grace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common grace for all • Saving grace for the elect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling grace given to all • Saving grace given to those who believe • Persevering grace given to those who obey
Predestination	God caused it.	God knew it.
Regeneration	Holy Spirit alone through <u>election and irresistible grace</u>	God and man work together.
Atonement	Jesus died as a substitute for man and to pay penalty of sin.	Jesus' death was accepted by God instead of a penalty.
Who Can Be Saved	Only the elect	Salvation is available to all.
How does Salvation Come	By the Holy Spirit according to God's will	By the Holy Spirit in response to the will of the man
Order of Salvation Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election • predestination • union with Christ, • calling • regeneration • faith • repentance • justification • sanctification • glorification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calling • faith • repentance • regeneration • justification • perseverance • glorification
Eternal Security	The elect cannot lose their salvation.	Those who believed continue in salvation if they are obedient.

TULIP - the five points of Calvinism:

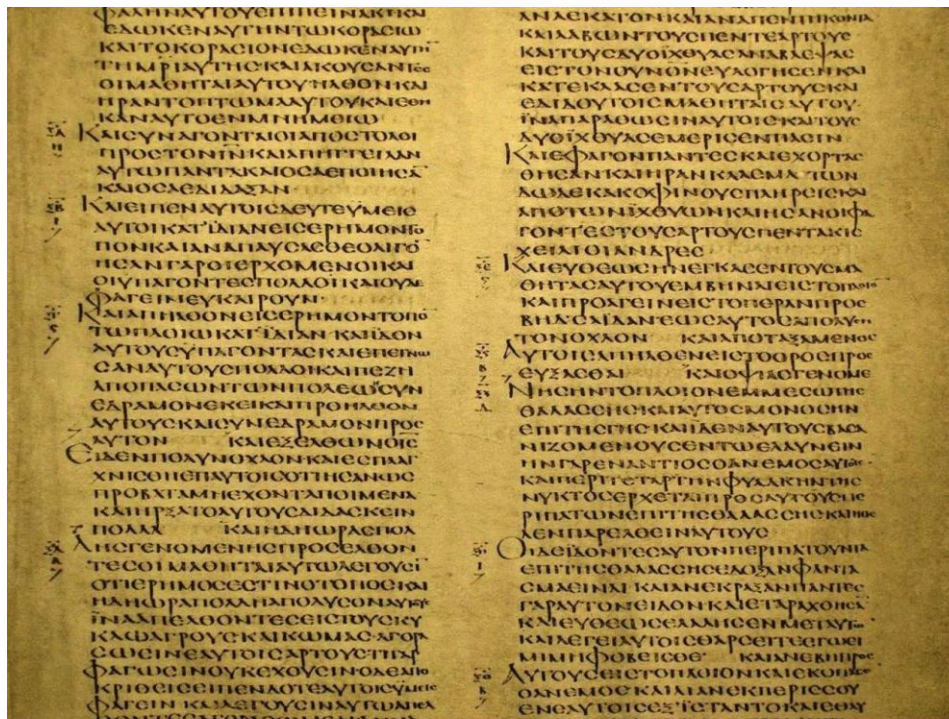
T: Total Depravity

U: Unconditional Election

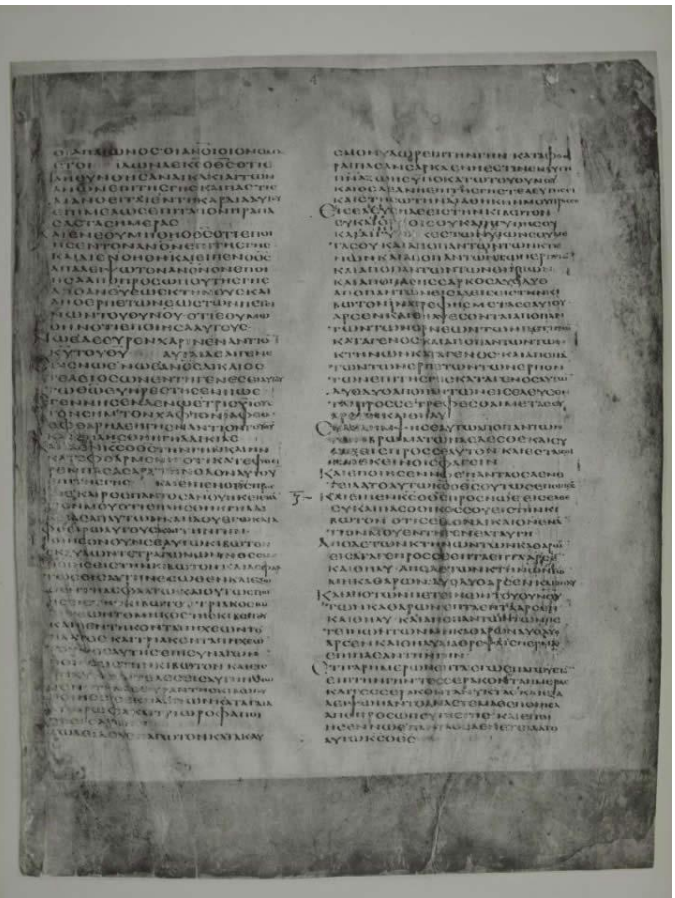
L: Limited Atonement

I: Irresistible Grace

P: Perseverance of the Saints



Codex Alexandrinus (400-440 AD)



The Flow of Theological Development Throughout Church History In Response to Heresies		BOOK pages - 324
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Anthropology – Study of Man Hamartiology – Study of Sin	400-600	Pelagian Controversy Augustine vs. Pelagius
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Eschatology – Study of Last Things	1800-1900	Luther (Lutheran's) vs. Anabaptists End Time Cults Mormons (1830), Millerites (1844), Adventists (1860), Jehovah's Witnesses (1884)

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1611 King James Bible Published

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1703-1758 Jonathan Edwards

- 1740 **The Great Awakening** 321
- 1714-1770 **George Whitefield**
- 1780 **Robert Raikes first Sunday School for Children**
- 1783 **John Wesley (1703-1791)**
- 1793 **William Carey**
- Sails for India
- 1793 **Baptist Missionary Society**
- 1795 **London Missionary Society**
- 1807 **British Parliament Abolishes Slave Trade**
- 1816 **African Methodist Episcopalian Church**
- Founded by Richard Allen
- 1816 **American Bible Society**
- 1827 **John Darby (1801-1882)**
- Helps start the Plymouth Brethren
- 1830 **Charles Finney (1792-1875)**
- Begins Urban Revivals
- 1840 **Livingstone Goes to Africa**
- 1844 **Kierkegaard writes *Philosophical Fragments***
- 1848 **Karl Marx publishes *Communist Manifesto***
- 1854 **Soren Kierkegaard Publishes His Attacks on Christianity**
- Kierkegaard attacked the lifeless Danish church for having reduced Lutheranism to merely a devotional form and a philosophic system for the pursuit of money and power.
 - Kierkegaard developed this into the foundation of modern subjectivity of theology and existentialism.
- 1854 **Charles Spurgeon (1834-1892)**
- Pastor in London
- 1800-1900**
- Mormons (1830), Jehovah's Witnesses (1884), Seventh Day Adventist (1844) and Christian Science are established.
 - New philosophies emerge:
 1. Marx's communism
 2. Darwin's evolution
 3. Freud's psychology
 4. German higher criticism of Scripture's authenticity
 - By 1900 there had been 62 generations of people since Christ.
 - By 1900 34% of the world is Christian, 51% of the world has been evangelized, and Scripture is printed in 537 languages.

1857 D.L. Moody (1837-1899)

- Converted in Boston in 1855
- Moved to Chicago in 1856
- Became a successful shoe salesman
- Started a Sunday school in the slums in 1858
- This became a church in 1863.
- Organized Sunday school teacher conventions
- Went on a preaching tour in Britain from 1872-1875 with Ira Sankey and received enthusiastic responses
- Did several tours in the U.S. and then again in Britain
- Started a school for women in 1879
- Started a school for men in 1881
- Started what would become known as Moody Bible Institute in 1889
- Died in 1899

1859 Charles Darwin publishes *On the Origin of Species*

1860 Civil War Begins in the United States

1865 Hudson Taylor establishes China Inland Mission

1869-1870 Vatican I

- 20th Church Council
- Pope declared Infallible
- Pope Pius IX proclaimed the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary.
- Pope Pius IV condemned liberalism, socialism and rationalism.

1878 Salvation Army is founded

1885 Julius Wellhausen

- Wellhausen was a critic of the accuracy and authenticity of the Old Testament.
- His Document hypothesis explained that the first five books of the Old Testament came from four different text sources (J, P, D, E) and were supposedly written hundreds of years after Moses had lived.

1895 Freud publishes *Work on Psychoanalysis*

1900-2000

- Missions have reached every region of the world.
- 95% of humanity can read the Bible in their language.
- The common understanding is that more Christians were martyred in the 20th century than all other centuries combined.
- 33% of the world is Christian.
- Atheistic states rise and fall.
- Church attendance declines in the west.

1906 Azusa Street

- Beginning of modern Pentecostal movement

1910-1915 *The Fundamentals* are Published and Distributed Free of Charge

- President of the Union Oil Company, Lyman Stewart, was concerned about the rising tide of liberal thinking and teaching of the American churches.
- Lyman put together \$300,000 to publish booklets that covered:
 1. Basic Christian Doctrine
 2. The evil of socialism
 3. The evil of Evolution
 4. The danger of Materialism
- Some of the editing was done by R. A. Torrey.
- 3,000,000 copies were printed and distributed for free between 1910 and 1915.
- These booklets were published in a set of books called *The Fundamentals* and distributed at no charge to pastors, evangelists, missionaries, theological students, Sunday school superintendents, YMCA and YWCA secretaries.
- *The Fundamentals* educated and united believers with a core conservative view of Scriptures that resisted the modern wave of liberal Christian theology and began the Fundamentalist movement.

1912 Social Creed of the Churches Adopted**1914 World War I begins****1924 First Christian Radio Broadcast****1931 C.S. Lewis (1898-1963)****1934 Wycliffe Bible Translators is Established****1939 World War II begins****1940 First Christian Television Broadcast****1942 National Association of Evangelicals is formed****1947 Dead Sea Scrolls Discovered****1948 World Council of Churches****1949 Billy Graham**

- Los Angeles Crusade

1950 Assumption of Mary becomes Catholic Doctrine**1960 Beginning of the Modern Charismatic movement****1962-1965 Vatican Council II**

- 22nd Church Council
 - - continued next slide - -

1962-1965 Vatican Council II

BOOK
pages - 323-324

- 22nd Church Council
- Effort to bring Christendom into one Church
- Many Catholics thought the Church had become too liberal and too accommodating to Protestants
- Largest council ever held
- Major decisions made:

CHURCH HISTORY CHURCH HISTORY EVENTS

318

1. Laity were recognized as spiritual priests
2. Translation of the Bible into the people's language and the reading of Bible by laity was encouraged.
3. Protestants were referred to as "separated brethren".
4. Excommunication of the Eastern Church from the Great Schism of 1054 was revoked.
5. Religious freedom for all was supported.
6. Dialogue with people of other faiths was supported and even encouraged.
7. The Catholic "Index" of prohibited books was eliminated.
8. Mass was required to be performed in the language of the people with the people participating.
9. Veneration of Mary was encouraged.
10. Papal infallibility was reaffirmed.
11. Tradition as a basis of authority was reaffirmed.
12. The Catholic Church as the only way of salvation was reaffirmed.

1968 Astronauts of Apollo VIII read Genesis while orbiting the moon

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