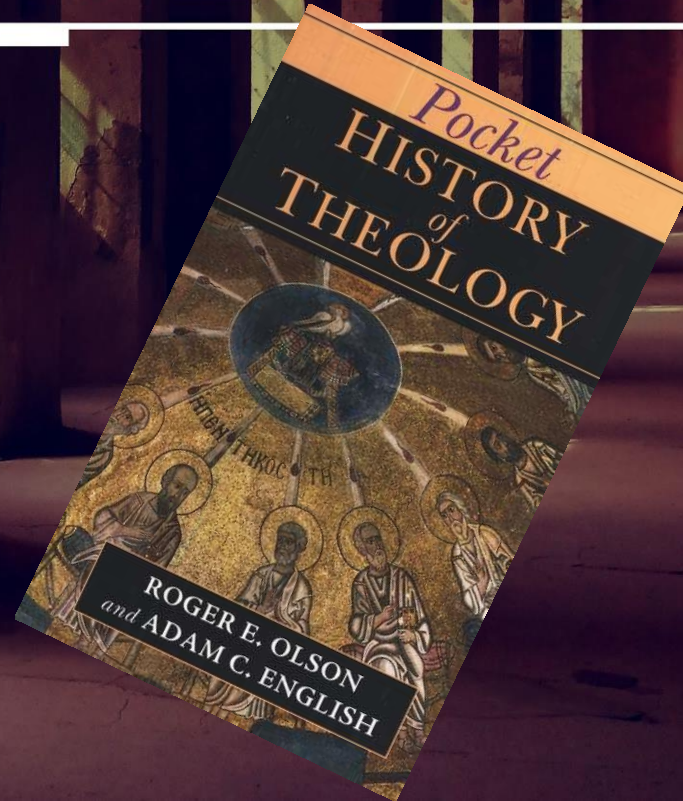


# CHURCH HISTORY

11



# **The Roman Catholic Counter Reformation**

- On Nov. 11, 1544, Pope Paul III issued a decree calling the 19<sup>th</sup> ecumenical council of the church to meet at the Italian city of Trent.**
- This council lasted, on and off, for 20 years.**
- This council was instrumental in cleaning up a lot of the corruption in the church and upholding high moral standards for the priests.**

# **The Roman Catholic Counter Reformation**

- **The council did not, however, reconcile with Protestants.**
- **The council denied “justification by grace through faith alone” and emphasized that works of love are also necessary for salvation.**
- **The council denied “scripture alone” and emphasized both scripture and tradition.**
  - **It was also at this council that the Catholic church approved the apocryphal books as scripture.**
- **The council denied the doctrine of the priesthood of believers outright.**

# Radical Reformers

- **Certain Protestant reformers were more radical than the mainstream reformers and wanted to recover a pure NT Christianity.**
- **They were often known as Anabaptists (re-baptizers) because of their emphasis on Believer's Baptism.**

# Radical Reformers

- **Other Anabaptist beliefs and practices included:**
  - (although these varied from group to group)
  - Communal living
  - Simplicity
  - Pacifism
  - Separation from the world
  - Separation of church and state
  - Freedom of conscience
  - Refusal to take oaths
  - Rejection of formal theological training and professional clergy
  - Christian living as more important than creeds and doctrines

# Radical Reformers

- **The Anabaptists were persecuted by both the Catholic and Protestant sides of the church, often by drowning or being burned at the stake.**
- **Key figures: Menno Simons, Felix Manz and Conrad Grebel.**
- **Key groups: Mennonites, Amish, Hutterites, and later Brethren.**

# English Reformation

- **King Henry VIII (1491-1547) wanted the church to grant him a divorce from his wife (Catherine of Aragon) so he could marry another because his wife had not produced a male heir.**
- **To complicate matters, Catherine of Aragon also happened to be the aunt of Charles V, the current emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.**
- **The Pope refused to grant Henry the divorce he wanted.**

# English Reformation

- **Henry severed his relationship with the church and, in 1534, declared himself “Supreme Head” of the English church with the archbishop of Canterbury as his subordinate.**
- **Under Henry the church remained solidly Catholic, but independent of Rome.**
- **Henry burned at the stake both Catholics and Protestants who opposed him.**



# English Reformation

- Henry assigned the English theologian Thomas Cranmer to be the archbishop of Canterbury.
- Cranmer granted Henry the divorce and remarriage he wanted.
- Cranmer also produced the “*Book of Common Prayer*” and cautiously, as much as Henry allowed, reformed the English church towards more Lutheran lines.

# English Reformation

- **After Henry's death his son, Edward, would significantly move the church towards reformation.**
- **After Edward's death, Mary (Bloody Mary) significantly moved the church back to becoming Catholic.**
- **After Mary's death, the long and stabilizing reign of Henry's daughter Elizabeth I would settle this with a "middle-way" reformation which produced the Anglican church.**

# Puritans

- **The Puritans did not believe that the reforms of the Anglican church went far enough.**
- **They looked to Geneva for help, and many were trained in Geneva.**
- **They were totally Calvinistic (TULIP ) and condemned Arminianism as a “gangrenous” disease on Christian theology.**
- **Many came to America to try to establish their Christian society here.**
- **Key figures: Richard Baxter, John Owen & Jonathan Edwards (America’s greatest theologian).**

# Methodist

- **The Great Awakening revival movement in England and America.**
- **Key figures: John Wesley – Arminian (1703-1791) and George Whitefield – Calvinist (1714-1770) had no intention on starting a new denomination, but their “pietistic” theology and methods (i.e. open air preaching, modern music, emphasis on conversion) eventually split them from the Anglican church and produced Methodism.**

# Methodist

- Wesleyan quadrilateral (four essential tools of theology):
- **Scripture** first (as ultimate authority)
- **Tradition** second (as a guide to understanding scripture)
- **Reason** third (as a guide to understanding tradition and scripture).
- **Experience** fourth – and community experience over personal experience (as a guide to understanding reason, tradition, and scripture).

# Methodist

- **John Wesley also emphasized the real possibility of Christian perfection or entire sanctification in this lifetime.**
- **Wesley and Whitefield became the forefathers of modern day evangelicalism.**

# Pietists

- **A reaction to the post-Luther Lutheran theology that many felt was becoming too scholastic.**
- **They weren't so much against this theology, but wanted to bring the heart and spiritual renewal back into things.**

# Pietists

- Protestant theology focused a lot on the objective nature of what God had done for people.
- Luther himself emphasized mainly what God had done for us (objective) and put little emphasis on the subjective nature of spiritual experiences.
- The Pietists wanted to also focus on the subjective side of what God does *within* people when they are saved.



# Pietists

- **When a person came to a pastor and expressed feelings of guilt, condemnation and lack of assurance of salvation, the typical Lutheran minister would ask, “Have you been baptized?”**
- **If they said “yes” the minister would encourage them to trust God’s promise of forgiveness.**
- **Baptism was the objective “landmark” of one’s place in Christ .**

# Pietists

- **The Pietist, on the other hand, would ask if one had been converted.**
- **For them the “landmark” of true Christianity became one’s personal conversion.**

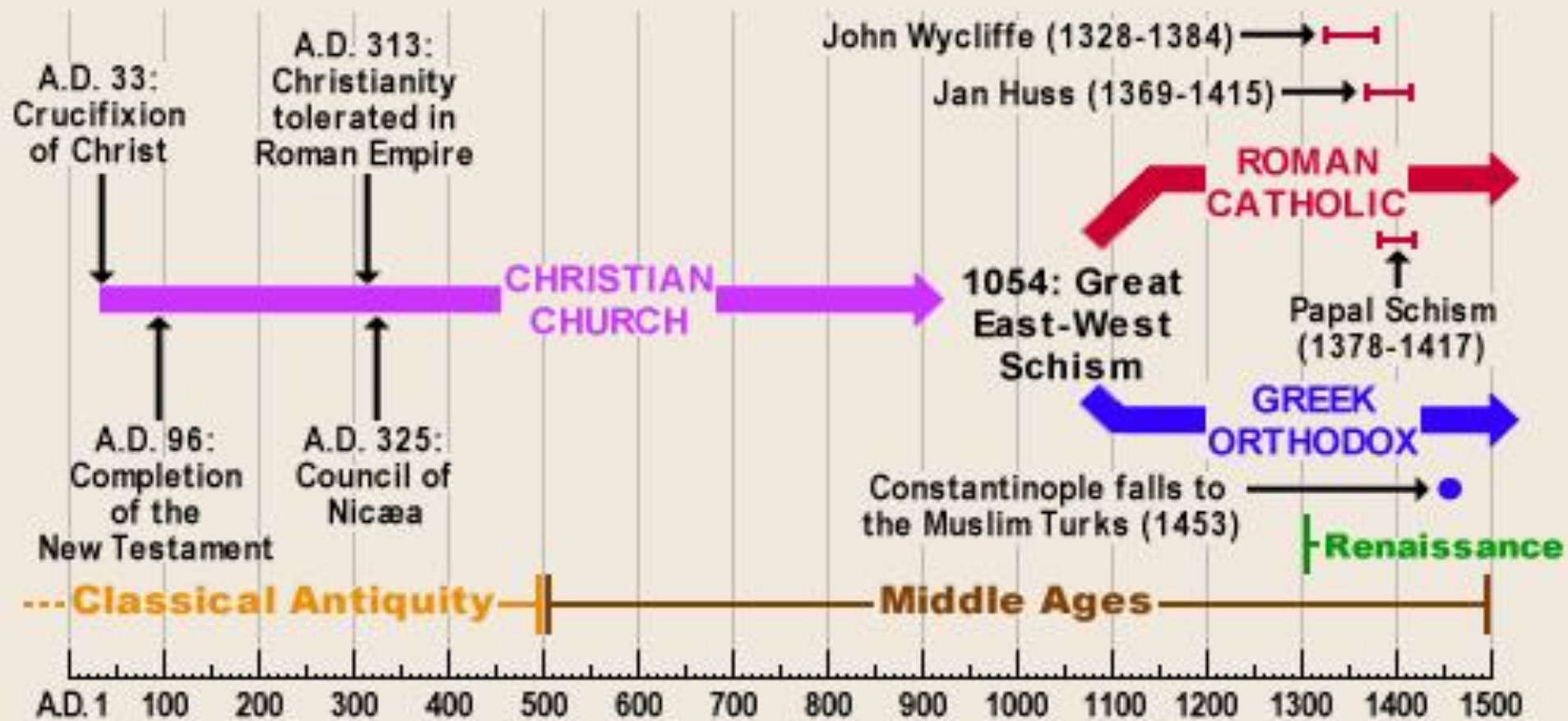
# Deists

- **Key figures: John Locke (1632-1704), Matthew Tindal (1657-1733) & John Toland (1670-1722).**
- **Authentic Christianity is completely consistent with reason.**
- **If a belief or moral cannot be shown to be consistent with the universal standards of reason they should be either ignored or rejected. (i.e. Trinity).**

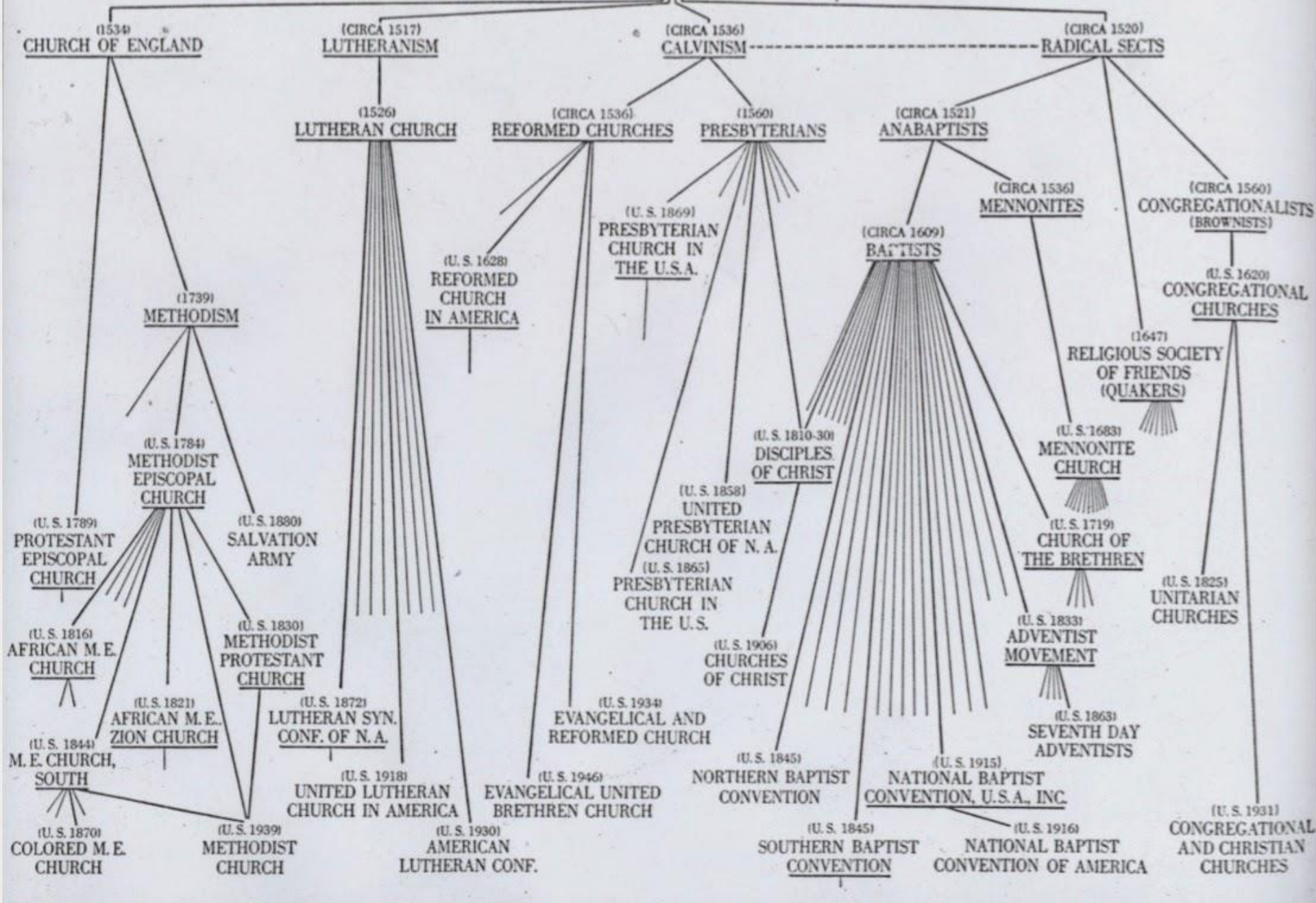
# Deists

- **True Christianity is about social and individual morals and not about a set of beliefs about God and the afterlife.**
- **If beliefs do not have some practical value to life they are not to be bothered with. (i.e. utilitarian, pragmatism).**
- **Skeptical of all supernatural claims. (i.e. God got the universe started but now it runs on its own according to “Newtonian” physics.**
- **Many of these ideas found themselves in versions of 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> century liberal Christianity**

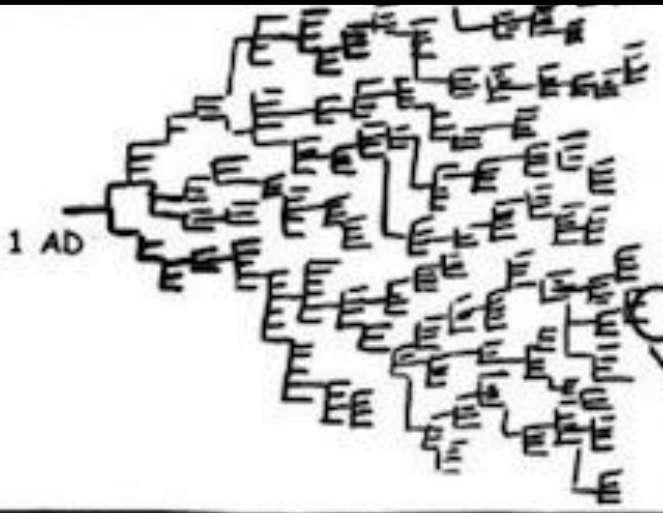
# Church History to the Year 1500



CATHOLIC CHRISTENDOM



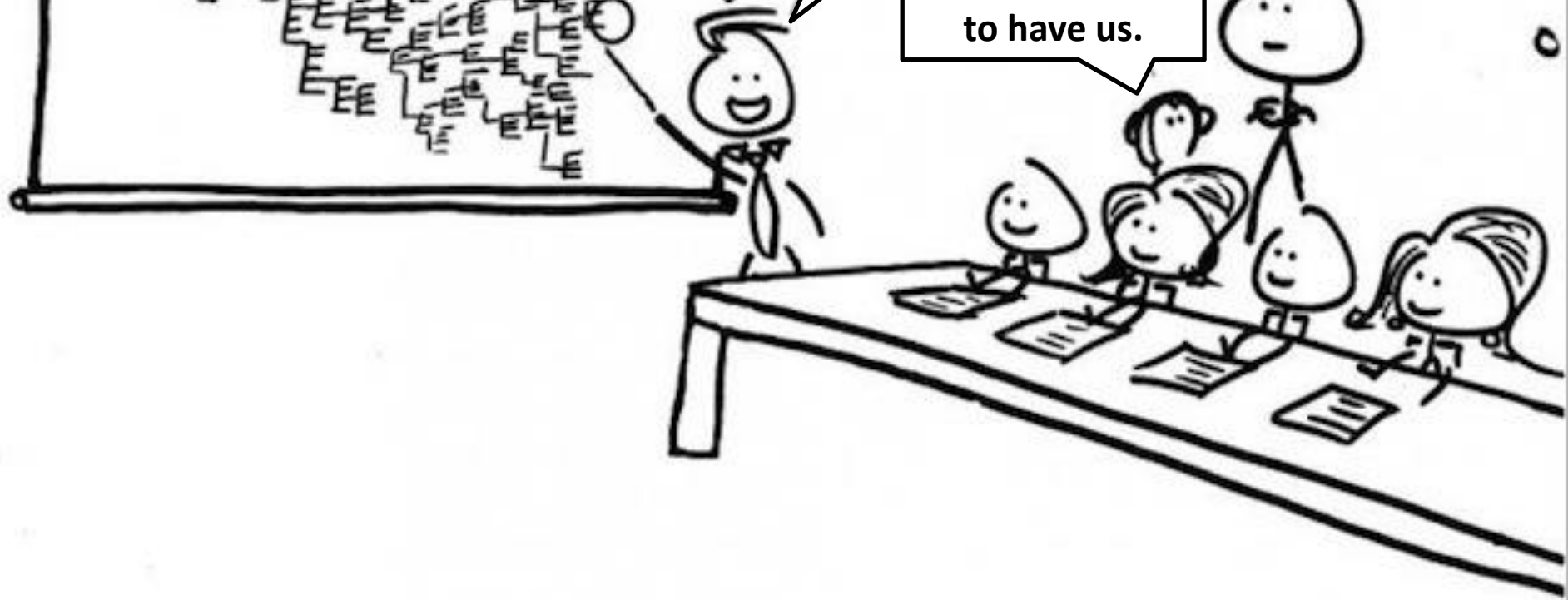
Churches & Christian Movements Throughout History



So this is where our movement came along and finally got the Bible right.

Jesus is so lucky to have us.

Membership Class



**How do the North American  
Baptists fit into all of this?**



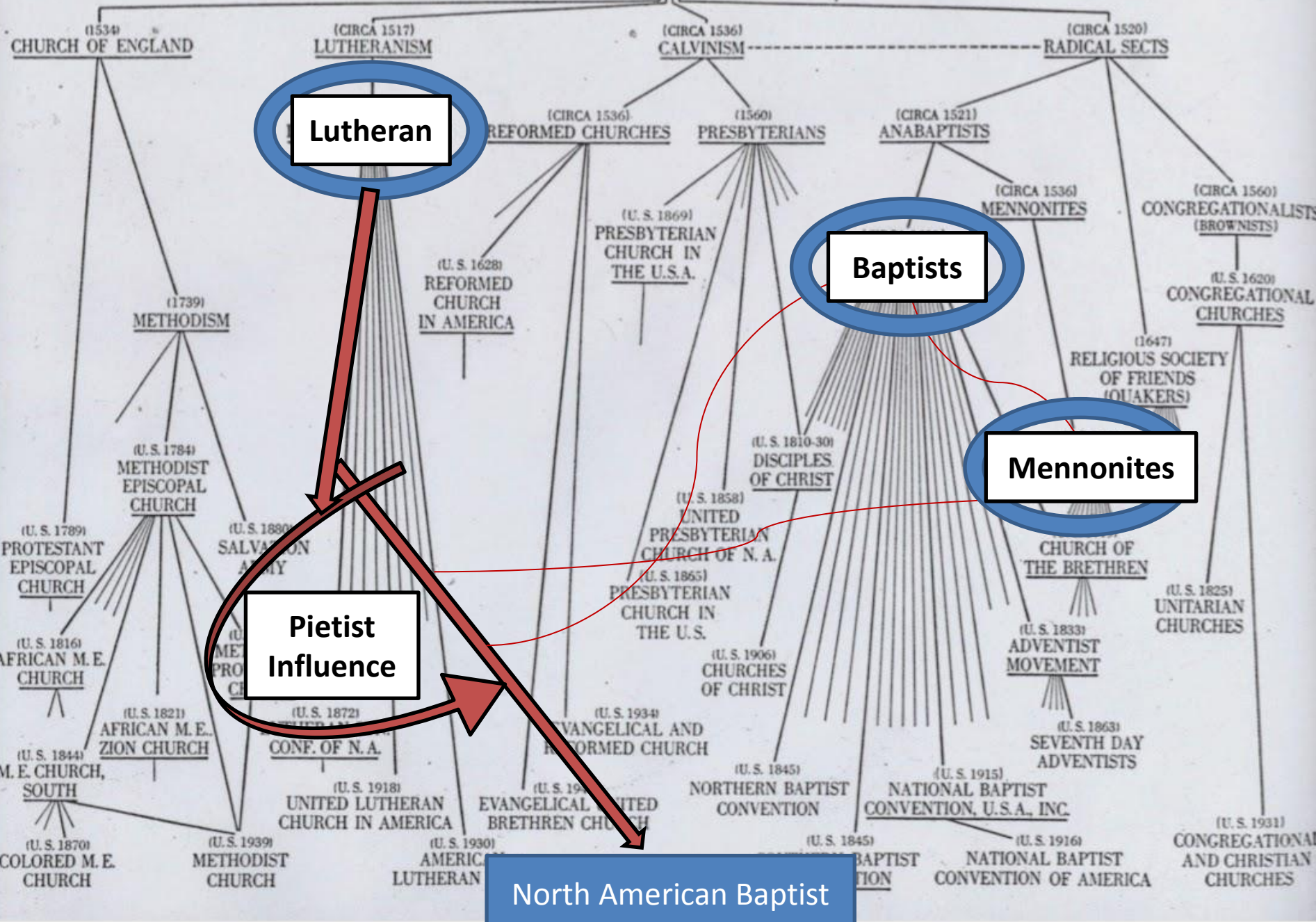
# North American Baptist

- **1843 Konrad Anton Fleischmann began the first German Baptist church in the USA in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.**
- **This was the oldest church to eventually become affiliated with the *North American Baptist Conference*.**
- **The first German Baptist church in Canada was established by August Rauschenbusch in Ontario in 1851.**
- **The *General Conference of German Baptist Churches in North America* was formed in 1865.**

# North American Baptist

- **Both Fleischmann & Rauschenbusch came from strong Lutheran backgrounds.**
- (Rauschenbusch from a line of 5 Lutheran pastors).
- **Both men became influenced by Pietism in the Lutheran church and by Baptist, Anabaptist and non-conformist ideas.**
- Rauschenbusch, in particular, was influenced by the Mennonites.

CATHOLIC CHRISTENDOM



Lutheran

Baptists

Mennonites

Pietist Influence

North American Baptist  
1865

# **The North American Baptist Mutt**

- **In 1865:**            **A mixture of Lutheran, Baptist, Anabaptist, and Mennonite with a dash of Pietism.**
  
- **By 2018**            **You can add to this Calvinism, Pentecostalism, Plymouth Brethren, Amish Romance, Left Behind, seeker sensitive, traditional, missional, and the latest celebrity radio/TV/internet preacher.**