

Church History

Lecture 1 Tape 1

Title: History and Message of the Early Church

Description: Specific political and cultural events combined to form a setting when Jesus lived, which can be described as the "fullness of time." In the founding and development of the early church, Pentecost, the fall of Jerusalem in a.d. 70 and the persecution of Christians were significant.

Markers

1. Introduction
2. Outline
3. Early Christianity to Constantine
 - a. Fullness of time
 1. Political empires
 2. Different parties in Judaism
 3. Diaspora of Jews
 4. Greco-Roman world
 - b. Pentecost
 - c. Question about how much the Gentiles should be bound by Jewish Law
 - d. The message of the early church
 - e. The fall of Jerusalem
 - g. Persecutions
 - h. Early heresies
 - i. Lessons we learn from the early church

Lecture 2 Tape 1

Title: Constantine's Influence on the Growth and Development of Christianity

Description: Because of Palestine's central location in the Middle East, it was important to other countries militarily and economically. The apostles and other Christians were able to travel to spread the gospel throughout the world. Constantine's conversion and his support of Christianity had a greatly affected its growth and development. The ecumenical councils met to discuss and articulate a biblical view of God, as well as Christ's divine and human natures.

Markers

1. Location of the area in which Christianity arose
2. Spread of the Gospel by the apostles
3. Examples of how the Gospel comes into contact with human culture
4. Constantine's conversion

- a. Council of Nicea
- b. After Nicea
- c. After Arias dies
- d. Controversy about the nature of Christ
- e. Council of Chalcedon
- f. Impact of Constantine
- g. Pagan reaction to Constantine's support of Christianity
- h. Effect that Constantine's conversion had on Christian worship

Lecture 3 Tape 2

Title: Early Church and Middle Ages

Description: Individuals like Augustine helped shape the theology of the church. Charlemagne and Gregory the Great expanded the political influence of the church. The monastic movement, rise of Islam and the Crusades were significant during this period of time.

Markers

1. Early Church leaders and theologians
 - a. Hillary of Poitier
 - b. Ambrose of Milan
 - c. Augustine
 1. Writings to refute Donatism
 2. Writings against Pelagius
 3. The Confessions
 4. The City of God
 - d. Three Cappadocians
 - e. John of Chrysostom
 - f. Jerome
2. Middle Ages
 - a. Pope Gregory the Great
 - b. Spread of the church to Great Britain
 - c. Contrast between the church in the 1st century and 7th century
 - d. Monasticism
 - e. The rise of Islam
 - f. Christianity to the Germanic tribes
 - g. Charlemagne crowned emperor of the Holy Roman Empire
 - h. Power of the papacy
 - i. Crusades
 - j. Conclusion of the Middle Ages

Lecture 4 Tape 3 (labeled 5-6 on sound file)

Title: Reformation

Description: The influence of Catholicism expanded in the 15th and 16th centuries because of the exploration sponsored by Spain and Portugal. A central figure in the Reformation was Martin Luther. His ideas theological ideas initiated and shaped the Reformation movement and are still influential today.

Markers

1. Expansion of Catholicism in 15th and 16th centuries
 - a. Columbus discovered the New World
 - b. Tension in Latin America between Spaniards and Indians
 - c. Portugal and the colonization of Africa
 2. Call in Europe for Reformation
 - a. Martin Luther
 1. Indulgences
 2. 95 Theses
 3. Luther's theology
 - a. The word of God
 - b. The knowledge of God
 - c. Law and gospel
 - d. Church and sacrament
- my conscience is a prisoner of God's word. I cannot and will not recant,
for to disobey one's conscience is neither just nor safe

Lecture 5 Tape 3 (labeled 5-6 on sound file)

Title: The Reformation in Europe

Description: Zwingli and Calvin were influential leaders in the Protestant Reformation movement. The Anabaptists and Mennonites are movements that still have an influence on theology in the church today.

Markers

Start of lecture 5

1. Ulrich Zwingli
 - a. Everything is to be judged by scripture
 - b. Comparison of Luther and Zwingli
 - c. Influence of biblical humanism on Zwingli
 - d. Zwingli's preaching ministry
2. Anabaptists
 - a. Anabaptists threatened societal order
 - b. Anabaptists persecuted
 - c. Cultural differences in punishment for heresy
 - d. Melchior Hoffman
 - e. Fall of Muenster
 - f. Mennonites
3. John Calvin

- a. Calvin's life
- b. Calvin's writings
- c. Calvin in Geneva
- d. Theology of Calvin

Lecture 6 Tape 4

Title: The Reformation in Great Britain

Description: The political events in the 16th century had a great impact on the Reformation movement in England and Scotland.

Markers

1. Reformation in England
 - a. King Henry VIII
 - b. King Edward VI
 - c. Mary Tudor ("bloody Mary")
 - d. Queen Elizabeth
2. Reformation in Scotland
 - a. John Knox
 - b. Mary Stuart's political ambitions

Lecture 7 (8) Tape 4

Title: Protestantism in France

Description: The Catholic heritage of France made it difficult for Protestant groups to thrive. The Catholic reformation spawned the beginning of several movements that still exist today. The Council of Trent clearly delineated major differences between Catholic and Protestant theology. We still struggle with some of the same political and social implications of our beliefs with which the reformers wrestled.

Markers

1. Protestantism in France
 - a. Political background
 - b. First Protestant church organized during the reign of Henry II
 - c. Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day
2. Catholic Reformation
 - a. Queen Isabella of Spain 1474
 - b. Franciscan movement
 - c. Polemics against Protestantism
 - d. Discalced Carmelite movement begun by Saint Teresa
 - e. Jesuits
 - f. Council of Trent
3. Observations about the era of the Reformation

Lecture 8 (9) Tape 5

Title: Age of Doubt and Dogma

Description: A prevailing attitude during this time was that religious tolerance was a better policy than emphasizing doctrinal disagreements that led to wars. Why be concerned about details of doctrine that produced nothing but quarrels and prejudice when natural reason, something all people have in common, can answer the fundamental questions regarding God and human nature? Political and religious leaders in England and Europe contributed to the debate between Reformed theology and Rationalism. Subjects addressed are the Thirty Years War, Puritan revolution in England, Reformed Orthodoxy, Westminster Confession, Deism, Rationalist option in the wake of the confessionalization of Europe, George Fox and the Spiritualist option, Pietism with Zinzendorf, the Moravians, John Wesley and the Methodists.

Markers

1. Age of doubt and dogma
2. Peace of Augsburg
3. Thirty Years War
4. Peace of Westphalia
5. Beginning of the Enlightenment
6. England in the 17th century
7. William and Mary as English monarchs
8. Reformed orthodoxy in Europe
9. Rise in Rationalism
10. Empiricism
11. Deism
12. Rise in the critique against the church
13. Spiritualist option
14. Pietist option

Lecture 9 (10)

Title: The 19th Century

Description: Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield were well-known preachers in the Great Awakening in the American colonies in the early 18th century. Camp meetings were common in meetings during the 2nd Great Awakening. Preachers like Dwight Moody began a movement which resulted in urban revival. Mormonism and Jehovah witnesses were two religions that were founded. The fundamentalist vs. modernist controversy, as well as the geographic expansion of missions, still affect the world today.

Markers

1. 13 American colonies in the 18th century
 - a. Great Awakening 1730's
 - b. Revolutionary War 1770's
2. 2nd Great Awakening
3. Manifest Destiny
4. Civil War
5. Urban revival
6. Rise in new religions
7. Political horizons in Europe in the 19th century
8. Latin America
9. Protestant theology in the 19th century
10. Theory of evolution
11. Fundamentalist vs. Modernist controversy
12. Geographic expansion in the 19th century

Lecture 10

Title: 20th Century

Description: Wesley's preaching and the holiness movement were major influences in beginning the modern Pentecostal movement. Charles Fox Parham was instrumental in the formation of the Pentecostal movement, sometimes referred to as the "first wave." The second and third waves of the Pentecostal movement, as well as the ecumenical movement, have had a significant impact on individuals and churches across the world during the twentieth century.

Markers

1. Modern Pentecostalism
 - a. Wesley's preaching and the holiness movement
 - b. First wave (Charles Fox Parham)
 1. William J Seymour
 2. John G. Lake
 3. Ivan Voronaev (Odessa, Russia)
 - c. Second wave - new Pentecostalism or the charismatic renewal
 - d. Third wave - signs and wonders
2. Twentieth Century
 - a. Russian Church
 - b. Roman Catholic Christianity
 - c. Protestantism in Europe
 - d. Protestantism in the United States
 - e. Ecumenical movement

