

<b>Ancient Church</b> Pentecost to 600 AD Theological Definition	<b>Medieval Church</b> 600 AD to 1500 AD Theological Decline	<b>Reformation Church</b> 1500 AD to 1700 AD Theological Restoration	<b>Modern Church</b> 1700 to Present Theological Decline
<p><b>Intro</b> - "in the fullness of time..." Gal. 4:4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pax Romana - Mediterranean "lake"</li> <li>• Roman roads - 2 weeks to get across kingdom</li> <li>• Koinan Greek common language</li> </ul> <p><b>1. Apostolic Age</b> (Pentecost to 100 AD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• John - to the Jews,</li> <li>• Peter-through Acts 15, to the Jews</li> <li>• Paul - to the Gentiles, 4 missionary journeys, 12 epistles</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Apostolic Fathers</b> (100-150)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dealt with rapid, unprecedented church growth, not much time/emphasis on systematic theology / doctrine</li> <li>• Clement of Rome, Ignatius, The Shepherd of Hermas, Polycarp, Didache book</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Apologists</b> (150-300)</p> <p>God used error within and outside the church to clarify what the church believes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outside - Gnosticism and all the other isms</li> <li>• Decius in 250 against the law to be a Christian</li> <li>• Justin Martyr, Irenaeus, Origen - Scriptural authority and Christ as central / core theology</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Theologians / councils</b> (300-600)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council of Nicea (325) called by Christian Constantine - Christology - Christ is the same essence / being as God - Athanasius inextricably linked Christology &amp; Soteriology - what you believe about Christ directly affects your belief on salvation</li> <li>• Council of Constantinople (381), the 3 Capadocians - articulated doctrine of Trinity</li> <li>• Council of Chalcedon (451) - Godman</li> <li>• Augustine (354-430)</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. Institutionalized Roman Catholic church</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Own land (Donation of Pepin the Short), tax, trade, defend its land</li> <li>• (East and West split 1056)</li> <li>• Gregory I - the first Pope, missionary push Germanic tribes</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Rise of Islam...Crusades</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 Pillars of Islam - 1. The witness (there is 1 God Allah (not trinity, not Jesus, etc.), and Muhammad is his prophet 2. Pray 5x / day 3. Give alms to the poor 4. Fast daylight hours of Ramadan 5. Pilgrimage to Mecca</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Roman Catholic Scholastic Theology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anselm of Canterbury - in <i>Why the Godman?</i> Demonstrates importance of incarnation to atonement for sin infinitely satisfying God - this influences Luther and Calvin</li> <li>• Thomas Aquinas - good on attributes of God, resurrection, and ex nihilo creation, but bad on veneration of Mary, 7 holy sacraments, purgatory, human merit in salvation, transubstantiation</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Decline &amp; Corruption of the RC Church</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Politics - Great Schism moving center of church to S. France</li> <li>• Corruption &amp; fraud indulgences, buying of offices</li> <li>• Mysticism - not in the neg. but a group of people that wanted a personal relationship with God</li> <li>• Rise of Nation-states</li> <li>• The Renaissance</li> <li>• Erasmus - pamphlets of satire on church chaos; Greek translation of Bible</li> </ul>	<p><b>The Reformation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Luther</b> - October 31, 1517 - 95 thesis - justification by grace alone through faith alone - Con-substantiation or Jesus in, with and under the elements, strengthening the believer (Lutheran Church roots)</li> <li>• <b>Zwingli</b> - leading Reformation in Zurich 1523, communion only a symbol, not like Luther (Reformed church roots)</li> <li>• <b>Calvin</b> - leading Reformation in Geneva, Institutes written to King to explain Christianity, "holy commonwealth" (Presbyterianism, Reformed, some Baptist groups, Pilgrims roots)</li> <li>• <b>Anabaptist</b> - believers' baptism as an adult (Mennonite, Amish, Hutterites roots)</li> <li>• <b>The English Reformation</b> - King Henry VIII affair with Anne Boleyn (Elizabeth I daughter) removed England from Rome because Pope would not annul his marriage - Anglican church - Protestant doctrine, Catholic practice</li> <li>• <b>John Knox &amp; Scotland</b> - flees Bloody Mary in 1554 to Germany, meets Calvin, pastorate in Geneva, Geneva study Bible</li> </ul> <p><b>Catholic Counter-Reformation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Spanish Inquisition</b> - Pope gave King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella authority for this church court - tortured, purge Protestants</li> <li>• <b>Jesuits</b> - founded by Spaniard Ignatius Loyola - top order of monks - Index of Prohibited Books and torture in the Inquisitions</li> <li>• <b>Pope Paul III &amp; Council of Trent</b> - tries to reform corruption of RC church - 25 sessions from 1545 to 1563, rejected salvation by faith alone, church authority equal with Scripture, Vulgate as only Bible (7 sacraments - baptism, confirmation, communion, penance, extreme unction, ordination, marriage)</li> <li>• <b>30 years' war</b> - ends the Reformation, each nation-state gets to choose the official religion of their area</li> </ul>	<p><b>Scientific Revolution</b> (1600's) - Transition period between Sections 3&amp;4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Challenged worldview / Catholic philosophy</b></li> <li>• <b>Bacon</b> - induction - scientific method</li> <li>• <b>Descartes</b> - I think, therefore I am" - know God through induction / logic</li> <li>• <b>Locke</b> - realism - reality is only through 5 senses - faith is knowledge about what we haven't experienced</li> <li>• <b>Copernicus</b>(Kepler)- sun as center of universe</li> <li>• <b>Galileo</b> - used new telescope to disprove previous beliefs of universe, moon, etc.</li> <li>• <b>Newton</b> - gravity, order / law throughout our world AND Universe</li> </ul> <p><b>The Enlightenment</b> (1700's) - "Anti-supernaturalism" - not agnostics, but not Christian - committed to modern paganism AND the science of freedom for man</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Hume</b> (1711-1776) skepticism, denied cause and effect, attacked existence of God</li> <li>• <b>Locke</b> - empiricism, man blank slate</li> <li>• <b>Voltaire</b> (deism) - absentee landlord</li> <li>• p 66 - devastating effects on Xianity from E</li> </ul> <p><b>Theological Liberalism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Schleiermacher</b> (1768-1834) - father of T.L., reduced Xiaty to feeling of dependence on God</li> <li>• <b>Karl Barth</b> (1886-1968) German, refused T.L.</li> </ul> <p><b>Church &amp; Modern Missions</b> - colonialism led to missions - <b>Carey</b> (1761-1834) Father of M.M., India; J. Hudson Taylor (1832-1905)</p> <p><b>Church &amp; Revivals in America</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1st G. Awakening</b> (1720-1760) J. Edwards (1703-1758) <b>2nd G. Awakening</b> (1790-1810) end of God centered/Calvinism; Finney (New Measures), Moody, Sunday, Graham</li> <li>• <b>Church &amp; Modernity</b> corruption from 1. Darwin (1809-1882) chance 2. Social gospel (counter-industrialism) sin/salvation is external 3. Higher Criticism- no authority of Word</li> <li>• <b>Fight for denom. control &amp; fragmented</b> conservative Protestantism (fundamentalism)</li> </ul>

Source: Perspectives from Church History, James P. Eckman, Ph. D. President of Grace University