

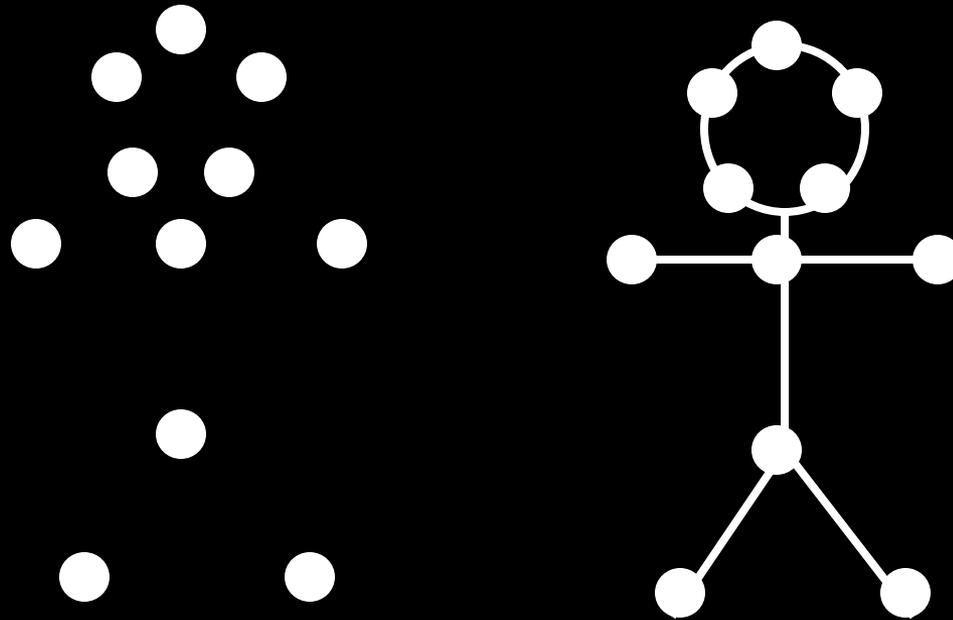
11 Bible—Church History
Chapter 9

Change Doesn't Always Do You
Good

(AD 1510—1767)

Biblical Theology Vs Systematic Theology

Biblical Theology is silent where the Bible is silent



Systematic theology tries to connect the dots

Systematic Theology tries to take

Biblical
Theology
to its
logical

Biblical Theology
only goes as far as
Scripture

conclusions. It goes beyond
Scripture—filling in the blanks.

I. Pillars of the Protestant Faith

A. **Sola Scriptura** - scripture is the highest authority and the foundation of faith

1. necessity - scripture is needed for salvation (special revelation)

2. sufficiency - scripture contains all that is needed to be saved

3. inerrancy - [original] scripture is without error according to the author's intentions through the Holy Spirit's inspiration

4. clarity - the Holy Spirit helps believers to understand the truth, though often that truth must come through mutual discussion

- B. **Sola Fide** - faith *alone* brings salvation
- C. **Sola Gratia** - salvation is a *gift* by God's grace
- D. **Soli Deo Gloria** - glory is God's and God's alone
- E. **Solus Christus** - Christ is the *only* mediator between man and God

F. Priesthood of all Believers - no exclusive priestly class

1. all believers should read the Bible in their own language
2. all believers should participate in the Church
3. all believers bring their faith with them into life

G. Lord's Supper - How do we understand the sacrament?

1. Luther - all who receive the bread and wine receive Christ

2. Calvin - Christ is united to the *believer* through the bread and wine

3. Zwingli - the bread and wine are a symbol reminding us of Christ's work

H. Baptism - an outward symbol of a divine, spiritual truth

1. infant - include children in the covenant promises which they must personally own some day

2. adult - a person is baptized *after* they accept the gift of forgiveness God gives

I. God's Sovereignty - God is in control of all things and all things work towards God's purpose/plan

J. Faith through works - a believer will inevitably (albeit fallibly) show their faith

II. Changing Viewpoints

A. Post-Reformation Europe

1. Reformation Christians wanted change—sometimes there was too much

a) Some changes brought conflict, disunion, and chaos

2. Europe now a blend of Lutherans, Calvinists, Anglicans, Catholics, and Anabaptists

B. We'll Always Have Paris—Whether We Want It or Not

1. St. Bartholemew's Day Massacre (1572)
 - a) Queen of France convinces the King that the Huguenots (French Protestants) are planning to rebel
 - (1) remember, political and religious are intertwined
 - b) King's soldiers go through Paris killing Protestants
 - c) 10,000 die in one day

2. Edict of Nantes

a) Protestantism doesn't become legal in France until 1598

3. Internal strife among the Protestants as well

a) Lutherans argue about Total Depravity

b) Calvinists argue about Predestination

C. Predestination Depend?

1. Jacob Arminius

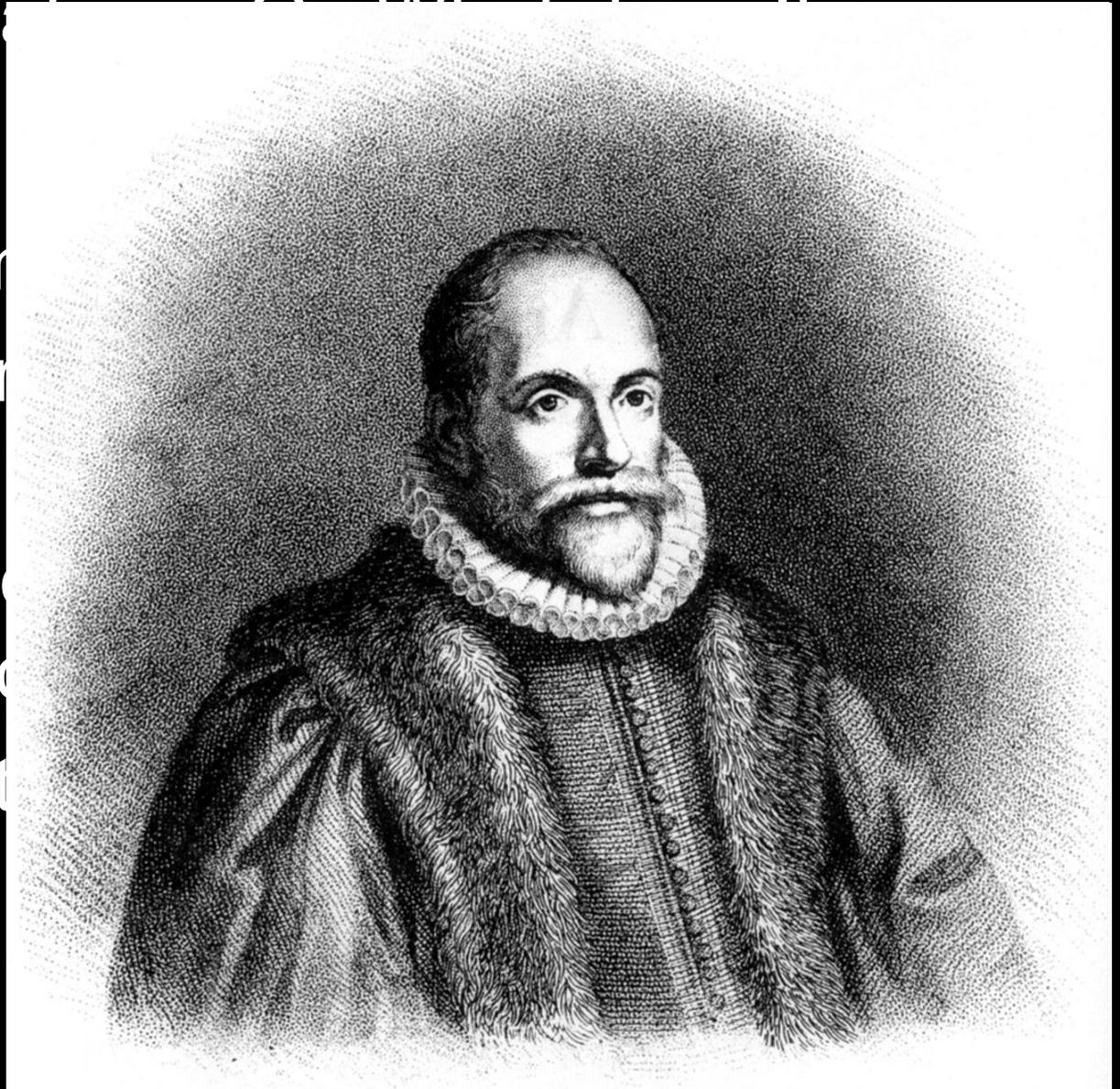
a) Popular

b) Agrees

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(1) Split



c) *Arminian Remonstrance* (published the year after Arminius died: 1609)

(1) Although human nature was seriously affected by the fall, people still have the ability to choose God with their free will.

(2) Before the foundation of the world, God chose to save everyone who would freely choose to trust Christ.

(3) Jesus died for everyone, but his death only redeems believers.

(4) People can choose to reject God's attempts to save them.

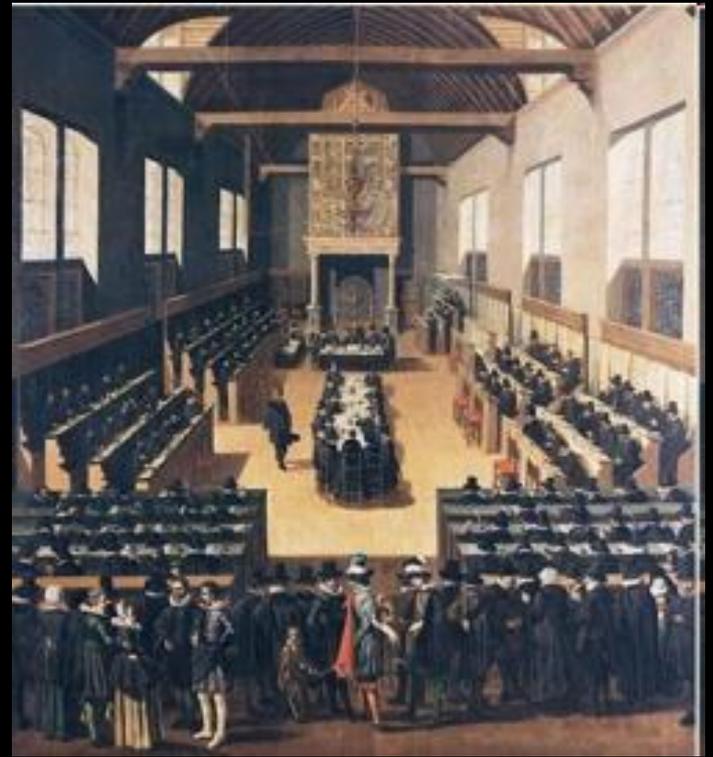
(5) Scripture doesn't clearly state whether Christians can forfeit their salvation.

d) "These Articles set out what is...sufficient for salvation. It is unnecessary to look higher or lower"

2. Synod of Dordt (1618)

a) In order to respond to each of the Arminians' five statements

b) Calvinist pastors come from around Europe and develop the five points of Calvinism



(1) Human beings are by nature spiritually dead. No one naturally desires to seek Christ (Romans 3:10-12; Eph 2:1-3)

(a) Total Depravity

(2) If someone trusts Christ, it is because God chose to regenerate that person. God's choice is unconditional; it isn't based on any human decision (John 6:44; Romans 9:10-16)

(a) Unconditional Election

(3) Christ's death atoned for only those who would believe in him (John 3:16)

(a) Limited Atonement

(4) When God regenerates someone, that person will neither resist nor reject God's grace (John 6:37, 44)

(a) Irresistible Grace

(5) Every Christian will persevere in faith until the end (John 10:27-28; Romans 8:29-39)

(a) Perseverance of the Saints

c) “Predestination had been only one part of Calvin’s theology. Its purpose was to assure Christians of God’s love. After the Synod of Dordt, predestination became the center of Calvinist theology. Among some Calvinists, strict confessions of faith displaced a dynamic faith-relationship with Christ.” (p95)

3. TULIP Reading and worksheet.

Stop presentation and begin worksheet.

4. TULIP and Predestination (again) – The five points of Calvinism [This will most definitely be on the test.]

a) Total Depravity

Mark 7:21-23; Jer. 17:9; Rom. 3:10-12; Rom. 6:20; 1 Cor. 2:14; Eph. 2:3, 15

Sin effects every aspect of the human life—mind, emotions, and will (like ink in water).

b) Unconditional Election

Eph. 1:4-8; Rom. 9:11,15, 21

We are saved because of God's grace
not because of anything special about
us.

God's grace is completely unmerited.

c) Limited Atonement

Matt. 26:28; John 10:11, 15 (Matt. 25:32-33); John 17:9; Acts 20:28; Eph. 5:25-27; Isaiah 53:12

Christ's death only removes the sins of the elect (i.e. those who believe in him)

It is sufficient for all, it is not effective for all.

d) Irresistible Grace

Romans 9:16; Philippians 2:12-13; John 6:28-29;
Acts 13:48; John 1:12-13; Rom. 8:29

When you were dead in your sin, you could not choose God nor could you resist God's working in your life.

...“humans cannot resist God's grace to bend their wills to faith and conversion”

-Canons of Dordt

e) Perseverance of the Saints
the saints (those whom God has saved)

John 10:27-28; John 6:47; Romans 8:1; 1
Corinthians 10:13 Phil. 1:6

Those who are truly saved will persevere
in the faith until the end.

f) According to Calvinism, who is responsible for salvation?

i) What must happen first before a person may come into the knowledge of salvation?
(1 Cor. 2:14)

k) What does Unconditional Election *not* remove from man? (John 3:16-18)

I) What are God's children redeemed to do? (Rom. 7:4, 8:28-30; Eph. 1:11- 12, 2:10)

m) How does Limited Atonement actually promote the spreading of the gospel? (Rom. 10:9-10, 14-15)

p) How is the Trinity at work in Irresistible Grace?

Father (John 6:44) -

Son (Heb. 10:10, 12) -

Holy Spirit (Rom. 8:13-14) -

u) How can Perseverance of the Saints act as a comfort to those who have accepted Jesus Christ? (Philippians 1:6)

D. How Many Poles Does It Take to

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b) He delayed the release of his work but no one knows the exact reason.

(1) Perhaps he was afraid of criticism from the scientific community

(2) Perhaps he was afraid of what some in the church might think.

(a) At this point the church was very enthusiastic about the idea

c) Scholars from around Europe continually asked him to publish.

2. Galileo (late 16th - early 17th century)

a) By 1616 Copernicus's theory was under attack

(1) European
Protestant
Catholic Church

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c) Galileo uses a character he calls “Simplicio” to defend the Earth-centered model.

(1) simplicio = simpleton

(2) the character comes across as a fool

(3) the character uses pieces of the Pope’s conversation with Galileo

(4) The Pope is not a happy camper

d) Galileo is called to Rome to defend his
ide



e)

and they refuse to be silenced by the church.

III. Changing Countries

A. Well, That's One Way to End a Business Meeting (30 Years' War)

1. Instigation

- a) Meeting in Prague between Bohemian Protestants and Catholic envoys of the King.

- b) The Catholic envoys refused to listen to the Protestants' complaints
- c) The Protestants threw the envoys out a second story window.
- d) The King declares war on the Protestants (30 Years' War)

2. The war itself

- a) At first it was about religious toleration
- b) Became political
- c) Included: The Holy Roman Empire, France, Denmark
- d) 10 million dead

3. Peace of Westphalia

a) ends the conflict in 1648

b) the Pope doesn't preside over the proceedings.

B. Puritans—They Weren't What You May Think

1. Wanted to reform, or 'purify', the church of England

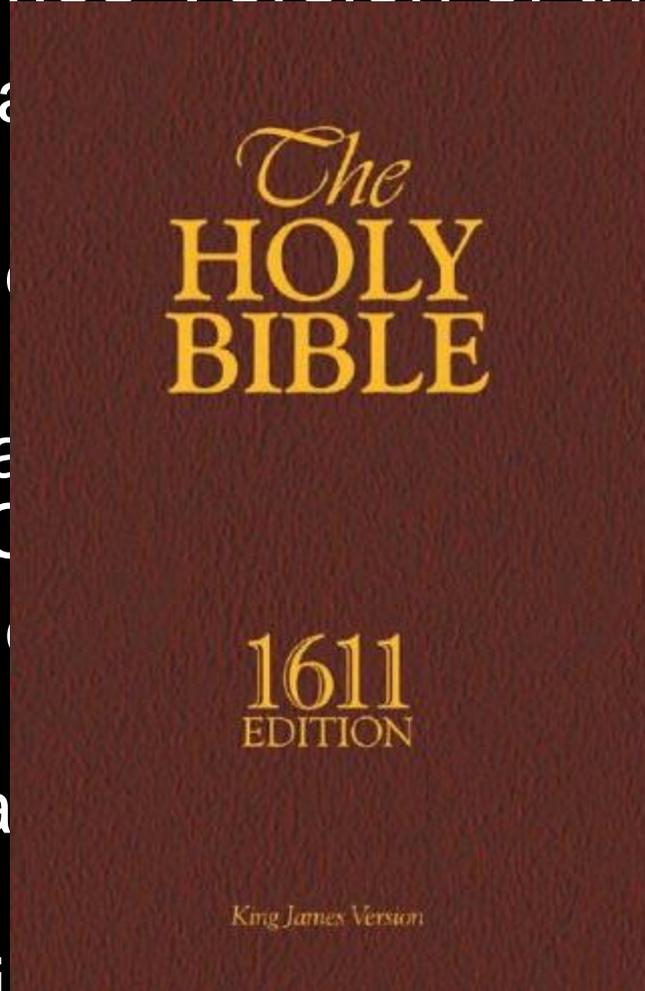
2. The current historical perception of the Puritans is of boring people who didn't want anyone else to have fun either.

a) That's not even close to being accurate.

3. Did not want any church practices not required by Scripture

4. King James Version of the Bible

- a) The Puritan Geneva Bible
- b) King James notes
- c) A new translation (Hampton Court)
- d) King James process
- e) 47 scholars create the
- f) 1611 the first rev. was printed.



5. Splitting the church of England
 - a) After the Hampton Court conference some Puritans separated from the English Anglican church
 - b) They fled to Holland in 1607 for safety.
 - c) Some sailed west to the New World
 - (1) Pilgrims
 - (2) Settled on the coast of Massachusetts
 - d) Still others stayed in Holland and founded the Baptist movement.

C. The First English Baptists

1. John Smyth

a) Leader of a
congregation

b) Embraced
baptism

(1) Infant

(2) Every



c) Embraced Arminian theology



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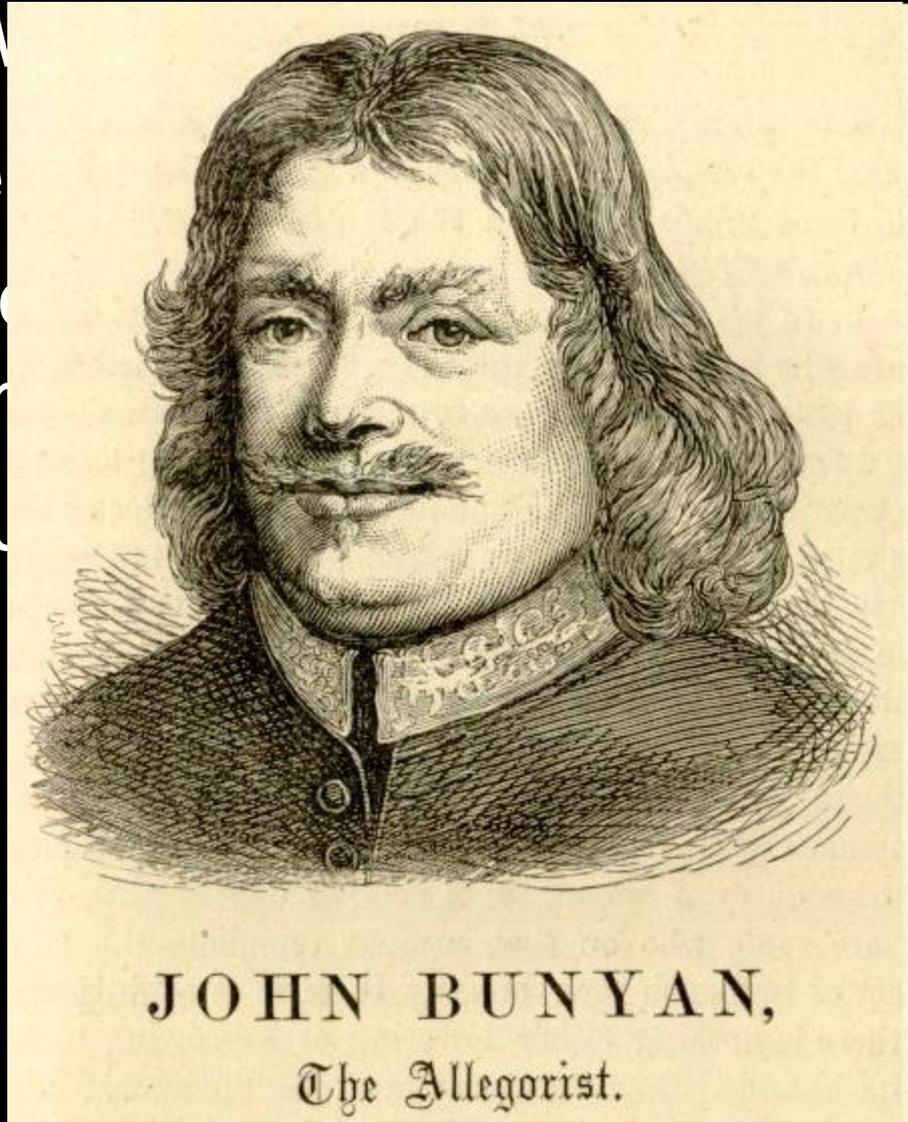
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D. John Bunyan W

1. Religious suppre

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churches becom

(1) The disput
political



b) Oliver Cromwell

(1) Member of

(2) Forms a pr

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(b) i.e. the

England

(3) Controls th

(4) Executes K

archbishop



2. John Bunyan

- a) 1648, Marries and has almost no possessions except for a few Puritan books.
- b) Realized he had never really trusted Jesus as the Christ.
- c) 1653, Becomes a Baptist and a traveling preacher
- d) Practices religious tolerance to Christians of other denominations

e) 1660, Cromwell's Commonwealth ends and King Charles's son suppresses all non-Anglican churches

f) Bunyan arrested

g) Writes *Pilgrim's Progress* while in prison.

(1) popular allegory on the life of faith

3.1688, Toleration Act

a) Allowed anyone who agreed to a list of 39 doctrines freedom of worship

IV.

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B. The Trust-Jesus-Or-Else Campaign

1. Spain and Portugal send troops to subdue the New World
2. They claimed they were evangelizing not conquering
3. This was a religious veneer on a political scheme.
 - a) Exterminating or enslaving the indigenous population in a land of enormous wealth (sugar, spices, gold)

C. Slaves of Sugar

1. Technicalities

a) Technically, it was illegal in Spain and Portugal to enslave a native



b) To get around this, Spanish settlers had Native Americans 'entrusted' to them in order to teach them about Christ.

(1) It was simply a show to get around the letter of the law

(2) Native Americans were severely abused by the system

c) The populace in Europe generally did not know what was going on.

(1) They thought their country was doing a good thing: bringing Jesus to the lost souls in the New World

2. Bartolome's barren battle (Bartolome

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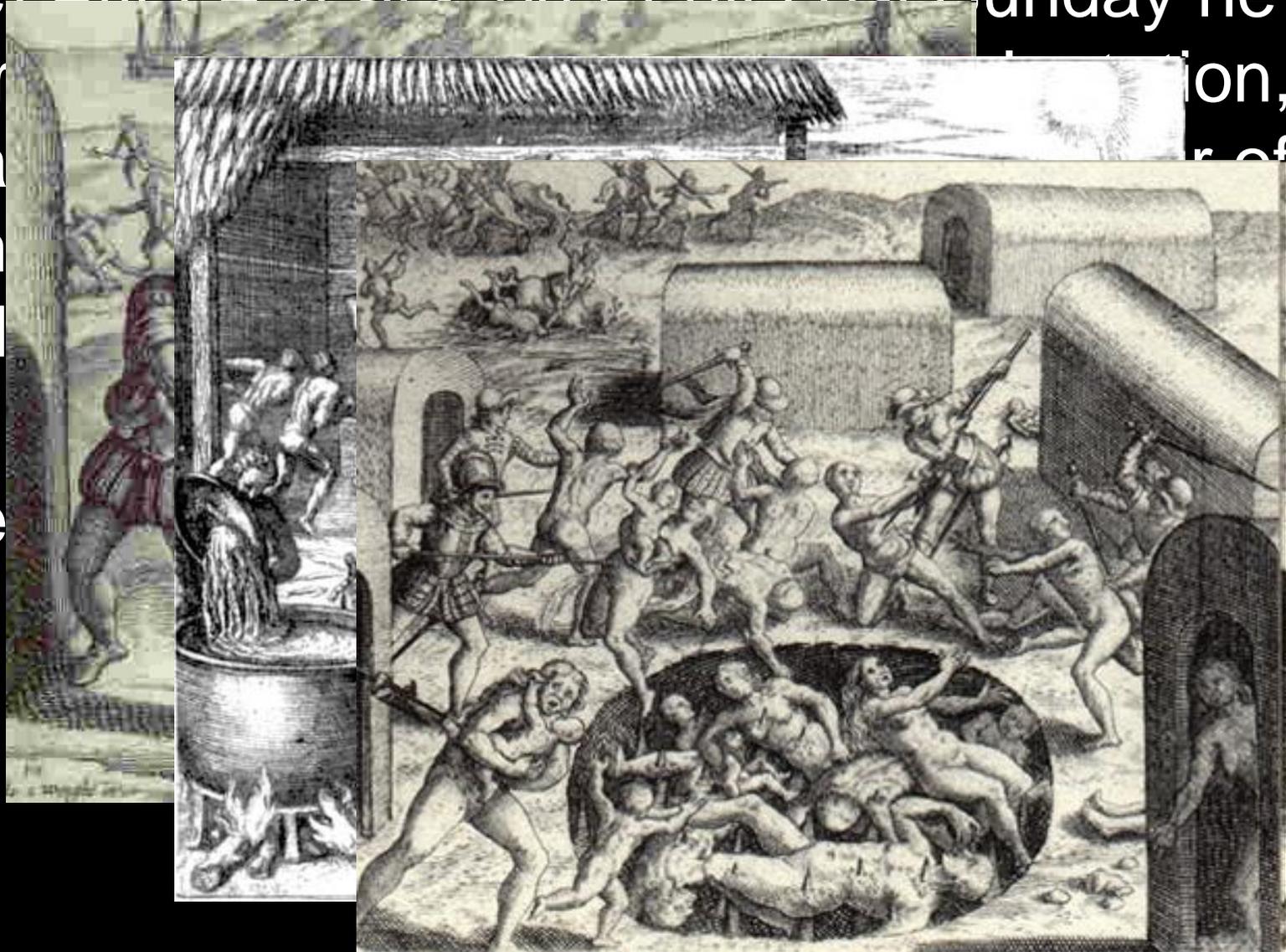
a) Spa

b) Ow



c) After 4 years on Pentecost Sunday he

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3. A new source of slaves, a new curse on the Americas

a) Do to Bartolome and disease, the Europeans needed to look for a new source of cheap labor.

(1) The Aztecs were completely destroyed by small pox

(2) The Mayan population was reduced from 18 million to 1 million



4. The slave of the slaves (Pedro Claver)

a) Jesuit Missionary in Columbia (1622)

b) Convinced his monastery to buy Africans, so they could be baptized and taught him



c) Met the Africans as they got off the slave ships and preached to them in their own languages.

d) Pedro was despised because he called attention to the horror of the slave trade.

e) Died naked and alone

(1) His clothes and possessions were stolen because they would be worth money if he became a saint.

f) Jesuit Missions

- (1) The natives equals
- (2) 1628 planta mission (see th

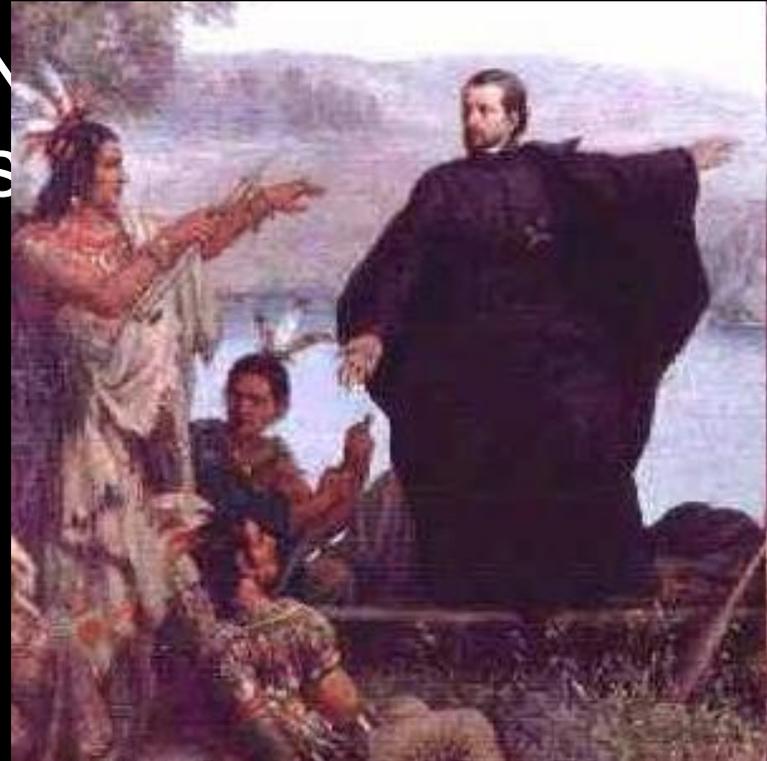


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(3) The Jesuits continued to move further inland. The slave traders pursued them.

(4) 1640, the Jesuits arm the missions and allow the natives to defend themselves.

(5) By 1731, 150,000 N
were living within Jes



(6) Slave owners began to hire armies to attack the missions and capture the inhabitants.

(7) 1767, Spain forces the Jesuits to leave the New World.

V. It Takes More than Change

A. Change isn't always bad, but neither does it solve every problem

B. Christians were still looking for earthly power and authority, confusing the Kingdom of God with the Kingdom of Men.

Protestant Theology

Why can't we all agree?

Three Commonalities

- **Sola scriptura** - scripture alone is the authority
- **Sola fide** - Salvation comes through faith alone
- **Priesthood of all believers** - all Christian are responsible for reading the Bible and participating in church & society

The Lord's Supper

"This is my body broken for you. Do this in remembrance of me."

	Luther	Zwingli	Calvin (Reformed)
What they believed	The Real Presence of Christ in the sacrament (consubstantiation)	Jesus was symbolically present	It is a reminder of the work Christ is doing in us
Why they believed it	Hypostatic Union - Jesus can be in many places at once	Jesus cannot be divided	Jesus ascended; we must remember the redemptive work of Christ in us

Baptism

	Luther	Calvin	John Smyth (baptist)
What they believed	Baptism is necessary for salvation. It is not a symbol of grace, it is a means of grace.	Infant baptism symbolizes entrance into the covenant	Adult Believer's baptism
Why they believed it	Faith must be present to make the sacrament valid	Infants receive the covenant promises; replaces circumcision	no infant baptism in the NT; a person needs to understand what baptism is

Church-State Relations

	Luther	Calvin	Puritans
What they believed	“Two kingdoms”; the state should not enforce religious laws	religious and civil realms; these stay apart from each other	State and church are separate entities; the state should not interfere with the church
Why they believed it	God requires voluntary religious beliefs	the Church is for the soul; the civil authorities keep the peace	the king of England was turning the church into an institution

The Way of Salvation

	Calvinist	Arminian
What they believed	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Total Depravity2. Unconditional Election3. Limited Atonement4. Irresistible Grace5. Perseverance of the Saints	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sinful inclination2. Conditional election3. Universal atonement4. Resistible grace5. Loss of salvation
Why they believed it	God is the source of goodness and salvation; man has no power to save himself	God's providence is subordinate to creation; God cannot hinder the free will of man