

Christian World View

Truth

Church History

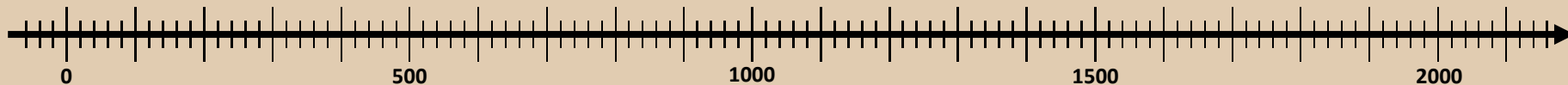
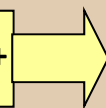
Theism and Humanism

Church and State

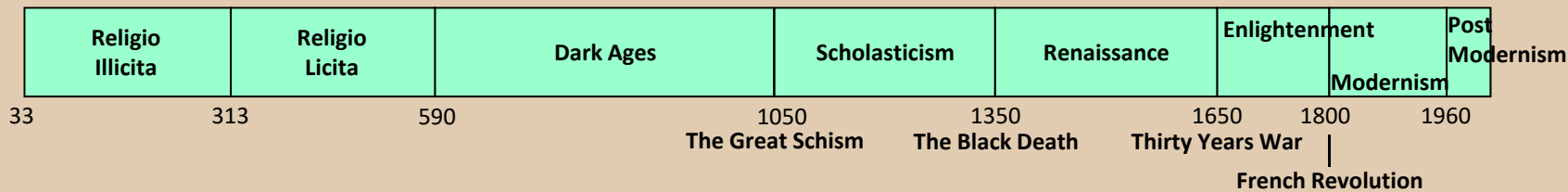
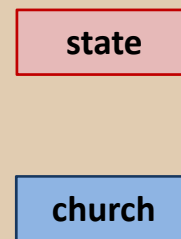
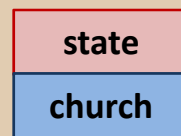
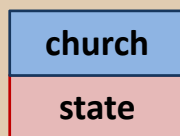
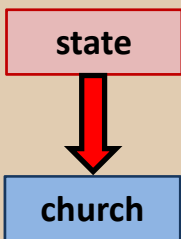
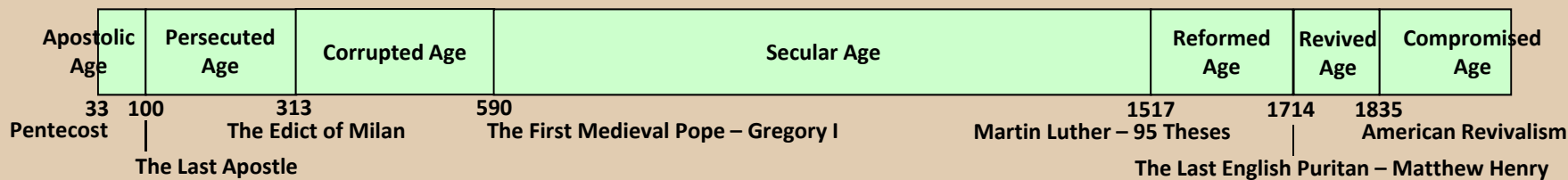
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Church

2000+



Ancient Period	Medieval Period	Modern Period
Catholic Christianity	Roman Catholic Christianity	Protestant Christianity



The Roman Empire

33-313

Christianity-Evangelical

Jesus Christ – Edict of Milan

emperor worship · paganism

religio illicita = “illegal religion”

- 1 the apostolic age (33-100)
- 2 the persecuted age (100-313)

The Fall of the Roman Empire 313-590

Christianity-Established

Edict of Milan – Gregory the Great · 1st pope

410/455 the sack of Rome

religio licita = “legal religion”

476 the last emperor Romulus Augustus

- 3 the corrupted age (313-590)

Augustine of Hippo (354-430) The City of God

The Dark Ages

590-1050

Christianity-Empowered

Gregory the Great · 1st pope – the great schism (1054)

dark days for human reason

the middle ages

- 4 the secular age (313-1517)

Humanism in History

Theism in History

Scholasticism

1050-1350

Scholasticism

the great schism – the black death (1346-1353)

harmonizing faith and reason

the philosophy of **Aristotle** (384-322 BC)

natural and empirical science

“universals” exist only *post res* =
subsequent to particular things

Anselm (1033-1109) faith before reason

credo ut intelligam = “I believe ...”

“ ... in order that I may understand”

Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274) faith and reason

Suma Theologica (1265-1274)

Roman Catholic doctrine

Renaissance

1350-1650

Renaissance

the black death (1346-1353) – the thirty years war (1618-1648)

southern Europe ← ← ← the “rebirth” of reason · the liberation of the mind → → → northern Europe

man’s relationship to the material world

the classics (Greek)

Niccolò Machiavelli (1469-1527)

The Prince (1532) a secular state

religion is man-made · use religion to control people

René Descartes (1596-1650) the father of modern philosophy

cogito ergo sum = “I think, therefore I am”

man’s relationship to the spiritual world

the Bible (Hebrew & Greek) & the church fathers

John Wycliffe (1320-1384) Oxford

Jan Hus (1369-1415) Prague

① Wycliffe · “the spark”

② Hus · “the flame”

③ Luther · “the fire”

Humanism in History

Enlightenment 1650-1800

thirty years war (1618-1648) –
the French Revolution (1787-1799)

truth and life through human reason alone

Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) Leviathan (1651)

atheist · materialist · no original sin
the king rules church and state
natural rights, not right or wrong

Benedict Spinoza (1632-1677) Ethics (1676)

atheist · everything is god
a secular democracy
a re-constructed secular church
enforced tolerance
human pyramid: 1-philosophical elite,
2-scientists, 3-vulgar masses

Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778)

secular liberal civil religion
natural simplicity “the noble savage”
no original sin · tolerance

The French Revolution (1787-1799)

liberté, égalité, fraternité =
“liberty, equality, fraternity (brotherhood)”

Theism in History

Reformation 1517-1714

Martin Luther (95 theses) –
the last English Puritan (Matthew Henry)

Sola Scriptura = “Scripture Alone”

⑤ the reformed age (1517-1714)

Martin Luther (1483-1546) Wittenberg

Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531) Zurich

John Calvin (1509-1564) Geneva

John Knox (1514-1572) Edinburgh

John Locke (1632-1704)

the father of classical liberalism
the mind *tabula rasa* = blank slate
knowledge by experience and perception

The American Revolution (1775-1783)

“life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness”

Declaration of Independence (1776)

United States Constitution (1787)

Humanism in History

Theism in History

Modernism / Modernity (1800-)

the French Revolution (1787-1799) – *present*

socially progressive · the power of modern man
to reshape his environment
with the aid of science and technology,
questioning the axioms and the traditions
of the previous age

John Stuart Mill (1806-1873) · realism · materialism

nominalism – “there is nothing general except names/nomen”

On Liberty (1859) “the only truth is one that provides
the greatest happiness to the greatest number of people”

Charles Darwin (1809-1892) · materialism applied to man

On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection (1859)

Søren Kierkegaard (1813-1855) existentialism – “existence precedes essence”

the acting, living, feeling individual, not religion or society, gives meaning to life

Karl Marx (1818-1883) · materialism applied to economics

Das Kapital (1867)

Revival (1714-1835)

Puritans – the 2nd Great Awakening
the 1st Great Awakening (1730's -1740's)

⑥ the revived age (1714-1835)

Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758)

America's greatest theologian

George Whitefield (1714-1770)

English-American evangelist

William Carey (1761-1834)

the father of modern missions

Humanism in History

Theism in History

Modernism / Modernity 1800-)

the French Revolution (1787-1799) – *present*
socially progressive – the power of modern man
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Post-Modernism 1960-)

ultimate principles do not exist · *“vanity of vanities, all is vanity”*
skepticism · relativism · pluralism · privatization · toleration
no absolute truth · no meaning → paganism ... a return to Rome

Compromise 1835-)

American theological decline – *present*
Calvinism → Arminianism → Liberalism
⑦ the compromised age (1835-)
Charles Finney (1792-1875)
the father of modern revivalism
Oberlin College · Ohio
Charles Haddon Spurgeon (1834-1892)
the prince of preachers
London