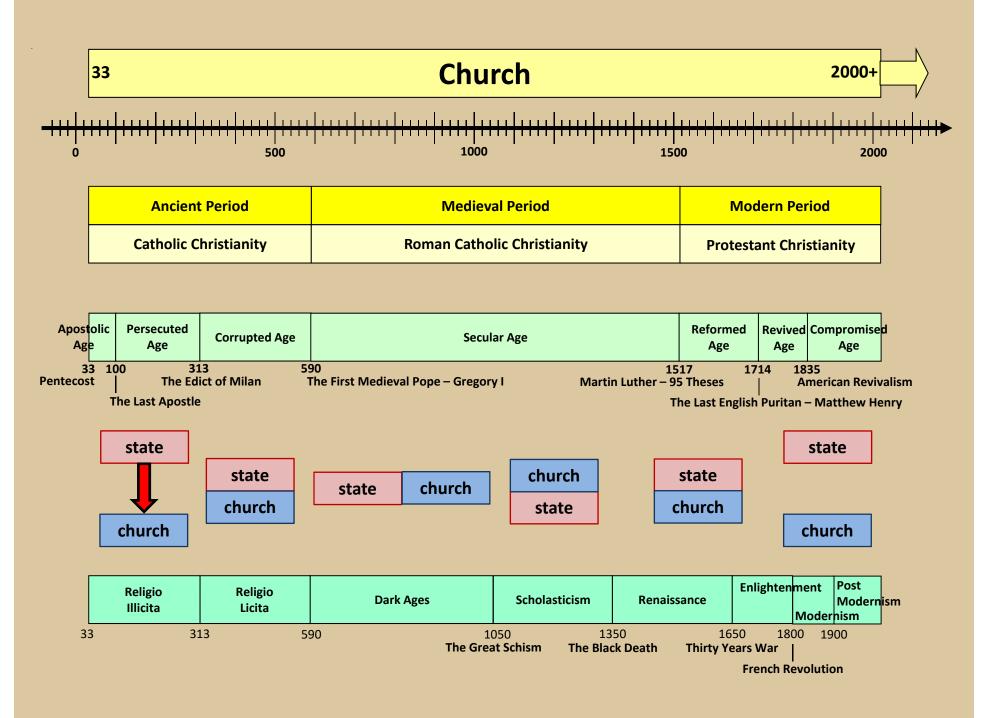
Christian World View Truth faith vs reason



Humanism in History

Theism in History

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 \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow <u>the "rebirth" of reason \cdot the liberation of the mind</u> \rightarrow \rightarrow northern Europe

man's relationship to the material world

man's relationship to the spiritual world

the classics (Greek)

the Bible (Hebrew & Greek) & the church fathers

Niccolò Machiavelli (1469-1527)

John Wycliffe (1320-1384) Oxford

The Prince (1532) a secular state

Jan Hus (1369-1415) Prague

religion is man-made · use religion to control people

(1) Wycliffe · "the spark"

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

2 Hus · "the flame"

cogito ergo sum = "I think, therefore I am"

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)"

Reformation 1517-1714

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

Sola Scriptura = "Scripture Alone"

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)

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

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

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)

Modernism / Modernity (1800-

the French Revolution (1787-1799 – present)
socially progressive · the power of modern man
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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

Post-Modernism 1900-

from horse & carriage to space shuttle (1900 – present)
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

pandemic / 1918 influenza 50-100m · world war / WWI-17m & WWII-50-80m · genocide · decolonization · nationalism · globalism · world organizations · transportation · communication · nuclear technology · space exploration · digital technology / computers · medical technology / genetic engineering · world population / 1804-1b & 1927-2b & 1999-6b

Christianity the presence of truth

sola Scriptura the authority is Scripture alone

sola gratia salvation is by grace alone

sola fide salvation is through by faith alone

solus Christus salvation is in Christ alone

soli Deo gloria glory to God alone

Christianity the presence of truth \mathbf{H} $P \\ I \\ E \\ T \\ Y$ R T