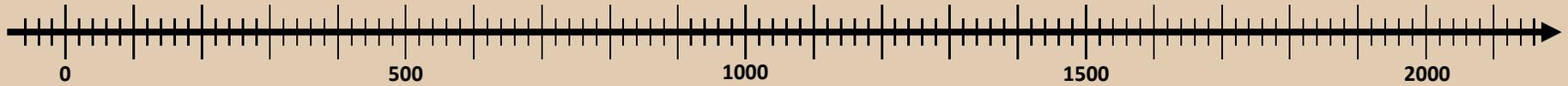


# Christian World View

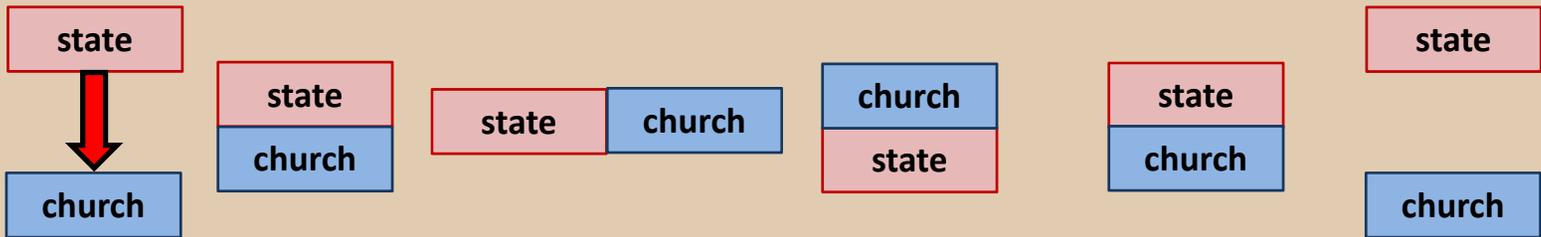
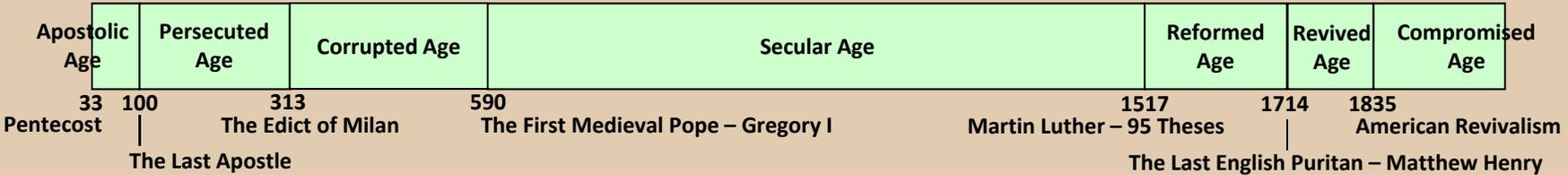
Truth

faith vs reason

33 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 · 1<sup>st</sup> 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)

### 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  
to reshape his environment  
with the aid of science and technology,  
questioning the axioms and  
the traditions of the previous age

### 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