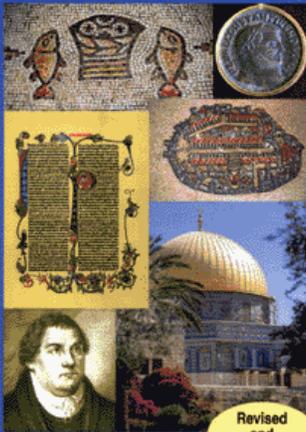


# Recommended Resources

13 Weeks to a Better Understanding of Church History

## CHRISTIAN HISTORY MADE EASY



- Key events and people every Christian should know
- From the time of Jesus to today
- How the Bible came to us
- Time lines, worksheets, websites
- Photos, maps, and illustrations
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*"Here you have a beautifully simple,  
beginner-friendly telling of Christian  
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—J.I. Packer*

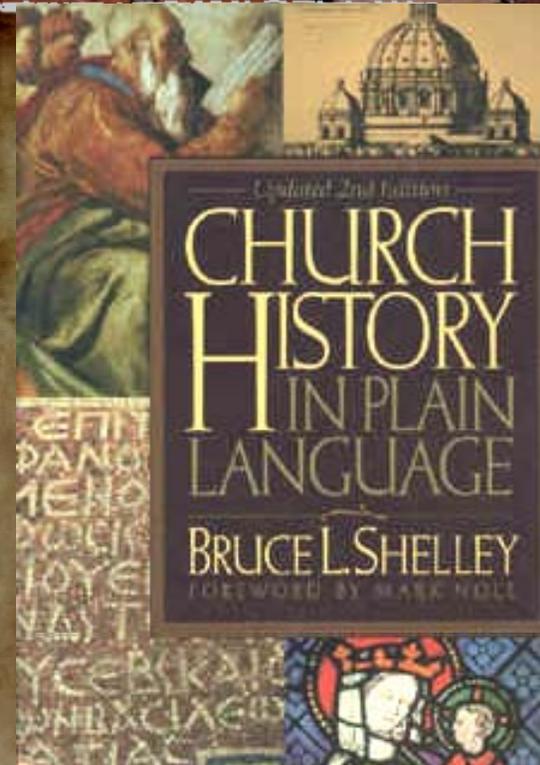
Revised  
and  
updated

100 Fascinating Events in Church History

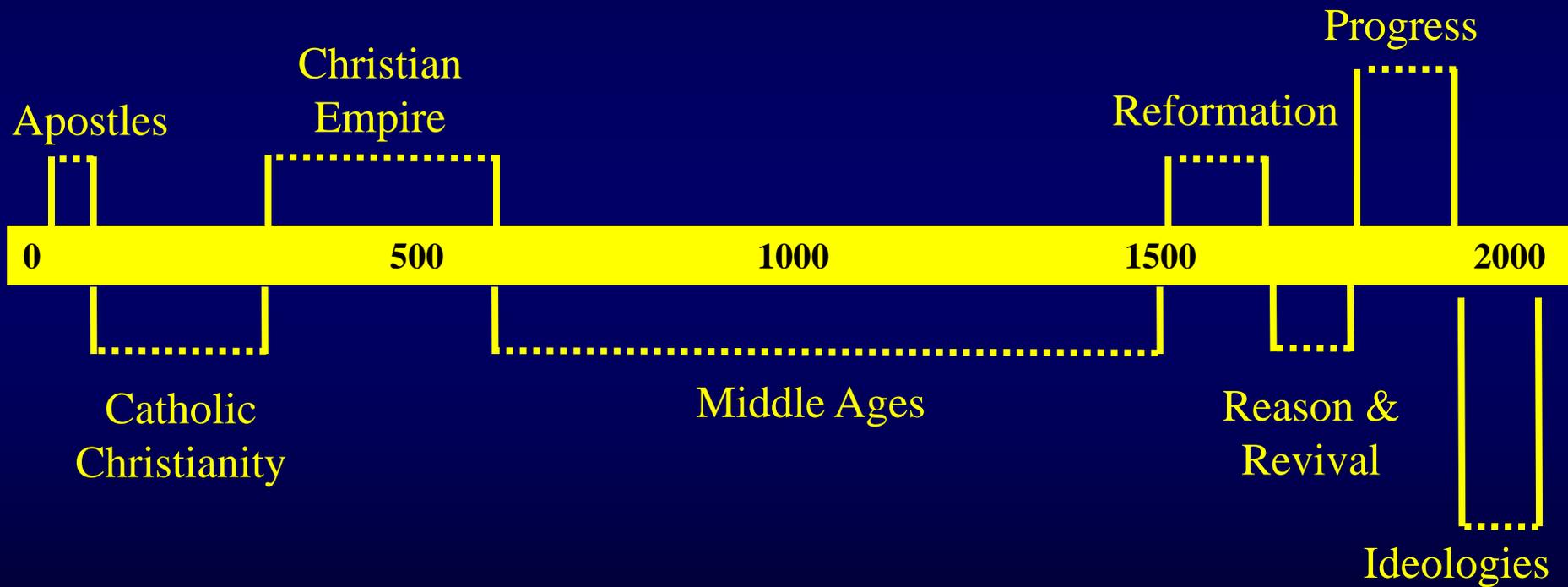
## Christian History Time Line



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# Church History



# Where are we now?

—At the dawn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, the feeling-centeredness of liberalism had moved people away from the reason-centeredness of the Enlightenment.

—An optimistic confidence in humanity's ability to change the world, however, still remained.

—With the beginning of World War I, however, the optimism of the Modern Age began to fade.

# Karl Barth and the end of the Modern Age

—When World War I began, Karl Barth was the pastor of a small Swiss church.

—Barth saw his professor's names on a statement supporting Germany's war policy and declared, "Nineteenth-century theology no longer has any future for me."

**"A God without wrath brought men without sin into a kingdom without judgment through a Christ without a cross."**—

**H. Richard Niebuhr, describing nineteenth-century liberalism**

# Karl Barth and the end of the Modern Age

—In 1934, five thousand Christians resisted Adolf Hitler's attempt to merge German Protestants into one pro-Nazi denomination.

—These Christians became known as “the Confessing Church.”

—Karl Barth drafted the Barmen Confession, the doctrinal statement of the Confessing Church.

# Dietrich Bonhoeffer

—As a seminary student in Berlin, a German Lutheran named Dietrich Bonhoeffer was influenced by Karl Barth.

—In 1928, Bonhoeffer moved to the United States to attend Union Theological Seminary.

—It was in an African-American church in Harlem that Bonhoeffer heard the gospel.

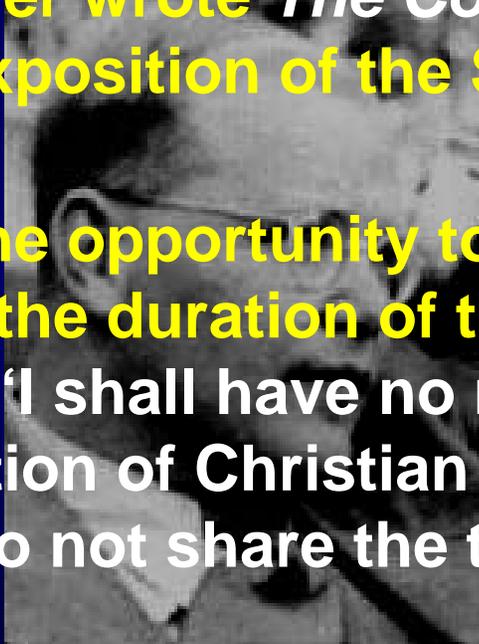


# Dietrich Bonhoeffer

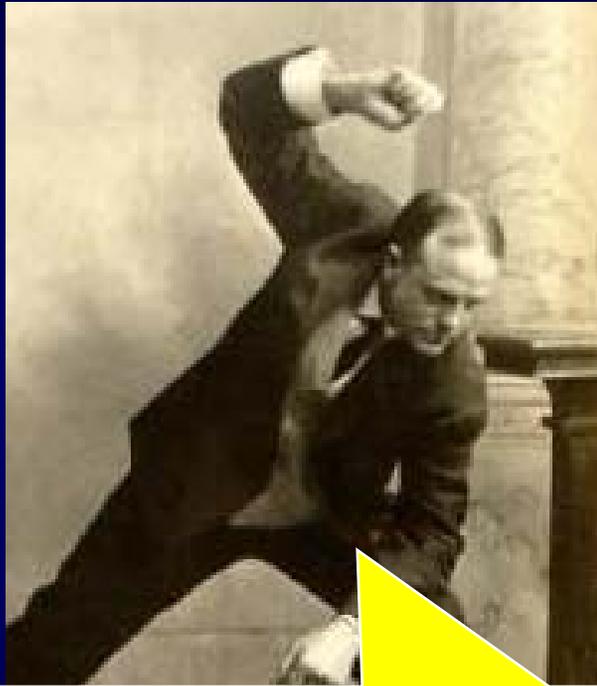
—As a seminary professor for the Confessing Church, Bonhoeffer wrote *The Cost of Discipleship* (*Nachfolge*), an exposition of the Sermon on the Mount.

—When offered the opportunity to remain in the United States for the duration of the war, Bonhoeffer said, “I shall have no right to participate in the reconstruction of Christian life in Germany after the war if I do not share the trials of this time with my people.”

—On April 8, 1945, Bonhoeffer was executed for his part in a plot to assassinate Adolf Hitler.



# Fundamentalism and evangelicalism

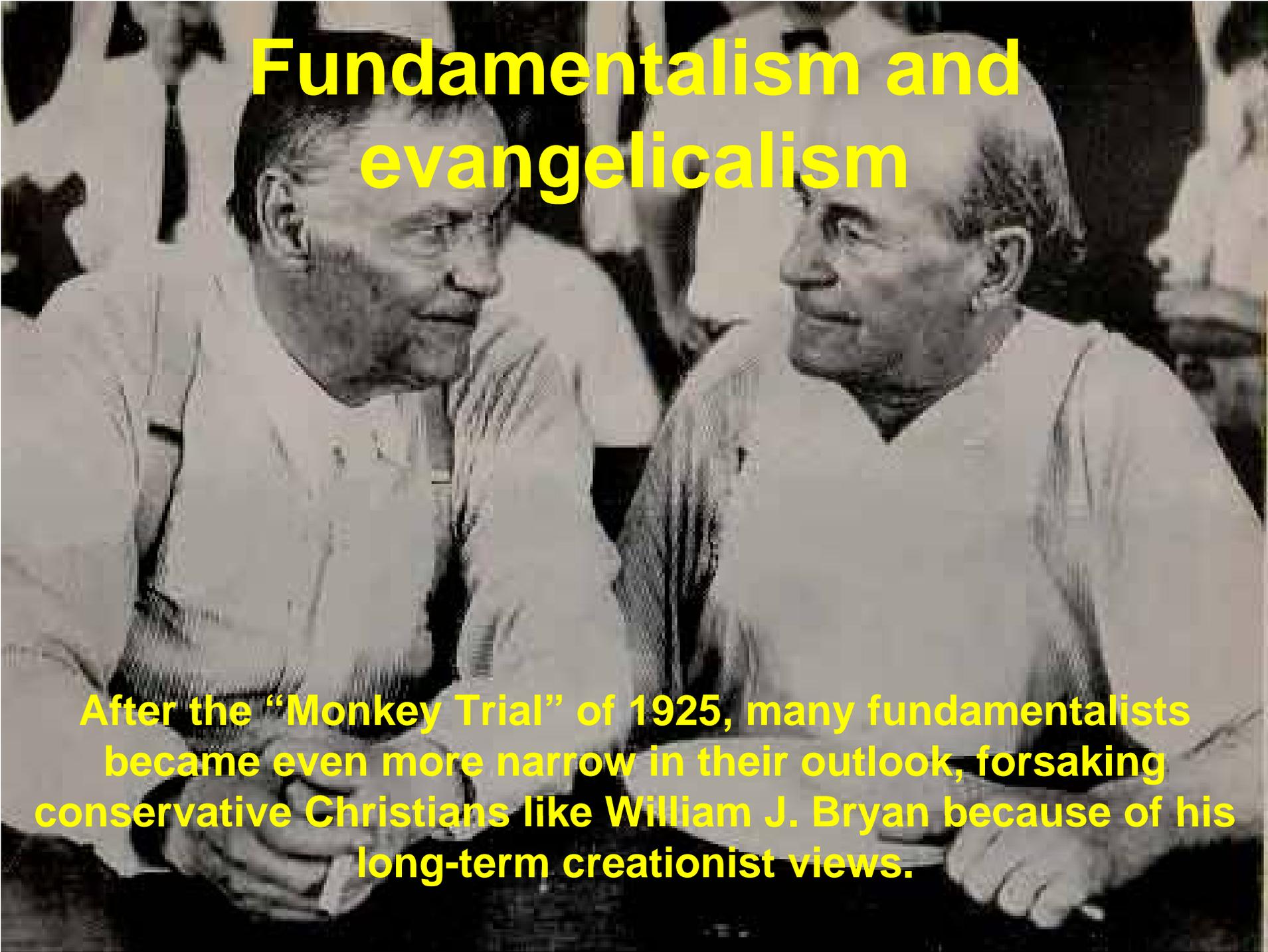


**“I don’t know any more about theology than a jack-rabbit knows about ping-pong!”—  
Billy Sunday, fundamentalist evangelist**

—Americans who accepted the “five fundamentals” had been known as “fundamentalists” and as “evangelicals” since the late 1800s.

—Wanting to separate themselves completely from liberalism, many fundamentalists in the 1920s began to ...

- ... reject theological education.
- ... reject long-term creationism.
- ... require premillennial beliefs.
- ... focus on precise personal standards.



# Fundamentalism and evangelicalism

After the “Monkey Trial” of 1925, many fundamentalists became even more narrow in their outlook, forsaking conservative Christians like William J. Bryan because of his long-term creationist views.

# Fundamentalism and evangelicalism

—By the 1940s, some fundamentalists wanted to return to the emphasis on essential (“fundamental”) beliefs that had characterized early fundamentalism.

—These individuals became known as “New Evangelicals.”

—In October 1941, the leaders of the New Evangelical movement met at Moody Bible Institute to form the National Association of Evangelicals.

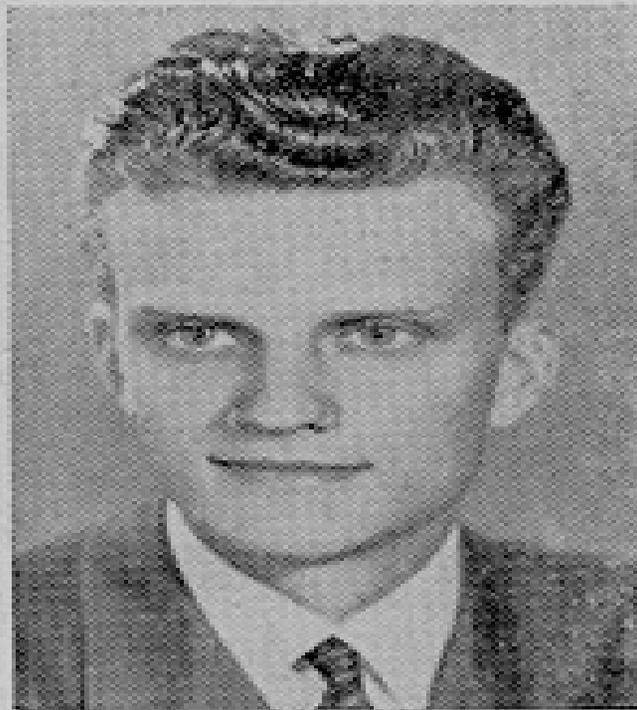
—Their goal was to hold certain fundamental beliefs without being “negative or destructive.”

# 8 Great Days Of REVIVAL

with Students of Wheaton College

**Choruses!**

**Instrumental  
Numbers!**



**Dynamic  
Preaching!**

**Solos!**

BILLY GRAHAM

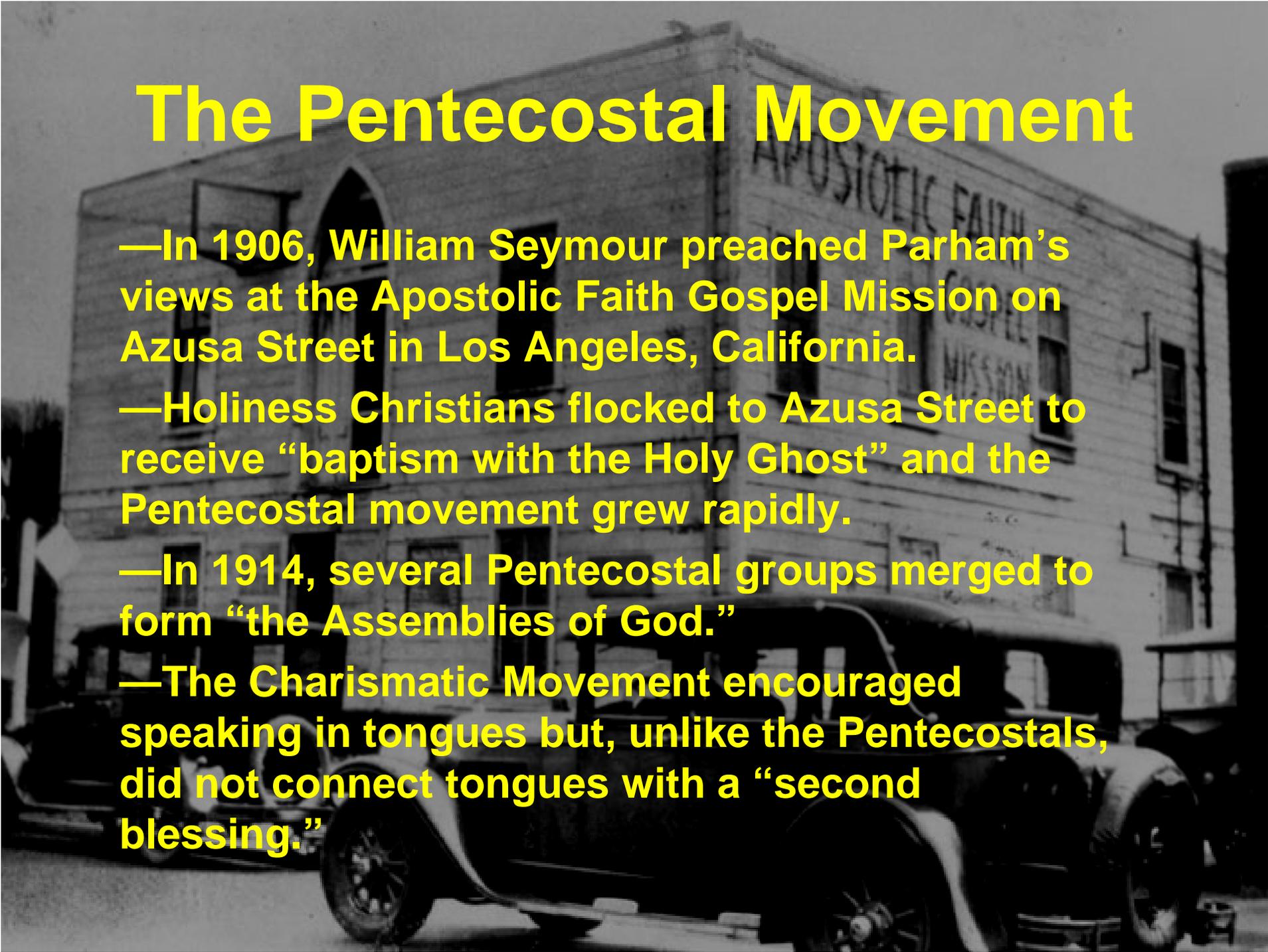
**Billy Graham, A Young Southern Evangelist With A Burning  
Message You Will Never Forget!**

# The Pentecostal Movement



- The Holiness Movement, an outgrowth of Methodism, had emphasized a “second blessing” that led to “spiritual perfection.”
- In 1900, Charles Fox Parham began teaching that “speaking with other tongues” should accompany the second blessing.
- On January 1, 1901, one of Parham’s students began speaking in an unknown tongue.

# The Pentecostal Movement



—In 1906, William Seymour preached Parham's views at the Apostolic Faith Gospel Mission on Azusa Street in Los Angeles, California.

—Holiness Christians flocked to Azusa Street to receive "baptism with the Holy Ghost" and the Pentecostal movement grew rapidly.

—In 1914, several Pentecostal groups merged to form "the Assemblies of God."

—The Charismatic Movement encouraged speaking in tongues but, unlike the Pentecostals, did not connect tongues with a "second blessing."

# “That they may be one”

—In 1910, following the Edinburgh Missions Conference, **an Anglican invited** “all churches which accept Jesus Christ as God and Savior to join for the consideration of all questions pertaining to Faith and Order.”

—**The “Faith and Order” conference met after World War I and claimed 85% agreement on doctrinal issues.**

—In 1925, ninety-one liberal groups **formed a “Life and Work” conference that downplayed doctrinal issues and focused on social reform.**

—**In 1938, the Faith and Order conference merged with the Life and Work conference to form the “World Council of Churches.”**

# “That they may be one”

—After World War II, many evangelicals wanted to work for Christian unity without compromising essential aspects of their faith.

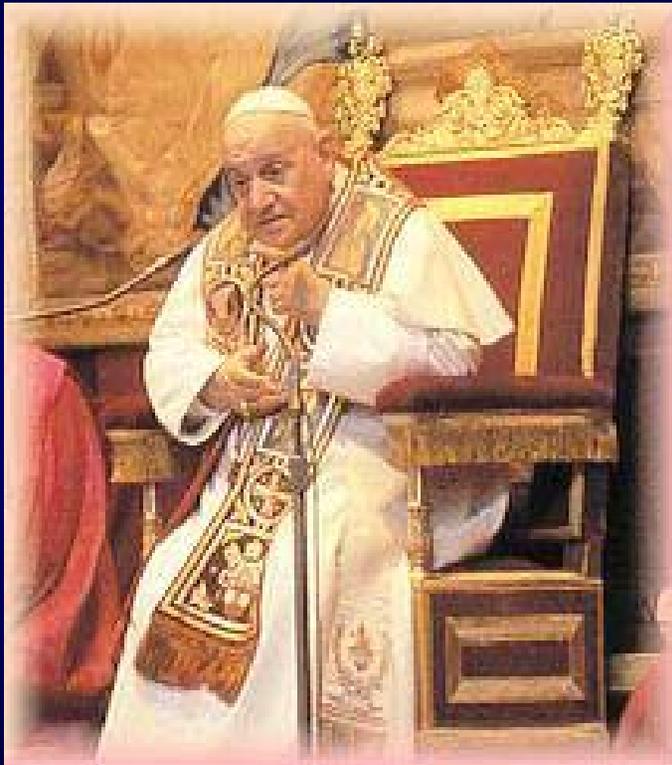
—This desire led to ...

... *Christianity Today* magazine (1953).

... the Lausanne Covenant at the International Congress on World Evangelization (1974).

... cooperation in para-church events, such as the Billy Graham evangelistic crusades.

# Roman Catholicism in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century



—In 1958, a 76-year-old Italian cardinal became Pope John XXIII.

—In 1962, Pope John XXIII convened the Second Vatican Council.

—The purpose of the Second Vatican Council was *aggiornamento*—“updating the outward forms.”

# Roman Catholicism in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century

**Summary of Second Vatican Council (1962-1965) ...**

***Session One:* Allowed translation of the Mass into native languages, encouraged lay-people to study Scripture, stated that Scripture is primary source of divine truth**

***Session Two:* Created a group (“college”) of bishops to advise the pope**

***Session Three:* Declared that non-Catholics “are not deprived of significance in the mystery of salvation” and that Mary must “never take away from Christ the One Mediator”**

***Session Four:* Encouraged religious liberty**

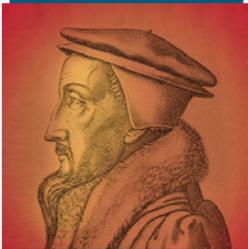
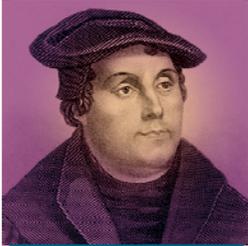
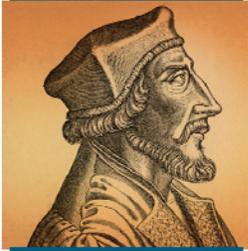
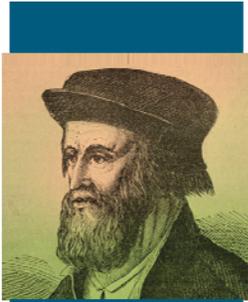
# **“That they may be one”**

**In 1994, forty Catholic and evangelical theologians signed “Evangelicals and Catholics Together” (ECT).**

**—According to the ECT, “justification occurs by grace through faith in Jesus Christ.”**

**In 1997, the signers of the ECT issued a second statement, “The Gift of Salvation.”**

**—According to this statement, “justification is not earned by any good works or merits of our own; it is entirely God’s gift, received through faith.”**



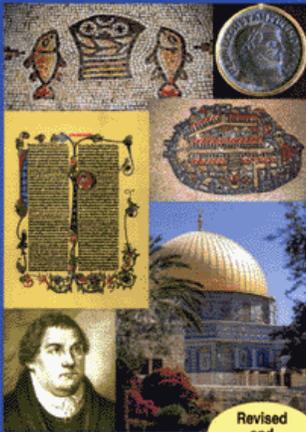
# Church History in Plain Language

30-70	Jesus and the Apostles
70-312	Catholic Christianity
312-590	Christian Empire
590-1517	Middle Ages
1517-1648	Reformation
1648-1789	Reason and Revival
1789-1914	Progress
1914-2008	Ideologies

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