

Eggert, Arthur  
Lutheranism Since Luther (an outline for Bible Class) EFK 1

LUTHERANISM SINCE LUTHER

(An Outline for Bible Clsss)

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Arthur Eggert

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## LUTHERANISM SINCE LUTHER

### I. The Struggle for Unity (1546 -1580)

At Luther's death, the Catholic forces struck in a two-pronged offensive: the pope convened the long-delayed church council at Trent and the emperor launched a military attack on the Lutheran princes. This signalled the beginning of the Counter-Reformation. The Lutherans responded with a unity effort of their own.

### II. With Fire and Sword (1581 - 1648)

The Formula of Concord was the common bond among Lutherans as the Catholic forces attempted to sweep them from Europe. The Jesuits used indoctrination and the sword to purge reformation theology from whole countries, while the emperor used only the sword.

### III. Orthodoxy and Pietism (1649 - 1740)

The end of the Thirty Years War led to the beginning of the struggle for the soul of the Lutheran church between the orthodox Lutherans and the pietistic Lutherans. While the reformed churches made inroads into Lutheran areas, Lutherans struggled over the nature of revelation and works.

### IV. The Onslaught of Rationalism (1740 - 1789)

With plenty of troubles within, the Lutheran Church faced an attack on its very foundation, the Scriptures. Rationalists argued that whatever God did must be discernable and understandable in terms of postulates which can be reasoned about by the human mind.

### V. Humanism and the Prussian Union (1789 - 1870)

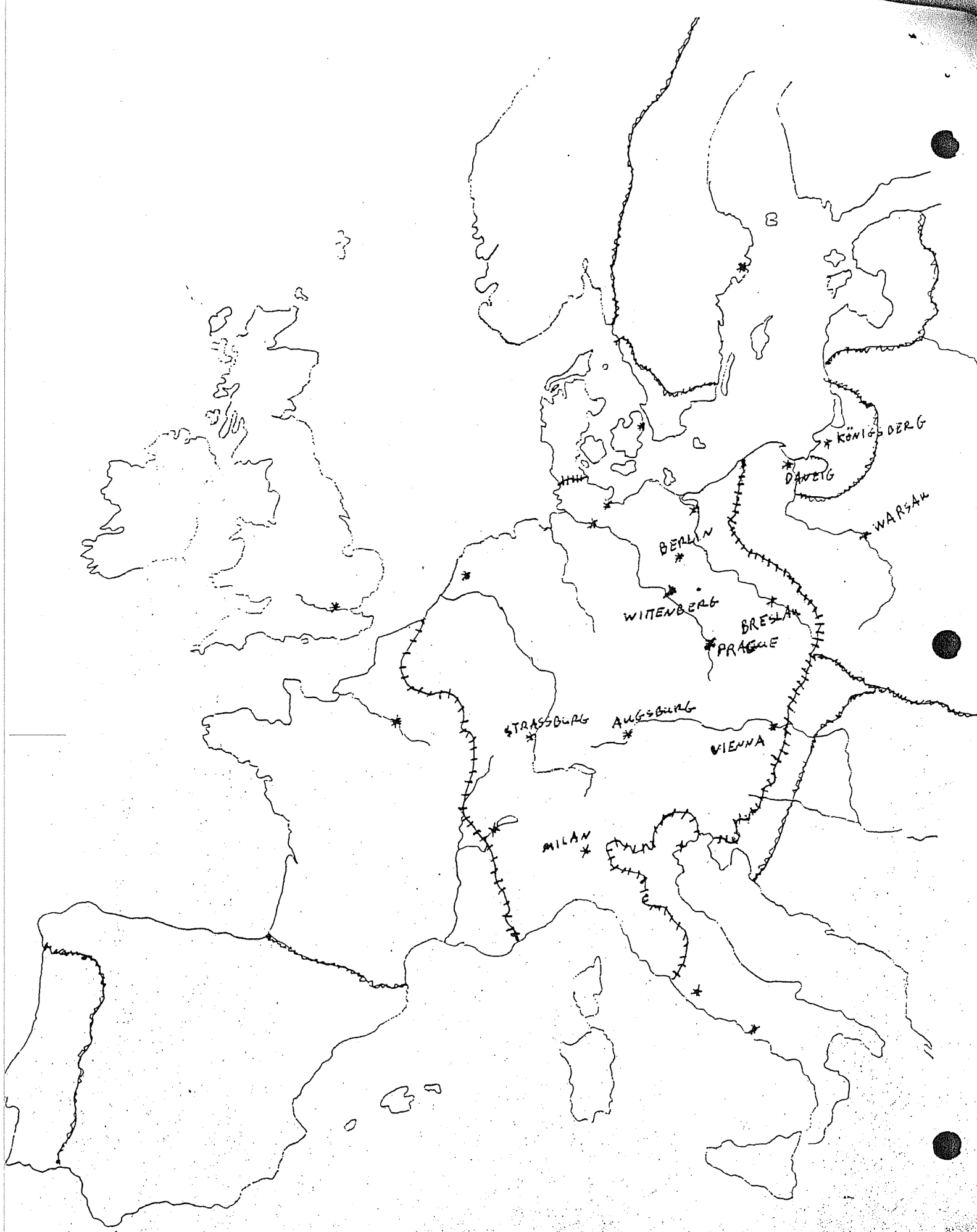
When things could not have gotten much worse, they did. Philosophers and theologians began elevating man to the central place in the universe. Napoleon put the finances of the church under state control, and the Prussian king decided to "save" Christianity by forcibly merging the Reformed and Lutheran churches and persecuting any dissenters.

### VI. From Ecstasy to Disaster (1871 - 1950)

The founding of the Synodical Conference in America and the German Empire in Europe checked spiritual decay and brought a resurgence to the orthodox Lutheran movement. Soon two world wars and the corrosion of higher criticism again sent the Lutheran Church reeling.

### VII. With No Prince or Prophet (1951 - )

Merger mania spread through the Lutheran church after World War II. The decline in doctrinal soundness led the way and swept up behind. The loss of cultural identity has shattered the cohesiveness of congregations. Television and "the American dream" have deflated religious zeal.



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## Part I

### The Struggle for Unity

- I. Historical Stage (1546 - 1580)
  - A. England (Ruling Family = Tudor)
    - 1. Henry VIII (--> 1547) - married 6 times, founded Church of England
    - 2. Edward VI (1547 - 1553) - sick and ineffective
    - 3. Mary I (1553 - 1558) - Bloody Mary tries to recatholicize
    - 4. Elizabeth I (1558 -->) - Feared marriage
  - B. France (Ruling Family = Valois)
    - 1. Francis I (--> 1547)
    - 2. Henry II (1547 - 1559) - killed in a tournament
    - 3. Francis II (1559 - 1560) - beginning of 30 years of weak monarchs
    - 4. Charles IX (1560 - 1574)
    - 5. Henry III (1574 -->)
  - C. Spain (Ruling Family = Hapsburg)
    - 1. Charles I abdicates in 1556 = Charles V of H.R.E.
      - a. University of Lima, Peru established - 1551
    - 2. Philip II (1556 -->) - Husband of Mary I, obsessed with heretics
      - a. Portugal annexed - 1580
  - D. Holy Roman Empire (Ruling Family = Hapsburg)
    - 1. Charles V abdicates in 1556, dies in monastery in 1558
    - 2. Ferdinand I (1556 - 1564)
    - 3. Maximilian II (1564 - 1576)
    - 4. Rudolph II (1576 -->)
  - E. Pope
    - 1. Paul III (--> 1550)
    - 2. Julius III (1550 - 1555)
    - 3. Marcellus II (1555)
    - 4. Paul IV (1555 - 1559)
    - 5. Pius IV (1559 - 1566)
    - 6. Pius V (1566 - 1572)
    - 7. Gregory XIII (1572 -->)
  - F. Elsewhere
    - 1. Suleiman the Magnificent rules Turkey (1520 - 1566)
    - 2. Ivan the Terrible rules Russia (1533 - 1584)
- II. Events in the Religious Struggle
  - A. Schmalkaldic War (1546 - 1555) - ends with Peace of Augsburg
    - 1. Charles V attacks, Philip of Hesse & Elector John Frederick captured
    - 2. Leipzig Interim favors Catholics, Lutheran pastors resign (1548)
    - 3. Prague Interim (1549)
    - 4. Matthias Flacius replaces Melancthon as leading Lutheran theologian
    - 5. Elector Maurice of Saxony routs Charles V (1552)
    - 6. Peace of Augsburg (1555)
      - a. Princes can select Lutheranism or Catholicism for their people
      - b. Church property may be kept
  - B. Council of Trent (1545 - 1563)
    - 1. Limited to heads of orders and papal-approved bishops (most Italian)
    - 2. Session 1 at Trent (1545-1546)
      - a. Scripture and Tradition (Deut. 12:32, Rev. 22:18-19, Gal. 1:8)
      - b. Bible includes Apocrypha; Vulgate is official text (Titus 1:14)
      - c. Original sin = corruption, but not real sin (Rom. 3:23, 5:12-21)

- d. Justification requires man's cooperation  
Justification by faith alone is anathema (Gal. 2:16-20, 5:4-5)
- e. Only special revelation assures salvation (John 20:29, Mark 16:16)
- f. Seven sacraments reaffirmed
- g. Bishops must preach and exercise church discipline  
Abuses by clergy must be ended
- 3. Session 2 at Bologna (1551-1552)
  - a. Transubstantiation reaffirmed (1 Cor. 10:16)
  - b. Adoration of the host defended (Matt. 26:26-27)
  - c. Penance required (1 John 1:7)
- 4. Session 3 at Trent (1562-63)
  - a. Disagreements threatened meeting with collapse
  - b. Abolished indulgence sellers, but not indulgences (Matt. 16:26)
  - c. Made Communion in both kinds optional (Matt. 26:26-27)
  - d. Mass (in Latin only) could be said for the dead (Mark 16:16)
  - e. Pope could create new bishoprics
  - f. Saints could be invoked to help those in purgatory (Matt. 4:10)
  - g. Seminaries must be established in every diocese
  - h. Pope was delegated to revise prayer book and service
- C. The Catholic Offensive (Counter-Reformation)
  - 1. Ignatius Loyola and the Jesuits (founded in 1540)
  - 2. Indoctrination of the next generation of leaders
  - 3. Papal Inquisition (began 1542) burnt all Lutherans in Italy & Spain  
2000 Protestants massacred in Calabria (1562)
  - 4. Pope establishes "Index" of banned books
  - 5. France begins suppression of Huguenots (1562 - 1598)  
Massacre of 10,000 on St. Bartholomew Day - 1572
  - 6. Knox leads revolt of Scots to Presbyterianism - 1559  
Mary is deposed and replaced by infant son James  
Knox dies 1572
  - 7. Continual conspiracies to depose Elizabeth in favor of Mary
  - 8. Calvin, leader of Reformed in Switzerland, dies in 1564
  - 9. Dutch revolt against Spanish Inquisition, adopt Calvinism (1566)
  - 10. Religious freedom in Eastern Europe erodes under Jesuit assault
- D. The search for Lutheran unity in Germany
  - 1. The principle of union only when there is unity of doctrine
  - 2. "Five Points" dividing Lutherans (Andreae)
    - a. Justification
    - b. Good Works
    - c. Free Will
    - d. Adiaphora
    - e. The Lord's Supper
  - 3. "Six Sermons" with solutions (1572)
  - 4. Swabian Concord from northern Germany (1575)
  - 5. Maulbronn Formula of Württemberg and Baden (1576)
  - 6. Torgau Book (1576)
  - 7. Abstract of Torgau Book by Andreae becomes "Epitome"
  - 8. Bergen Book (1577) becomes "Formula of Concord"
- F. Book of Concord Published - 1580
  - 1. Three Ecumenical Creeds
  - 2. Large and Small Catechism
  - 3. Unaltered Augsburg Confession and its Apology
  - 4. Schmalkald Articles
  - 5. Formula of Concord of 1577

6. Treatise on the Power and Primacy of the Pope (not a confession)

III. Of Doctrine and Theologians

- A. Philipp Melanchthon (1497 - 1560) - Wittenberg
  - 1. Dialectics and Prolegomena - Logic as handmaiden of theology
  - 2. The altered Augsburg Confession (1540)
  - 3. Loci Praecipii Theologici of 1559
    - a. Faith as assent to the things set forth in Scripture
    - b. Faith as trust in the mercy promised by Christ
    - c. Synergism
- B. Andrew Hyperius - Basel
  - 1. De Theologo, seu de Ratione Studii Theologici Libri IIII - 1556
    - a. Theology can only be studied with the help of the Holy Spirit
    - b. Theology is not bound by Aristotelian logic
    - c. Scripture must be studied with patience and diligence
    - d. Rules for the construction of sound dogma
- C. Martin Chemnitz (1522 - 1586)
  - 1. "The second Luther", spirit behind the Formula of Concord
  - 2. Examen Concilii Tridentini (1573) - 4 volumes on Council of Trent
  - 3. De Duabus Naturis - Dogmatic work on the person of Christ
  - 4. Loci Theologici (1591) - Biblical support for chief doctrines
  - 5. Harmonia Quatuor Evangelistarum - Meaning of the four gospels
- D. Matthias Flacius (1520 - 75) - Wittenburg
  - 1. Leader of Gnesio-Lutherans
  - 2. Ignited the controversy of the nature of original sin
  - 3. Catalogus Testium Veritatis (1556)
- E. Jacob Andreae - Württemberg (Tübingen)
  - 1. Defined the "Five Points" dividing Lutherans (1570)
  - 2. "Six Sermons" with solutions (1572)
  - 3. Swabian Concord (1575)
- F. Nikolaus Selnecker (1530 - 92) - Leipzig
  - 1. Fought Crypto-Calvinism
  - 2. Writer of hymns and devotional literature
  - 3. Institutiones Christianae Religionis (1573)
  - 4. Paedagogia Christiana (1577)
- G. David Chytraeus (? - 1600) - Rostock
  - 1. Faithful student of Luther and Melanchthon
  - 2. De Studio Theologiae (1562) - Ten rules for studying theology
  - 3. Commentary on the books of Moses

Hymn: Lord Jesus Christ, with us abide (Nikolaus Selnecker) - 292

## Lord Jesus Christ, with Us Abide

Luke 24: 29

Ach bleib bei uns, Herr Jesu Christ

Nikolaus Selnecker et al., 1611

Tr., composite

L. M.

Ach bleib bei uns  
"Geistliche Lieder"

Leipzig, 1589

1 Lord Je - sus Christ, with us a - bidē, For round us  
2 In these last days of sore dis - tress Grant us, dear  
3 Lord Je - sus, help, Thy Church up - hold, For we are

falls the e - - ven-tide; Nor let Thy Word, that heav'n-ly light,  
Lord, true stead - fast-ness That pure we keep, till life is spent,  
slug-gish, thought-less, cold. Oh, pros-per well Thy Word of grace

For us be ev - er veiled in night.  
Thy ho - ly Word and Sac - ra - ment.  
And spread its truth in ev - - 'ry place! A - men.

- 4 Oh, keep us in Thy Word, we pray;  
The guile and rage of Satan stay!  
Oh, may Thy mercy never cease!  
Give concord, patience, courage, peace.
- 5 O God, how sin's dread works abound!  
Throughout the earth no rest is found,  
And falsehood's spirit wide has spread,  
And error boldly rears its head.
- 6 The haughty spirits, Lord, restrain  
Who o'er Thy Church with might  
would reign  
And always set forth something new,  
Devised to change Thy doctrine true.
- 7 And since the cause and glory, Lord,  
Are Thine, not ours, to us afford  
Thy help and strength and constancy.  
With all our heart we trust in Thee.
- 8 A trusty weapon is Thy Word,  
Thy Church's buckler, shield, and  
sword.  
Oh, let us in its power confide  
That we may seek no other guide!
- 9 Oh, grant that in Thy holy Word  
We here may live and die, dear Lord;  
And when our journey endeth here,  
Receive us into glory there.

## Part II

### With Fire and Sword

- I. Historical Stage (1581 - 1648)
  - A. England (Ruling Family = Tudor)
    1. Elizabeth I (--> 1603) - Last Tudor
      - a. Mary, Queen of Scots, beheaded - 1587
      - b. Spanish Armada - 1588
    2. James I (1603 - 1625) First Stuart, "the wisest fool in Christendom"
      - a. Jamestown Settlement in Virginia - 1607
      - b. House of Burgesses and slavery in Virginia - 1619
      - c. Pilgrims landed - 1620
    3. Charles I (1625 - 1649) - Executed
      - a. Right of Petition - 1628
      - b. Harvard established - 1636
      - c. Civil war between the king and parliament (1641 - 1648)
  - B. France (Ruling Family = Valois)
    1. Henry III (--> 1589) - Last Valois, assassinated
    2. Henry IV (1589 - 1610) - First Bourbon, a Huguenot, assassinated
      - a. Quebec settled - 1608
    3. Louis XIII (1610 - 1643)
      - a. Cardinal Richelieu as chancellor (1624 - 1642)
    4. Louis XIV (1643 --> - Sun King)
  - C. Spain (Ruling Family = Hapsburg)
    1. Philip II (--> 1598)
      - a. Spanish Armada - 1588
    2. Philip III (1598 - 1621)
      - a. Santa Fe settled - 1609
    3. Philip IV (1621 - 1665)
      - a. Portugal reclaimed independence - 1640
    3. Charles II (1665 - 1700) - Last Hapsburg - decrepit from inbreeding
    4. Philip V (1700 -->) - First Bourbon
  - D. Holy Roman Empire (Ruling Family = Hapsburg)
    1. Rudolph II (--> 1612)
    2. Matthias (1612 - 1619)
    3. Ferdinand II (1619 - 1637)
    4. Ferdinand III (1637 -->)
  - E. Pope
    1. Gregory XIII (--> 1585)
    2. Sixtus V (1585 - 1590)
    3. Urban VII (1590)
    4. Gregory XIV (1590 - 1591)
    5. Innocent IX (1591 - 1592)
    6. Clement VIII (1592 - 1605)
    7. Leo XI (1605)
    8. Paul V (1605 - 1621)
    9. Gregory XV (1621 - 1623)
    10. Urban VIII (1623 - 1644)
    11. Innocent X (1644 -->)
  - F. Brandenburg (Ruling Family = Hohenzollern since 1415)
    1. Georg Wilhelm (1619 - 1640)
      - a. Inherited East Prussia - 1618
    2. Frederick Wilhelm (1640 -->) - called "Great Elector"



G. Netherlands

1. Dutch revolt against Spanish (--> 1609)
  - a. English intervene to help Dutch - 1585
  - b. Twelve year truce begins - 1609
2. New Amsterdam is settled - 1612
3. Granted independence at end of Thirty Years' War

H. Russia

1. Romanov dynasty founded - 1613

II. Events in the Religious Struggle

A. The Formula of Concord of 1577

1. Original Sin - corruption of nature, not its essence (Is. 64:6-8)
2. Free Will - resists God's saving grace, no cooperation (Gen. 8:21)
3. The Righteousness of Faith - faith does not merit justification (I Cor. 1:30, Rom. 5:19; Rom. 4:3-6)
4. Good Works - neither required for or injurious to justification (Eph. 2:8,9; I Pet. 2:15-17)
5. Law and Gospel - both must be preached to the forgiven sinner (I Cor. 9:27, Heb. 12:8)
6. The Third Function of the Law - a guide for the believer (I Cor. 9:24-27)
7. The Holy Supper - body and blood physically present (I Cor. 11:23-29)
8. The Person of Christ - human and divine natures are everywhere united (Rom. 6:5)
9. Christ's Descent into Hell - if in humiliation or triumph unresolved
10. Adiaphora - no concessions that diminish witness (II Cor. 6:14)
11. God's Eternal Foreknowledge and Election - no predestination of lost (I John 2:2)
12. Reject sects that never accepted Augsburg Confession

B. Attack of the Spanish Armada (1588)

C. France continued suppression of Huguenots (--> 1598)

1. Edict of Nantes - 1598

D. Gregorian calendar implemented - 1582

E. Wars for control of bishop seats

1. Aachen - 1593
2. Cologne - 1600
3. Force and bribery returned areas to Rome

F. Ferdinand II began expulsion of Protestantism from Austria (1598)

G. Sigismund III ended religious tolerance in Poland (1608)

H. Protestant Union in Holy Roman Empire - 1608

I. Catholic League - 1609

J. Morisco expulsion from Spain began - 1609

K. King James Version of Bible by committee of scholars - 1611

L. The Thirty Years War (1618 - 1648)

1. Protestants lost struggle for Bohemia and Palatinate (1618 - 1625)
2. Danish intervention failed (1625 - 1629)
  - a. Danes withdrew in Treaty of Lübeck
  - a. Edict of Restitution reclaimed all Catholic property
3. Swedes and Saxons drove Catholics back into Bavaria (1630 - 1635)
  - a. Peace of Prague erased Edict of Restitution
4. France used mercenaries to fight Hapsburgs in Germany (1635 - 1648)
5. Peace of Westphalia (property restored as of 1624)

M. Huguenot Rebellion (1627 - 1629)

1. Peace of Alais amended Edict of Nantes - 1629
- N. Dutch declared religious tolerance - 1632
- O. Attempt failed to force Church of England upon Scots - 1637

### III. Of Doctrine and Theologians

- A. Giles Hunnius (1550 - 1603) - Marburg & Wittenberg
  1. Split part of state church in Hesse from Crypto-Calvinists
  2. Restored Lutheran orthodoxy in Wittenberg
  3. Wrote extensive commentaries on the New Testament books
- B. Leonard Hutter (1562 - 1616) - Wittenberg
  1. Rebuilt Lutheran orthodoxy at Wittenberg
  2. Concordia Concors (1614) defended the Formula of Concord
  3. Wrote a dogmatic textbook that has lasted to this century
- C. John Gerhard (1582 - 1637) - Marburg & Jena
  1. Extraordinary teacher and kind master
  2. Powerful and often quoted preacher
  3. Wrote Loci Theologici, a 23-volume work covering much of theology
- D. Hans Poulsen Resen (1561 - 1638) - Copenhagen
  1. Professor of Theology at Copenhagen from 1597
  2. Battled the Crypto-Calvinist influence of Niels Hemmingsen
  3. Bible in Danish - 1607
  4. Wrote De Sancta Fide - treatment of Christology (1614)
- E. Jesper Rasmus Brochmand (1585 - 1652) - Copenhagen
  1. Wrote a searching analysis of papacy - De Pontifice Romano (1628)
  2. His Universae Theologiae Systema (1633) emphasized articles of faith
  3. Wrote excellent commentary on James (1640)
  4. Powerful and well-known preacher, later bishop of Seeland
- F. Nikolus Hunnius (1585 - 1643) - Wittenberg & Lübeck
  1. Primarily wrote against Catholic and Calvinistic thought
  2. His Epitome Credendorum (1625) summarized Christian faith
- G. Johann Heermann (1585 - 1647)
  1. Prolific hymn writer
- H. Johann Georg Dorsch (1597 - 1659) - Straßburg
  1. Wrote large amount of devotional literature
  2. Wrote against the Catholic theology and Lutheran Synergists
  3. Synopsis Theologiae Zacharianae was major dogmatic work

Hymn: O Lord, Our Father, shall we be confounded (Johann Heermann) - 269

## Zion Mourns in Fear and Anguish

5 "Ever shall Mine eyes behold thee;  
On My bosom thou art laid.  
Ever shall My love enfold thee;  
Never shalt thou lack Mine aid.  
Neither Satan, war, nor stress  
Then shall mar thy happiness:  
With this blessed consolation  
Be thou firm in tribulation."

Lord, Our Father, shall We be Confounded 269

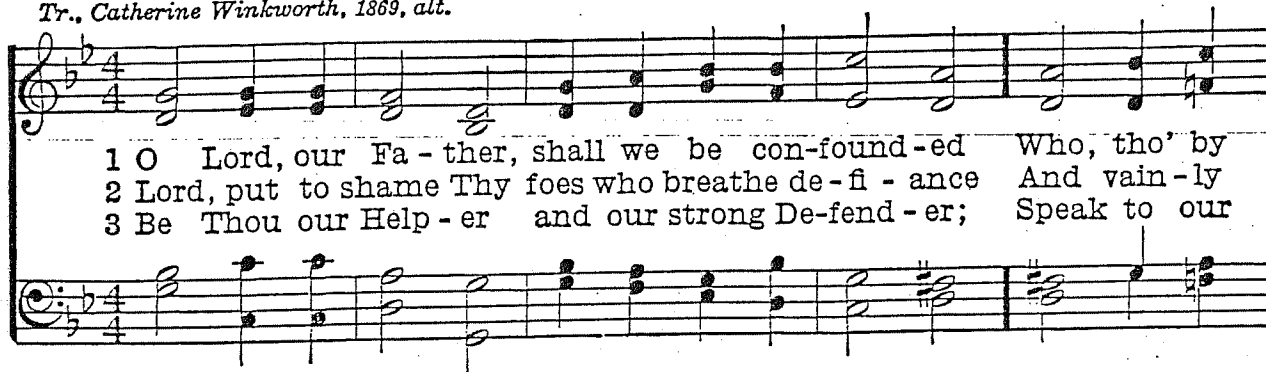
Ps. 22: 5

11. 11. 11. 5.

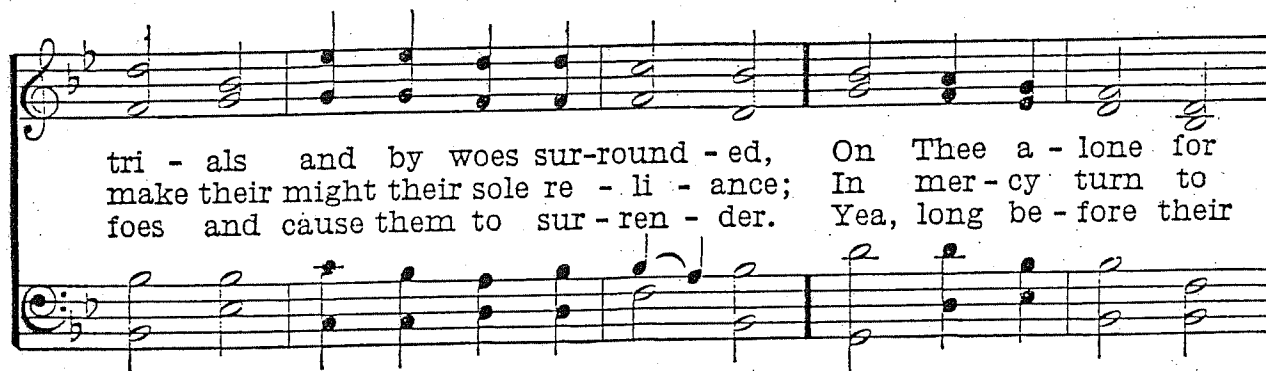
Herr, unser Gott, lass nicht zuschanden werden

Johann Heermann, 1630

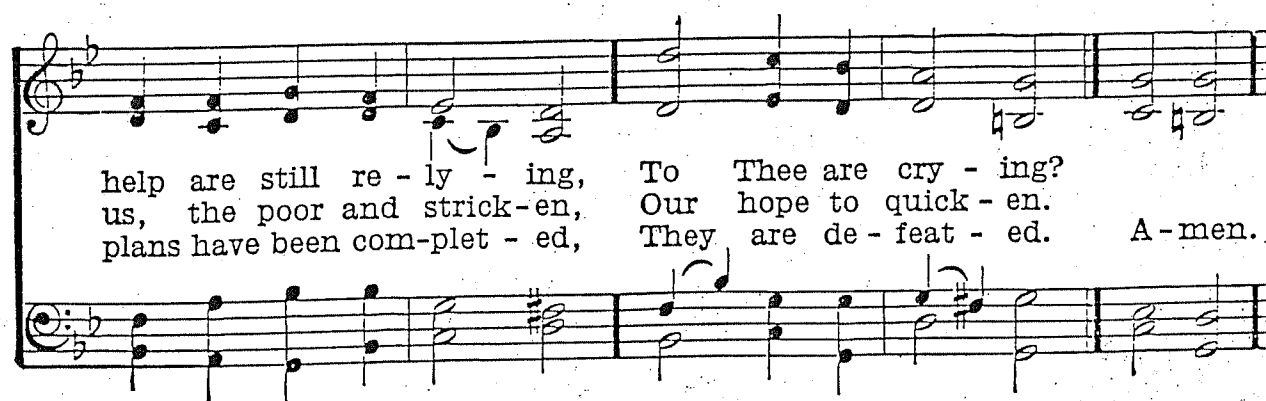
Tr., Catherine Winkworth, 1869, alt.

Herzliebster Jesu  
Johann Crüger, 1640


1 O Lord, our Fa - ther, shall we be con-found-ed Who, tho' by  
2 Lord, put to shame Thy foes who breathe de-fi - ance And vain-ly  
3 Be Thou our Help - er and our strong De-fend - er; Speak to our



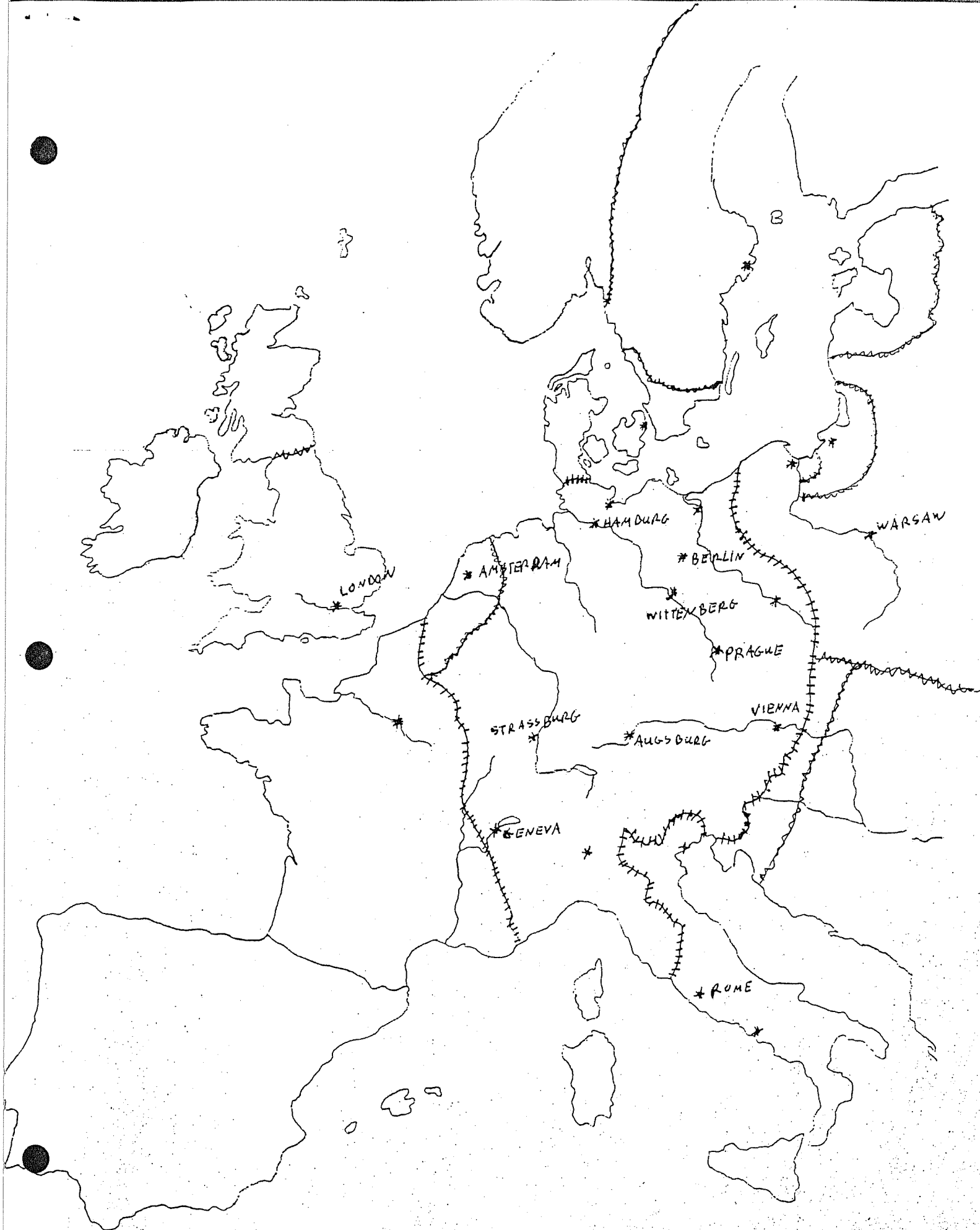
tri - als and by woes sur-round - ed, On Thee a - lone for  
make their might their sole re - li - ance; In mer-cy turn to  
foes and cause them to sur-ren - der. Yea, long be - fore their



help are still re - ly - ing, To Thee are cry - ing?  
us, the poor and strick-en, Our hope to quick - en.  
plans have been com-plet - ed, They are de - feat - ed. A-men.

4 'Tis vain to trust in man; for Thou, Lord, only  
Art the Defense and Comfort of the lonely.  
With Thee to lead, the battle shall be glorious  
And we victorious.

5 Thou art our Hero, all our foes subduing;  
Save Thou Thy little flock they are pursuing.  
We seek Thy help; for Jesus' sake be near us.  
Great Helper, hear us!



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## Part III

### Orthodoxy and Pietism

- I. Historical Stage (1649 - 1740)
  - A. England (Ruling Family = None)
    1. The Commonwealth (1649 - 1653) - No Monarch
      - a. Civil wars in Ireland and against Charles II in Scotland
    2. The Protectorate (1653 - 1660) - No Monarch
      - a. Oliver Cromwell (1653 - 1658)
      - b. Richard Cromwell (1658 - 1660)
    3. Charles II (1660 - 1685) (Stuarts restored)
      - a. Black Plague - 1665
      - b. Fire of London - 1666
      - c. Habeas Corpus Act - 1679
    4. James II (1685 - 1688) - Attempts to recatholicize and is deposed
    5. Mary II (1689 - 1694) and William III (1689 - 1702) - From Netherlands
      - a. Catholic church outlawed in Ireland - 1690
      - b. Salem Witch Trials - 1692
    6. Anne (1702 - 1714) Last Stuart
      - a. Union of England and Scotland - 1707
      - b. Parliament seats restricted to the wealthy
    7. George I (1714 - 1727) - First Hanover
    8. George II (1727 -->)
      - a. Molasses Act (1733)
      - b. Freedom of press established in America (1735)
      - c. War of Jenkin's Ear
  - B. France (Ruling Family = Bourbon)
    1. Louis XIV (--> 1715)
      - a. Edict of Nantes revoked - 1685
    2. Louis XV (1715 -->)
  - C. Spain (Ruling Family = Hapsburg)
    1. Philip IV (--> 1665)
    2. Charles II (1665 - 1700) - Last Hapsburg - decrepit from inbreeding
    3. Philip V (1700 -->) - First Bourbon
  - D. Holy Roman Empire (Ruling Family = Hapsburg)
    1. Ferdinand III (--> 1657)
    2. Leopold I (1658 - 1705)
    3. Joseph I (1705 - 1711)
    4. Charles VI (1711 - 1740) - Last true Hapsburg
      - a. Maria Theresa becomes queen of Austria (1740)
  - E. Pope
    1. Innocent X (--> 1655)
    2. Alexander VII (1655 - 1667)
    3. Clement IX (1667 - 1670)
    4. Clement X (1670 - 1676)
    5. Innocent XI (1676 - 1689)
    6. Alexander VIII (1689 - 1691)
    7. Innocent XII (1691 - 1700)
    8. Clement XI (1700 - 1721)
    9. Innocent XIII (1721 - 1724)
    10. Benedict XIII (1724 - 1730)
    11. Clement XII (1730 - 1740)
  - F. Brandenburg (Ruling Family = Hohenzollern)

1. Frederick Wilhelm (--> 1688)
2. Frederick III (1688 - 1713)
  - a. Becomes Frederick I, "King in Prussia" - 1701
3. Frederick Wilhelm I (1713 - 1740)
- G. Netherlands (Ruling Family = Orange)
  1. William II - Stadholder dies in 1650 and not replaced
  2. South Africa taken from Portugal - 1652
  3. William III (1672 - 1702)
- H. Russian Empire (Ruling Family = Romanov)
  1. Peter I (--> 1725) - "Peter, the Great"
  2. Catherine I (1725 - 1727)
  3. Peter II (1727 - 1730)
  4. Anna (1730 - 1740)

## II. Events in the Religious Struggle

- A. Franco-Spanish War (1648 - 1659)
- B. English navy defeats Dutch to gain "supremacy of the seas" - 1654
- C. First War to oust Sweden from Germany and Poland (1655 - 1660)
- D. Lutheran & Reformed enjoined from name-calling in Brandenburg (1666)
- E. France fails in attempt to seize Netherlands (1672 - 1678)
  1. Peace of Vossem (Brandenburg out of war) - 1673
  2. Treaty of Nimwegen
- F. Test Act in England bars Catholics from office - 1673
- G. Publication of Pia Desideria - 1675
  1. Wider study of Scriptures
  2. Emphasis on the universal priesthood
  3. Mere head knowledge does not save
  4. More love refuting doctrinal error
  5. More moral training for pastors
  6. Sermons with less rhetoric and more edification
- H. Second War to oust Sweden from Germany (1675 - 1679)
- I. Doctrinal problems of Pietism
  1. "Collegia pietatis" caused divisions in congregations (Matt. 26:26)
  2. Replacing justification with sanctification as the central doctrine (Matt. 15:9)
  3. Legalism as a way to foster sanctification (Col. 2:16)
  4. Means of Grace replaced with prayer, repentance and "born again"ism (Matt. 23:5-7)
  5. "Gnadendurchbruch" - required emotional experience (I Cor. 14:39-15:4)
  6. Watered down confessional hymns and writings (II Tim. 3:16-17)
  7. The ability to build a better world (Matt. 6:21)
  8. Some type of Millennium (Matt. 24:27)
- J. Turks threaten Vienna - 1683
- K. Edict of Nantes revoked - 1685
- L. Protestant dissidents "tolerated" in England - 1689
- M. War of the League of Augsburg (1689 - 1697) - Containment of France
  1. Peace of Ryswick
- N. Catholic church outlawed in Ireland - 1690
- O. Salem Witch Trials - 1692
- P. War of Spanish Succession (1702 - 1713)
  1. Treaty of Utrecht - 1713 (Bourbons win throne)
  2. Treaty of Rastadt - 1714
- Q. Pragmatic Sanction (1713 - 1740)

- R. War of Polish Succession (1733-1738)
- R. Nicholas von Zinzendorf gained German recognition for Moravians - 1737
- S. John Wesley has "conversion" experience - 1738

### III. Of Doctrine and Theologians

- A. Johann Arndt (1555 - 1621) - Lüneburg
  - 1. Four Books of True Christianity (1606 - 1610)
  - 2. Attacked doctrinal disputes
  - 3. Advocated love of neighbor as "proof" of Christianity
  - 4. Dabbled in mysticism
- B. Johann Conrad Dannhauser (1603 - 1666) - Straßburg
  - 1. Director of seminary and church leader
  - 2. Hodomoria Spiritus Calviniani (1654) showed issues with Calvinists
  - 3. Promoted unity only when based on the Word of God
  - 4. Prolific, but difficult to understand theological writer
- C. John Neumann - Wittenberg
  - 1. Theologia Aphoristica - 1718
  - 2. Argued for a theology of the unregenerate
- D. Paul Gerhardt (1607 - 1676) - Pastor
  - 1. Prolific hymn writer
  - 2. Dismissed for not using Calvinist forms
- E. Abraham Calov (1612 - 1686) Königsberg, Danzig and Wittenburg
  - 1. Extremely prolific and inflexibly orthodox
  - 2. Brandenburg banned students from hearing him due to anti-Calvinism
  - 3. Biblia Illustrata (1676) - Commentary on whole Bible
  - 4. Systema Locorum Theologicorum (1677) - 12 volumes
- F. Johann Andrew Quenstedt (1617 - 1688) - Wittenberg
  - 1. Mild mannered, but very studious
  - 2. Theologia Didactico-Polemica sive Systema Theologiae (1685)
- G. Philipp Spener (1635 - 1705) - Frankfurt, Berlin
  - 1. Father of Lutheran Pietism
  - 2. Pia Desideria (1675)
  - 3. Criticized lack of morality in the church
  - 4. Helped establish university at Halle (1692)
- H. David Hollaz (1648 - 1713) - Pastor
  - 1. Tended toward Pietism and became befuddled with psychology
  - 2. His dogmatic work was Examen Theologicum Acroamaticum (1707)
- I. August Francke (1663 - 1727) - Halle
  - 1. Established Halle Orphan House
  - 2. Deemphasized sacraments
  - 3. Father of German elementary school system
  - 4. Preached social activism
- J. Johann Sebastian Bach (1685 - 1750)
  - a. Prolific composer and organist

Hymn: By grace I'm saved, grace free and boundless (Christian Scheidt) - 373

# 373 By Grace I'm Saved, Grace Free and Boundless

Eph. 2 : 8, 9  
 Aus Gnaden soll ich selig werden  
 Christian L. Scheidt, 1742, cento  
 Tr., composite

9. 8. 9. 8. 8. 8.

O dass ich tausend  
 Kornelius H. Dretzel, 1731



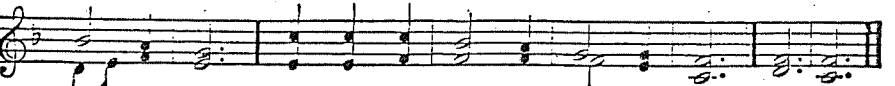
1 By grace I'm saved, grace free and bound-less; My soul, be - lieve and  
 2 By grace! None dare lay claim to mer - it; Our works and con - duct  
 3 By grace! Oh, mark this word of prom - ise When thou art by thy  
 4 By grace God's Son, our on - ly Sav - ior, Came down to earth to



doubt it not. Why stag - ger at this word of prom - ise?  
 have no worth. God in His love sent our Re - deem - er,  
 sins op - prest, When Sa - tan plagues thy trou - bled con - science,  
 bear our sin. Was it be - cause of thine own mer - it



Hath Scrip - ture ev - er false - hood taught? Nay; then this word must  
 Christ Je - sus, to this sin - ful earth; His death did for our  
 And when thy heart is seek - ing rest. What rea - son can - not  
 That Je - sus died thy soul to win? Nay, it was grace, and

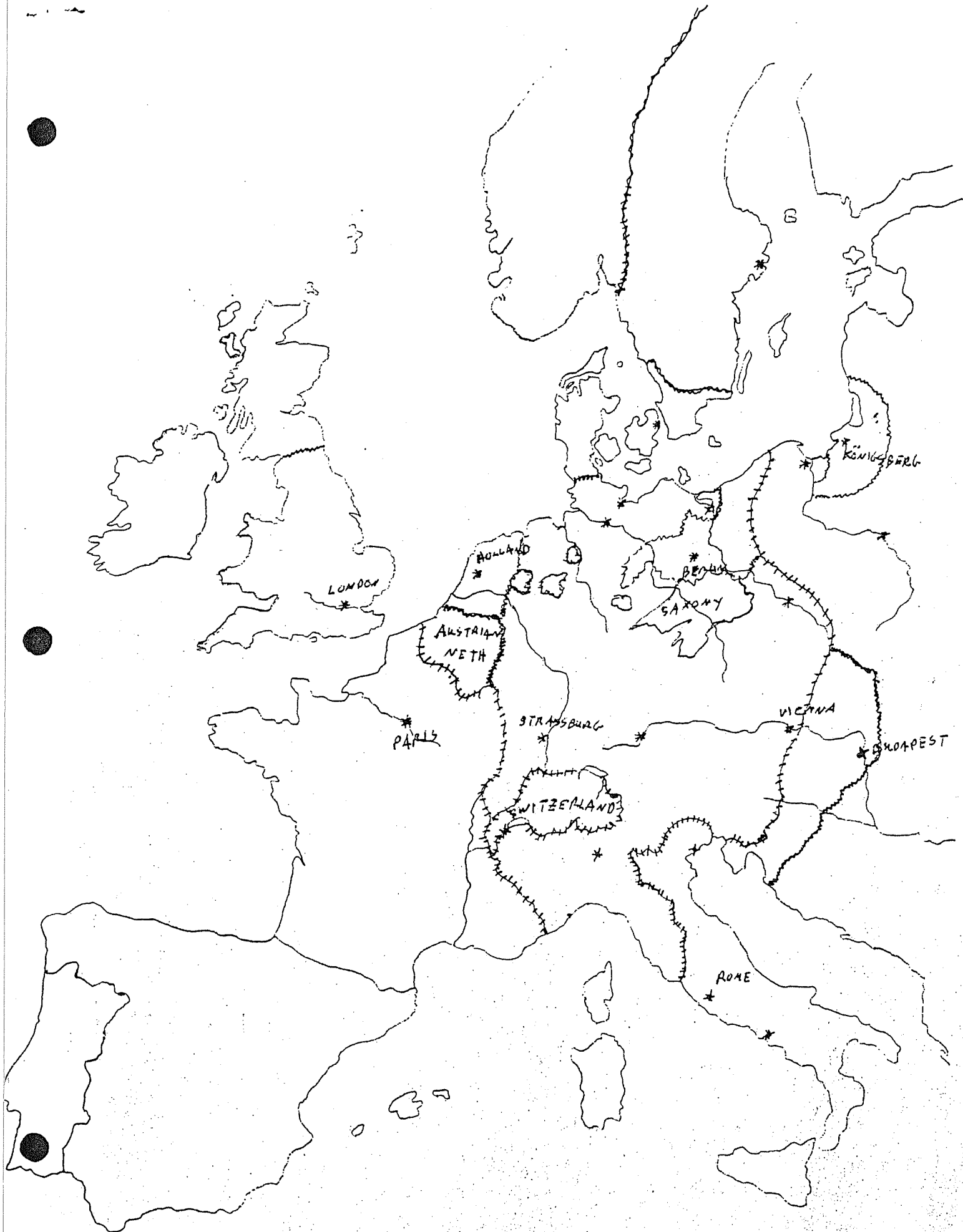


true re - main: By grace thou, too, shalt heav'n ob - tain.  
 sins a - lone, And we are saved by grace a - lone.  
 com - pre - hend God by His grace to thee doth send.  
 grace a - lone, That bro't Him from His heav'n - ly throne. A - men.



- 5 By grace! This ground of faith is certain;  
 So long as God is true, it stands.  
 What saints have penned by inspiration,  
 What in His Word our God commands,  
 What our whole faith must rest upon,  
 Is grace alone, grace in His Son.
- 6 By grace to timid hearts that tremble,  
 In tribulation's furnace tried —  
 By grace, despite all fear and trouble,  
 The Father's heart is open wide.  
 Where could I help and strength secure  
 If grace were not my anchor sure?
- 7 By grace! On this I'll rest when dying;  
 In Jesus' promise I rejoice;  
 For though I know my heart's condition,  
 I also know my Savior's voice.  
 My heart is glad, all grief has flown,  
 Since I am saved by grace alone.





## Part IV

### The Onslaught of Rationalism

- I. Historical Stage (1740 - 1789)
  - A. England (Ruling Family = Hanover)
    - 1. George II (--> 1760)
    - 2. George III (1760 -->)
      - a. Sugar Act - 1764
      - b. Stamp Act - 1765
      - c. Townshend Act - 1767
      - d. Boston Massacre - 1770
      - e. Slavery abolished in England - 1772
      - f. Boston Tea Party - 1773
      - g. Intolerable Acts - 1774
      - h. American Colonies revolt - 1775
      - i. George III went mad - 1788
  - B. France (Ruling Family = Bourbon)
    - 1. Louis XV (--> 1774)
      - a. Lorraine annexed (1766)
    - 3. Louis XVI (1774 -->)
  - C. Spain (Ruling Family = Bourbon)
    - 1. Philip V (--> 1746)
    - 2. Ferdinand VI (1746 - 1759)
    - 3. Charles III (1759 - 1788)
    - 4. Charles IV (1788 -->)
  - D. Holy Roman Empire (Ruling Family = Hapsburg)
    - 1. Charles VII (1742 - 1745) - Bavarian
      - a. Maria Theresa became queen of Austria
    - 2. Francis I (1745 - 1765) - First Lorraine
    - 3. Joseph II (1765 - 1790)
  - E. Pope
    - 1. Benedict XIV (1740 - 1758)
    - 2. Clement XIII (1758 - 1769)
    - 3. Clement XIV (1769 - 1775)
    - 4. Pius VI (1775 -->)
  - F. Prussia (Ruling Family = Hohenzollern)
    - 1. Frederick II (1740 - 1786) - "Frederick, the Great"
      - a. Became "King of Prussia" - 1772
    - 2. Frederick Wilhelm II (1786 -->)
  - G. Russian Empire (Ruling Family = Romanov)
    - 1. Ivan VI (1740 - 1741)
    - 2. Elizabeth (1741 - 1762)
    - 3. Peter III (1762)
    - 4. Catherine II (1762 -->) - "Catherine, the Great"
  - H. United States of America (Republic)
    - 1. Declared independence - 1776
    - 2. Treaty of Paris - 1783
    - 3. Constitution - 1787
- II. Events in the Religious Struggle
  - A. Major Lutheran influx into Pennsylvania
  - B. War of the Austrian Succession (1740 - 1748) - King George's War
    - 1. Prussia seizes Silesia

2. Peace of Aachen
- C. Muhlenberg arrived in America, confronts Zinzendorf (1742)
- D. Language Problems divided Lutherans in America
- E. Pietism was rampant in America
- F. The Diplomatic Revolution - 1756
- G. Seven Years' War (1756 - 1763) - French and Indian War
  1. Russia and Sweden made peace - 1762
  2. Peace of Paris
- H. First partition of Poland - 1772
- I. Wealth of Nations (Adam Smith) - 1776
- J. War of American Independence (1776 - 1783)
  1. French intervened
  2. Dutch intervened
  3. Cornwallis surrendered
  4. Peace of Versailles

### III. Of Doctrine, Theologians and Philosophers

- A. Francis Bacon (1561 - 1626) - English
  1. Attacked the lack of scientific method in the logic of Aristotle
  2. Novum Organum (1620) - Introduces inductive and deductive reasoning
  3. The Advancement of Learning (1623) - Predicts knowledge-based utopia
  4. Knowledge is power (Mark 13:7; Prov. 1:7)
- B. Thomas Hobbes (1588 - 1679) - English
  1. Materialistic and atheistic (Ps. 14:1)
  2. Only absolute power can guarantee stability (Ps. 2:2-4)
  3. Leviathan (1651) describes his theories
  4. Monarchs are an expediency dictated by natural law, not God
- C. René Descartes (1596 - 1650) - French
  1. Invented coordinate geometry
  2. Methods of Discourse (1637) - use of systematic doubt (I John 4:1)
  3. Cartesian Dualism - thinking substance and extended substance
  4. "I think, therefore I am", God is what I think he is (Job 38)
- D. John Locke (1632 - 1704) - English
  1. Good government is of human, not divine, institution (Rom. 13:1)
  2. Government is a social compact upon which authority is built
  3. Reasonableness of Christianity promotes a "common sense" religion (I Cor. 1:20-24)
  4. Strongly argued for right of property (real estate)
  5. People have a right to overthrow tyrannical governments (Rom. 13:2)
- E. Baruch Spinoza (1632 - 1677) - Dutch Jew
  1. God has no existence apart from the world
  2. There is no supernatural, no miracles and no revelation
  3. Ethics must be based on pure intellect (Ps. 14:1, I Cor. 1:25)
- F. Gottfried Leibniz (1646 - 1716) - German
  1. Tried to reconcile theology and philosophy (I Cor. 2:9-13)
  2. Theistic view is necessary for complete world view
  3. Christianity is purest religion, teaches love for God
  4. The function of reason is to prove that revelation is of God
- G. Valentin Löscher (1673 - 1749))
  1. Praenotiones Theologicae (1708) - refutes metaphysics
  2. There are fundamentals of truth, such as Scripture and experience
  3. All knowledge does not come through sense and reflection (I Cor. 2:6-8)
  4. All man's teachings must be subject to the light of Scripture

(Luke 24:25)


- H. Voltaire = François-Marie Arouet (1694- 1778) - French
  - 1. Spent first 40 years writing clever poems and stories
  - 2. Turned to satire against governments and Christian dogma
  - 3. Strong advocate of freedom of (natural) religion and speech
  - 4. Religion should be based on reason, not revelation (I Cor. 1:23)
  - 5. Generally favored monarchy over republican government
- I. Henry M. Muhlenberg (1711 - 1787) - America (from Halle)
  - 1. A moderate pietist
  - 2. Ended ecumenical worship, restored a Lutheran ministry
  - 3. Organized Pennsylvania Ministerium (1748)
  - 4. Ministered to scattered Lutherans
- J. Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712 - 1778) - French
  - 1. Paranoid, maladjusted to polite society
  - 2. Believed that world was evil, people victim of society (Rom. 3:23)
  - 3. Origin of Inequality Among Men (1753)
  - 4. Social Contract - General will of the people must prevail (Rom. 13:1)
- K. Immanuel Kant (1724 - 1804) - Prussian
  - 1. Die Kritik der reinen Vernunft (1781)
  - 2. Science is realm of pure reason, religion is subject of conscience
  - 3. Free will and the existence of God provable from innate moral sense (Ps. 19:1)
- L. Johann Semler (1725 - 1791) - German (Halle)
  - 1. Bible is just another book to be investigated by reason (II Tim. 3:16-17)
  - 2. Personal religion versus public religion (tool of the government)
- M. F. C. Öttinger ( - 1782) - Württemberg
  - 1. Interpreted the Bible from the view of redemption (John 5:39)
- N. Gottlob Storr ( - 1805) - Tübingen
  - 1. Bible cannot be dissected into essential and non-essential (II Tim. 3:16-17)
  - 2. Lehrbuch der Christlichen Dogmatik
- N. Franz Reinhard ( - 1812) - Wittenberg & Dresden
  - 1. Bible cannot be dissected into essential and non-essential
- P. J. J. Hess ( - 1828) - Zurich
  - 1. Scripture has a unique purpose (John 20:31)

I know My Faith is Founded (Erdmann Neumeister) - 381



2 Tim. 1: 12  
 Ich weiss, an wen ich glänbe  
 Erdmann Neumeister, 1718  
 Tr., composite

7. 8. 7. 3. 7. 6. 7. 6. 7. 6.


Nun lob, mein' Seel'  
 "Concentus Novi"  
 Augsburg, 1510



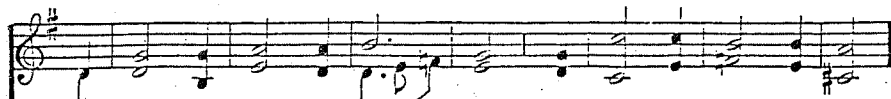
1 I know my faith is found-ed On Je-sus Christ, my God and Lord;  
 2 In-crease my faith, dear Sav - lor, For Sa - tan seeks by night and day  
 3 In faith, Lord, let me serve Thee; Tho' per - se - cu - tion, grief, and pain

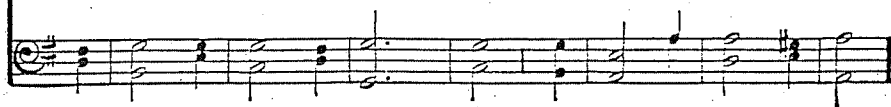

And this my faith con - fess - ing, Un - moved I stand up - on His Word.  
 To rob me of this trea - sure And take my hope of bliss a - way.  
 Should seek to o - ver - whelm me, Let me a stead - fast trust re - tain;



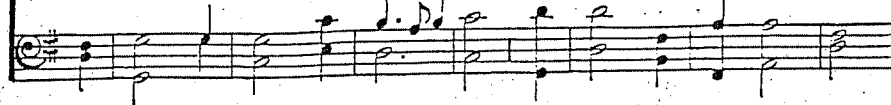
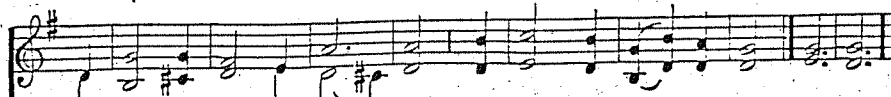

Man's rea - son can - not fath - om The truth of God pro - found;  
 But, Lord, with Thee be - side me, I shall be un - dis - mayed;  
 And then at my de - par - ture Take Thou me home to Thee

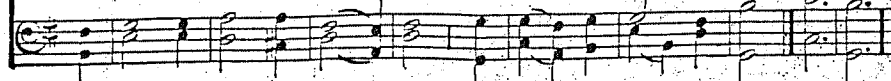
Who trusts her sub - tle wis - dom Re - lies on shift - ing ground.  
 And led by Thy good Spir - it, I shall be un - a - afraid.  
 And let me there in - her - it All Thou hast prom - ised me.

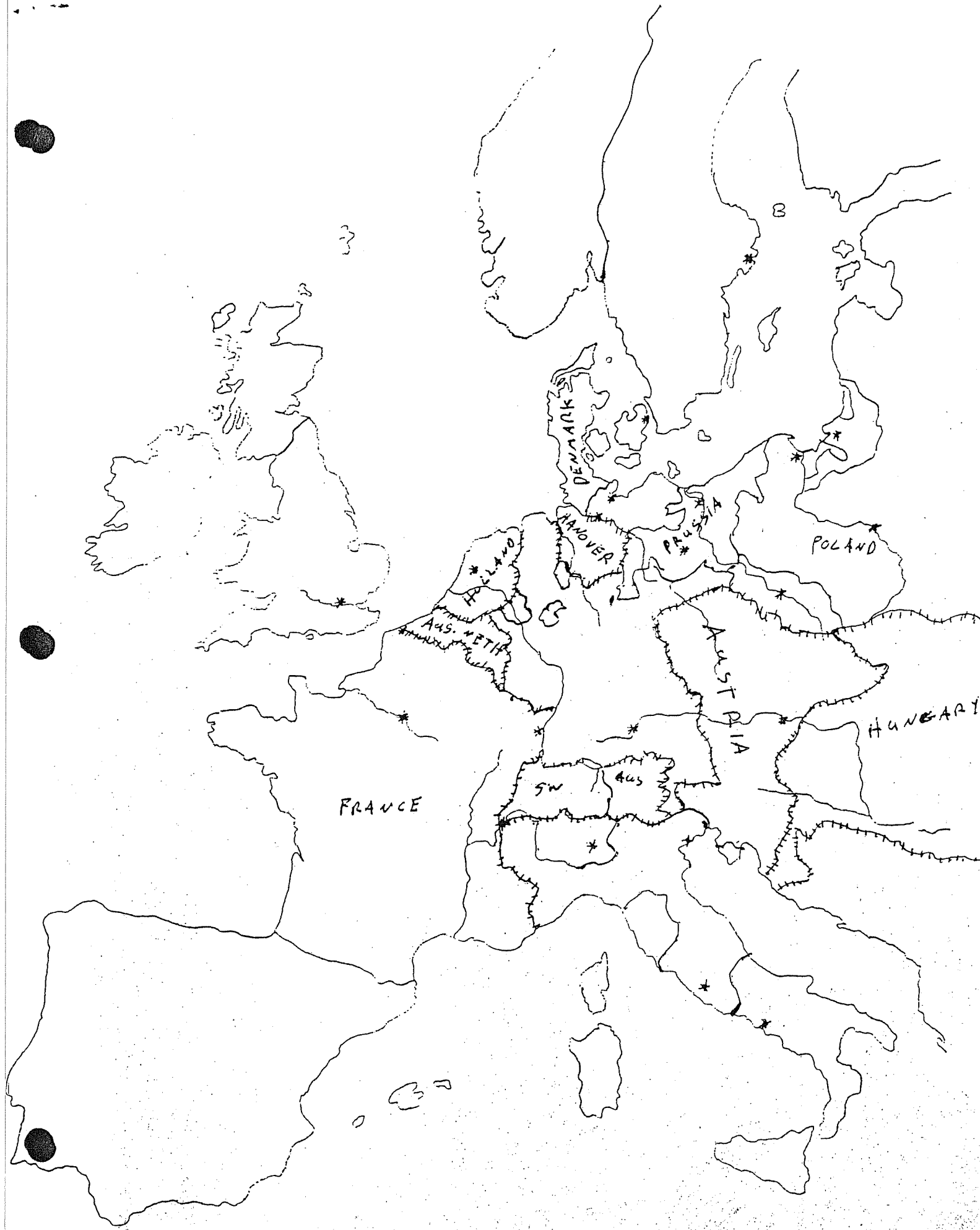



God's Word is all - suf - fi - cient, It makes di - vine - ly sure,  
 A - bide with me, O Sav - ior, A firm - er faith be - stow;  
 In life and death, Lord, keep me Un - til Thy heav'n I gain,

And trust - ing in its wis - dom, My faith shall rest se - cure.  
 Then I shall bid de - fi - ance To ev - 'ry e - vil foe.  
 Where I by Thy great mer - cy The end of faith at - tain. A - men.





FRANCE

SW

AUS

AUS. METI

HANOVER

DENMARK

HILAND

PAUSSIA

POLAND

AUSTRIA

HUNGARY

B

## Part V

### Humanism and the Prussian Union

- I. Historical Stage (1789 - 1870)
  - A. England (Ruling Family = Hanover)
    1. George III (--> 1820)
    2. George IV (1820 - 1830)
    3. William IV (1830 - 1837)
      - a. Slavery abolished in British Empire (1833)
    4. Victoria (1837 -->)
  - B. France
    1. Louis XVI (--> 1792) - Executed
    2. The First Republic (1792 - 1804)
      - a. Convention (Reign of Terror) (1792 - 1795)
      - b. Directory (1795 - 1799)
      - c. Consulate (1799 - 1804)
    3. The First Empire (1804 -- 1814)
      - a. Napoleon I - Bonaparte
    4. Louis XVIII (1814 - 1824) - Bourbons restored
    5. Charles X (1824 - 1830) - Removed by revolution, last Bourbon
    6. Louis-Philippe (1830 - 1848) - Only Orleans, removed by revolution
    7. The Second Republic (1848 - 1852)
    8. The Second Empire (1852 - 1870)
      - a. Napoleon III - Bonaparte
      - b. Maxmillian in Mexico (1863)
  - C. Spain (Ruling Family = Bourbon)
    1. Charles IV (--> 1808)
    2. Joseph (1808 - 1813) - Bonaparte, Napoleon's brother
    3. Ferdinand VII (1813 - 1833) - Bourbons restored
    4. Isabella II (1833 - 1868) - Queen abdicates
    5. Regency (1868 - 1871)
  - D. Holy Roman Empire (Ruling Family = Hapsburg)
    1. Leopold II (1790 - 1792)
    2. Francis II (1792 - 1806) - Holy Roman Empire collapses
      - a. Francis II --> Francis I of Austrian Empire (1804 - 1835)
    3. Ferdinand I (1835 - 1848)
    4. Francis Joseph (1848 -->)
  - E. Pope
    1. Pius VI (--> 1800)
    2. Pius VII (1800 - 1823)
    3. Leo XII (1823 - 1829)
    4. Pius VIII (1829 - 1831)
    5. Gregory XVI (1831 - 1846)
    6. Pius IX (1846 -->)
  - F. Prussia (Ruling Family = Hohenzollern)
    1. Frederick Wilhelm II (--> 1797)
    2. Frederick Wilhelm III (1797 - 1840)
    3. Frederick Wilhelm IV (1840 - 1861)
    4. Wilhelm III (1861 -->)
      - a. Bismarck becomes chancellor (1862)
  - G. Russian Empire (Ruling Family = Romanov)
    1. Catherine II (--> 1796)
    2. Paul (1796 - 1801)

3. Alexander I (1801 - 1825)
4. Nicholas I (1825 - 1855)
5. Alexander II (1855 -->)
- H. United States of America (Republic)
  1. Washington (1789 --> 1797)
  2. Bill of Rights - 1791
  3. War with England (1812 - 1815)
  4. Missouri Compromise (1820)
  5. Monroe Doctrine (1823)
  6. Texas gains autonomy from Mexico (1836)
  5. War with Mexico (1846 - 1848)
  6. Dred Scott Decision (1857)
  7. Civil War (1861 - 1865)
  8. Slaves freed in rebellious states (1863)

## II. Events in the Religious Struggle

- A. French Revolution (1789 - 1792)
  - a. Estates met and failed, National Assembly formed - 1789
  - b. All church property was confiscated
  - b. Constitution instituted the "Rights of Man" - 1791
  - c. First Republic established - 1792
- B. Napoleonic Wars (1792 - 1815)
  - a. First Coalition (1792 - 1797)
  - b. Second Coalition (1798 - 1801)
  - c. Third Coalition (1803 - 1805)
  - d. The Continental system (1806 - 1812)
  - e. The War with Russia and defeat (1812-1814)
  - f. The Waterloo Episode (1815)
  - g. The Congress of Vienna (1814-1815)
- C. Napoleon put all clergy on state payroll, ends church collections (1801)
- D. Prussia abolished serfdom (1807)
- E. The roots of Humanism
  1. Rationalism moved man's thinking to the fore (I Cor. 1:22)
  2. Rising middle class challenged nobility's power (I Tim. 6:9-10)
  3. Appeals to mass action had to be morally justified (Acts 19:23-41)
  4. War damaged the structure of society, making people less religious (Jud. 17:6)
  5. More liberal press laws allowed social reforms to spread ideas
  6. Industrial revolution increased man's ability to solve problems (Josh. 9:3-15)
  7. Pietism weakened the religious zeal of the laity (II Tim. 4:3-4)
  8. Clergy avoided confrontation with scholastic elite (II Tim. 4:2)
  9. Education emphasized works of man rather than of God (Gen. 11:4)
- F. Latin American countries declared independence (1812 - 1822)
- G. Lutherans in America began splitting into state synods (1817)
- H. Democratic revolutions swept Europe, most failed (1830)
- I. Belgium granted independence from Holland (1831)
- J. The Prussian Union "united" Lutherans with Reformed (1831)
  1. Toleration of false doctrine (A little leaven - Gal. 5:9)
  2. Confusion as to what the truth is (Adding Deut. 4:2, Rev. 22:18-19)
- K. Orthodox Lutherans from Saxony arrived in Missouri (1839)
- L. Massive Lutheran emigration started from Germany and Scandinavia
- M. Independent Lutheran Church again permitted in Prussia (1845)
- N. Democratic revolutions swept Europe, most failed (1848)



- O. Frankfurt Assembly failed to unite Germany (1849)
- P. First Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin established (1850)
  - 1. Johann Mühlhäuser was first president
  - 2. Manpower came from Langenberg Verein
  - 3. Teachings dominated by unionism
- Q. The Crimean War (1854 - 1856)
- R. Definite Platform of General Synod (1855) abridged Augsburg Confession
- S. Walther and slavery (I Tim. 6:1-2; Philemon; Lev. 19:33-34, Acts 8:26-39, Acts 10:28; Num. 33:52-53, I Cor. 5:11)
- T. Italy united despite opposition from Pope, France and Austria (1860)
- U. Michigan and Minnesota synods formed (1860)
- V. Union mission societies stopped support of Wisconsin Synod (1867)
- W. General Council of Lutheran Church formed (1867)
- X. Wars of German unity
  - a. War with Denmark (1864)
  - b. War with Austria (1866)
  - c. Franco-Prussian War (1870 - 1871)

### III. Of Doctrine and Theologians

- A. Samuel Schmucker ( - ) - Gettysburg Seminary
  - 1. Elements of Popular Theology (1834)
  - 2. Basically taught Reformed theology using Lutheran words
- B. John Mühlhäuser ( - )
  - 1. Came to New York in 1837
  - 2. Moved to Milwaukee and established a United church (1848)
  - 3. Reorganized congregation as Lutheran
  - 4. Founder and first president of Wisconsin Synod (1850 - 1860)
- C. Ernst Wilhelm Hengstenberg (1802 - 69) - Berlin
  - 1. Published Evangelische Kirchenzeitung
  - 2. Scripture immune to literary criticism
  - 3. Called for return to thoroughly Biblically-based teachings
- D. Wilhelm Löhe (1808 - 1872)
  - 1. Father of Neo-Lutheranism
  - 2. Church should conform exactly to New Testament church
  - 3. Tended to be crypto-Catholic in regard to sacraments
  - 4. Sent many missionaries to America
- E. Adolph von Harless (1806 - 1879) - Erlangen
  - 1. Editor of Zeitschrift für Protestantismus und Kirche
  - 2. Confessions are only reflections of religious experience
  - 3. Theology is a living and adapting entity
- F. Søren Kierkegaard (1815 - 1855)
  - 1. Resignation and despair
- G. John Bading (1824 - 1893)
  - 1. Second president of the Wisconsin Synod (1860 - 1889)
  - 2. Led the struggle to establish and maintain orthodox teachings
- H. C. F. W. Walther (1811 - 1887) - St. Louis
  - 1. Arrived with Saxon Lutherans in Missouri in 1839
  - 2. Described nature of the church in Altenburg Debate (1841)
  - 3. First president of Missouri Synod (1846)
- I. Adolf Hönecke (1835 - 1908)
  - 1. Professor of theology
  - 2. Strong opponent of any tolerance of unionism

## Hark! the Church Proclaims Her Honor

Eph. 1: 4

Das ist der Gemeine Stärke

Samuel Preiswerk, 1844

Tr., Catherine Winkworth, 1853

8. 7. 8. 7.

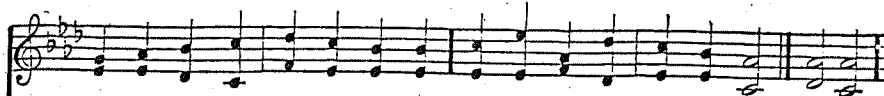
Lobt den Herrn, die Morgensonne

"Evangelisches Choralbuch"

Halle, 1829



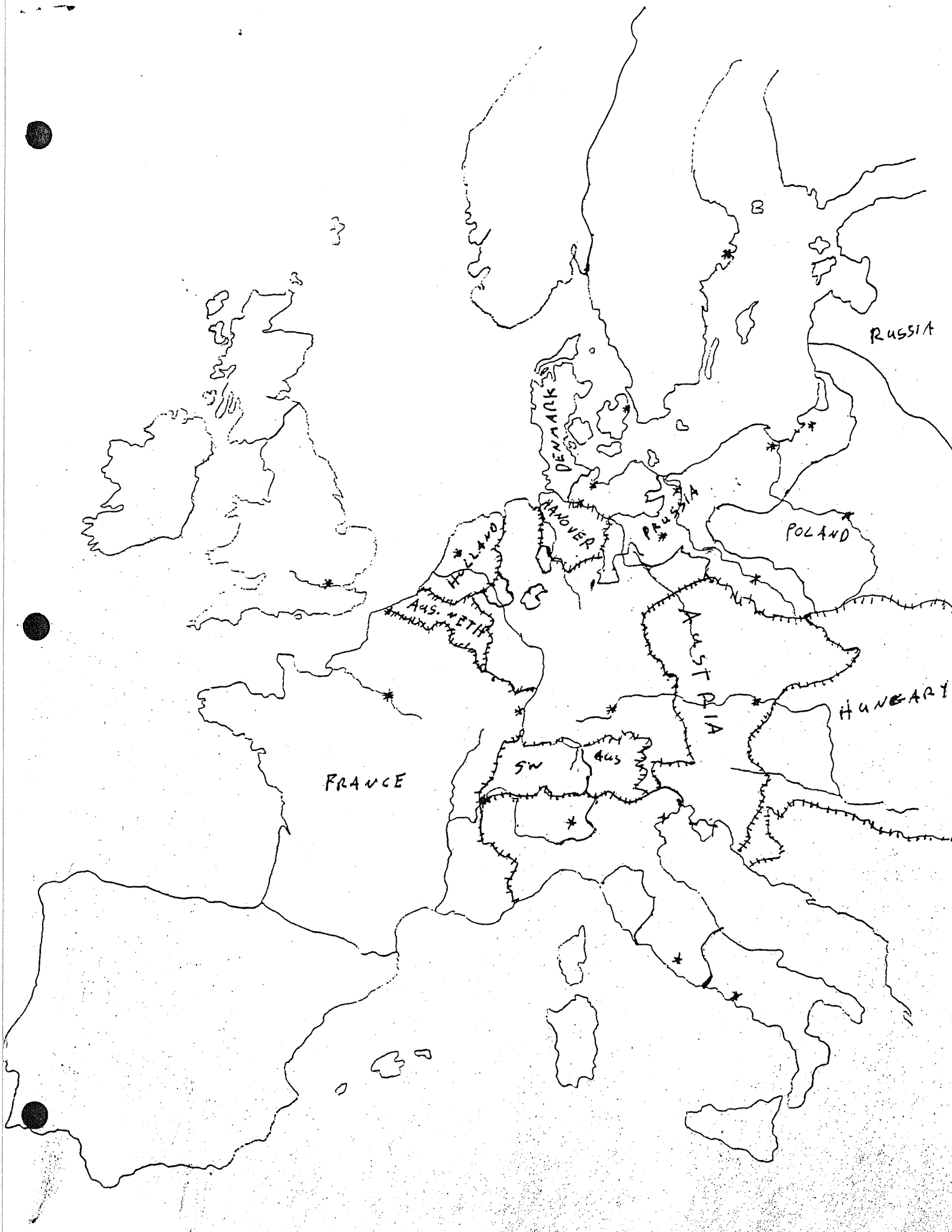
1 Hark! the Church proclaims her hon-or, And her strength is on - ly this:  
 2 He His Church hath firm-ly found-ed, He will guard what He be - gan;  
 3 Frail and fleet-ing are our pow-ers, Short our days, our fore-sight dim,



God hath laid His choice up-on her, And the work she doth is His.  
 We, by sin and foes sur-round-ed, Build her bulwarks as we can.  
 And we own the choice not ours, We were cho-sen first by Him. A-men.



4 Onward, then! For naught despairing, 5 Tho' we here must strive in weakness,  
 Calm we follow at His word, Though in tears we often bend,  
 Thus through joy and sorrow bearing What His might began in meekness  
 Faithful witness to our Lord. Shall achieve a glorious end.



FRANCE

PRUSSIA

AUSTRIA

HUNGARY

POLAND

HANOVER

DENMARK

RUSSIA

H. LAND

AUS. NETH.

SW

AUS

B

## Part VI

### From Ecstasy to Disaster

- I. Historical Stage (1871 - 1950)
  - A. England (Ruling Family = Hanover)
    - 1. Victoria (--> 1901)
      - a. Boers oust British (1881)
      - b. Boer War (1899 - 1900)
    - 2. Edward VII (1901 - 1910)
    - 3. George V (1910 - 1936)
      - a. Changed name to Windsor
    - 4. Edward VIII (1936)
    - 5. George VI (1936 -->)
  - B. France (Ruling Family = None)
    - 1. The Third Republic (1870 - 1940)
      - a. French occupied Tunisia (1881)
      - b. French moved into Congo (1900)
      - c. French occupied Morocco (1911)
    - 2. The Vichy Republic (1940 -- 1944)
    - 3. Provisional Government (1944 - 1946)
    - 4. Fourth Republic (1946 -->)
  - C. Spain (Ruling Family = None)
    - 1. Amadeus I (1871 - 1873) - House of Savoy
    - 2. The First Republic (1873 - 1874)
    - 3. Alphonso XII (1874 - 1885) - Bourbons restored again
    - 4. Alphonso XIII (1885 - 1931) - Overthrown by revolt
    - 5. The Second Republic (1931 - 1939)
      - a. Civil War (1936 - 1939)
    - 6. Fascist Dictatorship (1939 -->)
  - D. Austrian Empire (Ruling Family = Hapsburg)
    - 1. Francis Joseph (--> 1916)
    - 2. Charles I (1916 - 1918) - Austrian Empire collapses
    - 3. First Republic (1918 - 1938)
    - 4. Under German Rule (1938 - 1945)
    - 5. Under Allied Occupation (1945 -->)
  - E. Pope
    - 1. Pius IX (--> 1878)
    - 2. Leo XIII (1878 - 1903)
    - 3. Pius X (1903 - 1914)
    - 4. Benedict XV (1914 - 1922)
    - 5. Pius XI (1922 - 1939)
    - 6. Pius XII (1939 -->)
  - F. Germany (Ruling Family = Hohenzollern)
    - 1. Wilhelm I (--> 1888)
      - a. German Empire proclaimed (1871)
    - 2. Frederick III (1888)
    - 3. Wilhelm II (1888 - 1918)
      - a. Bismarck is fired (1890)
      - b. Abdicates, empire collapses - 1918
    - 4. Weimar Republic (1919 - 1933)
    - 5. The Third Reich (1933 - 1945)
    - 6. Under Allied Occupation (1945 - 1949)
    - 7. Two states in Germany (1949 -->)

- a. German Federal Republic
- b. German Democratic Republic
- G. Russian Empire (Ruling Family = Romanov)
  - 1. Alexander II (--> 1881)
  - 2. Alexander III (1881 - 1894)
  - 3. Nicholas II (1894 - 1917) - Empire overthrown, Nicholas executed
  - 4. Provisional Government (1917)
  - 5. Communist Dictatorship (1917 -->)
    - a. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics established - 1922
- H. United States of America (Republic)
  - 1. "Seward's Folly" - the Purchase of Alaska (1867)
  - 2. Peshigo & Chicago fires (1871)
  - 3. American Indians suppressed (1871 - 1890)
  - 4. Many German immigrants arrived (--> 1910)
  - 5. Hawaii invaded (1893)
  - 6. Spanish American War (1898)
  - 7. Philippines Revolution (1899)
  - 8. Hawaii annexation (1900)
  - 9. Panama detached from Columbia (1903)
  - 10. Dominican Republic invaded (1905)
  - 11. Cuba invaded (1906)
  - 12. Nicaragua invaded (1912)
  - 13. Veracruz invaded (1914)
  - 14. Haiti invaded (1915)
  - 15. Dominican Republic invaded (1916)
  - 16. America joined World War I (1917 - 1918)
  - 16. Prohibition (1919 - 1933)
  - 17. Nicaragua invaded (1926)
  - 18. Marines sent to China (1927)
  - 19. Great Depression (1929 - 1941)
  - 20. America joined World War II (1941 - 1945)
  - 21. Philippines given independence (1946)

## II. Events in the Religious Struggle

- A. The founding of the Synodical Conference (1872)
- B. Religious schools abolished in Germany (1872)
- C. The Election controversy (1877-1881) (Rom. 8:27-30; Eph. 1:3-6,11)
  - 1. Walther statements caused the controversy
  - 2. Full scale dispute between Missouri and Ohio synods
  - 3. Synodical conference splits
- D. Balkan War (1877-1878)
- E. Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria & Italy) formed (1882)
- F. Founding of the joint synod of Wisconsin, etc. (1892)
- G. Boxer Rebellion (1900)
- H. Triple Entente (Britain, France & Russia) formed (1907)
- I. Balkan War (1912 - 1913)
- J. World War I (1914 - 1918)
  - 1. War of miscalculations (1914 - 1916)
  - 2. American Intervention (1917- 1918)
  - 3. Communists take over Russia (1917)
  - 3. The Congress of Versailles (1919)
- K. The rise of Neo-orthodoxy in Europe
- L. Ireland freed (1921)
- M. The Wisconsin Synods' Polish Mission (1924)

- N. Protéstant Conference rebels against WELS (1927)
  - a. John Köhler tried to change dogmatical approach to theology
  - b. Followers suspended for insubordination to correction
- O. The Depression (1929 - 1940)
- P. The Rise of Nazism (1919 - 1939)
  - 1. Nazism restricted Protestants (1933) "German Christians"
  - 2. Austria annexed (1938)
  - 3. Suedetenland annexed (1938)
  - 4. Memelland, Bohemia and Moravia annexed (1939)
- Q. Japan-China War (1937 - 1945)
- R. World War II (1939 - 1945)
  - 1. The attack into Poland (1939)
  - 2. Air war against civilians
  - 3. "Die Vertreibung"
  - 4. The deal with Stalin
  - 5. UN formed
- S. India freed (1947)
- T. Israel becomes independent (1948)
  - 1. First Arab-Israeli War (1948 - 1949)
- U. Berlin Blockade (1948 - 1949)
- V. NATO (1949)
- W. Communists take over China (1949)
- X. The corruption of the doctrine of fellowship

### III. Of Doctrine and Theologians

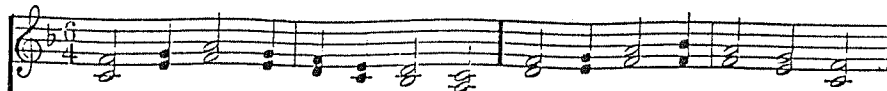
- A. Francis Pieper ( - ) - St. Louis
  - 1. Sided with Walther in election controversy
  - 2. Chief architect of Missouri's theological position
  - 3. Brief Statement (1932)
- B. Rudolf Bultmann (1884 -1976) - Germany
  - 1. Reinterpreted and demythologized (II Pet. 1:16)
  - 2. Advocated existentialism (Christ is experienced by each generation)
  - 3. Jesus had no "messianic consciousness" (Matt. 16:21)
- C. Karl Barth (1886 - 1968) - Switzerland
  - 1. Commentary on the Epistles to the Romans (1919)
  - 2. Advocated a return to the Scriptures; separate history from spirit
  - 3. Contended liberal theology focused on faith itself, not God
- D. Paul Tillich (1886 - 1965) - German Religious-Socialist
  - 1. Reformulated doctrine based on readings of times (II Tim. 4:1-4)
  - 2. Promoted the "kairos doctrine" of new world order (Matt. 24:6-7)
- E. Walther Maier, Sr. ( - ) - St. Louis
  - 1. Preacher of the "Lutheran Hour"
- F. Emil Brunner ( - ) - Germany
  - 1. Hoped to reach the good that God created in human nature (Gen. 8:21)
- G. Richard and Reinhold Niebuhr - America
  - 1. Tried to relate natural religion and revelation (Rom. 10:11-17)
  - 2. Emphasized theological relativity (II Cor. 1:17-20)
- H. Dietrich Bonhöffer (1906 - 1945) - Germany
  - 1. Taught God was non-objective; being existed only in acting (Ex. 3:14)
  - 2. Claimed that unity in the church supercedes doctrine (Rom. 16:17)

419

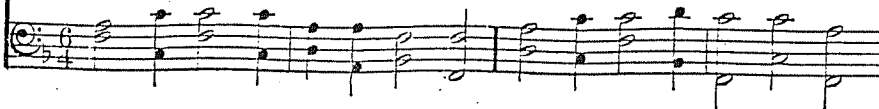
## O'er Jerusalem Thou Weepest

Luke 19 : 41  
Anna Hoppe, 1919, alt.

8. 7. 8. 7. 7. 7. 8. 8.

Freu dich sehr  
"Genevan Psalter," 1551

1 O'er Je - ru - sa - lem Thou weep - est In com - pas - sion, dear - est Lord.  
 2 By the love Thy tears are tell - ing, O Thou Lamb for sin - ners slain,  
 3 O Thou Lord of my sal - va - tion, Grant my soul Thy blood - bo't peace.



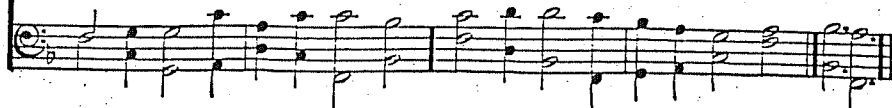
Love di - vine, of love the deep - est, O'er Thine err - ing Is - rael poured,  
 Make my heart Thy tem - ple dwell - ing, Purged from ev - 'ry guilt - y stain.  
 By Thy tears of lam - en - ta - tion Bid my faith and love in - crease.

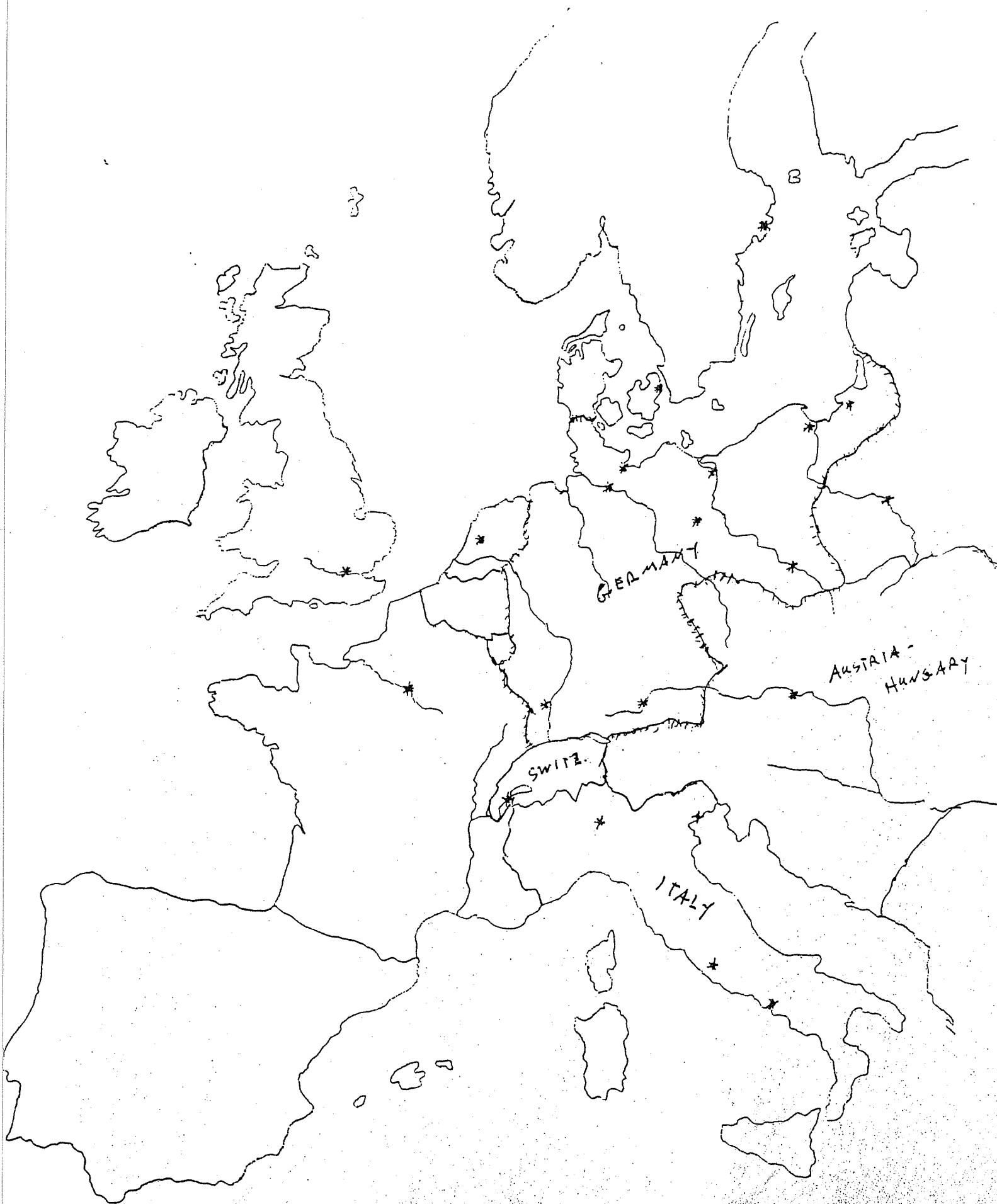


Cri - eth out in bit - ter moan: "O loved cit - y, hadst thou known  
 Oh, for - give, for - give, my sin! Cleanse me, cleanse me, Lord, with - in!  
 Grant me grace to love Thy Word, Grace to keep the mes - sage heard,



This thy day of vis - i - ta - tion, Thou wouldst not reject sal - va - tion."  
 I am Thine since Thou hast sought me, Since Thy precious blood hath bo't me.  
 Grace to own Thee as my Treasure, Grace to love Thee without measure. Amen.





GERMANY

AUSTRIA - HUNGARY

SWITZ.

ITALY



## Part VII

### With No Prince or Prophet

- I. Historical Stage (1950 -->)
  - A. England (Ruling Family = Hanover)
    - 1. George VI (--> 1952)
    - 2. Elizabeth II (1952 -->)
  - B. France (Ruling Family = None)
    - 1. The Fourth Republic (--> 1958)
    - 2. Fifth Republic (1958 -->)
  - C. Spain (Ruling Family = None)
    - 1. Fascist Dictatorship (--> 1975)
      - a. Francisco Franco
    - 2. Juan Carlos I (1975 -->) - Bourbons once more restored
  - D. Austria (Ruling Family = None)
    - 1. Under Allied Occupation (--> 1955)
    - 2. Second Republic (1955 -->)
  - E. Pope
    - 1. Pius XII (--> 1958)
    - 2. John XXIII (1958 - 1963)
    - 3. Paul VI (1963 - 1978)
    - 4. John Paul I (1978)
    - 5. John Paul II (1978 -->)
  - F. Germany
    - 1. Two states in Germany (--> 1990)
      - a. German Federal Republic
      - b. German Democratic Republic
    - 2. German Federal Republic (1990 -->)
  - G. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
    - 1. Communist Dictatorship (--> 1991) - Communists overthrown
      - a. Stalin dies (1953)
    - 2. Russian Republic (1992 -->)
  - H. United States of America (Republic)
    - 1. Korean War (1950 - 1953)
    - 2. Lebanese intervention (1958)
    - 3. Vietnamese War (1960 - 1974)
    - 4. Kennedy assassination (1963)
    - 5. Dominican Republic intervention (1965)
    - 6. Moon landing (1969)
    - 7. Nixon resigns (1974)
    - 8. Grenada invasion (1983)
    - 9. Panama invasion (1989)
    - 10. War with Iraq (1991)
- II. Events in the Religious Struggle
  - A. Colonial empires began to dissolve
  - B. UN war against North Korea (1950 - 1953)
  - C. Berlin Uprising (1953)
  - D. WELS started Mission work in Africa (1953)
  - E. Segregation declared unconstitutional (1954)
  - F. Second Arab - Israeli War (1956)
  - G. Hungarian revolution crushed (1956)
  - H. ALC and LCA formed by merger (1960)

- I. Dissolution of the Synodical Conference (1961)
  - 1. Formation of the CLC
  - 2. The nature of fellowship
    - a. What is fellowship? (Gal. 2)
    - b. When may fellowship be practiced? (Eph. 4:4-6, John 17:20-21)
    - c. Are all forms of fellowship the same? (public versus private)
- J. Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)
- K. Prayer banned in public schools (1963)
- L. Third Arab-Israeli War (Six Day War) (1967)
- M. Prague Reforms crushed (1968)
- N. Abortion made a constitutional right (1971)
- O. Fourth Arab-Israeli War (Yon Kippur War) (1973)
- P. Israeli invasion of Lebanon (1982)
- Q. Iran-Iraq War (1980 - 1988)
- R. The formation of ELCA (1987)
  - 1. The corruptive effects of modern theology
  - 2. Union without unity
  - 3. Organization over theology
- S. Collapse of communism in Europe (1989 - 1991)
- T. UN war against Iraq (1991)
- U. Today's problems in confessional Lutheranism
  - 1. Lack of study of Bible and theology
    - a. Lack of simple Bible reading (John 5:39)
    - b. Lack of family devotions (Deut. 6:4-9)
    - c. Lack of study of doctrine (Deut. 6:4-9)
    - d. Failure of fathers to lead in religious matters (Eph. 6:4)
  - 2. Americanism, the religion
    - a. God's chosen land (Psalm 33:12)
    - b. God's form of government (John 18:36)
    - c. Civil rights as doctrine (Mark 7:7)
    - d. Glorification of the individual (Job 38)
    - e. The obsession with fairness (Matt. 20:1-16)
  - 3. Peace with materialism
    - a. The "at least one of everything" society (Mark 8:36)
    - b. Failing to regard one's main responsibility as working for the kingdom (Matt. 6:24-34)
    - c. "Only the best" (Luke 12:16-21)
  - 4. How to deal with entertainment (television, movies, sports)
    - a. The terrible tax upon time (Ps. 1)
    - b. The anti-christian message brought into our own home (2 Tim. 2:22, 1 Thes. 5:5-6)
    - c. The destructive effect on learning skills (1 Cor. 9:24-27)
    - d. Worship of the physical (1 Sam. 16:1-7)
  - 5. Loss of Lutheran history, tradition and language (Ex. 12:24-27, Josh. 4:19-24)
    - a. Lack of knowledge of Lutheran history
    - b. Discontinuance of ethnic social customs
    - c. Loss of the German and Scandinavian languages
  - 6. Militarism of the western democracies
    - a. Moralizing national greed (Matt. 27:20-25)
    - b. Defense versus intervention (I Kings 12:21-24)
    - c. Citizenship versus patriotism (Rom. 13:1-10)

III. Of Doctrine and Theologians

- A. Carl Lawrenz - Lutheran
  - 1. President of Wisconsin Lutheran Seminary
  - 2. Leader in the dispute over the nature of fellowship
- B. Siegbert Becker - Lutheran
  - 1. Opposed Martin Scharlemann over higher criticism
  - 2. Became WELS's most vocal spokesman on orthodox theology
- C. Robert Preus - Lutheran
  - 1. Brother of the "Norwegian Pope" (J.A.O. Preus)
  - 2. Leader of the conservative revolt in the LC-MS
  - 3. President of Fort Wayne Seminary until forcibly retired
- D. Billy Graham - Baptist
  - 1. World's leading evangelist
- E. Martin Marty - Lutheran (?!)
  - 1. Professor at University of Chicago Divinity School
  - 2. Outspoken leader of modern theological liberalism
  - 3. Leading opponent of fundamentalist religion
- F. Normal Vincent Peale
  - 1. Power of positive thinking
- G. Robert Schuller
  - 1. Builder of Glass Cathedral
  - 2. Conspicuous consumption as sign of God's favor
- H. Jerry Falwell - Baptist
  - 1. Founder of the Moral Majority
  - 2. Use of politics for religious ends

✓ RDB

# Thy Strong Word

Thy strong word did cleave the dark - ness; At thy  
 Lo, on those who dwelt in dark - ness, Dark as  
 Thy strong Word be - speaks us high - teous; Bright with  
 -rom the cross thy wis - dom shin - ing Break - eth

speaking it was done. For cre - at - ed  
 night and deep as death, Broke the light of  
 thine own ho - li - ness, Glo - rious now, we  
 forth in con - quering might; From the cross for -

light we thank thee, While thine or - dered sea - sons run.  
 thy sal - va - tion, Breathed thine own life - giv - ing breath.  
 press toward glo - ry, And our hopes con - fess.  
 ev - er beam - eth All thy bright re - deem - ing light.

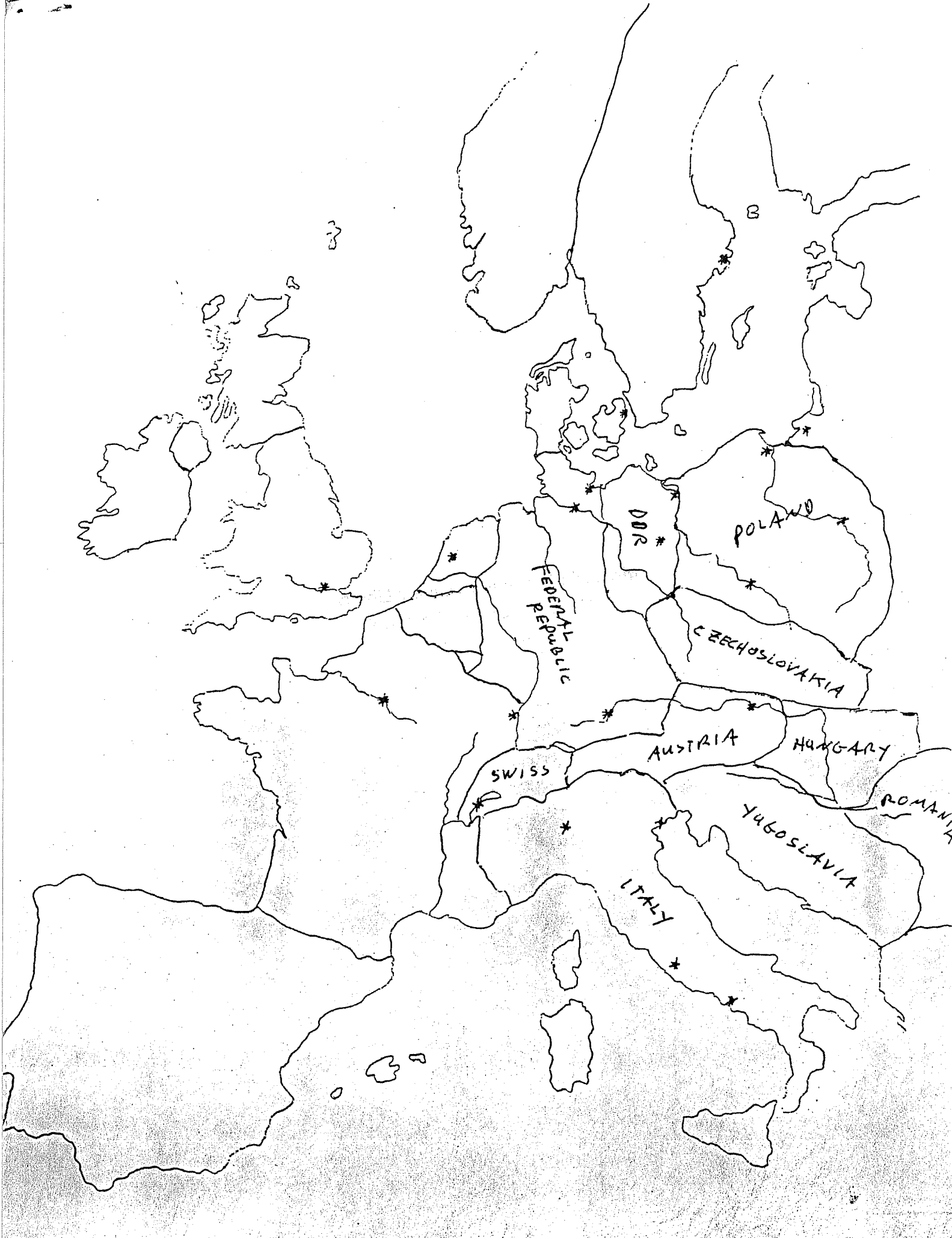
Al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia! Praise to

thee who light dost send! Al - le - lu - ia,

al - le - lu - ia! Al - le - lu - ia with - out end!

5. Give us lips to sing thy glory,  
 Tongues thy mercy to proclaim,  
 Throats that shout the hope that fills us,  
 Mouths to speak thy holy name.  
 Alleluia, alleluia!  
 May the light which thou dost send  
 Fill our songs with alleluias,  
 Alleluias without end!

6. God the Father, light-creator,  
 To thee laud and honor be.  
 To thee, Light of Light begotten,  
 Praise be sung eternally,  
 Holy Spirit, light-revealer,  
 Glory, glory be to thee.  
 Mortals, angels, now and ever  
 Praise the holy Trinity!



B

GDR

POLAND

FEDERAL  
REPUBLIC

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SWISS

ROMANIA

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ITALY