



CHURCH HISTORY

Early Persecution, Church Growth and
Denominationalism, and Christian Revivals

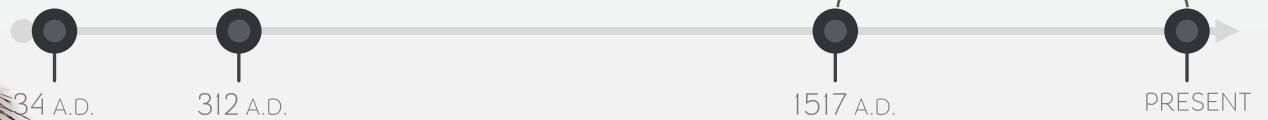
Presentation by
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Part 3

REVIVALS ACROSS THE WORLD



CONTENT

Under Part 3, “**Revivals Across the World**”, the following topics will be discussed.

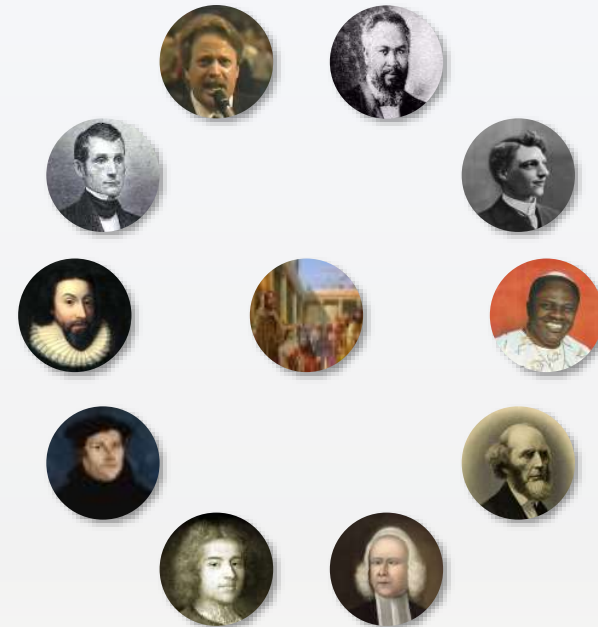
1. Divisions & Reformations

- The Anglican Church
- Puritan Reformation
- Protestant Reformation
- Counter-Reformation

2. Reformation Controversies (Eucharist Controversy, Lutheran-Calvinist Controversy, and Antinomian Controversy)

3. 8 Revivals (Selected)

- The Moravian Revival
- The 1st Great Awakening
- The 2nd Great Awakening
- Layman’s Prayer Revival
- The Welsh Revival
- Azusa Street Revival
- Benin City Revival
- Brownsville Revival



Denominations from the Catholic Church



325 AD
Council of Nicea
CATHOLIC CHURCH
The Nicene Creed unifies Christians



431 AD
Council of Ephesus
ASSYRIAN CHURCH
(aka Church of the East) Nestorians break away.



1054 AD
The Great Schism
EASTERN ORTHODOX
The Filioque Controversy



1521 AD
Martin Luther
LUTHERAN CHURCH
- Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA)
- Lutheran Church Missouri Synod

16th c. AD
PROTESTANT REFORMATION
Justification by grace alone.



1574 AD
John Calvin (Calvinism)
REFORMED CHURCHES
- Presbyterian Church (USA)
- Reformed Church in America
- United Reformed Church (UK)

1520s AD
Ulrich Zwingli
ANABAPTISTS
Emphasized baptism of adults who make decisions in matters of faith.

To be continued



- Coptic Orthodox Church
- Armenian Apostolic Church
- Ethiopian Orthodox Church
- Eritrean Orthodox Church
- Syriac Orthodox Church

451 AD
Council of Chalcedon
ORIENTAL ORTHODOX
Disputes over Christology

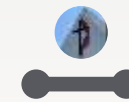


1609 AD
BAPTIST CHURCH
Emphasized adult baptism

Late 16th c. AD
Congregationalists
PURITANISM
Disputed that the Anglican Church eliminate unbiblical practices.

1534 AD
ANGLICAN CHURCH
King Henry VIII's marriage to Ann Berlin.

1730 AD
John & Charles Wesley
METHODIST CHURCH
Emphasized personal piety, social justice, and evangelism.



- United Methodist Episcopal Church
- Wesleyan Church



Henry VIII

The Anglican Church —1534 AD

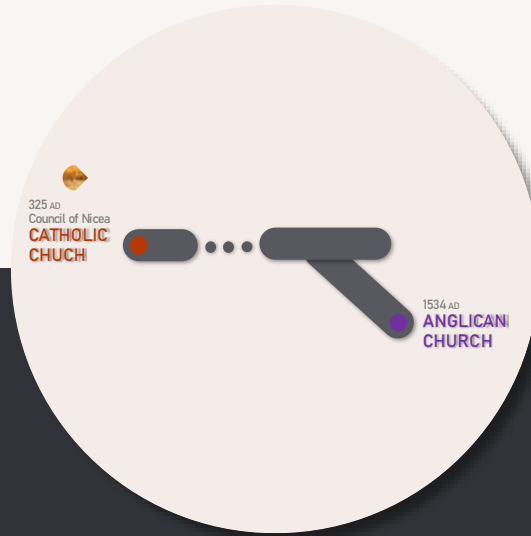


ORIGINS

The Anglican Church traces its roots to the English Reformation. King Henry VIII desired to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon from the Catholic Church. When his request was denied, he declared himself the Supreme Head of the Church of England in 1534.

PROTESTANT & CATHOLIC INFLUENCES

Throughout its history, the Anglican Church has experienced tension between Protestant (King Edward VI 1547-53) and Catholic (Queen Mary 1553-58) influences. Under Mary, the Church reverted to Catholic practices.



ELIZABETHAN SETTLEMENT

Under Elizabeth I, Protestant elements were reintroduced, but Catholic-like rituals and structures were retained. The reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603) was crucial in establishing the Anglican Church. Elizabeth sought to find a middle ground between Catholic and Protestant practices.

EXPANSION & COLONIZATION

The Anglican Church played a vital role in England's colonial expansion. It was the established church in English colonies. Anglican missionaries spread the faith to various parts of the world (North America, the Caribbean, Africa, and Asia).

NOTE: The Anglican Church is also known as the Church of England.



J. Winthrop

Puritan Reformation —Late 16th c.



ORIGINS

Puritanism originated as a reform movement within the Anglican Church. The movement sought to “purify” the church from what was considered remnants of Roman Catholic practices.

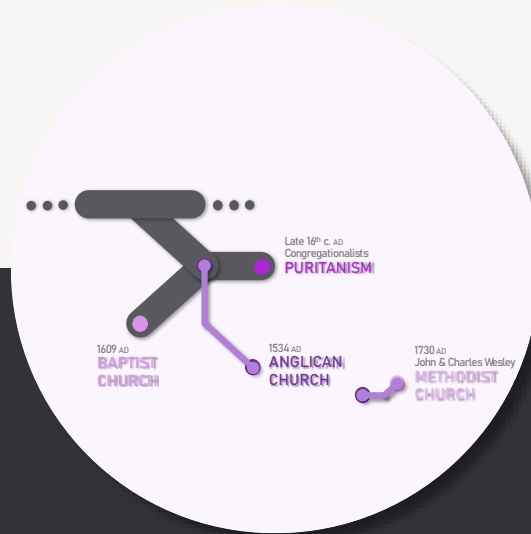
BELIEFS & PRACTICES

Puritans emphasized strict adherence to the Bible and focused on personal piety and moral purity. Thus, they rejected rituals and ceremonies desiring simpler forms of worship. They emphasized predestination.

PERSECUTION & MIGRATION

Conflicts with the Anglican establishment and the Crown soon resulted in persecution of the Puritans.

Some Puritans decided to emigrate to the American colonies (e.g., Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay) for religious freedom. They insisted on religious conformity within the colonies.



INFLUENCE & IMPACT

Puritan beliefs significantly impacted the development of early American society. They established Christian communities with theocratic government (religious leaders held significant power). Their influence can be seen in the legal systems.



M. Luther

Protestant Reformation —1517 AD

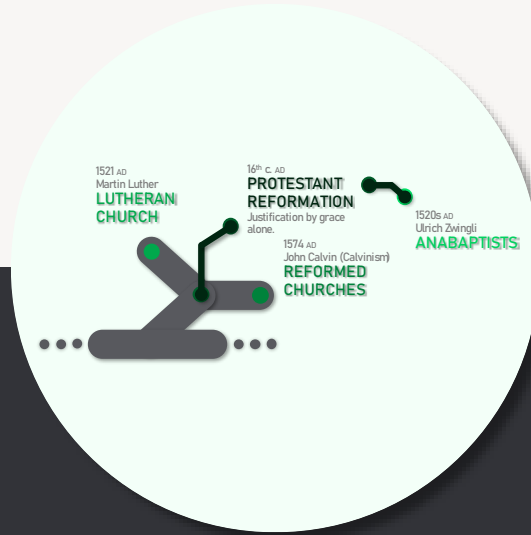


NINETY-FIVE THESES

The Reformation movement is traced back to October 31, 1517, when Martin Luther posted his 95 Theses in Wittenburg. His theses criticized the practices of the Catholic Church (especially the sale of indulgences).

SPREAD & CONFLICTS

Protestant Ideas spread rapidly throughout Europe and was supported by rulers, nobles, and intellectuals who saw an opportunity to challenge the authority of the Catholic Church. Thus, the Reformation led to conflicts and wars (Peasants' War in Germany).



DOCTRINAL DISPUTES

With the invention of printing press, Luther's ideas spread far and wide leading to intense doctrinal disputes. Other reformers (Calvin in Switzerland and Zwingli in Zurich) contributed to Protestant theology, emphasizing:

- The authority of Scripture
- Justification by faith alone
- The priesthood of all believers

INFLUENCE & IMPACT

The Reformation had a profound impact on European society and culture. It challenged the authority of the Catholic Church, contributed to the development of vernacular, and influenced education.

NOTE: This is a broad summary. The Protestant Reformation was complex and multifaceted with many branches, leaders, and regional variations.

PART 3a – Divisions & Reformations

Counter-Reformation – The Crisis of Authority in the Church

- Luther's study of Scripture paved the way for a fresh understanding of how the Bible ought to be interpreted. He advocated private interpretation of Scripture.
 - Luther believed that while no one had the right to distort Scripture, the Scripture must be open for private interpretation. *With the privilege of private interpretation comes the responsibility of accurate interpretation.*
- 1545 - 1563 AD – **Council of Trent**. The Catholic Church initiated its own reforms in response to the Reformation. It aimed to address the criticism raised by the Reformation movement.
 - “Furthermore, in order to restrain petulant spirits, it (Trent) decrees, that no one, relying on his own skill, shall – in all matters of faith, and of morals pertaining to the edification of Christian doctrine – wresting the sacred Scripture to his own senses, presume to interpret the said sacred Scripture contrary to that sense which Holy mother Church – whose it is to judge of the true sense and interpretation of the holy Scriptures – hath held and doth hold...”
 - Jesuits – A religious order established by the council to promote Catholicism and combat Protestantism.
- The driving force (the heart) of the Reformation was the authority of the Bible over the Church (the crisis of authority in the Church).

PART 3b – Reformation Controversies

Main Doctrinal Controversies – Doctrines Emerging from the Reformation



Eucharistic Controversy— Marburg Colloquy

October 1529 AD

Although the Reformers jointly disagreed in the Catholic doctrine of **transubstantiation** (the belief that though retaining its appearance, the bread and wine become the actual body and blood of Christ), they couldn't agree on the subject.

- **M. Luther** – Proposed **consubstantiation** (the doctrine that Christ's body and blood coexisted with the bread and wine).
- **U. Zwingli** – Emphasized that the elements were mere **symbolic representations** of Christ of Christ's body and blood, and their substance didn't change.
- **J. Calvin** – Held the same view as Zwingli.

Lutheran-Calvinist Controversy— Theology

The controversy between the Lutherans and Calvinism was around theological differences and interpretations of key doctrines.

LUTHERANISM

Lutherans hold the following views:

- Consubstantiation
- Election by grace
- Universal and unlimited atonement
- Hierarchical structure like that of the Catholic Church.

CALVINISM

Along with the belief that the Eucharist elements are symbolic, Calvinists hold the following views (5

Points of Calvinism—TULIP):

- **Total Depravity**
- **Unconditional Election** – God's choice to save is based on His sovereign will alone and not merit.
- **Limited Atonement** – Christ's sacrifice was for the atonement for the elect alone.
- **Irresistible Grace** – When extended, God's grace cannot be rejected.
- **Perseverance of Saints** – Those who are truly saved (the elect) will persevere till the end.



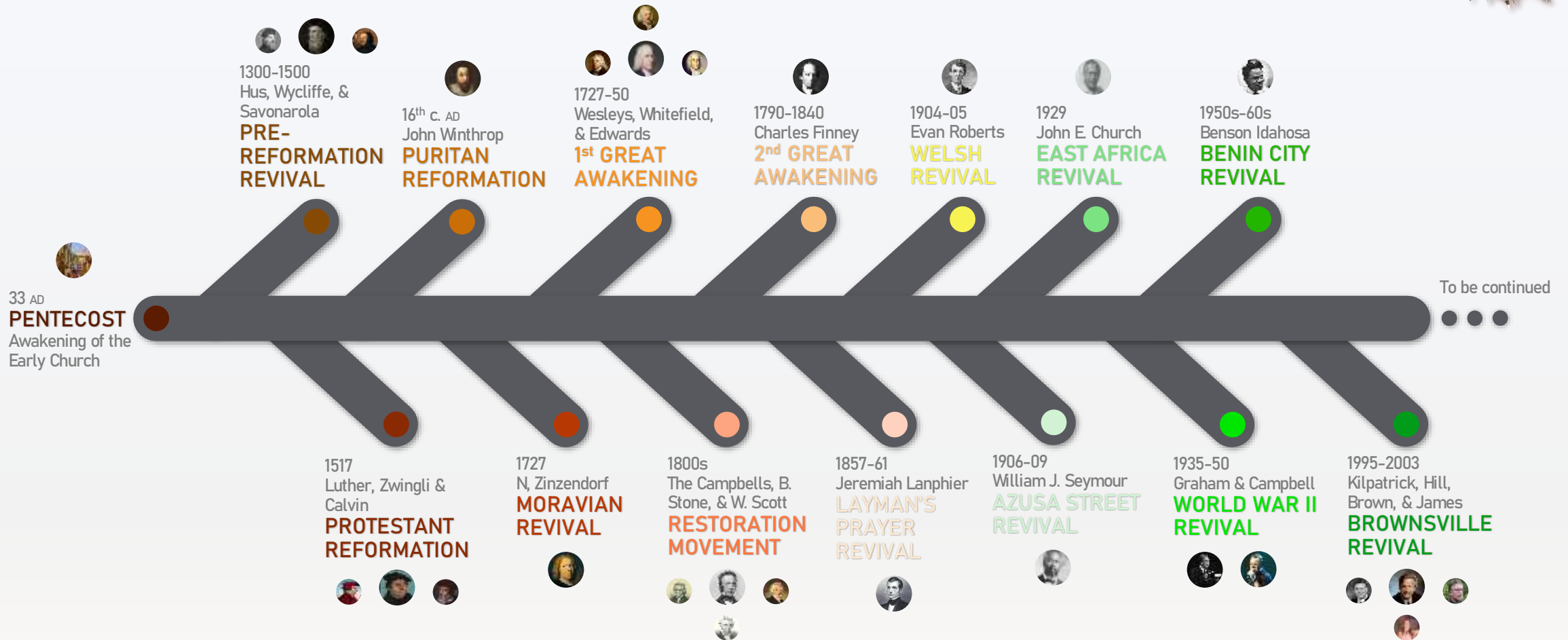
Antinomian Controversy—Anne Hutchinson

1636 AD

Hutchinson held beliefs which were controversial:

- **Covenant of Grace** – Salvation is by grace alone, not works or adherence to religious laws.
- **Antinomianism** – (Greek *anti*, "against"; *nomos*, "law"). The belief that individuals, saved by grace, are free from moral law and couldn't be judged by their actions.
- **Predestination & Assurance** – God has already determined those who would be saved, and they could know through direct revelation.
- **Role of Women** – Asserting that women could have religious leadership and interpretation.

Christian Revivals in Church History (Selected)





N. Zinzendorf

Moravian Revival —1727



TIME & PLACE

Count N. Zinzendorf provided refuge to persecuted Moravian Christians. The Moravian revival (awakening) took place in the 18th century among the Moravian Protestant community, primarily centered in the town of Herrnhut, Germany.

SPREAD & CONFLICTS

The revival emphasized personal faith, spiritual renewal, and Christian unity. It began with a group of Moravian refugees who experienced a powerful outpouring of the Holy Spirit, leading to an emphasis on fervent prayer, community, and missions.



IMPACT

Many in the community were converted with transformative spiritual encounters. Moravian missionaries established a pattern of self-sacrifice and evangelistic zeal, spreading the Christian message to various parts of the world. J. Wesley's salvation was influenced by the Moravians.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Moravian revival is considered significant in Church History because it highlighted the importance of personal piety, ignited a passion for missions, and fostered a spirit of unity among Christians across denominational boundaries. The Moravians are recognized for their sacrificial commitment to evangelism.

NOTE: "May the Lamb that was slain receive the reward of His suffering."
This became the rallying cry of Moravian Missions.



G. Whitefield

The 1st Great Awakening —1727 to 1750



BACKGROUND

As a response to the growing secularization and religious complacency, the 1st Great Awakening occurred. It was influenced by the decline of traditional religious institutions and the desire for a more personal and emotional religious experience.

PREACHING & CONVERSION

It was characterized by passionate preaching aimed at awakening people to their need for salvation. Whitefield and Edwards were key figures in the awakening. The sermons led to emotional conversions, experience of profound guilt, and redemption through faith in Christ.

REVIVAL & UNITY

The revival sparked the organization of large-scale meetings which brought numerous people together (fostering unity and breaking denominational divisions). Outdoor meetings, characterized by emotional worship, fervent preaching, and testimonies became the hallmark of the 1st Great Awakening.

SOCIETAL IMPACT

The revival bridged divisions between social classes, genders, and races as people from diverse background came together in worship. The revival challenged established religious authorities and led to the establishment of new denominations (Methodist and Baptists).

NOTE: The Awakening revitalized religious life in the colonies and laid the foundation for evangelical Christianity in the United States.



C.G. Finney

The 2nd Great Awakening —1790 to 1840



OVERVIEW

The 2nd Awakening was a significant religious and social movement in the US. It was characterized by widespread religious revival. It was marked by renewed emphasis on personal salvation and belief in the power of individual conversion.



DENOMINATIONAL GROWTH

The Awakening led to rapid growth of various Protestant denominations (Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians). Other movements and sects emerged from the awakening: Mormons and Adventists.

IMPACT - SOCIAL REFORMS

There was a profound impact on American society as many revivalist believed individuals had a moral duty to improve society. Consequently, efforts were made to address issues such as the prohibition of alcohol, women's rights, prison reforms, and abolition of slavery.

INFLUENCE - EDUCATION & CULTURE

Numerous educational institutions were established in this period and missionary societies were formed. The 2nd Awakening had a lasting impact and contributed to the growth of evangelical Protestantism.

NOTE: The 2nd Great Awakening is also referred to as the General Awakening.



J. Lanphier

Layman's Prayer Revival —1857 to 1861



ORIGINS

The revival was initiated by a businessman named Jeremiah Lanphier. He started a weekly prayer meeting in the upper room of the Dutch Reformed Church. From low attendance, the meetings grew and gained momentum till it spread to cities of the US.

SPREAD & CONFLICTS

One of the distinctive features of the revival is that it emphasized on laypeople taking leadership roles in the prayer meetings. This became a challenge to the traditional hierarchy of clergy-led religious activities. Believers were empowered to actively take part the revival.

GROWTH & IMPACT

The revival rapidly spread across major cities in the United States (Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago). Thousands attended the meetings and the movement crossed boundaries of denomination; Christians united.

TRANSFORMATION & INFLUENCE

The Prayer Revival had a lasting influence and a profound impact on society. It led to social reforms (efforts to combat slavery) as people sought to live out their faith. It paved the way for other movements: Holiness Movement and the Azusa Street Revival.

NOTE: The Layman's Prayer Revival is also known as the Prayer Revival of 1857. It demonstrated the power of prayer.



E. Roberts

The Welsh Revival —1904 to 1905



OVERVIEW

The Welsh Revival was a religious revival that took place in Wales. It was marked by a significant increase in religious fervour and a widespread spiritual awakening among the Welsh population.

REVIVAL EMPHASIS

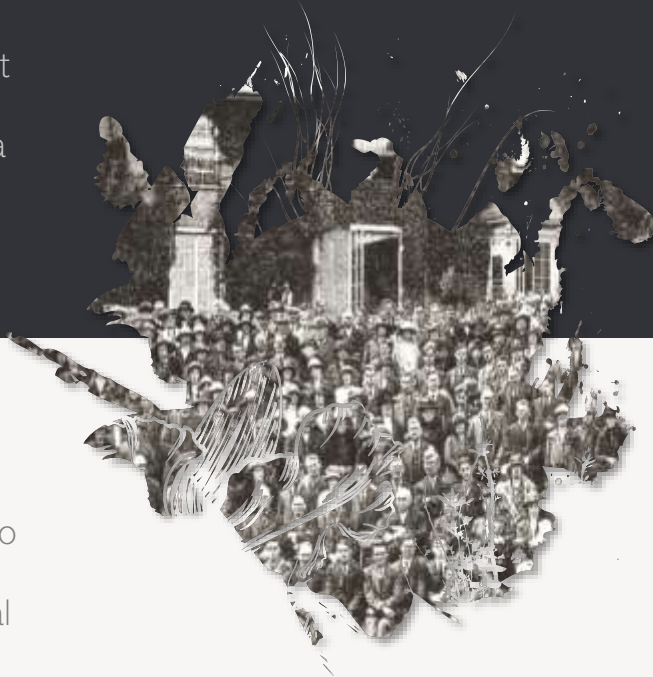
The revival was largely influenced by the ministry of Evan Roberts. Roberts emphasized the need for personal repentance, prayer, and a deepening of one's relationship with God. His preaching style attracted thousands of people to the revival meetings.

GROWTH & IMPACT

The revival had a far-reaching impact. It led to a significant increase in church attendance. The movement also sparked a wave of social and moral reforms, including a decrease in crime rates, a decline in alcohol consumption, and a renewed emphasis on family values and community welfare.

INFLUENCE OF THE REVIVAL

Through the reports of the revival, the spiritual awakening spread throughout the United Kingdom, Europe, and even to other parts of the world. It inspired similar revivals in other countries and had a lasting impact on the global Christian community, shaping the course of 20th century Christianity.





W. Seymour

Azusa Street Revival —1906 to 1909



OVERVIEW

The Azusa Street Revival was a significant Pentecostal revival that took place in Los Angeles, California. It is considered a pivotal event in the history of the Pentecostal movement and the spread of charismatic Christianity worldwide.

REVIVAL EMPHASIS

The baptism of believers in the Spirit with the evidence of speaking in tongues was emphasized. Meetings were characterized by enthusiastic worship, spontaneous manifestations of spiritual gifts, and racial unity and equality among participants.

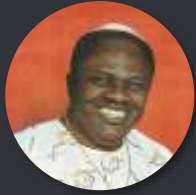
GROWTH & IMPACT

The Revival attracted a diverse group of people, including both blacks and whites and individuals from different socioeconomic backgrounds. Its influence extended beyond the local community, drawing visitors and participants from across the United States and even from other countries.

INFLUENCE OF THE REVIVAL

The revival birthed numerous Pentecostal denominations and influenced the development of modern-day charismatic Christianity, with its effects felt globally. The revival also emphasized belief in spiritual gifts such as healing, prophecy, and speaking in tongues.





B. Idahosa

Benin City Revival —1950s to 1960s



OVERVIEW

Born in 1938, Idahosa became a prominent Nigerian preacher and evangelist, known for his dynamic preaching style and his emphasis on miracles and the power of the Holy Spirit. He founded the Church of God Mission International.



ORIGINS

During the 1970s and 1980s, Benin City was facing various challenges, including poverty, crime, and spiritual darkness. Idahosa believed that the city needed a spiritual revival to bring about transformation and change. Thus, he embarked on a mission to turn the city to God.

GROWTH & IMPACT

The impact of Idahosa's revival efforts was profound. Many people in Benin City turned to Christianity and experienced personal transformation. The city began to see positive changes as the Gospel message spread and individuals were empowered to live godly lives.

INFLUENCE OF THE REVIVAL

Idahosa's ministry extended beyond spirituality. He established various initiatives to address the needs of the community, including schools, hospitals, and vocational training centers. These institutions contributed to the overall development of Benin City.



S. Hill

Brownsville Revival —1995 to 2003



OVERVIEW

The Brownsville Revival was a charismatic Christian revival that occurred at the Brownsville Assembly of God church in Pensacola, Florida. It gained widespread attention and attracted thousands of people from around the world.

CHARACTERISTICS

The revival was characterized by passionate worship, fervent prayer, and emotional preaching aimed at repentance and personal transformation. The focus was on experiencing a deep encounter with God and seeking spiritual renewal and revival in the church.



GROWTH & IMPACT

The revival was led by J. Kilpatrick and S. Hill. Hill's dynamic preaching, especially on the topics of sin, salvation, and the need for personal holiness, played a significant role in the revival's impact. Many attendees reported experiencing profound spiritual encounters, including dramatic healings, deliverance from addictions, and renewed faith.

INFLUENCE OF THE REVIVAL

The revival had a lasting impact on the participants and the broader Christian community. It inspired similar revivals and renewal movements in other churches and regions, both in the United States and internationally.

NOTE: The Brownsville Revival is also known as the Pensacola Outpouring.



End of Presentation

