

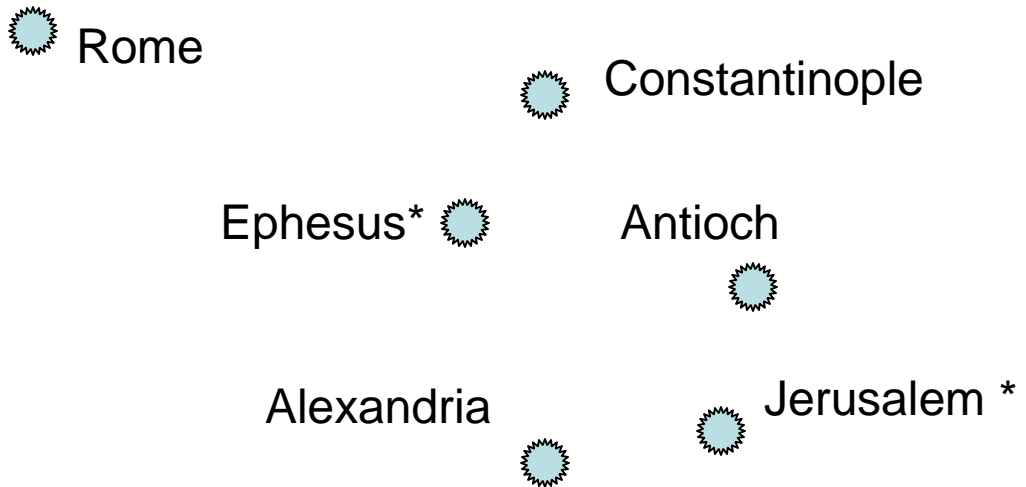
Today's Class

- Class Introduction, current schedule
- The church of 100 CE
- Challenges faced by the church 100-313
- The “Imperial Catholic Church”
- Pressures leading to the Protestant Reformation

Current Class Schedule

Date	Topic
Part I. A quick history of the church	
03 Sep	The first century church, the church of the New Testament
10 Sep	The church from the second century through the Reformation
17 Sep	Modern church history leading to the Restoration movement
24 Sep	The Bible: reliability, authority, which version?
01 Oct	The Restoration movement to the present day
Part II. Christian Church Doctrines	
08 Oct	Who is Jesus? The Jesus of the Bible, His teachings
15 Oct	Baptism. What is it, where did it come from, what is its importance
22 Oct	The Holy Spirit. The Spirit's role in the NT, the Trinity.
29 Oct	The Lord's Supper. View of the Lord's supper by different churches
05 Nov	Salvation. "How can we be saved?" What does this mean?
Part III. The modern church	
12 Nov	Trends and challenges in the modern church
19 Nov	EGCC: its present and future, taught by one or more of the current elders

Major Centers of Christianity 100-300 CE



The church of 100-313: Worship Styles and Structure

- **Worship Styles**
 - Christians met in homes or public buildings
 - Meal was common, at least once a week
 - Communion and other worship elements became increasingly formalized with time
- **Structure**
 - Local elders and deacons evolved into a ruling Bishop for church
 - Traveling missionaries and teachers
 - No over-arching authority of the church after death of the apostles

The church of 100-313: Heresies and controversies it faced

- Legalistic heresies
- Gnosticism
- Machicheanism
- Montanism
- Monarchianism
- Date of Easter
- Donatism

Response of the Church to Heresies and Controversies

- Role of the regional or “Monarchical Bishop” at the major centers of power become more important
- More prestige to the Bishop of Rome
- Development of Creeds and statement of faith
- Collection and establishment of the New Testament Canon
- Formal worship becomes established
- Lent and Christmas become accepted in the 300s.

The Imperial Catholic Church

313-590

- Edict of Milan 313. Christians freed from persecution and are now favored in the Roman Empire
- Major theological issues settled
 - Definition of the nature of the Trinity
 - Method of salvation
 - Major creeds (still in use today) established
- Rise of the Pope.
- Veneration of Mary, saints, relics, icons
- Christianity grew in areas outside the influence of the Roman church

Europe and the Church 590-1300

- Roman church filled power vacuum left by fall of Rome
- Zenith of pope's power 1000-1100
- Great Schism of 1054. Eastern Orthodox Church in Constantinople splits from Rome
- Doctrine of transubstantiation started in 830, formalized in 1215
- Islam formed in 590

Advance of Islam 622-900

Pressures against the church 1300-1517

- Decline in respect for the Pope
 - Declining morals of priests and popes
 - Split in papacy in 1400s
 - Tight coupling of religious and political authority
- Political and social changes in Europe
 - Emergence of nationalistic feelings, desire for a stronger civil government
 - Rise of the middle class
 - Printing press, Bibles in local languages
 - Renaissance

Martin Luther and the start of the Protestant Reformation

- Martin Luther a German religious university teacher
 - Became convinced of principles of justification by faith and the sole authority of the Bible
 - Disgusted by indulgence system
- Nailed “95 Theses” to the door of the church Oct 31, 1517
- Lack of reform of the Roman church led Luther and others to break away, starting the Protestant Reformation