

The Church in Historical-Theological Perspective

IV. The Revival Church (Reformation, etc) Fourth Message

A. Some details:

1. The Time Period is essentially 1400-1700. Once again we can only have the briefest of discussions but some of the related material is crucial to our understanding of the work of the church today.
2. We are well past the Biblical period but try the last chapter of Hosea as an indication of what God wants and what the church might offer today. It is very relevant but one may have to work with it for a few moments to see the point!
3. And please remember what I am trying to say: the called out company is looking for the Lord's return but in the meantime it has a witness to give and history helps us to know where that witness can be most impressive and also where it can be the least.
4. There are three major phases to this unit and all are important so.... *FTB 1800 The condition of life*

*Review*

- B. The scholastic period: to 1500...some overlap with the previous period. Scholasticism was a feature of this period in which the "thinkers" tried to discover answers to the needs of a civilization that was broken in many ways with much frustration and poverty. It grew out of the monastic ideals where scholars had some time to think in relative security. Among the great scholars was Anselm who gave an explanation to the work of the atonement that is known as the vicarious view and it is dominant today. Aquinas was one of the big thinkers and the attempts were made to have mankind understand the problems that besieged it. The movement was not reformatory but challenging for the status quo. It was concerned with reality, living and understanding the providential pressures one faced day by day.

*don't worry points arguments*

*Believe or the Lord Jesus Christ*

- C. The reformation period before 1500 had forerunners in the works of Wycliff, Hus, etc. It represented a theological revolution against the unfeeling, superstitious, sacerdotal and synergistic ideas to advance man's salvation. (Sorry--if the terms are unknown I will try to define them) Luther is a prime figure as he rebelled against the disadvantaged position in which much of his people lived under the cold eye of the church. In consensus with other reformers (Calvin, Zwingli, Melancthon, Simons, etc., etc.) he urged a return

*Confession  
Repentance  
forgiveness &  
confession 1-3  
Apostles  
Confession*

*Condition of life  
D  
We cannot  
deliver ourselves!  
sacerdotalism  
synergism*

*Emphasis  
on the Word of  
God and the  
Fellowship of  
Believers*

*Themes in  
Ecclesiology*