

*Pepin
Charls Martel*

- d. This is the age of feudalism and eventually the Crusades. The latter were more difficult for the Hebrew peoples than for the Islamics. Feudalism modeled a governmental style that would be seen in the church...it is hard to know which came first.
- e. In the west there was chaos between the barbarians (!) and any point that seemed more cultivated. Eventually the Franks provided some political stability and Charlemagne laid the foundation of modern Europe. The Holy Roman empire developed out of the difficulties and monasticism grew as people sought some sort of release from the political and social grief. With Scholasticism and Humanism there were tiny ripples of revival with the works of Waldo, et al, on the continent and Wyckliffe in England.
- f. In summary: it was a confusing and difficult time with a little real progress made in the church but with the intrusion of heavy sacramentalism and synergism Sure, I will try to explain them in ten seconds or less.



4. **The Reformation** (1500-1600..the dates are fluid)

This is taken up in greater detail in a later portion.

It was a time that challenged the unbelief as well as the false salvation ideas that had crept into the church. Most of the reformers went with a state church ideal...the Anabatists did not and were soon persecuted by lots of other people. The invention of movable type for printing was a huge factor in this age as was the practical use of gunpowder that greatly helped bring about the collapse of the feudal system. When Calvin surveyed the outcome of the Reformation he noted that it had:

- restored the authority of Scripture
- renewed the teaching of justification by faith
- re-established the priesthood of believers.
- Lots of struggles but an exciting time!

renewal

5. **The Modern Period** (1600 --yesterday)

And another complicated age but we note these things:

- a. Colonial expansion
- b. Development of Missions: the Modern Period
- c. Development of State

*defeat
resurgence*