

Lutherans and Other Denominations

Anglicans and Arminians

Welcome and Opening Prayer

English Reformation = England was ripe for reform in the 1500s

John Wycliffe (1329-1384) = Disagreed with many points of Catholicism, Similar ideas as Luther
Rejected celibacy of the clergy, Transubstantiation and power of the pope
Emphasized individual interpretation of the Bible = Had Bible translated to English, before Gutenberg
Persecuted with his followers - Lollards = Lollard movement was still around in the 1500s
Renaissance Scholars in Henry VIII's court = Denounced abuses, Wanted internal reform
Widespread Anticlericalism = People didn't like or trust priests
Influx of Lutheran doctrines

King Henry VIII (1491-1547)

Second son - Destined for church work = Older brother died, Took throne at 18 years old
Married his brother's widow - Catherine of Aragon = Daughter of King and Queen of Spain
Wanted a son (heir) = All 7 babies but one (Mary) had died
Asked pope for an annulment = Catherine was getting too old for more
Pope normally would've granted = Wrong to marry brother's widow in the first place
Rome ruled by Emperor Charles V = Prevented annulment to save aunt (Catherine) from humiliation
Henry began steps to separate from Rome = Put the King in charge of the church - Parliament agreed
Annulment was the occasion of the Church of England, not the cause
Divorced Catherine, married Anne Boleyn (1533); Anne had one child - Elizabeth = Anne beheaded for adultery
Married Jane Seymour; Jane had one child - Edward = Jane died
Married Anne of Cleves (divorce), Catherine Howard (executed), Catherine Parr (outlived him)
Maintained Catholic theology = Pope titled him "Defender of the Faith" for a book he wrote against Luther
Executed his minister of state and his head Bible translator for their Protestant ideas
Had English Bibles placed in all parish churches

Anglican Church = *Anglican* is Latin for *English Church*

King Edward VI (1537-1553) = Took rule when 9 years old, Ruled 7 years through a council of regents
Church moved to Protestantism = Developed the first *Book of Common Prayer*
Queen Mary (1516-1558) = Pushed return to Roman doctrine, Was buried in a nun's habit
Bloody Mary = Forced Romanism - Massive executions of Protestants, Turned people stronger against Rome
Queen Elizabeth (1533-1607) = Moved church back toward Protestantism
Included some Catholicism, some Luther, some Calvin = Present day Anglicanism is based on her doctrine

American Anglicans = Churches planted in British colonies, Archbishop of Canterbury remained highest officer
Many Rev. War heroes were Anglican = George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Patrick Henry

Protestant Episcopal = American churches broke with England at Revolutionary War, More Protestant in doctrine
1780 - Given name *Protestant Episcopal* = "Episcopalian" - Bishops govern the church
US Branch of *Anglican Churches* - *This church is far from intending to depart from the Church of England in any essential point of doctrine, discipline or worship* (From *The Book of Common Prayer*)

1840's - Oxford Movement = Return to some Roman doctrine, <1/12 of Episcopal, Similar to Eastern Orthodox
Created Anglo-Catholic wings of Anglican and Episcopal churches = Also called "high-church"

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Anglican Communion

The Anglican Communion = In full communion and recognize Archbishop of Canterbury as focal point
The Episcopal Church in the USA = The American Branch of the Anglican Communion, 2 million in US
Churches in Full Communion = But not culturally or denominationally Anglican, none in US
Churches with Intercommunion = Other denominations with mutual acceptance and recognition (ELCA & others)
Churches Not in Communion = Small groups who have broken away, numerous in US, many over homosexuality

Episcopal Doctrine

Wide doctrinal variations = Accept Apostle's & Nicene Creeds, Individual priests can have their own opinions
Can find churches that appear as Catholic (*high church*), Protestant (*low church*) or Pentecostal
All types use the same worship book (*Book of Common Prayer*) = Theology difficult to discern from book
Great Sacraments = Different views on what a sacrament is
Baptism = Includes infant baptism, Unrepeatable
Eucharist = Many views hold, Generally seen as just the central act of worship
Other Sacramental Rites = Confirmation, Ordination, Marriage, Penance, Anointing the Sick
Holy Orders = Levels of Ministers: Bishop (Ordain priests), Priests (Perform sacraments), Deacons (Assist priests)

Arminianism

Anti-Calvinist Movement = Began with debate within Reformed Church in Holland in early 1600s
Led by Jacob Arminius (1560-1609) = Never formed a denomination but influenced various churches
Archbishop William Laud (1573-1645) = Brought Arminianism into Anglican Church
Baptist and Episcopalian have both Calvinist and Arminian members
Responded to Calvin's TULIP doctrine with 5 points of their own = * - Supported by Scripture
TULIP - Total Depravity*, Unconditional Election, Limited Atonement, Irresistible Grace, Perseverance of the Saints
F = Foreseen Predestination - God predestines those whom He foresaw would be faithful unto death
O = Open Atonement* - Christ died for all, not just the elect
C = Cooperative Conversion - Man cooperates in his conversion by free will
U = Unforced Grace* - Man may resist divine grace
S = Severable Grace* - Man may fall from divine grace
Lutherans - Although He foreknows who will be saved, God desires all to be saved and offers His grace freely.

John Wesley (1703-1791)

15th child (of 19) of Anglican minister = Mother ingrained a strict method for conduct & Bible Study into children
1729 - Created "Holy Club" at Oxford = To practice self-improvement methods
Nicknamed *Methodists* = Given nicknames of *Bible Moths*, *Reforming Club*, *Bible bigots*, *Methodists*, etc.
Became an Anglican priest = Didn't feel saved himself
1735-1738 - Sent to Georgia as a missionary = Disappointing experience
1738 - Unwillingly attended a Moravian meeting in London
Conversion Experience = Listening to a reading of *Luther's Preface to the Epistle to the Romans*
Devoted his life to *raise unto God a holy people and to convert sinners from the service of Satan to the service of God*
Remained in the Anglican Church = Wanted to revive it, Church didn't like his new methods and rejected him
Preached to English commoners in open air = Anglicans focused on well-to-do, gave up on commoners
Formed converts into societies under lay leaders = Members were to worship in the Anglican church
Rode over 225,000 miles and preached over 40,000 sermons = About 800 sermons per year at peak
Brother Charles wrote over 6000 hymns = Hark the Herald Angels Sing, Christ the Lord is Risen Today

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Wesley Doctrine

Deeds, not Creeds = Not strong on doctrine, Focused on discipline

Lutheran = Justified Man

Calvinist = Obedient Servant

Methodist = Perfected Christian

Four Main Points = Based on Arminianism

Universal Salvation = Salvation is offered to all, based on how they respond to opportunities

Do the best you can = Even the heathen will be saved if they do as much as they can

Free Salvation = All free to accept or reject salvation based on how they live, reject by purposefully sinning

Have to know something's wrong to be a sin = Ignorance is an excuse

All men contain some measure of deity = Will show what is right and wrong (no original sin)

Full Salvation = Aim for perfection in this life (Entire Sanctification)

The Perfected Christian = Strive to live a holy life, Free from willful sin

Sure Salvation = Must have a conversion experience and be sure you are saved

United Methodist Church

Methodism began in America by lay preachers = Acted on their own (not sent by Wesley), Not ordained

Circuit Riders = Carried message with growing frontier, Preachings fit with self-reliant attitudes of pioneers

Emotional revival meetings = Intended to evoke conversion experience for *Sure Salvation*

Anxious bench = Friends gather and pray for conversion

Amen corner = Shout Amen at appropriate times

1771 - Wesley sent Francis Asbury to America = Made American Methodism much of what it is today

1779 - *Methodist Episcopal* Church separated from Anglican = Wesley published 13 royalist tracts during Rev.

Holiness Movement - Mid-1800s

Debate over meaning of "Entire Sanctification"

Entire and Instantaneous (Conversion Experience) vs. Progressive and Gradual

Holiness Groups split away = Methodism remained with "progressive and gradual"

Include groups like Salvation Army, Church of Nazarene, Assembly of God

More interested in social reforms than doctrine = Wesley's motto - *Think and Let Think*

Stressed right-doing rather than right-believing = Why worry about doctrine if all can be saved

Book of Discipline = Sets ethical and practical rules of life; More important than doctrine

Church has grown lax over years = Sermons and services are more dignified (formal liturgy)

Discipline now "do as well as you can" rather than a set method

Strive to improve self and society = Labor Union movement of 1800s was led largely by Methodist laity

Try to impose morality through laws

Methodist Council on Doctrine = Couldn't figure out what they believed:

We scarcely identify ourselves to ourselves; we baffle our separated brethren ... It is as if an earlier generation understood our doctrine and then forgot to tell their children - who never asked.

Our prime question is not simply, 'What do we believe?' ... but rather, 'How can we illuminate the problems of church and society in the 20th century and beyond?'

Justification is through Christian Perfection: *Christian perfection is filling your life with love ... that there is less and less room for motivations that spring from other than love.*

Sacraments

Baptism = Includes infant baptism, Theology of the act is debated

Lord's Supper = Reminder of Christ, Use unfermented grape juice

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Methodist Denominations

United Methodist Church = 8 MM - George Bush, Hillary Clinton, John Edwards are members
 African Methodist Episcopal Church (AME) = 2.5 MM - Blacks separated in 1793 from church in Philadelphia
 African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church = 1.4 MM - Blacks separated in 1796 from Meth church in New York
 Christian Methodist Episcopal Church (CME) = 800K - Blacks separated in 1870 from Methodist, South

Holiness Sects

Wanted stronger discipline = Emphasize "Universal Salvation"

Salvation Army

William Booth (1829-1912) = Preacher in Methodist church in England
 1865 - Dedicated his life to reaching unchurched masses in London's East End slums
 Created *Christian Mission* - Renamed *Salvation Army* in 1878
 Orders and regulations patterned after British military = Hence the uniforms
Articles of War pledge members to evangelism & discipline in Salvation warfare (faith declaration)
A hungry man must be fed before he will hunger for God = Meet the needs of the *whole person*
 Theme - Holiness of Life; Aim - Rebuild character; Sacraments are unnecessary

American Rescue Workers

1880 - *Salvation Army* came to US; Renamed *American Salvation Army* (1896)
 1913 - Renamed *American Rescue Workers* = Same aims as Salvation Army but with American methods
 Administers Sacraments of Baptism and Lord's Supper

Volunteers of America

1896 - Commander Ballington Booth (William Booth's son) left SA to form Volunteers of America
 Same aims and doctrine as Salvation Army; Sacraments are optional
 Mission is to reach and uplift all people, bringing them to the immediate knowledge & active service of God

Closing Prayer

