

## John Wycliffe

The Morning Star









## the morning star

### **Beliefs**

- Doctrine of the Church
  - The only alternative to relying on the support of the State, to bring about the changes needed in the Church, was to send out preachers with the Word of God
  - Believed that the Church should be disendowed, freed from engagement with the state
  - Condemned the "Caesarean Clergy" who rendered services to Caesar rather than to Christ, becoming little more than civil servants

## the morning star

### **Beliefs**

- Doctrine of the Church
  - Insisted that voluntary offerings of the people should form the only revenue of the Church
  - Believed that the enormous wealth of the church had corrupted it
  - If implemented it would have led to loss of 1/3 of Clergy but would have been much less corrupt

"Let men introduced to the care of souls remember how it was with their predecessors in the years before Constantine, with the Master whose name they bear and with the Apostles whom they esteem it their honour to succeed. Let what they solicit from the magistrate be simply protection." John Wycliffe



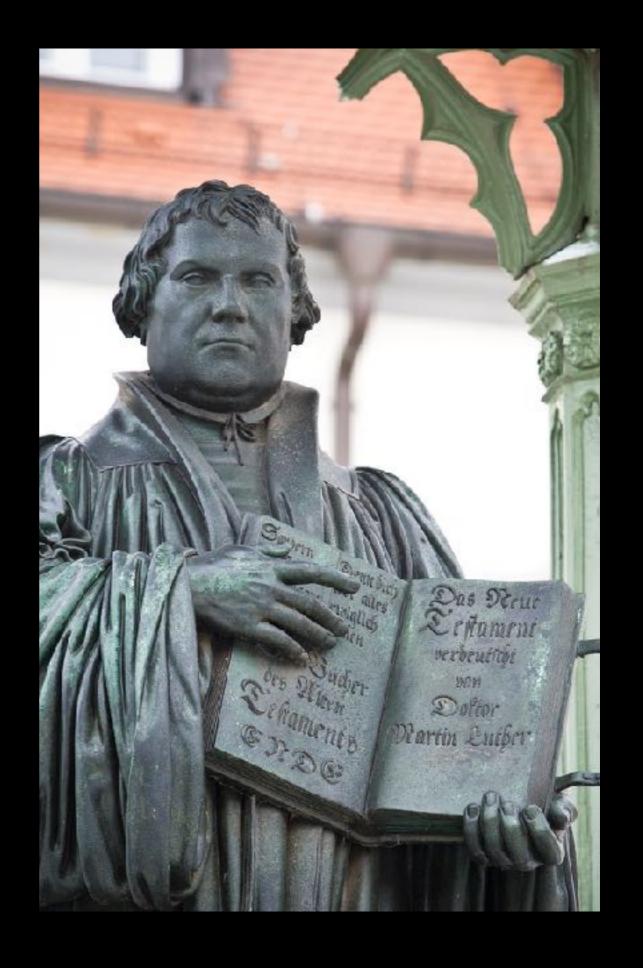
## the morning star

### **Beliefs**

- Separation from Rome
  - Urged his followers to have nothing to do with the friars
  - Personally denounced the Pope as AntiChrist

## Martin Luther

The German Reformer



### **Martin Luther - Lutheran Reformation**

"Luther's concept of the ministry, the bishopric, the sacraments, and the priesthood of believers implies that the Church is in no sense superior to the state in temporal matters, nor are the clergy a special class who may justly be exempt from those secular controls to which all other Christians are subject."

Luthers Views on Church and State, Dr. Erwin Gane, p. 127



### **Martin Luther - Lutheran Reformation**

"Although Luther saw it as mandatory Christian duty for princes to repress sedition and rebellion, in the early years of the Reformation he argued that they have no right to enforce any particular belief. Their authority is strictly limited to matters temporal. A prince should not force the conscience of any man."

Luthers Views on Church and State, Dr. Erwin Gane, p. 134

### **Martin Luther - Lutheran Reformation**

"Luther's theology of the church was, therefore, in conflict with the political situation in which he found himself. Verduin argues that Luther hesitated to institute the confessional church which was his ideal because of the political and social circumstances with which he was confronted. In 1523 and again in 1526 he wrote of his desire for a gathered church of believers but expressed hesitancy because the people were not yet ready for it. Finally he settled for the Landeskircke and, according to Verduin and Holborn, launched Germany on the course that led to the authoritarian state and the tragedy of Nazism."

### **Martin Luther - Lutheran Reformation**

- Luther was torn between his understanding of the confessional church and the territorial church
- As the Holy Roman Church was defeated in Germany, the real victors were the German princes as they were Sovereigns over their territory

### **Martin Luther - Lutheran Reformation**

- Supported by the Princes
- In Sweden the Lutheran church was supported by the Sovereign





**Protest of the Princes** 





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# State: Both Tables

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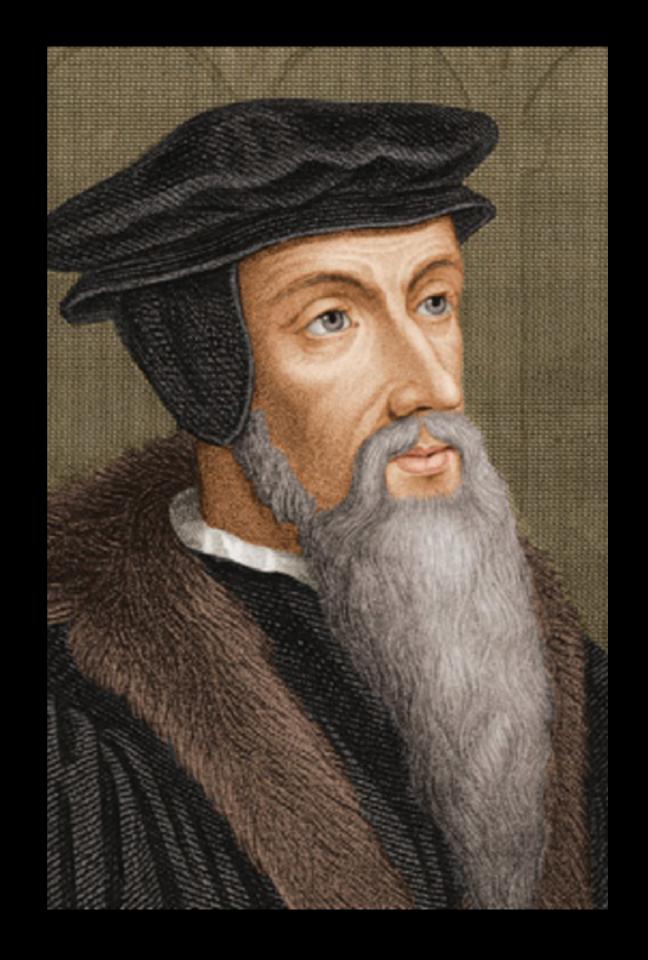
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## John Calvin

The International Reformer



### John Calvin - There Reformed Branch

- Relied heavily on mainstream and middle class support
- Closely linked to the government in Geneva and relied on their support and protection

### John Calvin - There Reformed Branch

"Calvin sees the church's influence upon the state in terms of the First Commandment, the imperative of which encompasses both church and state: 'Yahweh... tolerates no other gods beside him. He demands an exclusive obedience of the whole man and his whole life. This has an immediate impact on all aspects of political life'. Calvin's God demands an obedience that circumscribes not only religious belief and practice, but also every facet of human existence, social, legal, governmental and political."

The Political Theory of John Calvin, George Gatgounis II, p. 61 https://biblicalstudies.org.uk/pdf/churchman/110-01\_060.pdf



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## Henry VIII

The English Breakaway



### **Anglican Reformation**

 Act of Supremacy established the King as head of the Church of England

### **Anglican Reformation**

- England tended to change based on the religious views and convictions of the monarch
  - Henry VIII Catholic at first but then switched
  - Edward VI Protestant
  - Mary Stuart Catholic
  - Elizabeth I Protestant









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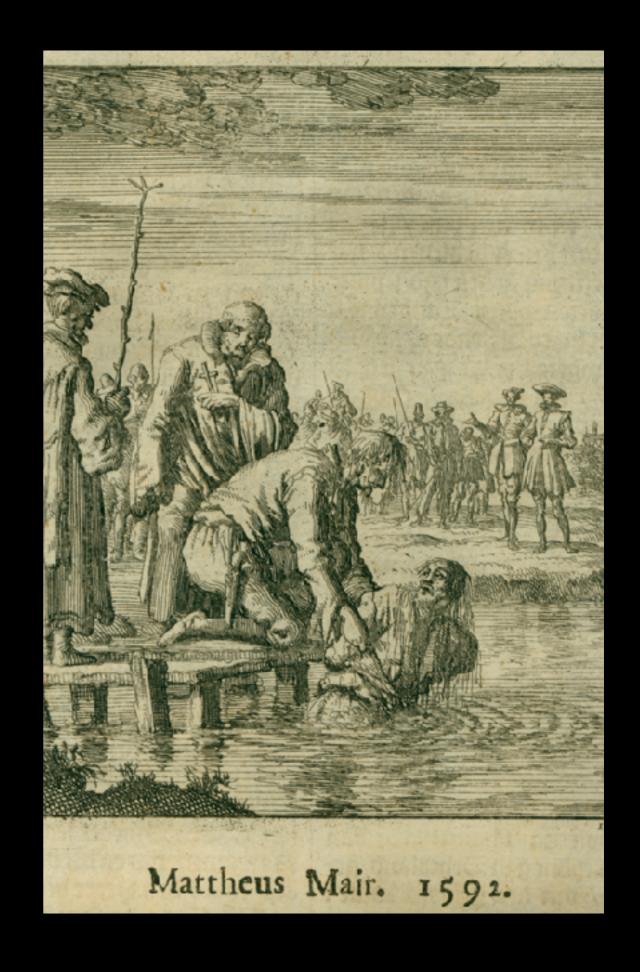
## Magisterial Reformation

### **Magisterial Reformation**

"The magistrate had a right to authority within the church, just as the church could rely on the authority of the magistrate to enforce discipline, suppress heresy, or maintain order."

Historical Theology, Alistair McGrath, p. 159,

## Radical Reformation



#### **Radical Reformation**

- Groups such as the Anabaptists strongly argued against having magistrates enforce the first table of the Law
- Heavily persecuted by both Catholic and Protestants

### Magisterial - Radical Reformation

#### **Magisterial Reformation**

- Lutheran
- Reformed
- Anglican

#### **Radical Reformation**

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#### Radical Reformation

- Feliz Man first martyr of the Radical Reformation by other Protestants
- Believed Zwingli's reform was compromised with the city council
- Adult baptism became illegal but they continued to do so

#### **Radical Reformation**

"The Anabaptist movement proved to be a significant forerunner of the modern spirit of religious tolerance. Because the church was not coextensive with the state, the latter had no authority to determine the religion of its subjects."

The Story of Christianity, Vol 2, Justo Gonzalez, p.70

# Oliver Cromwell

Puritanism







#### **Puritanism**

- Believed that the Church of England had not reformed enough and needed further 'purification'
- Non-separating and Separatists/Dissenters
- Not tolerant of those with other religious views

## The Mayflower

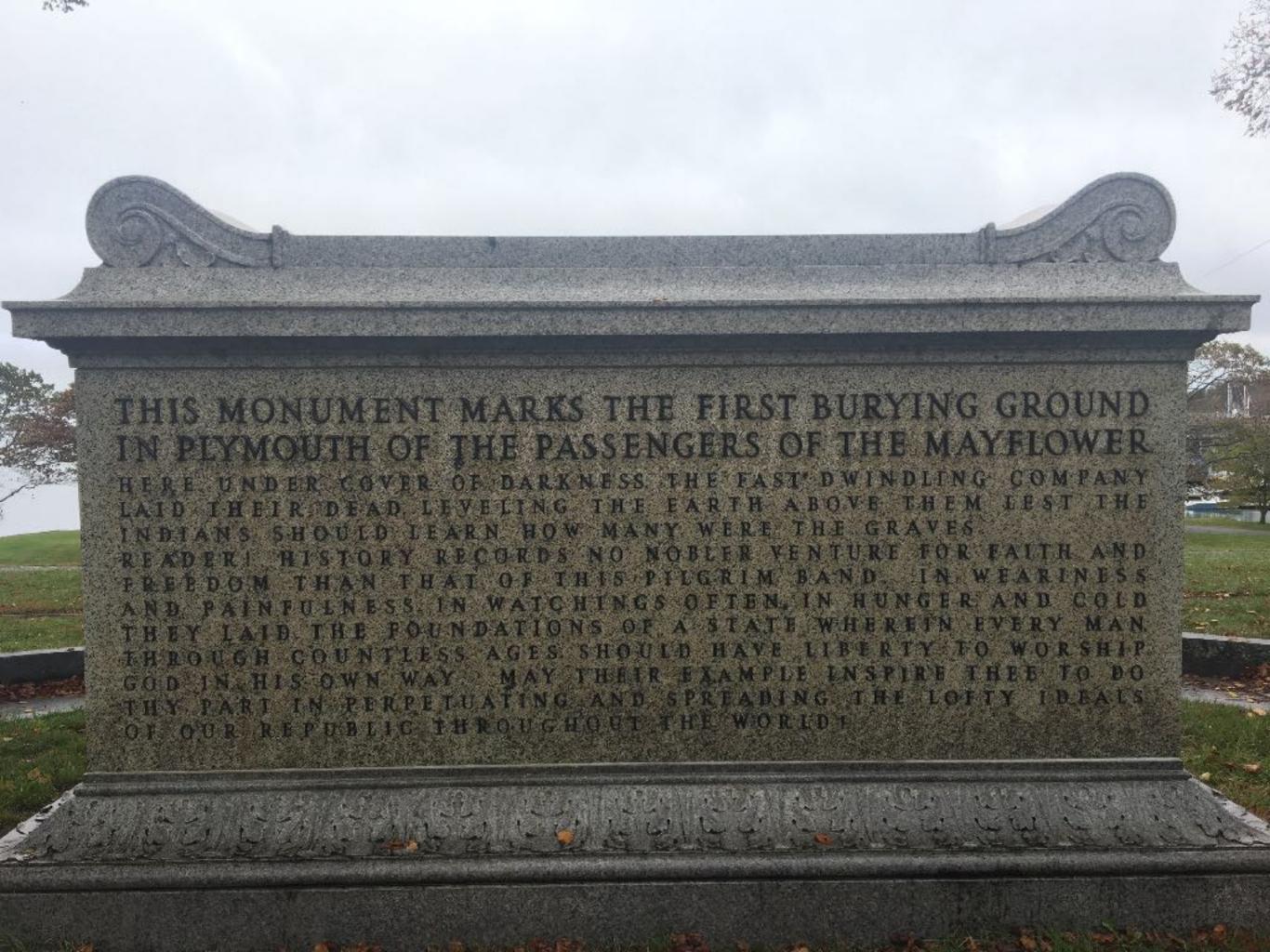
Birthing of America



#### **Beliefs**

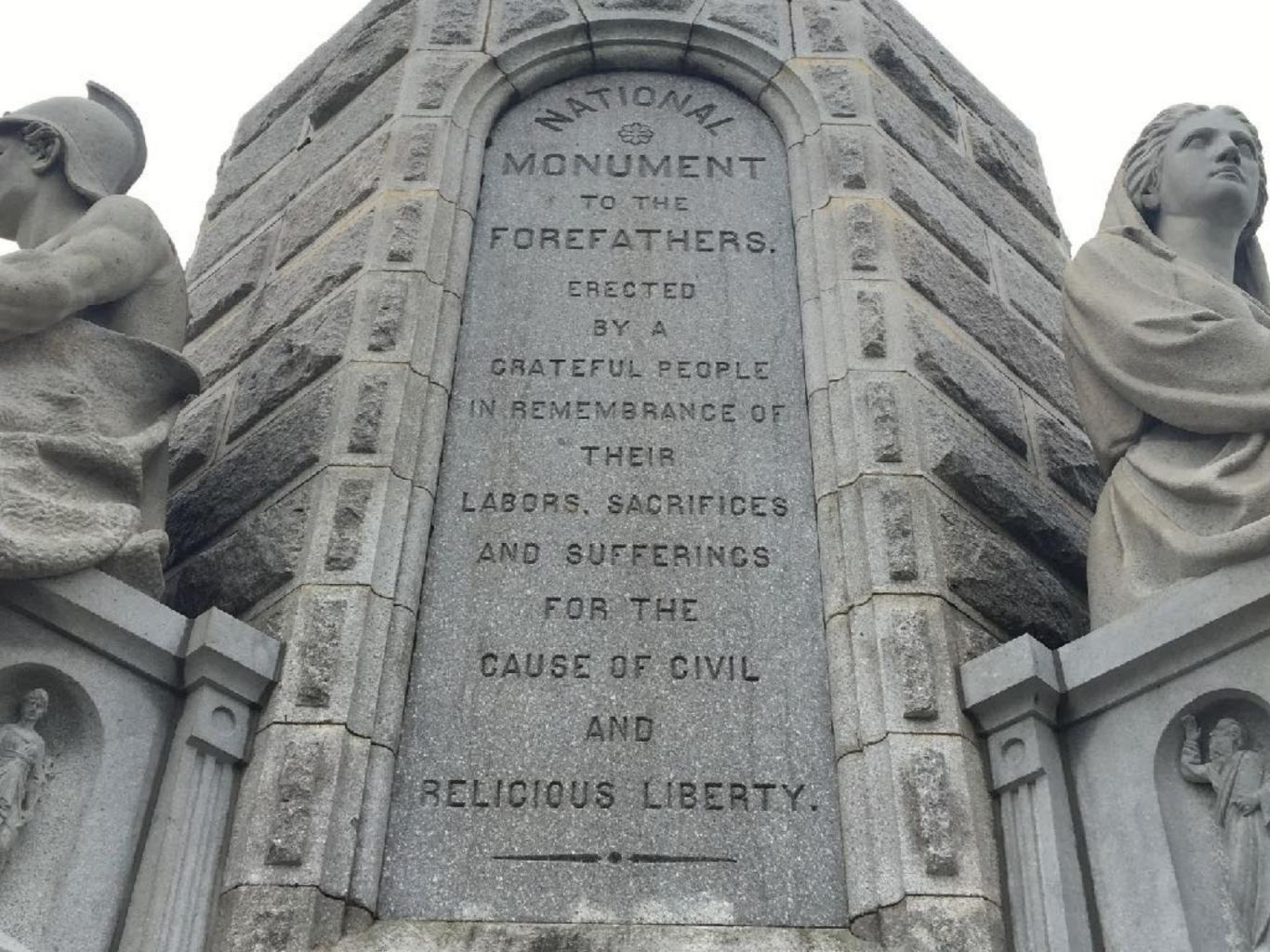
- Fled persecution
- Landed in 1620 at Plymouth Rock, MA











#### **Beliefs**

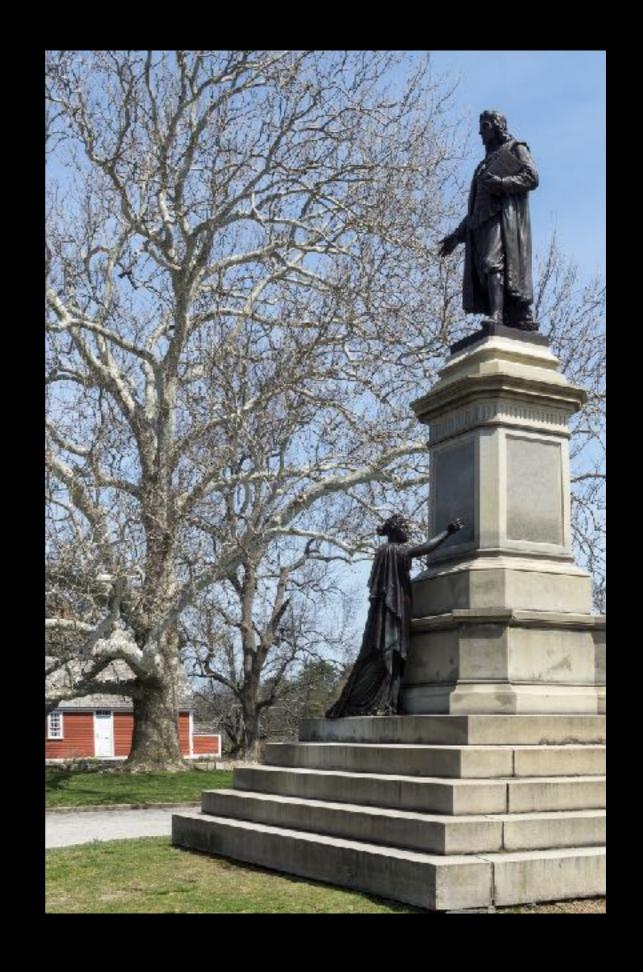
- Fled persecution
- Irony was that they were not tolerant of others who had different beliefs



#### **John Cook**

- Came over on the Mayflower, excommunicated from the church
- Daughter married Thomas Tabor and he built this house, right behind Joseph Bates home

# Roger Williams



#### **Roger Williams**

 In 1635, the Massachusetts Bay Colony expelled Roger Williams for opposing the Puritan church's control over civil law.

#### **Roger Williams**

 After his expulsion, Roger Williams settled on Narragansett Bay, where he purchased land from the Narragansett tribe and established a new colony he called Providence. Williams proclaimed that everyone had the freedom to worship as they chose. Government would have no control over religion, and religious ministers would have no power to make or enforce laws (we now call this separation of church and state).

### Rhode Island Charter:

"No person within the said Colony, at any time hereafter, shall be any wise molested, punished, disquieted, or called in question, for any differences in opinion, in matters of religion, who does not actually disturb the peace of our said Colony; but that all and every person and persons may, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, freely and fully have and enjoy his own and their judgments and consciences, in matters of religious concernments, throughout the tract of land heretofore mentioned, they behaving themselves peaceably and quietly and not using this liberty to licentiousness and profaneness, nor to the civil injury or outward disturbance of others."

#### **Beliefs**

 "All civil states with their officers of justice in their respective constitutions and administrations are proved essentially civil, and therefore not judges, governors, or defenders of the spiritual or Christian state and worship."

#### **Beliefs**

 "God requireth not a uniformity of religion to be enacted and enforced in any civil state; which enforced uniformity (sooner or later) is the greatest occasion of civil war, ravishing of conscience, persecution of Christ Jesus in his servants, and of the hypocrisy and destruction of millions of souls."

#### **Beliefs**

 "An enforced uniformity of religion throughout a nation or civil state, confounds the civil and religious, denies the principles of Christianity and civility, and that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh." T HAVE NO S BEFORE ME

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State: 2nd Table T HAVE NO THOU SHALT NOT KIL S BEFORE ME THOU SHALT NOT CO NOT MAKE UNTO RAVEN IMAGE ADULTERY "But who is to decide who truly fears the Lord? The magistrate has no power to enforce religious demands. The laws of the First Table of the Ten Commandments are not regulations for a civil society or a political order. They belong to the realm of HOU SHALT NOT religion, not politics." HE SABBATH P IT HOLY



# The Founding Fathers



#### **Beliefs**

 It was a long road from 1620 to the Declaration of Independence



"Believing with you that religion is a matter which lies solely between man and his god, that he owes account to none other for his faith or his worship, that the legitimate powers of government reach actions only, and not opinions, I contemplate with sovereign reverence that act of the whole American people which declared that their "legislature" should "make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," thus building a wall of separation between church and State. Adhering to this expression of the supreme will of the nation in behalf of the rights of conscience, I shall see with sincere satisfaction the progress of those sentiments which tend to restore to man all his natural rights, convinced he has no natural right in opposition to his social duties."











Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof





- Secular Liberals on the left
  - Came to prominence in the Pregressive Era of the 1910's and 1920's
  - Rise of American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)
  - Roots extend back to Thomas Jefferson and the philosophies of the French Enlightenment

- Christian Republicans
  - Uneasy coalition of Catholic groups seeking state funding and evangelical groups that supported Bible reading in the public schools, Sunday blue laws and religious tests for political office
  - Roots in the Puritan theocrats of New England and the Anglican establishments of Virginia and the South
  - Mirror images of the Magisterial Protestantism in Europe where the state support the church and dissenting groups were regulated

- Third Group Dissenting for Free Protestants: Baptists, Anabaptists, Quakers and later on Methodists and Scottish Presbyterians
  - Opposed the States provision of resources to religious groups and insisted that churches should be free from state oversight or control
  - Seventh day Adventism's view of the state grew out of this group

- Third Group Rhode Island, Pennsylvania New Jersey,
   Delaware, Virginia, New York, Carolinas
  - Grew explosively during the Great Awakening revivals of the 1740's
  - By 1776, they were political ascendant in most Colonies outside of New England
  - Thus has a huge impact on the framing of the constitution.

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- Jeffersonian Secularism OR Puritan Christian Republic OR Dissenting Protestant
  - Today the battle is over the first two and many
     Adventists are caught up on either side of this and we
     have largely forgotten our true birthright
  - Neither of the first two positions are consistent with a heritage of dissenting Protestantism or Adventism

#### 2018? Tension -

"The State should stay out of spiritual morality, but notions of public safety are directly affected by civil morality, which moral philosophy studied."

The Reformation and the Remnant, Nick Miller, p. 69

#### **2018? Tension -**

"Moral Philosophy, the study of the Scriptures, and physical training should be combined with studies usually pursued in schools."

5T, Ellen White, p. 521

#### **2018? Tension -**

"It was the judicious use of moral philosophy that allowed Ellen White and other pioneers to advocate for societal moral issues, such as the abolition of slavery, temperance reform, and the prohibition of alcohol. They could do this, while still upholding the separation of church and state because they distinguished between spiritual and civil morals. To survive the coming religious liberty challenges, Adventists need to learn again to do the same."

The Reformation and the Remnant, Nick Miller, p. 69

**2018? Tension -**

How to tell the difference between spiritual and civil morality?

- Ten Commandments: 1st Table and 2nd Table

LORD THY GOD

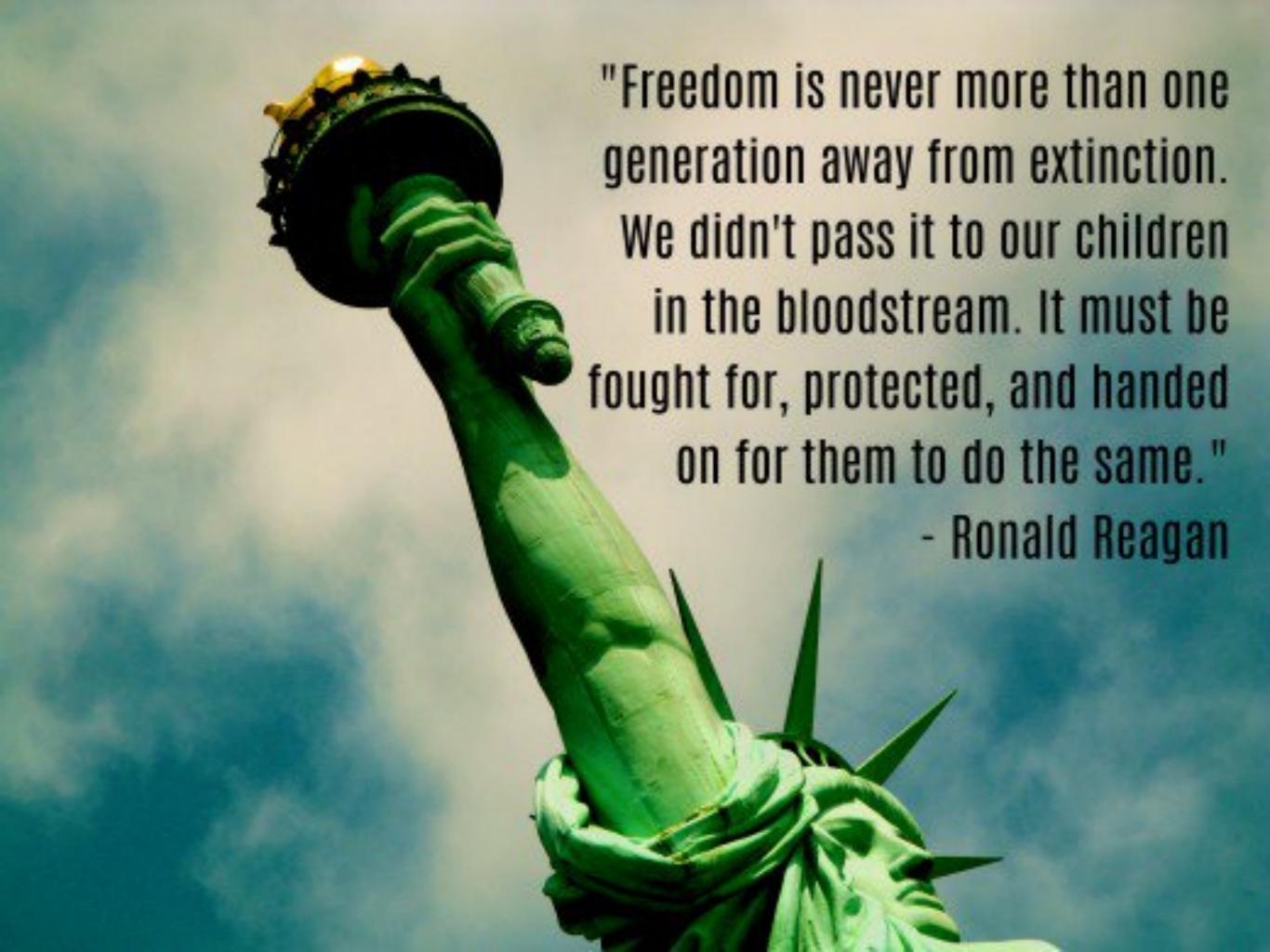
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