

OUR
RESTORATION
HERITAGE
VOLUME 1



Alexander Campbell
in his prime

By Louis Rushmore

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DEDICATION

Our Restoration Heritage, Volume 1, is dedicated to West Virginia School of Preaching, P.O. Box 785, Moundsville, West Virginia 26041; (304) 845-8001. By extension then, this dedication is equally to everyone involved with WVSOP: the Hillview Terrace congregation that enthusiastically hosts the school, the elders through whose foresight and oversight WVSOP was established, Emanuel Daugherty dedicated director and faculty member, an earnest faculty committed to enacting 2 Timothy 2:2, preacher families who often sacrifice to study at WVSOP, individuals and congregations that help underwrite this investment, and every soul who offers encouragement or prayer on behalf of West Virginia School of Preaching.

At the time of this writing, WVSOP is nearing the completion of its second year. Yet, West Virginia School of Preaching has already demonstrated its worth. The school thoroughly instills a profound respect for God's Word in its students. The students also receive comprehensive, biblically accurate instruction in the Scriptures; the faculty humbly presents Bible truths unapologetically and irrespective of what may happen to be the popular brotherhood stance at the moment.

West Virginia School of Preaching promises to be a blessing to the cause of Christ in the Ohio Valley and throughout the world. It, therefore, deserves recognition along with other biblically sound schools of preaching and colleges that have undertaken the preparation of faithful Gospel preachers. Please pray for West Virginia School of Preaching and every good work of the Lord's church.

Louis Rushmore

PREFACE

If the true church of the Bible did continue to practice pure Christianity during the period of Catholicism and the Reformation, history fails to clearly record the existence and activity of the New Testament church. Doubtless Catholicism (with its inquisitions) and a no more tolerant Protestantism would overshadow a much smaller, less popular, New Testament church. Therefore, it is possible that the New Testament church, in its local sense, has always been present and visible on the earth (though perhaps, as we say, *underground*). Fortunately, apostolic succession is not essential to practice New Testament Christianity today. Happily, the Word of God (the Bible) is the seed of the kingdom (Luke 8:11), which when planted in honest hearts produces the church of the Bible.

The Reformation Movement, however, did make significant contributions to the religious community. First, the possibility of **change** was firmly established. Of course, the changes from sound doctrine that transformed New Testament congregations into the Catholic Church are lamentable. Yet, defections from the Catholic Church and divisive change within Protestantism at least engendered the hope that some changes would be positive and good. Often, though, the changes were little better than that which was changed (e.g., Consubstantiation versus Transubstantiation). Although the changes themselves sometimes were meaningless, the ability to make changes in religion preserved the possibility of making the kind of changes that would result in the restoration of New Testament Christianity.

Second, the reformers unshackled the Bible from the pulpit and gave it to the people. As long as the Bible remained in the custody of Catholic leaders, effective knowledge of God's Word was concealed behind Catholic dogma. When the Bible, in the languages of the masses, was generally accessible, it was at least possible that human creeds could be exchanged for the doctrine of the New Testament.

Religious division and intolerance, first in Europe (and in England) then later in the Americas, escalated. In time, a new wave of reformers (as some referred to themselves) sought a degree of ecumenism. Several were the attempts to reform existing religions, from which ultimately many of the reformers were thrust. New denominations and religious faiths continued to multiply.

Eventually, some of these reformers decided to adopt the Bible as their creed. This was an effort to circumvent the religious division characteristic of Protestantism. The Bible was used as the rallying point. Little did many of these reformers realize the significance of adopting the Bible as their standard of authority in religion.

As these reformers began to understand Bible truths pertaining to the New Testament church, they slowly moved away from ecumenism toward restoration of New Testament Christianity. The transition, though, was slow. Finally, the Lord's church was restored in redemption, organization, worship and mission.

The church of our Lord again became distinctive from and exclusive of all other religious groups. Yet, a general apostasy gradually enveloped the church again. Some departures were dramatic and divisive (e.g., missionary societies, instrumental music, premillennialism). Other practices have afflicted the church and continue to buffet it (e.g., anti-ism, divorce and re-marriage, Pentecostalism, ecumenism, evolution, apathy, materialism, hedonism and biblical ignorance).

The church of our Lord in its local sense still perseveres. At least in its universal sense, we are confident that it shall ever prevail (Matthew 16:18). Among other passages, the Book of Revelation assures us that righteousness will triumph in the end.

The following chapters portray the late religious history of the Lord's people in America as it pertains to Restoration History. The first section is a date-driven chronology of religious history interspersed with secular, historical landmarks. Covering nearly 500 years, the chronology treats the background and the subsequent events of Restoration History, as well as the American Restoration Movement itself. The

second section consists of charts depicting religious leaders who affected the Restoration Movement, a flow chart of the development of the American Restoration Movement, a thorough bibliography and an extensive index.

This volume is presented to the student with the hope that it may contribute to his understanding of the famed Restoration Movement with its successes and failures. The Restoration leaders and we also must, in essence, concur with Joshua of old.

“Now therefore fear the Lord, and serve him in sincerity and in truth: and put away the gods which your fathers served on the other side of the flood, and in Egypt; and serve ye the Lord. And if it seem evil unto you to serve the Lord, choose you this day whom ye will serve; whether the gods which your fathers served that were on the other side of the flood, or the gods of the Amorites, in whose land ye dwell: but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord. And the people answered and said, God forbid that we should forsake the Lord, to serve other gods; For the Lord our God, he it is that brought us up and our fathers out of the land of Egypt, from the house of bondage, and which did those great signs in our sight, and preserved us in all the way wherein we went, and among all the people through whom we passed” (Joshua 24:14-17).

Louis Rushmore

FOREWORD

The period of the Restoration Movement during the late 1700's and the early 1800's marks one of the most significant eras in the history of New Testament Christianity since the apostolic age.

Louis Rushmore, in his publication, *Our Restoration Heritage, Volume I*, is able by diligent research and deeper insight, to arrange important events in true chronological order and identify individuals for their respective roles and contributions to the movement.

Not only will this work add significantly to the body of knowledge but it will prove exceedingly helpful to students in search of expert documentation.

I am honored to have the opportunity to commend this outstanding volume to students and teachers of the Restoration Movement who desire to learn and validate the noble principles of the movement by the Bible.

Adron Doran

SECTION ONE

RESTORATION HISTORY CHRONOLOGY

(including influential and incidental background events predating, contemporary with and postdating the American Restoration Movement)

CHAPTER 1: NEW BEGINNINGS

This chapter chronicles the discovery of North America by Europeans, of course, which is essential to the transference later of European settlements, politics and religion to this *New World*. Also, Europe experiences the birth of the Reformation Movement. This event, too, is central to the later introduction of alternative religions to Catholicism in America. Admittedly, all of this long predates the *American Restoration Movement*. Without it, however, one could hardly study a period of religious history, in what is now the continental United States, affectionately called the Restoration Movement. Finally, then, this chapter acknowledges *new beginnings* through the migration of populations, politics and religion to North American soil. Exploration, settlements, world politics and national churches are intricately intertwined and can scarcely be examined in isolation from each other.

Religious History:

- 1501:** The Roman Catholic Church orders the burning of books that criticize it.
- 1509:** John Calvin is born; Luther is 26 years old. The enslavement and importation of African slaves to the New World is encouraged by the Catholic Church.
- 1516:** Erasmus publishes the Greek and Latin New Testaments.
- 1517:** The Reformation Movement begins with Martin Luther's protest against indulgences and posting of 95 theses on the church door in Wittenberg, Germany.
- 1520:** The Anabaptist movement begins in Germany. Luther is excommunicated by the pope.
- 1521:** Martin Luther begins his German translation of the Bible.
- 1522:** The first Polyglot Bible (in Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Aramaic) is published.
- 1524:** Zwingli's reformation results in the Council of Zurich deciding to abolish Catholic Mass in Zurich (which is implemented Easter Sunday, 1525 with the replacement of the Mass with the Lord's Supper).
- 1525:** Luther, a former priest, marries a former nun. William Tyndale's translation of the New Testament is printed.
- 1526:** Luther introduces the German Mass.
- 1527:** The Reformation Movement comes to Sweden.
- 1528:** An Anabaptist is burned-at-the-stake. The Reformation Movement enters Scotland.
- 1529:** Lutherans *protest* Catholic decrees and by their actions inaugurate the use of the term "Protestants." Martin Luther writes the song *A Mighty Fortress*.
- 1531:** King Henry VIII becomes the head of the Church of England. The Catholic Inquisition begins in Portugal.
- 1534:** Martin Luther completes his translation of the Bible into German.
- 1535:** An Anabaptist leader is tortured to death.
- 1536:** William Tyndale is burned-at-the-stake.
- 1539:** Calvin writes his *Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans*. The first Christmas tree is erected in

CHAPTER 1: NEW BEGINNINGS

a Cathedral.

- 1541:** John Knox is leading a Calvinist reformation in Scotland.
- 1543:** The Spanish Inquisition burns Protestants at the stake; other Catholic inquisitions in other countries and Spain predate this citation.
- 1546:** Martin Luther dies.
- 1549:** The Book of Prayer alone is allowed in England.
- 1554:** The Catholic Church is restored in England.
- 1560:** Calvinistic Protestantism (Presbyterian) is the established religion in Scotland. The Church of Scotland is formed.
- 1562:** 1,200 French Huguenots are slain for their religious beliefs.
- 1563:** *Foxe's Book of Martyrs* is printed in English. The term "Puritan" is first used in England.
- 1564:** John Calvin dies.
- 1572:** John Knox dies.
- 1578:** The Catacombs in Rome are discovered.
- 1600:** Catholics are persecuted in Sweden.

Secular History:

- 1492:** Spain finances the 41-year-old Italian sailor Christopher Columbus on his voyage whereupon he discovers the New World (Bahamas, Cuba and Haiti). His ship, the "Santa Maria," sinks near Haiti on Christmas Day. Publishing is established as a new profession.
- 1493:** Columbus makes a second voyage to the New World, discovering Puerto Rico, Dominica and Jamaica.
- 1500:** Black-lead pencils are introduced in England. The first recorded Caesarean operation is performed.
- 1501:** Over the last 56 years 35,000 books are produced, yielding 10 million copies.
- 1502:** The first watch (the Nuremberg Egg) is constructed.
- 1503:** The pocket handkerchief is introduced and becomes popular.
- 1507:** A proposal is voiced to call the New World "America" after Amerigo Vespucci. Improved manufactured mirrors become available.
- 1509:** The practice of medicine is first restricted to licensed doctors. Constantinople is destroyed by an earthquake
- 1510:** The American east coast is discovered. Leonardo da Vinci invents the principle of the turbine.
- 1512:** Copernicus declares that the planets revolve around the sun. The English navy commissions 1,000 ton double-deck ships carrying 70 guns.
- 1513:** Balboa sights the Pacific Ocean upon crossing the Panama Isthmus.
- 1517:** Coffee is introduced in Europe for the first time.
- 1518:** Eye glasses for the near sighted are developed. Spain imports 4,000 African slaves.
- 1519:** Cortes finds the Aztecs in Mexico and also introduces Arabian horses from Spain in North America. Magellan begins his voyage around the world.
- 1520:** Chocolate is imported from Mexico to Spain. King Henry VIII orders the construction of bowling lanes.
- 1521:** The American east coast is explored north as far as South Carolina. Magellan is killed in the Philippines by natives. The manufacture of silk is brought to France.
- 1522:** A flying machine for use in war is designed.
- 1524:** New York Bay and the Hudson River are discovered.
- 1531:** Halley's Comet prompts heightened superstition.
- 1535:** The St. Lawrence River, Quebec and Montreal are explored. The first diving bell is invented.
- 1539:** Spain claims Cuba. France introduces a public lottery.

CHAPTER 1: NEW BEGINNINGS

- 1540:** The Grand Canyon is discovered by Europeans.
- 1541:** The land now known as New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Mississippi is explored.
- 1543:** The principle of the steam boat is designed.
- 1546:** A scientist affirms that the earth has a magnetic pole.
- 1549:** Dwarfs and crippled persons appear as court jesters in Europe.
- 1560:** Tobacco is imported to Europe. Greeting cards are first used by Italian students.
- 1561:** Hand grenades are invented.
- 1562:** A French surgeon performs bladder and cataract operations.
- 1565:** Sweet potatoes and tobacco are introduced in England.
- 1568:** Bottled beer is invented in London.
- 1569:** London introduces a public lottery to finance repairs to the port.
- 1572:** Francis Drake attacks Spanish harbors in America.
- 1589:** Forks are used for the first time in France. The first knitting machine is invented.
- 1590:** Shakespeare is writing various works for which he becomes famous.
- 1595:** The English army abandons the bow as a weapon of war. Shoes first appear with heels.
- 1596:** Galileo invents the thermometer. Tomatoes are brought to England. The first bathroom (water closet) is installed in the English Queen's palace.
- 1598:** Korea invents an iron-clad warship.

Discussion Questions:

1. How did the Catholic Church come into existence and eventually become the dominate religious and sometimes political presence in Europe?
2. What relationship does the Catholic Church sustain to denominationalism?
3. How did exploration of the New World indirectly introduce Catholicism and denominationalism into America?
4. Why do Catholicism and various denominations in North America no longer exile, imprison or kill dissenters?

Other Questions:

1. How did the Roman Catholic Church react to books that criticized it?
2. The Reformation Movement is credited with being begun by what man, from what religion and in what city and country?
3. The followers of whom are first styled "Protestants"?
4. Name six men who led their followers away from Catholicism into Protestantism.

CHAPTER 2: EUROPEAN RELIGION BLOSSOMS IN AMERICA

If the transplanting and subsequent growth of European religion in America were compared to a flowering plant, that plant would be a rose bush — **because of the thorns**. Even the religious groups that had been the victims of harsh religious intolerance in Europe similarly oppressed dissenters to their religious views once they were in America. Flight to the New World for religious freedom often amounted to a group's freedom from persecution and their subsequent persecution of any religious minority around them. Skirmishes between Catholicism and Protestantism and the warring sects within Protestantism hardly deserve to be equated with primitive Christianity. A Reformation Movement that would champion the noble goal of the restoration of New Testament Christianity was yet future to these times. Occasionally, though, grand principles that later yielded spiritual fruit were also voiced in the period described in this chapter.

Religious History:

- 1607:** On May 13 in Jamestown, VA, the first permanent English colony in American is established; Robert Hunt, an Anglican Church preacher is among the 105 original colonists of Jamestown.
- 1611:** The King James Version of the Bible is published.
- 1612:** The last known burning of heretics in England occurs.
- 1613:** Alexander Whitaker, a renown Anglican Church preacher, converts the Indian princess Pocahontas.
- 1616:** Pocahontas visits England and arouses interest in a greater effort to evangelize English colonies. The Catholic Church prohibits Galileo from further scientific studies.
- 1620:** Puritans, aboard the *Mayflower*, restless after a decade of exile in Holland from England and the Church of England, sail for Virginia. They land, however, in Cape Cod which belongs to the Plymouth Company and to which the Puritans have no legal right.
- 1622:** The Catholic Church adopts January 1 as the first calendar day of the year (previously March 25).
- 1624:** The charter of the Virginia Company is dissolved and rule of Virginia passes directly to the King of England. Consequently, non-Episcopal ministers are forbidden to function in Virginia.
- 1626:** The Dutch colony of New Netherlands purchases Manhattan Island from the Indians and builds the fort of New Amsterdam. Reformed Church laymen arrive in the Dutch colony to comfort the sick and hold informal services.
- 1628:** The first Reformed Church preacher arrives from Holland in the American Dutch colony. The establishment of the church deviates some from the strictures used in Holland due to some difficulties colonists encounter meeting the criteria for membership.
- 1632:** The Church of England enacts harsh church laws to force American colonists in Virginia to conform to its religious rule. Especially Quakers are targeted. A report on excavation of the catacombs of Rome is published.
- 1633:** The practice of preaching election sermons begins in Massachusetts in the Congregational Church. These sermons present the concept of civil liberty and that government is of divine origin. Principles later included in the *Declaration of Independence* are typical of election sermons. A Baptist Church is formed in London.
- 1634:** The colony of Maryland is started as a business venture by a Catholic family. In order to sell the

CHAPTER 2: EUROPEAN RELIGION BLOSSOMS IN AMERICA

land to prospective immigrants, most of whom are non-Catholics, Maryland is established on the basis of religious freedom.

- 1635:** The *Life of Christ* is published in Chinese.
- 1636:** Roger Williams, an Anglican minister with Puritan leanings, buys land from American Indians and establishes the colony of Rhode Island at Providence. Williams establishes this colony to provide a refuge for religious freedom for American colonists and forms the first government with complete separation of church and state. Harvard College is chartered and serves as a seminary for the Congregational Church.
- 1637:** *The Religion of Protestants, a Safe Way to Salvation* by William Chillingworth is published and concludes: “The Bible, I say, the Bible only, is the religion of Protestants.”[☆]
- 1638:** Roger Williams is credited with starting the first Baptist Church in America in Providence. Swedish colonists occupy land claimed by the Dutch and build a fort at Wilmington, DE; they bring with them the Lutheran religion.
- 1640:** The *Bay Psalm Book* (oldest surviving book printed in America) is published.
- 1644:** Roger Williams publishes *Queries of Highest Consideration* in which he argues for separation of church and state.
- 1646:** John Eliot preaches the first sermon to American Indians in their native language.
- 1648:** A Baptist Church with fifteen members is meeting in Newport, RI.
- 1649:** Maryland passes an *Act of Toleration* to ensure religious freedom in the colony.
- 1650:** James Ussher dates the beginning of the world at 4004 B.C.
- 1651:** Massachusetts authorities cause John Clarke and Obadiah Holmes to be “whipped unmercifully” in the streets of Boston because Clarke and Homes are Baptists.
- 1656:** Quakers begin immigrating to America. Quakers Mary Fisher and Ann Austin are initially imprisoned in Boston due to their religious faith then exiled from American shores; other Quakers attempting to land in Boston suffer likewise. Laws are enacted which forbid bringing Quakers into the colony.
- 1657:** The New England Confederation of colonies refuses membership to Rhode Island because Quakers are allowed to reside in that colony. Benedict Arnold, governor of Rhode Island, reacts with disdain at Rhode Island’s rejection.
- 1658:** A law passes providing for the death penalty for any Quaker should he return to Massachusetts after once having been banished from the colony.
- 1659:** Edward Stillingfleet, later Bishop of Worcester, says: “For the church to require more than Christ himself did, or make the condition of her communion more than our Saviour did for discipleship, is wholly unwarranted.”[☆]
- 1661:** Massachusetts by this date has hanged four Quakers because of their religious beliefs. John Eliot’s translation of the New Testament into the language of the Massachusetts’ Indians is published; two years later the whole Bible is published.
- 1662:** *Fairest Lord Jesus* is a popular German folk hymn.
- 1663:** The first Baptist Church in Massachusetts is established by John Myles, a Welsh Baptist. Colonial resentment of Anglican missionary efforts in the colonies begins to be publicly manifested.
- 1665:** A Baptist Church is established in Boston whereupon three of its members are convicted in the courts and sentenced to leave the colony or else face imprisonment without bail.

[☆] Many early efforts to achieve ecumenism or a non-denominational posture fell far short of the restoration of New Testament Christianity. However, any attempt to bridge denominationalism was a radical move in the correct direction. The cumulative affect of this inclination budded into the Restoration Movement. Later, the Restoration Movement partially withered, retrogressing to mere ecumenism (e.g., the Disciples of Christ, the Christian Church, open fellowship, missionary societies, instrumental music, church organization, acceptance of denominational baptism). A star (☆) also appears in following paragraphs which directly or indirectly relate to the Restoration Movement.

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- 1667:** William Penn is converted to Quakerism. John Myles and John Brown are convicted in a Massachusetts court and fined for establishing a Baptist Church contrary to the state church. They are permitted, though, to move the church to a site near the Rhode Island border.
- 1673:** The *Test Act* is instituted in New York which requires office holders to take communion per the tenets of the Church of England and sign an affidavit against the Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation.
- 1674:** Four congregations of Indians on Martha's Vineyard number 1,800; four congregations of Indians in Massachusetts total about 2,000. This effort to Christianize the Indians is primarily the work of the Anglican Church.
- 1676:** The charter of West New Jersey is enacted, written by Quakers, which calls for separation of church and state and religious freedom. English law requires observance of Sunday as the Christian Sabbath.
- 1678:** Baptists construct a meeting house in Boston. The government nails the doors shut, but a week later and from then on the Baptists continue to meet without serious interference.
- 1681:** William Penn receives Pennsylvania in exchange for a debt owed his family by the British king. Penn uses the land grant to establish a Quaker State or his "Holy Experiment."
- 1682:** The Duke of York gives what is now Delaware to William Penn. Penn writes *Frame of Government* for governing his Holy Experiment of Quaker-settled Pennsylvania; the document is based on religious freedom.
- 1683:** Mennonites make their first appearance in America October 6 as thirteen Mennonite families arrive aboard a ship in Philadelphia.
- 1684:** King James II of England unites the American colonies into one political jurisdiction which eventually includes Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey and New York. This results in the establishment of the Church of England as the state church throughout the American colonies. A Baptist Church is established in Charleston, SC by Baptist immigrants.
- 1689:** The *Act of Toleration* is enacted in Maryland in favor of dissenters from the Church of England, especially the Quakers, but not the Catholics. John Locke is attributed with teaching that only things essential to salvation are to be made tests of fellowship.*
- 1690:** The first ministerial associations in America are formed. By this year, French Catholics establish missions among American Indians at Mackinaw, Green Bay and Sault Ste. Marie.
- 1691:** Liberty of religious conscience is granted in Massachusetts to all except Catholics. However, though allowed to exist separate from the state church, dissenting churches are taxed to support the Congregational Church.
- 1692:** Twenty "witches" are hanged at Salem and ten others are killed elsewhere. Maryland is declared a royal colony and the Congregational Church becomes the state church.
- 1693:** Thomas Shepherd composes the song *Must Jesus Bear the Cross Alone?*
- 1695:** John Glas is born.
- 1696:** The first charter for a non-state church in New York is granted permitting the Reformed Church to legally hold property and meet without interference.
- 1701:** The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts is founded in England to spread the Church of England throughout the world. Yale College is begun by Congregational Churches in Connecticut. French Catholics establish an Indian mission at Detroit.
- 1702:** The Church of England becomes the state church of Maryland.
- 1703:** John Wesley is born.
- 1705:** Ministerial conventions which soon followed the development of ministerial associations begin calling for changes in church government. They also take upon themselves the power to examine, license and appoint ministers.
- 1707:** Philadelphia becomes the center of influence for Baptist churches in America. A Presbyterian

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minister is arrested in New York for preaching without a license. Isaac Watts writes the verses for the songs *Alas! And Did My Savior Bleed?*, *I'm Not Ashamed to Own My Lord*, *When I Survey the Wondrous Cross* and *Come, We That Love the Lord*.

- 1714:** The first Baptists come to Virginia.
- 1719:** The Dunkers as they are sometimes known (really German Baptists) begin arriving in America, settling first in Pennsylvania. A monastic division of this group begins the Ephrata Community in Lancaster County, PA. Dunkers practice adult, triune immersion and are congregational in government. This group develops into the Church of the Brethren. The German Reformed Church, Presbyterian in organization but freely worshipping with Lutherans, builds its first church building in America (Germantown, PA).
- 1720:** Lutheran immigration to America escalates.
- 1722:** The whole teaching staff of Yale College converts to Anglicanism.
- 1726:** A Presbyterian Preacher, Gilbert Tennent, establishes what is styled the Log College in Bucks County, PA to train his sons and other men for the ministry. Especially Scotch Presbyterian ministers despise Tennent's Log College and the more liberal revivalist tendencies of Tennent and his seminary.
- 1728:** Massachusetts provides for the exemption of Quakers and Baptists in the taxation to support the Congregational Church.

Secular History:

- 1608:** A Dutchman invents the telescope and Galileo builds an astronomical telescope.
- 1609:** Henry Hudson explores Delaware Bay and the Hudson River. Tea is first shipped from China to Europe.
- 1610:** The first textbook on chemistry is published. Sunspots and moons of Jupiter are discovered. Hudson explores Hudson Bay.
- 1611:** A scientific explanation of rainbows is published.
- 1612:** Tobacco is planted in Virginia.
- 1614:** Long Island Sound is explored. The Lower Delaware is explored. Sir Walter Raleigh publishes *The History of the World*. Studies on metabolism and perspiration are published. The glass industry in England begins to develop.
- 1616:** Copper coins begin to be used. The game of chess is developed.
- 1619:** The first representative colonial assembly in America is held in Jamestown, VA. The blood's circulatory system is discovered.
- 1620:** Slavery is introduced into Virginia through the sale of 20 slaves by Dutch traders.
- 1621:** The Dutch West India Company is chartered in Holland. Potatoes are planted in Germany for the first time.
- 1622:** Rubens is painting his masterpieces.
- 1623:** The Dutch West India Company settles thirty families in Fort Nassau (now Camden, NJ) and Fort Orange (now Albany). Rembrandt is painting his paintings which eventually become famous. Patent laws are developed in England.
- 1625:** The first fire engines are used in England. Tobacco tax is introduced in England.
- 1626:** The thermometer is first used to measure human temperature.
- 1630:** Public advertising occurs first in Paris.
- 1631:** Vesuvius erupts. Naples experiences an earthquake.
- 1635:** In London, a speed limit of three-mile-per-hour is imposed on carriages for hire. In France, the sale of tobacco is restricted to fill a doctor's prescription.
- 1636:** Tea appears for the first time in Paris.
- 1637:** Fur traders settle in St. Louis.

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- 1638:** Torture is abolished in England.
- 1639:** The first printing press in North America is located at Cambridge, MA.
- 1641:** Arsenic begins to be prescribed for medicinal purposes.
- 1642:** Income and property taxes are introduced in England.
- 1644:** John Milton publishes *Areopagitica* in which he argues for the freedom of the press.
- 1650:** Modern harmony (modulation) is adopted. Leather begins to be used as furniture upholstery. The world population is 500 million. Tea begins to be a beverage available in England.
- 1651:** A map of the moon is produced on which many names of lunar places are deployed.
- 1652:** The air pump is invented.
- 1653:** Van Goyen is painting his masters. Surgical instruments and procedures are developed in Germany.
- 1654:** The first picture book for children is published.
- 1655:** The Dutch capture the Swedish colony of New Sweden.
- 1657:** The first reference book referred to as an “encyclopedia” is produced. The first pendulum clock is designed. Fountain pens are manufactured in Paris.
- 1658:** The balance spring for watches is invented.
- 1659:** A discourse on air pollution is published in England.
- 1663:** A Danish doctor begins teaching that the heart is a muscle. Road tolls are first collected in England.
- 1664:** The English capture the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam. A paper on the nervous system is published.
- 1665:** A plague in London kills 68,596 in four months.
- 1666:** Cheddar cheese is developed.
- 1667:** The French army begins using hand grenades.
- 1669:** The modern study of geology commences.
- 1670:** An Italian scientist attempts to fly with artificial wings. Minute hands appear on watches.
- 1672:** Flexible hose for firefighting is invented.
- 1673:** The source of the Mississippi River is explored.
- 1677:** Ice cream becomes a popular dessert in Paris.
- 1678:** The Great Lakes are explored.
- 1679:** Niagara Falls is discovered.
- 1680:** The first known cello is invented.
- 1683:** Newton explains how the heavenly bodies affect tides.
- 1685:** The first French settlers arrive in Texas.
- 1686:** French settlers arrive in Arkansas.
- 1688:** Plate glass is made for the first time.
- 1689—1763:** Intercolonial wars rage as European nations struggle for control of the American colonies; American Indians are often enlisted on one side or the other. This is a period of considerable unrest in the New World.
- 1689:** A French explorer scouts Great Salt Lake, Utah.
- 1690:** A French engineer makes a steam piston pump.
- 1694:** The salt tax in England is doubled.
- 1698:** The manufacture of paper begins in North America. Russia imposes a tax on beards.
- 1699:** Russia adopts January 1 as the beginning of the New Year instead of September 1.
- 1700:** The commode becomes popular. Unmarried women are taxed in Berlin.
- 1701:** Captain William Kidd is hanged for piracy.
- 1702:** The French settle in Alabama. Queen Anne of England introduces cash prizes for horse racing.
- 1703:** Buckingham Palace in London begins construction.
- 1704:** The first newspaper in America to survive begins; it is a weekly called *Boston News-Letter*.

CHAPTER 2: EUROPEAN RELIGION BLOSSOMS IN AMERICA

- 1705:** Edmund Halley correctly predicts the return in 1758 of the comet seen in 1682.
- 1706:** Carriage springs are invented.
- 1707:** Counting the pulse rate is introduced. A French engineer invents the high pressure boiler.
- 1709:** The first Copyright Act is established in England.
- 1710:** A German engraver invents three-color printing.
- 1711:** Indians kill 200 settlers in North Carolina. Handel is composing his music.
- 1712:** Slaves revolt in New York.
- 1714:** Fine-pointed syringes are invented. D.G. Fahrenheit builds a mercury thermometer with a temperature scale.
- 1716:** The British develop artillery units.
- 1717:** Bach is composing his music. Compulsory education becomes law in Prussia.
- 1720:** Wallpaper becomes popular in England.
- 1721:** Regular postal service begins between England and New England. Swiss immigrants introduce rifles into America.
- 1725:** The *New York Gazette* is first published.
- 1726:** *Gulliver's Travels* is published. Blood pressure begins to be measured.
- 1727:** Coffee is first planted in Brazil.
- 1728:** A Dutch explorer discovers the Behring Strait.

Discussion Questions:

1. Describe the often complex relationships of religion in the New World with colonial politics, European governments, trading companies, religious refugees and European religions.
2. Recount some of the religious statements during these years that appear to parallel precepts we usually associate with the American Restoration Movement.
3. Explain why disdain in the English colonies for English politics was often synonymous with disapproval of English religion.
4. Enumerate reasons for which various colonies legislated a separation of church and state.
5. What affect did the establishment of ministerial societies have on denominational churches?
6. Describe the assorted manifestations of religious persecution during these years.
7. What was the overriding mission of private schools in America at this time?

Other Questions:

1. The first permanent English colony in America was established when and where?
2. What version of the Bible was published during the years addressed in this chapter?
3. Name the Indian princess who was converted and whose conversion prompted the Anglican Church to evangelize the colonies.
4. Though the Puritans aboard the *Mayflower* landed in Cape Cod, to which American colony did they intend to sail?
5. What came about that made it illegal for non-Episcopal ministers to function in Virginia?
6. What is the title of the oldest surviving book published in America?
7. What New York law required politicians to observe communion per the tenets of the Church of England and sign a document denouncing the Catholic Church?
8. Which country perpetuated the confusion between the Sabbath and Sunday by passing legislation for observance of the Christian Sabbath on Sunday?
9. The so-called "Holy Experiment" pertained to what religion, was penned by what man and pertained to which colony?
10. What event proposed to force the Church of England on the New England colonies, despite the presence already of other religions in those colonies?

CHAPTER 2: EUROPEAN RELIGION BLOSSOMS IN AMERICA

11. Explorers in the Great Lakes region from which country established Catholic missions at Mackinaw, Green Bay, Sault Ste. Marie and Detroit?
12. How were supposed witches killed in Salem?
13. The center of influence for Baptist churches in America was in what city?
14. A religious group colorfully called “The Dunkers” represented what religious group, and later developed into what contemporary religious group?

Notes:

CHAPTER 3: THE FIRST GREAT AWAKENING IN AMERICA

Generally, religion in Europe and America resigned itself to expression in unfeeling ceremonies and formalities. Many people no longer professed to be Christians, whereas others only nominally acknowledged a religious heritage, in which they presently had little or no interest. However, some earnest souls in America and abroad began to exhibit a newly kindled religious zeal. A revival of religious enthusiasm, dubbed the Great Awakening, began in the New England colonies. This historical period is important to the American Restoration Movement for several reasons: (1) Some of the leading characters in the unfolding of the American Restoration Movement were born and reared during the Great Awakening and thus they were affected by it. (2) Ecumenism was sought by many. While not a worthy goal of itself, nevertheless it caused religious leaders to seek common ground. Initially, that common ground was essentially indiscriminate emotionalism, though for some it eventually became the Bible. (3) Human participation in religious activity in the Great Awakening extended beyond the clergy to the congregation. (4) A degree of free will or personal responsibility for one's religious activity was taught. (5) Independent congregations were established as they broke from their denominational alignments, either voluntarily or through their exclusion. This demonstrated that congregations could exist autonomously.

Religious History:

- 1729:** John Wesley works for reforms of the Anglican Church (Church of England); Wesleyan Societies are formed within the Anglican Church. Wesley is one of only four students at Oxford which band together toward this end.
- 1730:** John Glas organizes independent churches in Scotland.[☆]
- 1733:** Schwenkfelders, who begin arriving in America this year, are Germans and followers of Kasper Von Schwenkfeld. He is a contemporary of Luther, but he rejects Lutheranism and Catholicism.
- 1734:** A religious revival, the beginning of the Great Awakening in New England, commences with the preaching of Jonathan Edwards. The *Koran* is translated into English.
- 1735:** James O'Kelly is born.[‡] John Wesley's group now numbers 14. They decide to observe the Lord's Supper weekly[☆] and otherwise dedicate themselves to piety and service to others. In derision, this group is called: The Holy Club, Bible Bigots, Bible Moths, Sacramentarians, Supererogation Men and Methodists. Wesley and his followers, though, are still members of the Church of England.
- 1736:** John Wesley visits Georgia, traveling on the same ship are Moravians. Laws are passed in the Plymouth Colony calling for evangelizing the American Indians.
- 1737:** Cruden publishes his concordance of the Bible.
- 1738:** The Roman Catholic Church condemns masonry.
- 1739:** Charles Wesley writes the song *Hark! The Herald Angels Sing*.
- 1740:** There are eight Baptist churches in Massachusetts, four in Connecticut and eleven in Rhode Island. George Whitefield, an Anglican priest and a Methodist, begins preaching revival meetings in New England and contributes to the Great Awakening. He advocates the dismissal of party names and an ecumenism among Quakers, Baptist, Lutheran, Moravians, Presbyterians,

[‡] Others place O'Kelly's birth in 1757.

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Congregationalists, Dutch Reformed and others, dependent on vital religion.*

- 1741:** Jonathan Edwards preaches his sermon *Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God* at Enfield, Connecticut. Extreme emotional responses occur and become customary reactions of such revivals. Presbyterian Churches divide over revivalist emotionalism and extremes.
- 1742:** The Baptist Church in conference adopts Calvinism whereas previously more Baptist churches were Armenian. This occurs due to their acceptance of the Philadelphia Confession of Faith. Charles Wesley, an English Anglican, writes the song *Soldiers of Christ, Arise*.
- 1743:** The *Saur German Bible* is the first Bible to be printed in America in an European language. Public attacks upon revivalists begin to be published. Ultimately churches divide resulting in the development of the Unitarian Church (a liberal split from the Congregational Church). The song *Love Divine* is written by Charles Wesley.
- 1744:** Ann Lee introduces Shakerism to America. *O Come, All Ye Faithful* is composed by John F. Wade.
- 1745:** William Williams writes *Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah* and William Hammond pens *Lord, We Come Before Thee Now*.
- 1751:** Because George Whitefield, renown Methodist revivalist preacher, is forbidden use of the pulpits in established congregations in Philadelphia, Benjamin Franklin and other friends of Whitefield construct a large building open to preachers of any religious persuasion. For nine years Gilbert Tennent, the Presbyterian revivalist preacher, preaches for the Second Presbyterian Church which worships there. In this building is chartered the College, Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia (serving Methodists); this later becomes the University of Pennsylvania.
- 1753:** The British Marriage Act forbids officiation of weddings by unauthorized persons.
- 1754:** Jonathan Edward's *The Freedom of the Will* is published, in which he defends Calvinism against Arminianism. He argues that though the Holy Spirit must originate contact with the sinner, the sinner then can freely act (providing a measure of human responsibility).
- 1755:** Following the closure of the Log College in 1746 with the death of Tennent, a new college is established that same year which now moves to Princeton, NJ. The new college continues to serve the revivalist segment of the Presbyterian Church in the preparation of ministers; today this college is known as Princeton. Baptists carry the Great Awakening from New England to Sandy Creek, Guilford County, NC; the Baptist Church enjoys much success through camp meetings and their attendant emotional excesses. Robert Sandeman accepts congregational church organization and several tenets of the New Testament church.* The song *O Happy Day* is written by Philip Doddridge.
- 1758:** *O Thou Fount of Every Blessing* is written by Robert Robinson.
- 1762:** By this year there are 29 Baptist churches scattered throughout Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia and Maryland. Charles Wesley writes the verse for the song *A Charge to Keep I Have*.
- 1763:** Thomas Campbell is born February 1 in County Down, Ireland.
- 1764:** A Baptist college is chartered in Rhode Island. The college is to be controlled by the Baptist Church with provisions for Quakers, Congregationalists and Episcopalians* to participate in its government; no tests of fellowship are proposed.* A church with later ties to the Campbell movement begins meeting in Danbury, CT.* Ebenezer White is the leader of this movement.

Secular History:

- 1729:** *The Pennsylvania Gazette* is published.
- 1731:** The British prime ministers' residence is built at 10 Downing Street.
- 1732:** George Washington is born. Benjamin Franklin publishes *Poor Richard's Almanack*.
- 1733:** The flying shuttle loom is patented. The Molasses Act prohibits American trade with the French West Indies.

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- 1734:** The first horse race in America is at Charleston Neck, SC.
- 1735:** John Adams is born. Paul Revere is born. *The Boston Evening Post* begins. The sale of alcohol is prohibited in Georgia. The publisher of the *New York Weekly Journal* is acquitted of libel; this trial establishes freedom of the press.
- 1736:** Patrick Henry is born. The first successful operation for appendicitis is performed. Hard rubber from India is brought to England.
- 1738:** British troops are sent to Georgia to defend English claims from Spain. The first cuckoo clocks are made.
- 1740:** The English make strides in the improvement of smelting steel. Freedom of the press is introduced in Prussia.
- 1741:** A Russian explorer lands in California.
- 1742:** The centigrade thermometer is invented by a Swiss astronomer.
- 1743:** Thomas Jefferson is born. French explorers find the Rocky Mountains. Settlers begin arriving in South Dakota.
- 1747:** John Paul Jones is born. A carriage tax is enacted in England.
- 1749:** The language for the deaf is developed.
- 1750:** Slavery is permitted in Georgia. The population of Europe is 140 million.
- 1751:** James Madison is born. England adopts January 1 as the beginning of the year.
- 1752:** Benjamin Franklin invents the lightning rod.
- 1753:** French troops from Canada seize the Ohio Valley.
- 1755:** The French defeat the British near Pittsburgh. An earthquake in Lisbon kills 30,000.
- 1756:** Britain declares war on France. The French drive the British from the Great Lakes. Aaron Burr is born. Mozart is writing his music. The first chocolate factory is built in Germany.
- 1758:** James Monroe is born. George Washington and John Forbes capture Pittsburgh. Noah Webster is born.
- 1759:** The British take control of Quebec from the French; the British and French generals die in the battle. Haydn is composing his music.
- 1761:** A Russian scientist discovers atmosphere on Venus.
- 1762:** Benjamin Franklin improves the harmonica. Mozart is writing his music.
- 1763:** Indians war against settlers beginning in Detroit and advance toward the east.
- 1764:** The British apply the British Sugar Act to the American colonies, too. James Watt invents the condenser. Houses are numbered for the first time in England.

Discussion Questions:

1. Evaluate the contributions of the Great Awakening to the later development of the American Restoration Movement and the subsequent practice of New Testament Christianity.
2. Enumerate the characteristics of the Great Awakening that did not contribute to the development of the American Restoration Movement and furthermore detracted from it.
3. Contrast the period of American religious history treated in this chapter with that in the previous chapter.

Other Questions:

1. Name the man who formed Wesleyan Societies within the Church of England.
2. Who organized independent churches in Scotland.
3. What particularly New Testament worship practice did the the man in question one with his companions begin to fulfill?
4. Name the man who accepted congregational church organization and several other tenets of the New Testament church.

CHAPTER 4: THE WAR YEARS

(REVOLUTIONARY WAR)

The years surveyed in this chapter were characterized by intense political upheaval that resulted in war between the American colonies and Great Britain. While colonists struggled to diminish England's control over the colonies, the *mother country* clenched them more tightly. War appeared to be inevitable. The difference between a rebellion and a revolution is largely two-fold: (1) who writes the history, and (2) whether the rebellion was successful. The expanse of the British Empire and wars over more than one tract in that empire doubtless contributed to the American victory. Religion in the colonies, as one may suspect, was greatly affected in a number of ways: (1) Religious life before the onset of war was peppered with anti-British sentiment. (2) Religious consciousness was dulled by the nature and barbarism of the war. (3) English religion that had been transplanted in the colonies and English politics became equally repugnant to a majority of colonists. Others felt the strain of divided loyalties politically and religiously, while a minority of colonists were loyal to British religion and to the British government. (4) Transplanted European religion continued to undergo a metamorphosis to fit it to frontiers an ocean away from its sundry ecclesiastical hierarchies; this was especially true of English religion. The changes that were wrought in American that produced the Methodist Church indirectly contributed to the early American Restoration Movement years later.

Religious History:

- 1765:** From this date through the beginning of the Revolutionary War in 1775, especially Congregational Church pulpits begin presenting sermons encouraging resistance to England. A church with several characteristics of the churches of Christ is begun by Robert Sandeman in Portsmouth, NH.*
- 1766:** Methodism is organized in New York and here first appears in the American colonies. Congregational and Presbyterian churches start to meet annually hoping to foster resistance to the establishment of the Church of England in America.
- 1768:** Several Baptists are arrested, jailed and tried for the crime of preaching Scripture. Patrick Henry is the attorney for the defense and they are acquitted.
- 1769:** Elias Smith is born. Rice Haggard is born.
- 1771:** Francis Asbury arrives in Philadelphia. *There Is a Fountain* is penned by William Cowper.
- 1772:** Barton W. Stone is born on December 24 near Port Tobacco, Maryland. Robert Williams is the first Methodist preacher to arrive in Virginia. Abner Jones is born.
- 1773:** William Guirey is born. John Mulkey is born.
- 1775:** James O'Kelly is licensed to preach as a Methodist preacher, the Methodists at that time being a society within the Episcopal Church (also called the Church of England).
- 1776:** Two-thirds of the American colonists financially underwrite the Church of England in America reluctantly only because the law requires them to so do. Wesleyan Societies in America are comprised of colonists demanding political and religious freedom. Only the Baptist Church seeks separation of church and state prior to the *Declaration of Independence*. English religion and English politics become scorned alike by colonists. John Witherspoon, Presbyterian preacher, is the only minister to sign the *Declaration of Independence*. John Peter Gariel Muhlenbert, minister to the German Lutheran Church at Woodstock, VA, accepts assignment in the Continental Army as a Colonel; by war's end he is a Major General. Lutherans and most

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American churches are active in moral support and supply of soldiers to the Continental Army. Quakers who support the American colonial war effort, and thereby break from the church teaching of conscientious objection, form Free Quakers in Philadelphia. George Washington, Benjamin Franklin and Betsy Ross subscribe to this new church. James Madison, Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, among others, at the Virginia Convention are responsible for placing the free exercise of religion in Virginia law. The American population is three and one-half million; 6% of the people are on church rolls. *Rock of Ages* is penned by Augustus M. Toplady. Edward Gibbon writes the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.

- 1777:** Jacob Creath, Sr. is born in Nova Scotia.
- 1778:** James O'Kelly becomes an itinerant Methodist preacher.
- 1779:** Francis Asbury is selected by a small group of Methodists in the northern colonies to be General Assistant for America to Wesley. A larger body of Methodist preachers from southern colonies meet in a separate conference and ignore Asbury. This year a crisis develops among Methodists regarding how they will govern themselves now that it is impractical to look to the English church for direction. *The Bill of Religious Freedom* fails to become law. This same year James O'Kelly (an American Episcopal [Anglican] preacher) publicizes his dissent to Francis Asbury. The Massachusetts constitution is adopted in which the state retains responsibility for financing the public instruction of religion; Baptists fruitlessly protest. Virginia suspends requirements of dissenting religious groups to financially support the state church. However, dissenting religionists are still prohibited from performing marriages. Edward Perronet writes the song *All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name*; John Newton pens *Amazing Grace!*
- 1780:** The name Protestant Episcopal Church is first applied to the remnant of the Episcopal (Anglican) Church left in America after the Revolutionary War. Doubtless this is an effort to soften feelings toward the British state church in America after cessation of the war's hostilities. Francis Asbury and James O'Kelly first meet in North Carolina. Transylvania Seminary begins under the direction of the Presbyterians.
- 1781:** The Methodists increase in number during the Revolutionary War to 14,000 with about 80 preachers. Sometimes a whole congregation moves westward as a Baptist Church did in migrating over the Allegheny Mountains to Kentucky. Franciscan monks settle at Los Angeles.
- 1782:** Universalism develops in Boston and is championed by Charles Chauncy through *Salvation for all Men Illustrated and Vindicated as a Scripture Doctrine*. Universalism affects many Presbyterian churches. Another remnant of the Episcopal Church calls for adoption of the name American Episcopal Church. The first regularly appointed Methodist circuit rider is sent beyond the mountains. The affection for religion in America begins to wane, as indicated by the fact the college of Princeton only has two students enrolled who even profess to be Christians.
- 1783:** David Rice, a Presbyterian minister, decides to move to Kentucky; he is credited with being the father of Kentucky Presbyterianism.
- 1784:** Raccoon John Smith is born in East Tennessee. John Wesley ordains Thomas Coke superintendent of Wesleyan churches in America and sends him along with Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey (presbyters) to **America**. Coke ordains Asbury Superintendent of America of the newly named Methodist Episcopal Church (formerly Wesleyan Societies) and a church discipline is adopted (*Magna Charta of American Methodists*). O'Kelly is ordained a deacon, then an elder, in the Methodist Church. The new Methodist Episcopal Church requires its members to free their slaves. English control over the Catholic Church in America ends.
- 1785:** James O'Kelly is ordained as a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church of America. King's Chapel Episcopal Church in Boston, the oldest Episcopal Church in America, becomes the first American Unitarian Church. Thomas Coke nearly meets with physical violence while preaching against slavery in a southern state. The Great Crossings Baptist Church is the first church

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organized in Scott County, KY.

- 1786:** Christian Herman Dasher is born. The *Bill for Establishing Religious Freedom* becomes law in Virginia and later is the model for a similar provision in the Federal Constitution. The Methodists are credited with beginning the practice of Sunday School in American churches.
- 1787:** Ten year old Jacob Creath, Sr. moves with his family to Virginia. Presbyterian Church synods vote to promote antislavery. The song *How Firm a Foundation* appears and Samuel Stennett writes *On Jordan's Stormy Banks*.
- 1788:** Alexander Campbell, alleged to be the “founder” of the Campbellites or Disciples of Christ, is born in the county of Antrim, Ireland.^{fb} John T. Johnson is born at Great Crossings Kentucky near Georgetown. The Presbyterian Church officially develops itself into an American church of national proportions. The first American Catholic Bishop is appointed and Baltimore is selected as the first American See.
- 1789:** Baptist churches in Virginia and Philadelphia resolve to oppose slavery. Baptists in Kentucky and Illinois and some Presbyterian churches also publicly declare opposition to slavery. Samuel Rogers is born.

Secular History:

- 1765:** The Philadelphia Society, an antislavery organization forms with Benjamin Franklin as its president. Northern states move to abolish slavery within their borders and southern states eventually halt importation of additional slaves. England enacts the Stamp Act to tax American colonies; colonists challenge British rights to tax them.
- 1766:** Britain repeals the Stamp Act but reaffirms its right to tax the colonies. The Mason-Dixon Line is surveyed to divide Pennsylvania and Maryland.
- 1767:** Andrew Jackson is born. Taxes are enacted for the importation of tea, glass, paper and dyes to America; colonists revolt by refusing to import anything that is taxed by England. The New York Assembly is suspended by Britain for refusal to house British troops.
- 1768:** The Massachusetts Assembly is dissolved by England for refusal to assist in the collection of taxes. Citizens in Boston refuse to house British troops. James Cook begins his voyage around the world.
- 1769:** Elias Smith is born. The Virginian Assembly is dissolved for protesting against treason trials. A steam “road carriage” is constructed.
- 1770:** A brawl between colonists and troops is dubbed the “Boston Massacre.” England repeals taxes on paper, glass and dye but retains the tax on tea. The industrial revolution is beginning in England and eventually spreads throughout the world. The first public restaurant opens in Paris. Greeting cards are introduced in England.
- 1771:** The first edition of *Encyclopedia Britannica* is published. The nervous system is discovered to involve electrical impulses. The first spinning mill in England is built.
- 1772:** The Boston Assembly threatens to succeed from England unless rights for colonists are granted. Samuel Adams forms Committees of Correspondence in Massachusetts for action against Great Britain. The Inquisition is abolished in France. An English judge decides that slaves are free upon arriving in England.
- 1773:** The “Boston Tea Party” occurs.
- 1774:** The British close the port of Boston. Britain establishes Roman Catholicism in Canada in an attempt to force Canadian loyalty. The Continental Congress convenes and is represented by all colonies except Georgia. The Continental Congress enacts as law the refusal to import British goods.

^{fb} There is some disagreement concerning the birth date of A. Campbell.

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- 1775:** Hostilities between the American colonies and England commence following Paul Revere's ride and the defeat of the British at Lexington. The colonists conquer Fort Ticonderoga, NY. George Washington is made commander-in-chief. The British are victorious at Bunker Hill. Benedict Arnold leads a failed American attack on Quebec. England hires 29,000 German soldiers to fight in the American colonies.
- 1776:** The colonies and Britain become fully engulfed in war. The colonies declare their independence. The Americans are driven from Canada.
- 1777:** The "Stars and Stripes" is adopted as the Continental Congress flag.
- 1778:** The colonies sign treaties with France and Holland and refuse a British peace offer. The war rages on with alternate military successes and failures by both sides. Indians massacre Wyoming, PA and Cherry Valley, NY. Eight-year-old Beethoven begins his music career. An Act of Congress prohibits the import of slaves into the U.S.
- 1779:** The French capture St. Vincent and Grenada. Spain declares war on England. The U.S. Congress sends troops against Indians at Wyoming, PA. The British war in India against the Mahrattas begins.
- 1780:** The British lose a decisive battle at King's Mountain, NC. Benedict Arnold's treason is discovered. The fountain pen is constructed.
- 1781:** Hostilities with Britain in North America cease. The planet Uranus is discovered.
- 1782:** British and American delegates meet in France to discuss peace. Spain conquers Florida. An early air balloon is constructed. The double-acting rotary steam engine is invented. The Bank of North America is organized in Philadelphia.
- 1783:** Peace treaties are signed between the colonies and England; Britain recognizes colonial independence. Beethoven's first works are printed.
- 1784:** The first political cartoons appear.
- 1786:** Uranium is discovered. A nail making machine is invented.
- 1787:** A constitutional convention convenes to prepare the way for adoption of a new government for the former colonies. A steam boat is launched on the Delaware River. The dollar is introduced as currency in the U.S.
- 1788:** Nine of the former colonies ratify a new government for the new nation; two additional colonies soon also concur with the new government. Marietta, OH is established as the first settlement of the Ohio Company.
- 1789:** North Carolina also joins the new republic. George Washington becomes the first president of the United States. The French Revolution occurs. Mutineers of H.M.S. Bounty settle on islands in the East Pacific.

Discussion Questions:

1. Describe the extent to which political resistance of British rule was the subject religious discourses before the Revolutionary War, and the extent to which churches in the colonies contributed, perhaps indirectly, to the war against England.
2. List the names of individuals who were born during this period who later became leaders in the American Restoration Movement.
3. Describe the mechanism that was employed to transfer religious authority on behalf of John Wesley from England to the America following the Revolutionary War.
4. In what ways was the regional polarization regarding slavery apparent in this period of early American history?
5. Describe the relationship of religion to the development of state and federal governments following the Revolutionary War.

CHAPTER 4: THE WAR YEARS (REVOLUTIONARY WAR)

6. Describe the transition of churches in the former colonies from European churches to markedly American churches.

Other Questions:

1. On what did the otherwise divergent churches in the American colonies agree?
2. Who was the sole preacher who signed the *Declaration of Independence* and of which denomination was he a preacher?
3. What led to the establishment of the Free Quakers?
4. Name three famous Free Quakers.
5. About what percentage of citizens in the colonies are “on church rolls”?
6. List the titles of songs still popular today that were written during these years.
7. Who were the chief disputants among the Methodists in the colonies at this time?
8. How was the Church of England (Episcopal or Anglican Church) Americanized to soften opposition to English religion?
9. Which religion increased dramatically during the course of the Revolutionary War?
10. How was religion sometimes substantially conveyed from the colonies to western frontiers?
11. What impact did the Revolutionary War generally have on religion in the American colonies?
12. Who is credited with being the father of Kentucky Presbyterianism?
13. Name the American church that is credited with introducing the Sunday School into American religion.
14. List the names of people who were born during this period and who later contributed to the establishment of the American Restoration Movement.

Notes:

CHAPTER 5: THE SECOND GREAT AWAKENING

A Second Great Awakening developed, also in New England. Religion which had greatly faltered in the wake of the Revolutionary War came to be revitalized. Especially churches with an American flavor flourished in the former colonies and new frontiers westward. Churches that to date maintained ties to Europe and especially England, and that were more rigid and less adaptable, did not prosper as well. The contrast between the revivalist congregations in the various denominations and their less enthusiastic, respective counterparts was extreme. Consequently, many new, revivalist congregations of established churches and several new religious groups began — either by expulsion or in some cases voluntarily. Out of these excesses that were frequently characterized by unrestrained emotionalism, some religious leaders began, unwittingly sometimes, to lead their followers to practice primitive Christianity. Abandoning the denominational doctrine of the established churches left behind, several of these new religious groups asserted reliance on the Bible alone as their creed. This spelled the beginning of not merely another misguided Reformation Movement, but ultimately led to the beginning of the American Restoration Movement. Similar efforts were occurring throughout the world. Eventually, the church of the Bible was again manifest. Many religious leaders who began to lead their followers to practice New Testament Christianity were unaware of other preachers doing the same thing.

Religious History:

- 1790:** A Methodist preacher, Jesse Lee, contributes to a religious revival in New England; his efforts begin in the Boston Common. Barton W. Stone enrolls in the academy in Guilford, NC for the purpose of pursuing the legal profession.
- 1791:** John Wesley dies. Robert Finley, a Revolutionary War soldier and Presbyterian preacher, with family and friends erect the Cane Ridge meetinghouse. [☞]
- 1792:** James O’Kelly challenges the authority of Bishop Francis Asbury at the Baltimore Methodist Church conference on November 1. The Lutheran Church adopts a constitution and becomes a wholly American church. The song *How Sweet, How Heavenly* is composed by Joseph Swain.
- 1793:** Sidney Rigdon is born. On December 25, O’Kelly along with about 30 other Methodist ministers sever ties to the Methodist Episcopal Church and form the Republican Methodist Church at Manakinton in Powhatan County, Virginia. They adopt the Bible alone as their creed and resolve to be called *Christians*, though they are unaware of the distinction between the testaments, allow fellowship on the basis of good moral character and hold to sprinkling for baptism. [★] Roman Catholicism is banned in France. The Holy Roman Empire declares war on France; the U.S. declares its neutrality.
- 1794:** The Old Lebanon Church in Surry County, VA (formerly a Methodist Church only a year before renamed Republican Methodist Church) adopts congregational church government and renames itself the Christian Church. [◦] James O’Kelly is the outcast Methodist preacher there. [★]
- 1796:** Barton W. Stone is licensed by the Presbyterian Church to preach. Walter Scott is born in Scotland. Tennessee gains statehood. James McGready, Presbyterian minister, is a revivalist. He was born in Pennsylvania but moved to North Carolina as a child. Later, his preaching is so

[☞] The Disciples of Christ presently own the building, which is housed in a protective superstructure (built in 1954).

[◦] Another source places the date for this event at 1801 and names Mankintown, NC as the place that it occurred.

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despised that the pulpit in his church in South Carolina is torn from the building and burned. A threatening letter also is written in blood and sent to him. McGready moves to Kentucky. The New York Missionary Society forms primarily to Christianize American Indians; it is composed of Presbyterians, Dutch Reformed and Baptists. The Methodist Episcopal Church reaffirms its opposition to slavery by requiring its members to free their slaves. Over the past three years, more than 9,000 members leave the Methodist Church, many of whom align themselves with James O'Kelly.[☆]

- 1797—1799:** Methodist members continue to depart each year by the hundreds and align themselves with the O'Kelly Restoration Movement.[☆]
- 1797:** T.M. Allen is born. At Cane Ridge, KY, Richard McNemar is licensed as a Presbyterian preacher; he soon becomes an advocate of “free grace” characteristic of camp meetings.
- 1798:** Phillip Slater Fall is born in England. Stone is “ordained” a preacher in the Presbyterian Church. The Missionary Society of Connecticut is established to convert Indians. The first Baptist Church in Indiana is established; later this church renames itself Church of Christ on Owen's Creek and ultimately becomes a part of the Campbell movement.[☆] Jacob Creath, Sr. is ordained a Baptist preacher in Virginia. Greville Ewing leaves the Church of Scotland to form a Congregational Church, which adopts many facets of the New Testament church and characteristics of the Restoration churches later associated with the Campbells in America.[☆]
- 1799:** The “Revival Years” begin in which camp meetings featuring preachers from various religious persuasions become popular. Greville Ewing and James and Robert Haldane start an independent church in Edinburgh, Scotland which aspires to restore the church of the Bible.[☆] Jacob Creath, Jr. is born January 17 in Mecklenburg County, VA. He is called “Jr.” to distinguish him from his uncle Jacob Creath, who for the same reason is called “Sr.” The Rosetta Stone is found in Egypt.
- 1800—1845:** The country is generally aroused throughout by continual revivals across much of the religious community. People come from a radius of 60 miles to camp in the woods for camp meetings.
- 1800:** Methodist preacher John McGee holds a revivalist meeting at Red River, KY during which he encourages great emotional excitement. The United Brethren in Christ is established due to the language barrier (German) between its members and the Methodist Church with which the Germans are associating. The Methodist Church numbers 15,688 Negro members throughout the nation; the Methodists and Baptists enthusiastically seek the conversion of Negro slaves. Of the new nation's population, 8% are on church rolls. *I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord* is written by Timothy Dwight.
- 1801:** In an independent movement, Abner Jones, a physician and Baptist preacher, organizes the Christian Church in New England at Lyndon, VT; its members only call themselves Christians.[☆] Congregationalists and Presbyterians adopt the *Plan of Union* whereby they propose to jointly carry their religion to new settlements. After visiting joint revival or camp meetings between Methodists, Presbyterians and to a lesser degree Baptists, Barton W. Stone, himself a Presbyterian minister, initiates revivalist preaching at Cane Ridge, KY.[☆] More than 20,000 people assemble in these camp meetings. Some estimate that 10% of Kentucky's population assembles at Cane Ridge. The camp meetings produce extraordinary outbursts of emotionalism including: fainting, barks, the holy laugh, jerks, dancing and speaking in tongues.[Ⓜ]
- 1802:** Elias Smith preaches in a New Hampshire home that followers of Christ should wear the name Christian only and he denounces the names Baptist, Methodist, etc., and speaks against man-made catechisms.[☆] Smith heralds political freedom from England and religious freedom from denominationalism. Abner Jones organizes additional independent churches in two New Hampshire towns.[☆] A religious revival occurs at Yale College as well as other colleges;

[Ⓜ] Especially speaking in tongues continues today among Pentecostal and charismatic groups.

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Presbyterianism experiences a revival. Jacob Creath, Sr. moves to Kentucky. A total abstinence society organizes in Saratoga, NY.; Lyman Beecher first preaches against the consumption of alcohol.

- 1803:** Barton W. Stone, Robert Marshall, Richard McNemar, John Dunlavy and John Thompson, Presbyterian preachers, withdraw themselves from the Presbytery Synod of Kentucky and form their own Springfield Presbytery. They preach freewill as opposed to Calvinism and the Bible as opposed to the Presbyterian confession of faith.* The revival among Presbyterians reaches Ohio and the Western Reserve from Kentucky. Nathaniel Rogers requests scriptural baptism from Stone (who himself had not yet been scripturally baptized). John W. James, a peacher in the O’Kelly arm of the Restoration Movement) establishes a congregation in Barretts Creek, KY.* Benjamin Lynn ceases preaching for the Baptist Church and begins preaching for the Christian Church in Kentucky. The hymn *Holy Bible, Book Divine* is written by John Burton and *On Zion’s Glorious Summit* is penned by John Kent.
- 1804:** *An Apology for Renouncing the Jurisdiction of the Synod of Kentucky* is published in Lexington, KY. The Springfield Presbytery numbers 15 congregations in Ohio and Kentucky. This same year *The Last Will and Testament of The Springfield Presbytery* is drafted and adopted on June 28, giving up human ways and adopting the Bible alone as creed.* Stone publishes a pamphlet by Rice Haggard on the name “Christian”; Haggard, formerly associated with the O’Kelly movement, is preaching for the Christian Church in Kentucky. The Turtle Creek, KY church (of the Springfield Presbytery) adopts the Bible alone as its doctrine,* yet it is far from implementing the same (e.g., membership is still procured by testimony rather than by Gospel obedience, religious dancing is practiced while calling upon the Holy Spirit). Robert Marshall preaches for the Bethel Church of Christ (Scott County, KY), newly converted from Bethel Presbyterian (only to revert to Presbyterianism in 1811).* John Walker, former professor at Trinity College and minister at Bethesda Chapel in Dublin, forms an independent group which practices mutual edification. The Campbells are favorably impressed with Mr. Walker.* An independent congregation in Dungannon, Ireland begins practicing weekly communion and immersion and adopts the name church of Christ; still it is unaware of the Baptists or any Restoration attempts by other groups.*
- 1805:** John Allen Gano is born in Georgetown, KY. Elias Smith publishes *Christian Magazine*. Richard McNemar and John Dunlavy are converted to Shakerism by Issachar Bates, Benjamin Youngs and John Meacham. William Ballantine (in Scotland) publishes *Treatise on the Elder’s Office* in which he teaches a plurality of elders in every congregation.*
- 1806:** John Newton Mulkey is born. Three religious leaders, each previously unknown to each other and each leading an independent Restoration Movement, become aware of each other. They form a loose association called the Christian Connection. James O’Kelly is a former Methodist preacher from Virginia; Abner Jones is a physician and preacher from Vermont who separated from the Baptists; Barton W. Stone is a former Presbyterian preacher in Kentucky.* The active participation of Stone in the Christian Connection, though, is lacking because he views the Connection’s efforts in Ohio as hindering the expansion of his movement. The Holy Roman Empire officially comes to an end.
- 1807:** Thomas Campbell, a Presbyterian preacher, arrives in Philadelphia from Ireland. A church of Christ in Auchtermuchty, Fife, Scotland organizes itself as independent from the state church and practices immersion.* A church of Christ is established in Antioch, GA.* Followers of O’Kelly move to present day Oconee County, GA and erect a church building. David Purviance, an associate of Stone, requests baptism. That day, Reuben Dooly requests Purviance to immerse him. Dooly is among the first in the Stone movement to publicly advocate baptism for the remission of sins. Stone himself, though, was not baptized until a later date. The antislavery Friends of Humanity Association is formed within the Baptist Church by which slaveholders are

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excluded from their churches.

- 1808:** William Ballantine renounces infant baptism and is himself immersed.* Elias Smith publishes the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*. This same year Thomas Campbell is suspended from the Presbyterian ministry for not conforming to Presbyterian doctrine. Meeting between Mt. Pleasant and Washington, PA with persons of similar affections for a creedless religion Thomas Campbell says: “Where the Bible speaks; we speak; where the Bible is silent, we are silent.”* Membership in O’Kelly’s Christian Church numbers 20,000.* D.S. Burnet is born in Dayton, OH. Excavations begin at Pompeii.
- 1809:** On August 17, Thomas Campbell and others form the Christian Association of Washington. It is not intended to be a church, but a society for the promotion of Christian unity. September 7 the group adopts the *Declaration and Address* written by Thomas Campbell, viewed as the Magna Charta of the Restoration Movement.* Alexander Campbell leaves the Presbyterian Church and shortly thereafter comes to America and is reunited with his father, Thomas Campbell. John Mulkey and his friends form a Restoration church in Tompkinsville, KY.*
- 1810:** Massachusetts has 531 churches, Maine 221, New Hampshire 160, Connecticut 355 and Vermont 154; over half are Presbyterian or Congregational. The Methodists have 45 churches in these states and the Baptists have 385. The church of Christ at Philadelphia, Warren County, TN begins meeting; it is initially unacquainted with Campbell, Stone, O’Kelly or other Restoration Movement leaders.* Twenty-two year old Alexander Campbell preaches his first sermon July 15. The Campbells and those associated with them adopt the designation: The First Church of the Christian Association of Washington, meeting at Cross Roads and Brush Run, Washington County, PA. The Campbells adopt weekly communion but so far are unaware of other New Testament teachings (e.g., the biblical *necessity* of immersion in water of penitent believers).* Tolbert Fanning is born in Cannon County, TN. O’Kelly’s Christian Church divides over the subject of baptism; William Guirey heads the dissenters favoring immersion.* The Cumberland Presbyterian Church is formed since in 1802 the Cumberland Presbytery was accused of licensing unqualified preachers and it was ultimately discarded by the Presbyterian Church. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church is revivalist in posture and utilizes camp meetings over circuit preaching. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is organized.
- 1811:** The Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh refuses application by Thomas Campbell to accept him and the Christian Association which he formed. Campbell then organizes the Brush Run Church as an independent church.* A formal union between the Smith-Jones and the O’Kelly Restoration Movements occurs (which included the Stone portion of the Restoration Movement due to their loose association with the O’Kelly group). They subscribe to the name “Christians” or Christian Church.* The Methodists count 400 camp meetings this year. Robert Marshall and John Thompson return to the Presbyterian Church.

Secular History:

- 1790:** Benjamin Franklin dies. Rhode Island, the last former colony, finally submits to a federal government for the young nation; the population of the union is 3,929,214. Philadelphia becomes the federal capital of the U.S. The first patent law in America is enacted. Washington, D.C. is started.
- 1791:** The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution (Bill of Rights) are ratified.
- 1792:** Kentucky becomes a state. Whitney’s cotton gin helps make cotton a substantial export and indirectly increases the demand for slave labor in the South to produce that crop.
- 1793:** Compulsory education from age six is enacted in France. U.S. law compels escaped slaves to return to their masters.

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- 1794:** The U.S. Navy is established. The first telegraph is built in Paris. Slavery is abolished in French colonies.
- 1796:** A vaccination for smallpox is introduced.
- 1800:** The national census numbers 1,500 residents of Pittsburgh. There are now 5,308,483 people in the young nation. Solar rays are discovered. A light pressure steam engine is constructed. Eli Whitney makes muskets with interchangeable parts. The Austrian Alps are first successfully scaled.
- 1801:** Thomas Jefferson becomes president of the United States. Robert Fulton makes the first submarine. The first iron trolley tracks appear.
- 1802:** Atomic energy is introduced into chemistry.
- 1803:** Ohio becomes a state. U.S. President Thomas Jefferson purchases the Louisiana Territory from France. Ralph Waldo Emerson is born.
- 1804:** Spain declares war on Britain.
- 1805:** Thomas Jefferson begins his second term as president.
- 1807:** Henry Wadsworth Longfellow is born. Robert Fulton's paddle-steamer sails on the Hudson River. England bans slave trading. Street lights in London are now lighted by gas.
- 1808:** Men stop wearing pigtails.
- 1809:** Abraham Lincoln is born. Edgar Allan Poe is born. The story "Rip van Winkle" is published. Braille is invented for the blind.
- 1810:** The census numbers 7,239,881. The census also numbers blacks, most of whom are slaves, at 1,500,000.
- 1811:** Steamboats begin operation on the Ohio River. Harriet Beecher Stowe is born.

Discussion Questions:

1. Describe the humble beginnings of perhaps the first Restoration Movement in America.
2. List the names of people who were born during this period and who were later important characters in the American Restoration Movement.
3. Describe the involvement of churches during these years in political issues that were also moral issues.
4. Describe camp or revival meetings during this time and the affect that they had on the participants and established denominations.
5. Identify the next three religious leaders who lead their followers from denominationalism toward New Testament Christianity. What areas of the country did they influence?
6. Identify and describe the affect of the arm of the American Restoration Movement that developed in Kentucky.
7. Describe the sequential place in time of the Campbell arm of the American Restoration Movement. In what area did this movement initially have its greatest impact?

Other Questions:

1. Name the preacher cited in this chapter who participated in a religious revival in New England. For which denomination was he a preacher?
2. List familiar religious songs that were written during this period.
3. Confrontation between what two Methodist preachers resulted in a split in the Methodist Church?
4. What did the new religious group adopt for their creed?
5. In what ways was the Republican Methodist Church unlike the church of the Bible?
6. How objectionable did some religious people find "revivalist preaching"?

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7. Name the church that during the Revolutionary War and shortly after was perhaps the fastest growing American church, which in this period suffered huge membership losses. With what church did many of these people align themselves?
8. What was a prominent doctrine that was an outgrowth of camp meetings?
9. What was the reason for which members left the Methodist Church and established the United Brethren in Christ?
10. Name the two denominations that especially seek to convert Negro slaves.
11. Name the five Presbyterian preachers who established the Springfield Presbytery.
12. What is a fundamental doctrine of this group that differs from the Presbyterian Church?
13. Name the document that announced the dissolving of the Springfield Presbytery.
14. Who was the man who had been a member both O'Kelly's arm of the American Restoration Movement and the restoration effort of Stone, and influenced both groups?
15. List some of the differences between Stone's Christian Church and the church of the Bible.
16. Name the two companion preachers of B.W. Stone who were converted to Shakerism.
17. What was the name of the loose association of three of the independent Restoration movements in America?
18. Name some of the earliest Gospel journals associated with the early efforts in America to restore the church of the Bible.
19. Name the document that came to be revered as the Magna Charta of the Restoration Movement.
20. List some of the differences between the First Church of the Christian Association of Washington and the church of the Bible. Who was the religious leader of this church?
21. O'Kelly's Christian Church split over what doctrine? Who were the opposing preachers and what position did each hold?

Notes:

CHAPTER 6: THE LORD'S CHURCH IS RESTORED

It is discernible when the church of the New Testament is restored in a certain community. Whenever one or more religious people believe and practice the primitive Gospel, the church that Jesus built and for which he died meets in that community. The Lord's church has been restored in redemption, worship, Christian living and Christian service. It is not humanly possible to know with certainty when the *first* congregation of the Lord's church was restored in America. Yet, we are thrilled to discover in American Restoration History that many New Testament congregations were established by honest souls who fled denominationalism, especially in the 19th century. Besides this, hundreds of whole churches converted from denominationalism to make themselves churches of Christ. The years surveyed in this chapter appear to explode with the appearance of Restoration churches. If religion in those years were water, it reached a rolling boil through the bubbling up of the Lord's church throughout the land. There were also significant events in the saga to restore the Lord's church in America: (1) In 1826, thousands of souls leave the Baptist to form New Testament churches. (2) In 1827, the Baptist Church in Nashville renounced Baptist doctrine and became a church of Christ. Some assessed this event as a turning point for restoring the church in America. (3) In 1829, the *Beaver Anathema* is penned following the split of the Mahoning Baptist Association. This document became the basis for the expulsion of Restoration churches from among the Baptists. These events effectively marked the formal separation between the Baptists and the development of the Lord's restored church in the young nation. (4) In 1830, some Baptist associations disband because their members conclude that the organization is unscriptural. The independent congregations endeavor to be New Testament churches. (5) In 1832, the B.W. Stone and Alexander Campbell Restoration movements combined their efforts to restore New Testament Christianity. Happily, the Lord's church was being restored in other lands, too, at this time. Strides from denominationalism to the true church were often feeble and clumsy, but eventually the bride of Christ was restored in this nation and elsewhere. Each Christian owes an overwhelming debt of gratitude to the saintly pilgrims who preceded us and helped to mark the trail on which we find ourselves — the end of which is glory-land.

Religious History:

- 1812:** Lewis Littig Pinkerton is born in Maryland. On June 12, Alexander Campbell, Thomas Campbell and his wife, and others recognize Bible baptism is immersion and they are immersed by a Baptist preacher, Matthias Luce, in Buffalo Creek.* Sidney Rigdon, a printer by trade, in Pittsburgh is asked to consider publishing a manuscript by a preacher named Solomon Spaulding. The thesis is entitled: *The Manuscript Found, or The Book of the Mormon*. Rigdon makes a copy of the manuscript before returning it to Spaulding, who dies shortly thereafter. Benjamin Franklin is born February 1 in Ohio across from Wheeling. He is a descendant of the colonial statesman by the same name. Samuel Rogers and John T. Johnson serve together in the War of 1812. The Presbyterian Church instructs its ministers to preach temperance.
- 1813:** The Brush Run Church for which Alexander Campbell preaches is admitted into the Redstone Baptist Association under some Baptist protest because Campbell and Brush Run reserve the right to preach the Bible as they understand it.
- 1814:** Robert Milligan is born in Ireland. The General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination of the United States of America for Foreign Missions is established in Philadelphia. It purports to be the first general organization of Baptists in America. The New England Tract Society forms. George Rapp develops a religion in which men and women remain celibate and all transgressions are confessed to him. The last site of this religious community prior to its dying out is Economy, PA, 17 miles south of Pittsburgh.
- 1815:** Alexander Campbell travels to raise funds for the construction of a church building in Wellsburg,

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Virginia (formerly called Charlestown). The church in River John, Nova Scotia becomes the first Canadian church to align itself with the Restoration Movement.* John Smith from Wayne County, KY speaks at the annual meeting of Tates Creek Baptist Association in Crab Orchard, KY. To distinguish which John Smith was speaking, he identifies himself as “from the country of the little South Fork, living among the hills and valleys where salt-peter caves abound and where the raccoons make their homes.” To his dismay, thereafter he was dubbed “Raccoon” John Smith.

- 1816:** Alexander Campbell preaches his famous *Sermon on the Law** before the Redstone Association which agitates the Baptists. The Bethlehem church in Wilson County, TN near Lebanon becomes the first known church in Tennessee to accept the Restoration Movement plea.* Barton W. Stone moves to Lexington, KY and establishes a Christian Church with 24 members. The American Bible Society is founded in New York in response to a shortage of Bibles in American families; it seeks to place a Bible in every American home. The African Methodist Episcopal Church is begun in Philadelphia.
- 1817:** W.K. Pendleton is born. An effort to try Alexander Campbell for heresy, respecting his *Sermon on the Law*, fails. Jacob Creath, Jr. preaches his first sermon among the Baptists. P.S. Fall arrives in the United States from England. New Hampshire disestablishes the church-state relationship. Sidney Rigdon associates himself with the Campbell Restoration Movement in Pittsburgh and becomes an outstanding preacher. Thomas Campbell moves to Cambridge, OH. Raccoon John Smith begins preaching for the Lulbegrud and Grassy Lick Baptist churches in Kentucky. There are 224,853 Methodists and 183,245 Baptists in the United States. The New York Methodist Tract Society is formed.
- 1818:** Raccoon John Smith adds the Spencer Creek Baptist Church to his preaching circuit. The *Christian Herald* succeeds the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*. Alexander Campbell begins Buffalo Seminary at his home. Walter Scott arrives in New York from Scotland. Moses E. Lard is born in Shelbyville, TN. Connecticut disestablishes the church-state relationship. The Presbyterian Church reaffirms its opposition to slavery. Barton W. Stone publishes the first hymnal in the Restoration Movement.
- 1819:** Jesse B. Ferguson is born. About this time Stone begins publishing a religious paper, the *Christian Messenger*. Walter Scott renounces infant baptism and is immersed in Pittsburgh.* P.S. Fall is licensed in Kentucky to preach for the Baptist Church. Christian Herman Dasher establishes the Oakgrove church of Christ in Ebenezer, GA.* In Burlington, KY, Thomas Campbell is warned that his conduct is illegal, namely, teaching black people without one or more white witnesses. Samuel Rogers is the second Restoration preacher to carry the Gospel west of the Mississippi River. Rice Haggard dies while on a preaching trip into Ohio. The Methodist Missionary Society is formed. John Wright, a Free Will Baptist in Indiana resolves: “As individuals we should be called Friends, Disciples, or Christians and as a body, should be known as the church of Christ or the church of God.”*
- 1820:** Jacob Creath, Jr. is ordained as a Baptist preacher. P.S. Fall is ordained a Baptist preacher. Jeremiah Vardeman and James Whitsett establish the church in Nashville, TN. The *Campbell-Birch* and *Campbell-Walker* debates over infant baptism transpire. The Massachusetts Supreme Court rules that the Unitarian Church can retain possession of property formerly established by the Congregational Church, in spite of Congregationalist opposition. The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church is formed in New York. A Baptist preacher from Warren, OH, Adamson Bentley, causes the Mahoning Baptist Association to be organized. It recognizes the independence of member congregations and eventually invites Alexander Campbell and the Wellsburg church to join. Bentley is an admirer of Campbell and concurs with much of what he teaches. The Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions organizes.
- 1821:** Upon studying the Scriptures for himself, Wentworth Roberts requests of Samuel Rogers

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baptism for the remissions of his sins. Rogers baptizes Roberts, though Samuel Rogers does not yet understand the relationship of baptism and remissions of sins.* Another penitent believer, David Jamison, through his independent study comes to the conclusion that baptism for the remission of sins is necessary.* Barton W. Stone begins to preach baptism for the remission of sins but ceases because it is not well received.* John T. Johnson joins the Baptist Church at Great Crossings, KY. Missouri is granted statehood and pioneers, especially from Kentucky and Tennessee, bring the Restoration Movement west with them. Walter Scott and Alexander Campbell first meet. Mary Baker Eddy is born. The Rosetta Stone is deciphered.

- 1822:** Alexander Campbell closes Buffalo Seminary to redirect his energies toward debating. Raccoon John Smith, a Baptist preacher, abruptly concludes his sermon when he realizes his call to believe is inconsistent with Calvinism. Smith informs the Spencer Creek Baptist Church of his misgivings about Calvinism. The hymn *'Tis Midnight, and on Olive's Brow* is penned by William B. Tappan.
- 1823:** Charles Louis Loos is born in France. The *Campbell-McCalla Debate* over infant baptism takes place; Campbell teaches baptism is for the remission of sins, which further agitates the Baptists. Sidney Rigdon accompanies Campbell by horseback 300 miles from Bethany to the site of the debate in Washington, KY. After reading Campbell's debate with McCalla, P.S. Fall becomes the first resident Baptist preacher in Kentucky to accept the New Testament over the Bible; he also leads the Baptist Church in Louisville into the Restoration Movement.* Alexander Campbell prints and distributes his *Sermon on the Law*, for which Baptists propose to try him for heresy, but he joins the Mahoning Baptist Association at their request. This association is more lenient toward congregations and preachers within its group. Alexander Campbell begins his religious publication, the *Christian Baptist*. Campbell proposed to name his journal *The Christian*, but upon the counsel of Walter Scott, Campbell selected the name *Christian Baptist* for his magazine. The Campbell Restoration Movement numbers three congregations: Brush Run, Pittsburgh and Wellsburg.* Raccoon John Smith begins preaching for the Mt. Sterling Baptist Church in place of the Lulbegrud church.
- 1824:** John Bryan Bowman is born. The Wellsburg church is received into the Mahoning Association. Alexander Campbell opposes the concept of a missionary society.^{fb} Barton W. Stone and Alexander Campbell first meet at Georgetown, KY. About this time Campbell also meets Jacob Creath, Sr. and Raccoon John Smith. D.S. Burnet is baptized and begins preaching for the Baptists. The American Sunday School Union, an interdenominational organization, begins to develop Sunday School materials. Charles G. Finney, Presbyterian preacher who is a revivalist and disdained by fellow Presbyterian clergy, begins a flamboyant ministry in New York which leads him throughout the country. The Baptist Religious Tract Society organizes.
- 1825:** The Redstone Baptist Association excludes 13 Campbell Restoration Movement churches.* The Beaver Pond church of Christ organizes in Powell County, KY. The American Tract Society comes into being in New York and is an interdenominational effort. B.F. Hall is ordained to preach by Barton W. Stone.
- 1826:** P.S. Fall moves to Nashville and preaches for the Baptists. He begins leading the Nashville Baptist Church, begun six years earlier by Jeremiah Vardeman, into the Restoration Movement. Walter Scott moves to Steubenville, OH and begins an academy. Raccoon John Smith, a Baptist preacher, numbers himself in the Restoration Movement. Reformers begin separating from the Baptist churches; in Kentucky alone about 10,000 Baptists withdraw to establish Disciple congregations.* Alexander Campbell publishes his translation, *The Living Oracles*. James

^{fb} The Christian Church admits that Alexander Campbell changed his view on a number of doctrinal subjects, to include missionary societies.

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O'Kelly dies at the age of 92.^[b] The American Home Missionary Society is formed by the Congregational and Presbyterian churches as a joint venture. Stone followers count about 15,000 members in 300 congregations.* B.F. Hall reads the *Campbell-McCalla Debate* and comes to understand the design of baptism. He subsequently discusses it with Barton W. Stone, who admits it is true but Stone refrains from preaching baptism because it is unpopular.* Samuel Rogers also finds occasion to read the *Campbell-McCalla Debate* which leads him to exuberantly acknowledge that baptism is for the remission of sins.* Upon discussing baptism with Barton W. Stone, Stone said he had preached it early but abandoned the practice because it drove people away from the church.* Barton W. Stone begins the *Christian Messenger* in Georgetown, KY; the motto of the paper is: "Let the Unity of Christians Be Our Polar Star." James Fishback attempts to lead the Lexington Baptist Church to change its name to Church of Christ. Unable to accomplish this, he and dissenters from the Baptist Church leave to form a church of Christ.* The song *Holy, Holy, Holy!* is written by Reginald Heber.

- 1827:** John F. Rowe is born. Raccoon John Smith, a Baptist preacher of the North District Association in Kentucky is accused of preaching "Campbellism." Eighteen of 26 Baptist churches in the association follow Smith into the Restoration Movement.* The Mahoning Association, meeting at Lisbon, OH, selects Walter Scott as its evangelist; he becomes a stirring preacher on the Western Reserve. At the age of 17 years, Tolbert Fanning is baptized in the Mississippi River, shortly after which he begins to preach. The Disciples of Christ or Church of Christ is generally recognized as a distinct religious organization, newly separated from the Baptist Church.* The Stone and Campbell wings of the Restoration Movement experience frequent contact in their respective expansions.* Walter Scott baptizes William Amend and popularizes baptism for the remission of sins.* The Baptist Church in Nashville renounces Baptist doctrine and becomes a church of Christ.* John T. Johnson indicates this was the turning point in the restoration of the New Testament church in America.* John Allen Gano, influenced by Barton W. Stone and moved by the preaching of T.M. Allen, departs his Baptist upbringing and is baptized. He immediately begins preaching. Gano also converts the Baptist preacher, Jacob Creath, Sr.
- 1828:** Jacob Creath, Jr. and Alexander Campbell meet for the first time on the road between Wellsburg and Bethany.* Aylett Rains addresses the Mahoning Association in Warren, OH in August of this year; a minority present are suspicious of some of his religious beliefs. Raccoon John Smith summarizes his recent work: ". . . I have baptized seven hundred sinners and capsized fifteen hundred Baptists."
- 1829:** The churches of Christ in Sharon, OH and Perry, OH are formed from Baptist dissenters.* J.W. McGarvey is born March 1 in Hopkinsville, KY. The *Campbell-Owen Debate* over skepticism transpires. Alexander Campbell serves as a delegate to the Virginia Constitutional Convention in Richmond. Influenced by Restoration principles from reading the *Christian Baptist*, Jacob Creath, Jr.'s preaching causes the Great Crossings Baptist Church to try him for heresy. Jacob Creath, Jr. travels with Alexander Campbell on a preaching tour to Nashville, TN. The Somerset church of Jesus Christ begins from reformers who depart the Grassy Lick Baptist Church (Kentucky).* The Mahoning Baptist Association splits, forming the Beaver Baptist Association and authoring the *Beaver Anathema* aimed at Campbell Restoration churches.* This "Anathema"

^[b] Joel Elliott gave directions to O'Kelly Chapel and to James O'Kelly's grave; they are not located on the same site (June 6, 1995 through an e-mail post to the Stone-Campbell mailing list at ACU). CHAPEL: Interstate 40 in North Carolina to Exit 274 (Highway 751). Travel two miles south (away from Durham) on Highway 751. The chapel is on the right. GRAVE: Interstate 40 in North Carolina to Exit 274 (Highway 751). Travel about one mile south (away from Durham) on Highway 751. Turn right on to a gravel road and travel about ¾ of a mile to a sharp right-hand turn in the road. Turn left into the driveway of a run-down frame house with an unoccupied trailer to its left. A cemetery lies about 50 yards behind the house at the end of a mowed path through weeds and around some pines. Permission to cross the yard should be sought from the kindly black gentleman who lives in the house. O'Kelly's monument is a tall spire at the far end of the cemetery (which is ill kept).

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is the basis of excommunication of Restoration churches among the Baptists throughout the young nation.[★] These events effectively mark the formal separation between Christians and Baptists in America. Sidney Rigdon, an able preacher in the Restoration Movement meets Joseph Smith and introduces him to the manuscript: *The Book of the Mormon*.[‡] The *Christian Examiner* begins under the editorship of J.G. Norwood and is first published in Lexington, KY. Jacob Creath, Jr. also participates in the publishing of the *Christian Examiner*. Presbyterian preacher, Albert Barnes, publicly affirms his agreement with the segment of the Presbyterian Church which is moving away from rigid Calvinism, especially the doctrine of original sin. A former Baptist Church in Dayton, OH which later adopts the names Central Church of Christ or Central Christian Church formally withdraws from the Baptists;[★] D.S. Burnet, a sometimes companion preacher with Alexander Campbell, is their preacher during this period.

1830: The Stone wing of the Restoration Movement begins to influence souls in Canada. Granville Lipscomb, father of David Lipscomb, begins reading with favor the *Christian Baptist*. Later this year he and his brothers Dabney and John are excluded from Bean's Creek Baptist Church whereupon they unite with a Stone congregation near Owl Hollow in Franklin County, TN. The First Baptist Church in Louisville divides over the teachings of A. Campbell. Walter Scott is preaching in a grove near Wheeling; A. Campbell is one of his auditors who becomes exceedingly stirred by Scott's preaching. E.G. Sewell is born in Tennessee. The periodical, *Christian Baptist* ceases and is replaced with the *Millennial Harbinger*. A. Campbell becomes concerned over the name "Baptist" and also desires to depart from the harsh criticisms toward denominational error characteristic of his former publication. Campbell's *Harbinger* begins with about 22,000 subscribers. Raccoon John Smith and those sympathetic to the Restoration Movement with him (including the Spencer Creek Baptist Church) withdraw from the Baptists.[★] Jacob Creath, Jr. and his uncle Jacob Creath, Sr. are expelled from Baptist fellowship in Kentucky. The Mahoning and Stillwater associations of Baptists in the Western Reserve disband their organizations because they believe the organizations are unscriptural. The Mahoning Association disbands in Austintown, OH; some view this as the formal separation between Disciples and Baptists.[★] Alexander Campbell baptizes L.L. Pinkerton, a resident of Brooke County, Virginia (now WV). Rigdon leaves the Restoration Movement and with Joseph Smith begins the Mormon Church based on *The Book of the Mormon*.[★] A revivalist segment of the Methodist Church separates and forms the Methodist Protestant Church. Many congregations reject missionary societies, as did the Apple Creek Baptist Association of Illinois. The Congregational Church is disestablished in Massachusetts. The *Evangelical Enquirer* is published by D.S. Burnet. Bible or Sunday schools are becoming widely popular. *My Faith Looks Up to Thee* is written by Ray Palmer.

1831—1835: Meetings between the separate Christian groups occur with the prospect of becoming one united group.[★]

1831: John T. Johnson is converted and begins converting members of the Great Crossings Baptist Church; he and others who are attempting to restore New Testament Christianity are compelled to establish a separate congregation. Barton W. Stone and John T. Johnson meet and become friends. Johnson co-edits the *Christian Messenger* with Stone until Stone moves to Illinois in 1834. Walter Scott publishes a booklet entitled: *A Discourse on the Holy Spirit*. William Miller begins warning the nation of the impending Second Coming of Jesus Christ to occur in 1843. David Lipscomb is born.

1832: Walter Scott begins publication of *The Evangelist*. The Baptist Church in Little Rock, AR renounces its creed and transforms itself into a church of Christ.[★] John T. Johnson leads the

[‡] Some critics ascribe *The Book of the Mormon* solely to Joseph Smith, though it is also generally agreed that he borrowed liberally from numerous sources and the general superstitions of his day.

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Stone and Campbell movements to merger January 1 in Lexington, KY. Pairs of evangelists, one in each pair from the Stone and from the Campbell groups, visits the churches in the Restoration Movement. Stone prefers the name Christian whereas Campbell prefers the name Disciple. Local congregations use the names Christian Church and Disciples of Christ interchangeably, though usually the legal title of a local church is Church of Christ.* The O'Kelly movement generally participates in this union, while fewer Smith-Jones followers join. The O'Kelly group, though, did not formally cooperate in the Stone-Campbell union. Some of the Christian Connection, as the combined movements under the leadership of Smith-Jones, O'Kelly and Stone are sometimes known, refuse to merge with the Campbells. The merger of the Stone and Campbell Movements results in the largest church in Kentucky. The separation of Restoration churches from the Baptists is about complete; half to two-thirds of the Restoration Movement owes its membership to proselyted Baptists, up to 200 whole congregations.* Through the pages of the *Millennial Harbinger*, Alexander Campbell condemns slavery as "an economic evil in Virginia." The title of the song *Come, Holy Spirit, Guest Divine*, written by Adoniram Judson, seems to suggest the Calvinistic mind-set characteristic of the times.

Secular History:

- 1812:** Louisiana gains statehood. The U.S. declares war on Britain. Robert Browning is born. Charles Dickens is also born this year.
- 1813:** The Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance is formed. The war with Britain continues. Mexico declares its independence.
- 1814:** The British burn Washington, D.C. Francis Scott Key writes what becomes the U.S. national anthem and known as *The Star-Spangled Banner*. The first practical steam locomotive is built. The *London Times* uses a steam operated press.
- 1815:** The U.S. defeats Britain in the Battle of New Orleans before the arrival of news of peace between the two nations. The first steam warship is constructed: *U.S.S. Fulton* (38 tons).
- 1816:** The American Society for the Colonization of the Free People of Color of the United States is founded with the intention of colonizing Africa with freed slaves from America. In 1820 such a colony is attempted in Liberia. Indiana becomes a state. Steamboats now operate on the Mississippi River, too. The kaleidoscope is invented.
- 1817:** Westward migration is at a peak. Mississippi becomes a state. A movement begins to legislate against alcoholic beverages. James Monroe becomes the fifth president of the United States. Henry David Thoreau is born. Construction begins on the Erie Canal (between Buffalo and Albany).
- 1818:** Illinois gains statehood. Karl Marx is born. By this year 3,222 stars are cataloged. The first professional horse race in the U.S. is sponsored. The steam ship *Savannah* becomes the first such vessel to cross the Atlantic (26 days).
- 1819:** Florida is purchased from Spain. Alabama becomes a state.
- 1820:** The population of the United States this year numbers 9,638,453. The *Missouri Compromise* permits admission of Maine as a free state while Missouri will enter the Union (in 1821) as a slave state.
- 1821:** The United States of America consists of 25 states. The U.S. population numbers 9.6 million.
- 1822:** Ulysses S. Grant is born. Lenses for lighthouses are perfected. The streets of Boston are lit by gas lights. The world's first iron railroad bridge is built.
- 1823:** The *Monroe Doctrine* closes the American continent to further colonization by European nations. Waterproof fabric is devised.
- 1824:** U.S. and Russia sign a treaty. Portland cement is manufactured.
- 1825:** The Erie Canal is complete and becomes an important connector to the inland river system; travel and commerce escalate on these river routes. Railroads begin carrying passengers. A

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baseball club is organized in Rochester, NY.

1826: A railroad tunnel is constructed in England.

1827: George S. Ohm formulates Ohm's Law of defining electrical current and resistance. The ship's screw propeller is invented. Sulfur friction matches are introduced.

1828: The B&O railroad begins construction.

1829: An early electromagnetic motor is constructed. The first U.S. patent for a typewriter is granted.

1830: The population increases to 12,866,020. There are only 23 miles of railroad track in the entire country. A revolution occurs in Paris. Twenty-six steam cars travel the streets of London. A French tailor devises an early sewing machine.

1831: The magnetic north pole is determined. The London Bridge opens. The first horse-drawn buses appear in New York.

Discussion Questions:

1. Describe the gradual realization of Bible truth and the slow spiritual migration from religious error to the Restoration of the New Testament church. Was the end product of the Restoration Movement the emergence of a new denomination — homegrown on American soil — or a genuine return to New Testament Christianity?
2. To what do the churches of Christ owe their existence, a movement or the restoration and application of New Testament principles and doctrine?
3. How, if at all, was the Restoration Movement different from the Reformation Movement?
4. Is the Restoration Movement yet ongoing, or has the church of the Bible been restored?
5. One of the most important sermons preached in Restoration History was preached in 1816 by Alexander Campbell? What was the title of the sermon and why was it so important?
6. List some of the debates that transpired during the Restoration Movement and explain their significance regarding the return to primitive Christianity.

Other Questions:

1. What significant event occurred in the Alexander Campbell household in 1812?
2. With what denomination was Alexander Campbell's group loosely affiliated in 1813?
3. How did "Raccoon" John Smith earn his nickname?
4. List the Gospel magazines associated with Restoration History in the years addressed by this chapter.
5. Who published the first hymnal in the American Restoration Movement?
6. Why did Barton W. Stone stop for a time preaching baptism for the remission of sins?
7. List the popular church songs that were written during the years surveyed by this chapter.
8. Who in this chapter was an early opponent to missionary societies, though later in life he became the first president of a new missionary society?
9. Name one of the earliest Restoration leaders who died in 1892.
10. In 1827, what two Restoration groups begin to experience frequent contact in their respective expansions?
11. Who is reported to have said: ". . . I have baptized seven hundred sinners and capsized fifteen hundred Baptists"?
12. Name the document that was widely used against reformers within the Baptist churches to expel them.
13. For what two reasons did Campbell purportedly discontinue his journal the *Christian Baptist*?
14. What caused the Mahoning Baptist Association to dissolve?
15. Name the formerly distinguished Restoration preacher who left the Lord's church to help Joseph Smith begin the Mormon Church.
16. Identify the two arms of the American Restoration Movement that merged in 1832.

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17. By what three names was the Lord's church known in the early Restoration Movement?
18. In what year was the separation between the Baptists and the reformers about complete?

Notes:

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The early church apostatized not long after the first century, in fulfillment of prophecy by the apostle Paul (Acts 20:28-30). The church of the Lord in America also was troubled with apostasy not long after its restoration. Enjoying rapid growth, the church also faced certain perils to its purity. A leader no less than Alexander Campbell himself was among the first to hint at a digression from truths formerly enunciated. Later, brother Campbell obviously persuaded many under the sway of his influence to surrender several of the tenets of New Testament Christianity. Commonly, the Stone-Campbell Restoration Movement was credited for restoring the New Testament church. However, many Christians also sounded a *warning* that the Lord's church was beginning to stray from the Scriptures. The first major issue that threatened the unity of the restored church was the establishment of a missionary society in 1849. The second critical issue that greatly troubled the Lord's church in this period was the introduction of instrumental music in worship. Other new doctrines were espoused, such as Jesse B. Ferguson's purported communication with spirits, that he admitted to doing since 1849. Whether missionary societies, instrumental music in worship or any of a number of doctrinal pursuits devised by mortals, the singular problem — then and now — that plagues the church from within, is discounted appreciation for Bible authority. Robed in the garb of *hermeneutics*, the real contest has always been the creature challenging the authority of the Creator.

Religious History:

- 1833:** Robert Milligan obtains his classical education at the Classical Academy in Jamestown, PA. Isaiah Boone Grubbs is born near Trenton, KY. Massachusetts disestablishes the church-state relationship. Raccoon John Smith preaches outdoors near Lancaster, KY because the church doors are locked against him. *O Worship the King* is composed by Robert Grant.
- 1834:** Benjamin Franklin is baptized by Samuel Rogers. Barton W. Stone moves from Kentucky to Jacksonville, IL where he causes congregations from Stone and Campbell Restoration movements to merge.* Alexander Campbell answers a query about the difference between faith and opinion from a member of the church at Connellsville, PA. The Regular Baptist Church of Tigerts Creek, KY converts itself into the Church of Christ of Tigerts Creek.* The Methodist Church begins missionary efforts in Oregon. *Just As I Am!* is written by Charlotte Elliott and *My Hope Is Built on Nothing Less* is written by Edward Mote. The hymn *We Saw Thee Not* is written by Anne Richter.
- 1835:** L.L. Pinkerton is licensed by the State of Ohio to practice medicine. The *Christian Journal* becomes the successor to the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*. Walter Scott discontinues *The Evangelist* to devote time to writing his book, the *Gospel Restored*. Benjamin Franklin is immersed and shortly thereafter has his first article (about salvation) published in the *Heretic Detector* out of Middleburg, OH. The American Episcopal Church develops a policy toward expansion into the West, too late to effectively participate in the religious development of western settlements. William Jones begins publishing the *Millennial Harbinger and Voluntary Church Advocate* for British readers; it is a reproduction of Campbell's *Millennial Harbinger*. Alexander Campbell publishes *Principles and Rules of Christian Unity* (later called, *The Christian System*). John T. Johnson and B.F. Hall begin publishing a magazine called the *Gospel Advocate*, though it doesn't last long (1836). The Restoration church in Waterloo, Alabama moves with Davey

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Crockett leading them to Texas.*

- 1836:** D.S. Burnet publishes the *Christian Preacher* through 1840. The *Gospel Restored* is published by Walter Scott. Bacon College is begun and Walter Scott serves as president. A group break from the Scotch Baptists in Nottingham, England and form a church of Christ; by 1842 there are 50 congregations, 80 by 1847.* Ralph Waldo Emerson, a dissident Unitarian preacher, and others, lead many Unitarians to become Transcendentalists. The song *We'll Work Till Jesus Comes* appears.
- 1837:** The *Campbell-Purcell* (Catholic) *Debate* is held. The Presbyterian Church divides owing to departures from Calvinism and differing attitudes about slavery. Spiritualism begins to become popular in America. D.S. Burnet begins serving as president of Bacon College. John T. Johnson joins Walter Scott in the publication of *The Evangelist*, now publishing from Georgetown, KY. The paper is renamed *The Christian*. James Wallis begins the *Christian Messenger and Reformer* to serve the churches of Christ in Britain. A letter from a sister in Lunenburg, VA and answered by A. Campbell in the *Millennial Harbinger* generates considerable controversy.* John R. Wreford pens the hymn *When My Love to Christ Grows Weak*.
- 1838:** Robert Milligan requests baptism of John Irvine, an elder of the Cane Ridge church of Christ, and is immersed. At the age of 27, L.L. Pinkerton gives up his medical practice to become an evangelist. J.B. Ferguson begins preaching the Gospel.
- 1839:** D.S. Burnet establishes a school near Cincinnati: *The Hygeia Female Atheneum*.
- 1840:** Robert Milligan is appointed to the Chair of English Literature at Washington College in Washington, PA. The College for the Education of Orphan Girls begins at Midway, KY. Benjamin Franklin turns from secular work to devote himself wholly to preaching. By this time several churches in Tennessee claim membership in the Restoration Movement.* A church in Lowndes County, GA is formed in the home of Christian Herman Dasher and over the years is known variously as the Disciples of Christ, the Church of God, the Christian Church and the church of Christ,* eventually it moves to Valdosta. Sarah Fuller Adams writes the hymn *Nearer, My God, to Thee*.
- 1841:** Bethany College is begun with Alexander Campbell as President and W.K. Pendleton and Robert Richardson as instructors. Moses E. Lard is immersed. Abner Jones dies.
- 1842:** C.L. Loos enrolls in Bethany College. John R. Howard begins the journal *Bible Advocate* in Paris, TN. Alexander Campbell begins a series of articles over the next six years, printed in the *Millennial Harbinger*, in which he contends for a national organization of Restoration churches; formerly he argued against missionary societies through the pages of the *Christian Baptist*. The Mays' Lick (KY) Baptist Church of 700 members previously split over reformer ideas though both groups continued to use the same building; now the church of Christ moves into its own building.* Indiana churches found a state missionary society. *O Why Not Tonight* is composed by Eliza Holmes Reed.
- 1843:** The *Campbell-Rice Debate* occurs; Campbell affirms: "The Holy Spirit in conversion and sanctification operates only through the truth." Henry Clay serves as moderator. Benjamin Franklin begins publication of *The Reformer*. Franklin debates a Universalist preacher. T.B. Larimore is born July 10 in Jefferson County, East Tennessee. Stone returns to Kentucky from Illinois. From Nauvoo, IL, Joseph Smith, founder of Mormonism, claims to receive a revelation authorizing polygamy. The American and Foreign Free Baptist Missionary Society in Boston, being antislavery and calling for disassociation with religious societies favoring slaveholders, threatens to disrupt the Baptist Church. The Wesleyan Methodist Connection is founded in Utica, NY based on strong opposition to slavery and alcohol. Alexander Campbell chairs a group meeting in Steubenville, OH to discuss how the Christian churches might organize.* The *Liddell and Scott Greek-English Lexicon* is published.
- 1844:** John Mulkey dies. Stone issues an open letter to the church; in it he warns of digression. Barton

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W. Stone dies, after which the *Christian Messenger* ceases. Walter Scott moves to Pittsburgh, is appointed an elder and begins printing the *Protestant Unionist*. Tolbert Fanning begins publishing the *Christian Review*. Tennessee churches adopt society missionary cooperation. Joseph Smith, Mormon prophet, while jailed dies in a shoot-out with a mob.

- 1845:** L.L. Pinkerton opens a school for girls in Midway, KY: Baconian Institute. The *Christian Messenger* and the *Bible Advocate* merge and become the *Christian Messenger and Bible Advocate*. Trustees of Bethany College elevate W.K. Pendleton to Vice President. D.S. Burnet begins the American Christian Bible Society, which fails to win acceptance. Tolbert Fanning is made President of the newly begun Franklin College. Benjamin Franklin begins *The Reformer* and procures 300 cash-paying subscribers by year's end.^[b] Moses E. Lard enters Bethany College as a student. Now two years after the Second Coming failed to occur according to William Miller's predictions, the Adventist Church is started. The slavery issue brings tensions between southern and northern Baptist churches to a head, and results in the succession of southern churches; they form the Southern Baptist Convention. The hymn *Sweet Hour of Prayer* is written by William W. Walford.
- 1846:** C.L. Loos graduates from Bethany College and is appointed a professor by A. Campbell. D.S. Burnet begins publishing the *Christian Family Magazine*. (At various times he also edited *Christian Age*, *The Reformer*, *The Monthly Age* and *The Sunday School Journal*.) By this date, 68,000 Baptist churches in America oppose missionary societies. The Seventh Day Adventists divide from the Adventist Church; further division among the Adventists occurs subsequently in 1861, 1864, 1866 and 1888. John T. Johnson affirms in an article, entitled *Triumphs and Defense of the Reformation*, that the Stone-Campbell Movement resulted in the restoration of the true, New Testament church.* David Lipscomb enters Franklin College near Nashville under the direction of Tolbert Fanning. Austin McGary is born. There are 11 restoration churches in Mason County, KY.
- 1847:** The Cane Ridge church of Christ moves the remains of B.W. Stone to its church cemetery. The church is established in Memphis. Benjamin Franklin moves to Milton, IN and renames his paper *The Western Reformer*. Franklin also debates another Universalist preacher and a Methodist preacher this year. Benjamin Franklin estimates the church to number between 150,000 and 200,000 members. The Oneida Community in New York is founded by John Humphrey Noyes. This religion teaches perfectionism, direct divine revelation over Scripture and that Christians are not subject to sin, which leads them to communal marriages.
- 1848:** W.K. Pendleton baptizes J.W. McGarvey in Buffalo Creek near Bethany while McGarvey was a student at Bethany College. J.B. Ferguson receives the *Christian Review* from Fanning and publishes it under the name *Christian Magazine*. Lard graduates from Bethany and moves to Independence, MO. C. Kendrick starts and edits the *Ecclesiastical Reformer* in Frankfort, Ky; this journal favors the missionary society.
- 1849:** C.L. Loos begins preaching for the church at Wellsburg, VA (now WV). Elisha G. Sewell is baptized. The American Christian Missionary Society is introduced with at least moral support initially from Walter Scott, Tolbert Fanning, John T. Johnson, D.S. Burnett, J.W. McGarvey, Benjamin Franklin, Elijah Goodwin, John O'Kane and T.M. Allen. Jacob Creath, Jr. is of the firm belief that a great change has come over the Restoration Movement about this time, and over Alexander Campbell as well. Creath opposes the society from its inception, as do some other individuals and congregations.* Jacob Creath, Jr. and generally other past readers of the *Christian Baptist* understood A. Campbell to be an opponent of missionary societies. After his endorsement of the American Christian Missionary Society, A. Campbell's explanation that his previous opposition to missionary societies pertained only to their abuses is deemed

^[b] By the second year Franklin's subscription list increased to 400 paid subscriptions plus 1300 delinquent subscribers.

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unsatisfactory by his critics. James A. Garfield is baptized. L.L. Pinkerton establishes the Midway Female Orphan School in Midway, KY. Fredrick W. Faber writes the song *Faith of Our Fathers!* and the hymn *God Is Love* appears.

- 1850—1860:** The membership of the combined churches of Christ, Christian Church, Disciples is growing more rapidly than any other group. These names are generally used interchangeably.*
- 1850:** J.W. McGarvey graduates from Bethany College. Church rolls claim 15.5% of the population. The U.S. Census reveals the churches of Christ-Christian Church-Disciples are the fourth largest religious group in the nation. Daniel Sommer is born in Maryland. The Methodist Church which was the smallest religious body previous to the Revolutionary War, is the largest American church. Franklin merges his paper with the *Gospel Proclamation* and renames it *The Proclamation and Reformer*. Franklin also co-edits the *Christian Age* with D.S. Burnet. The Western Reserve Eclectic Institute (later called Hiram College) begins in Hiram, OH and Butler College begins in Indianapolis. The Kentucky Annual State Meeting (missionary society) is organized with John T. Johnson as President. The American Christian Missionary Society sends Dr. Barclay as missionary to Jerusalem. The Connelsville, PA Church of Christ is credited with being the first congregation to publicly oppose missionary societies, which in part, they did when Campbell published their dissent.* James L. Thornberry registers his opposition to missionary societies in the pages of *The Ecclesiastical Reformer*, and Jacob Creath, Jr. through articles in the *Millennial Harbinger* opposes A. Campbells position on missionary societies. The *Ecclesiastical Reformer* merges with the *Christian Messenger and Bible Advocate*. John F. Rowe enrolls in Bethany College under the instruction of Alexander Campbell. Walter Scott begins preaching for the Mays' Lick (KY) church of Christ. There are 13,280 Methodist churches; 9,375 Baptist churches; 4,824 Presbyterian churches; 1,706 Congregational churches; 1,459 Episcopalian churches; 1,221 Catholic churches; 1,217 Lutheran churches and 853 Christian churches.
- 1851:** C.L. Loos begins publishing *The Disciple*. The issue of using an organ in worship is disputed in Kentucky through the pages of the *Ecclesiastical Reformer*. Ninety-six churches adopt the name "Christian" in England and Wales, purposely distinguishing themselves from more popular churches.* The YMCA, an interdenominational organization begun in 1844 in London, is imported to Boston.
- 1852:** I.B. Grubbs begins preaching in Kentucky. The state boasting the greatest membership in the church is Ohio (over 20,000 Christians). A Christian College begins in Columbia, MO. The Ohio Christian Missionary Society is organized. J.W. McGarvey begins preaching. The *Christian Messenger and Bible Advocate* ceases publication. Walter Scott moves to Covington, KY, across the Ohio River from Cincinnati—then considered the heart of the brotherhood. He publishes a book entitled: *The Union of Christians on Christian Principles*. The Congregational Church develops a national organization, too late to effectively participate in religiously influencing western settlement of America.
- 1853:** Walter Scott publishes a book: *The Death of Christ*. James A. Garfield preaches his first sermon at Hiram, OH. Christian University begins in Canton, MO. The Episcopal Church appoints a commission to survey American churches that may be interested in forming a union.
- 1854:** Jacob Creath, Sr. dies. Robert Milligan becomes co-editor of the *Millennial Harbinger*. He also becomes Chairman of Mathematics at Bethany College. Jesse B. Ferguson acknowledges in a book that he has been communicating with departed spirits since 1849. Thomas Campbell dies. *Here We Are But Straying Pilgrims* is penned by Isaac Newton Carman and *Night, with Ebon Pinion* is composed by Love H. Jameson. Annie Walker Coghill writes the hymn *Work, for the Night Is Coming*.
- 1855:** I.B. Grubbs becomes a student at Bethany College. David Lipscomb becomes secretary of a missionary society: Christian Churches in the Mountain District of Tennessee. Tolbert Fanning and William Lipscomb begin publishing the *Gospel Advocate*. Eureka College begins in Eureka,

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IL. *O How I Love Jesus* is written by Frederick Whitfield and *What a Friend We Have in Jesus* is penned by Joseph Scriven.

- 1856:** F.D. Srygley is born. Marshall Clement Kurfees is born in North Carolina. John T. Johnson dies. David Lipscomb's first article appears in the *Gospel Advocate*. This year D. Lipscomb also makes his first public discourse, advocating support for the missionary society; he also presents his first formal sermon later in the year. Benjamin Franklin begins the *American Christian Review* (a monthly) which becomes in time the most influential journal in the Restoration Movement. The Illinois Missionary Society is organized. Oskaloosa College begins in Oskaloosa, IA.
- 1857:** I.B. Grubbs graduates from Bethany College. Bethany College is destroyed by fire. Campbell estimates that members in the Restoration churches number over 200,000.* Bacon College reopens in Harrodsburg, KY under the new name: Kentucky University. Eminence College begins in Kentucky, 40 miles from Louisville. Presbyterian churches form the United Synod of the South in dissension with northern Presbyterian churches over the slavery issue.
- 1858:** J.C. McQuiddy is born. C.L. Loos returns to Bethany College as professor of ancient languages. I.B. Grubbs moves to Paducah, KY and contributes greatly to the growth of the church there. The *American Christian Review* absorbs the *Christian Age* and becomes a weekly publication. Contributing editors include: Moses E. Lard, C.L. Loos, John Rogers, Isaac Errett and Elijah Goodwin. David Lipscomb and E.G. Sewell first meet. The hymn *Holy Spirit, Faithful Guide*, written by Marcus Morris Wells, is Calvinistic to the core, coincides well with the development of Pentecostalism and nearly concurs with the theory of the direct indwelling of the Holy Spirit. *I Gave My Life for Thee* is penned by Frances R. Havergal. George Duffield writes *Stand Up, Stand Up for Jesus*. Philip Schaff publishes the *History of the Christian Church*.
- 1859:** I.B. Grubbs is appointed to the Chair of Greek and Logic at Eminence College. Bacon College changes its name to Kentucky University and reopens. L.L. Pinkerton of Midway, KY introduces the first musical instrument into worship, a melodeon. Walter Scott publishes *The Messiahship or The Great Demonstration*. Robert Milligan accepts the presidency of Kentucky University and serves as Chair of Sacred History and Mental and Moral Philosophy. Charles Darwin publishes *On the Origin of Species by Natural Selection*.

Secular History:

- 1833:** The *New York Sun*, a daily, is begun. Slavery is abolished in the British Empire.
- 1834:** A forerunner of the computer is invented. McCormick's reaping machine is patented. The first American book on baseball appears. A man in New York invents a vibrating arm sewing machine.
- 1835:** Railroad track in the United States increases to 1,098 miles. Texas declares its right to secede from Mexico. Halley's Comet reappears. Attempts are made to propel railroad vehicles with electric batteries. P.T. Barnum begins his career as a showman. A burglar-proof safe is patented. The earliest negative photograph is taken in England.
- 1836:** Davy Crockett dies at the Alamo. Betsy Ross dies. The first botanical textbook is published. Patent Arms Manufacturing Company of Patterson, NY sells revolvers and rifles.
- 1837:** Financial and economic panic grips the United States.
- 1838:** Steamers now cross the Atlantic in 15 days.
- 1839:** Artifacts from the Central American Maya culture are discovered. The vulcanization of rubber is developed. The ozone is discovered. Abner Doubleday lays out the first baseball field and conducts the first baseball game in Cooperstown, NY. The first bicycle is built.
- 1840:** The population continues to steadily increase, now 17,069,453. There are now 2,818 miles of railroad track in the nation. A Swiss naturalist publishes a paper on the movement of glaciers.

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- 1841:** Britain proclaims ownership of Hong Kong. Hypnosis is discovered by a Scottish surgeon. Standard screw threads are proposed. The first champion boxer in America is recognized. The *New York Tribune* begins publishing.
- 1842:** The U.S. and Britain establish the border between the United States and Canada.
- 1843:** England launches a propeller-driven ship which will be the first such vessel to cross the Atlantic. The U.S. Congress grants \$30,000 to S.F.B. Morse to construct a telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore. Skiing becomes a sport.
- 1844:** Wood-pulp paper is invented.
- 1845:** Texas and Florida become states. The hydraulic crane is patented. A power loom for manufacturing carpets is constructed. The Knickerbockers Baseball Club establishes rules for baseball. The U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, MD is opened.
- 1846:** After failed negotiations with Mexico to purchase New Mexico, U.S. troops take the territory by force (after which the U.S. declares war on Mexico). John Deere constructs a steel plow. A sewing machine is patented. Ether is used as an anesthetic. Nitroglycerin is developed by an Italian. The Smithsonian Institution is begun.
- 1847:** Evaporated milk is made for the first time. The gold rush to California begins.
- 1848:** War with Mexico ends, resulting in adding Texas, New Mexico, California, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Colorado and Wyoming to U.S. territories.
- 1849:** The speed of light is measured.
- 1850:** The latest census numbers the nation at 23,191,876. By this year there are 9,021 miles of railroad track in America. California becomes a state. The gas burner is developed. There are 3.2 million black slaves in America.
- 1851:** Isaac Singer devises the continuous stitch sewing machine. The first double-decker bus is built. The *New York Times* begins publishing. Maine and Illinois begin enforcement against alcohol.
- 1852:** The word “evolution” is first used. A Dutch surgeon applies plaster to bandages. Sparrows are imported from Germany to the U.S. to combat caterpillars. The Niagara Falls suspension bridge is built. Wells Fargo is begun.
- 1853:** Samuel Colt produces small arms. The first railroad through the Alps is built.
- 1854:** A German inventor devises an early electric light bulb. The Republican Party is formed.
- 1855:** The manufacture of rayon is patented. The printing telegraph is invented. Tungsten steel is developed. Livingstone discovers Victoria Falls. A steamer crosses the Atlantic in less than 10 days. Florence Nightingale introduces hygienic standards into hospitals.
- 1856:** Anti-slavery people kill slave holders in Kansas at Potawatomie Creek. Baseball unions begin in Chicago.
- 1857:** E.G. Otis installs the first safety elevator.
- 1859:** The L&N Railroad is completed between Nashville and Bowling Green. The first oil well is drilled at Titusville, PA. The first practical electric storage battery is developed. The steamroller is invented. Work on the Suez Canal begins.

Discussion Questions:

1. Admittedly, thousands of people voluntarily *and involuntarily* left established denominations in the years to which we choose to append the moniker, Restoration History or Restoration Movement. Many of these people formed a loose religious association sometimes variously known as the Christian Church, the Disciples of Christ or the Churches of Christ. Gradually and steadily the doctrine of these people changed. Is it reasonable to allege, therefore, that the true church of the Bible was *restored* at some midpoint in an ongoing doctrinal metamorphosis, and further assert that any and all who venture beyond the so-called point of restoration have apostatized?

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2. Could it be that we as a religious people are stuck-in-time, somewhat like the Amish? Are some of us today merely stuck-in-the-fifties while other brethren, without Divine condemnation, merely follow the well-honed family tradition of *change*?
3. Does God have a religious plan for the church that he expects mankind to embrace, and if God expects mankind to obey Divine instructions, is his revelation definitive enough for man to sufficiently comprehend it?
4. If God has a plan for mankind that we can adequately understand it, is it final and absolute? Must we abide by it?
5. When did the church addressed in Restoration History begin: sometime between 1794 and 1906 or about A.D. 33?

Other Questions:

1. List Restoration preachers whose births or deaths occurred in the years surveyed in this chapter.
2. List the popular religious songs that were written in this period.
3. List the religious journals that are mentioned in this chapter.
4. Who accompanied Davey Crockett from Alabama to Texas?
5. List the debates mentioned in this chapter.
6. List the religious schools mentioned in this chapter.
7. What aroused a degree of controversy in the church in 1839 among religious people formerly influenced by Alexander Campbell?
8. Name the religious leader who through his independent efforts in Georgia established congregations associated with the American Restoration Movement.
9. Name the religious leader in the American Restoration Movement that was accused of changing his teaching on missionary societies. How did he reply to his critics?
10. Name a religious leader who through an *open letter* to the church warned of digression?
11. Describe how the so-called Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, died.
12. What political issued was also hotly contested by religious people and resulted in the split of several denominations along *regional* lines?
13. For what is the Oneida Community remembered?
14. List the preachers who at least lent moral support to the establishment of the American Christian Missionary Society in 1849.
15. Name the denomination that was the smallest in the nation prior to the Revolutionary War but by 1850 was the largest.
16. For what is the Connelsville, PA church of Christ credited in Restoration History?
17. Where was the *heart of the Bible belt* in 1852?
18. Name the preacher who is generally credited with introducing the first musical instrument into worship among Restoration churches? In what city and state did this occur?
19. Name the man whose publication of a book affected popular thought on the origin of the universe and man from then to now? What was the name of his book?

Notes:

CHAPTER 8: THE WAR YEARS (CIVIL WAR)

The War Between the States, or the American Civil War, was a long time coming. Conflicting regional and economic interests were visible as far back as the uneasy alliance of the English colonies in the Revolutionary War. Central to this conflict of interest then and leading up to the Civil War were: (1) states' rights Vs. federal rights, and (2) slavery. (States' rights Vs. federal rights continues to be hotly debated today.) Slavery was unimportant to the North's economic well-being. That region relied on industrial development, mining, family farms, tradesmen and merchants for its prosperity. The South was exposed to a different climate and geography from the North and was necessarily more agrarian. Slavery was viewed as essential to the economic success of the South. These economic and regional perspectives affected the religious people — including churches in the Restoration Movement — who lived respectively in the North and in the South. Additionally, the Civil War itself heavily impacted American religion — including, to some degree, churches that were apart of Restoration History. The Civil War accentuated a polarization between North and South, besides contributing to polarization and disaffection in religion then occurring for other reasons among Restoration churches. The Civil War helped to solidify religious disenfranchisement along regional lines. The result was that nearly every congregation of the churches of Christ above the Mason-Dixon Line was lost to the Christian Church or Disciples of Christ. Today, most of the churches of Christ in the North and Northeast were re-planted in the twentieth century.

Religious History:

1860: L.L. Pinkerton accepts a position as professor of English in Kentucky University. Walter Scott pens an essay about the conflict between the north and the south: *Crisis*. About this year the Spencer church endorses the missionary society. Moses E. Lard engages in a debate with a Methodist in Brunswick, MO; this is Lard's sole debate though he superbly represented true Christianity to thousands in attendance. Instrumental music in worship again becomes an issue of controversy as Benjamin Franklin, in answer to a letter, strongly opposes the instrument through the pages of the *American Christian Review*. A. Campbell and James A. Garfield meet at Alliance, OH. (At least one prior meeting occurred when Garfield visited the Bethany College campus at which time Campbell interviewed him as a prospective student. Garfield, though, furthered his education at Williams College instead of Bethany.) There are 19,883 Methodist churches; 12,150 Baptist churches; 6,406 Presbyterian churches; 2,234 Congregational churches; 2,145 Episcopal churches; 2,550 Catholic churches; 2,128 Lutheran churches and 2,068 Christian churches. Samuel O'Malley Cluff writes the song *I Have a Savior* (also known as *I Am Praying For You*) and Jefferson Hascall pens *My Latest Sun Is Sinking Fast*.

1861—1866: The publishing of the *Gospel Advocate* is suspended due to the Civil War.

1861: J.W. Shepherd is born. John Moody McCaleb, called by some the father of foreign missions, was born. The New York Missionary Society is organized. Walter Scott encourages brethren to try and avoid the war (Civil War); this same year Scott dies. Benjamin Franklin, J.W. McGarvey and David Lipscomb attempt to dissuade brethren from participating in the Civil War. James A. Garfield is commissioned a Lt. Colonel in the Union army at the commencement of the Civil War and raises an army, many of whom are Christians. L.L. Pinkerton seconds a resolution by the American Christian Missionary Society in Cincinnati which supports the Union and

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condemns the South. This action by the missionary society contributes to opposition by the church in the South toward societies. The Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America is established in opposition to antislavery and in favor of secession. The Union adopts the practice of sending antislavery ministers to England and Europe to plead the case of the Union against the Confederacy in the Civil War. Isaac Errett becomes co-editor of the *Millennial Harbinger* and a fund raiser for Bethany College.

- 1862:** L.L. Pinkerton joins the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry as surgeon and chaplain. David Lipscomb marries Margaret Zellner. J.W. McGarvey's *A Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles* is published. The Union Army provides for the surrender of southern congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church in their areas of occupation to officials of the Methodist Episcopal Church from the north. Southern Lutheran Churches establish the United Synod of the South. Jacob Creath, Jr. refuses a colonel's commission and request to raise a company of men. He states that neither honors nor money can persuade him to go to war. James A. Garfield, Christian and Gospel preacher, is promoted to Brigadier-General for military victories in the Civil War. *He Leadeth Me* is written by Joseph H. Gilmore and *My Jesus, I Love Thee* appears in *Primitive Methodist Magazine*.
- 1863:** A.G. Freed is born. Hall Laurie Calhoun is born. Moses E. Lard begins publication of *Lard's Quarterly*. In his journal, Lard opposes instrumental music and supports the missionary society; the topic of open communion also appears frequently. The American Christian Missionary Society passes resolutions against the southern states, which prompts southern Christians to angrily enlist in the Confederate Army. *We Praise Thee, O God* is a hymn written by William P. Mackay.
- 1864:** Previously co-editor of the *Millennial Harbinger*, Pendleton assumes the role as editor. Lard through his newly begun *Lard's Quarterly* fiercely attacks the instrumental music position. Union military commanders turn over control of Baptist and Presbyterian churches in the south to officials of the Baptist Church and the Presbyterian Church from the north. *Onward, Christian Soldiers* is composed by Sabine Baring-Gould and *Shall We Gather at the River* is written by Robert Lowry.
- 1865:** As the Civil War closes, preachers associated with the Restoration Movement are beginning to adopt the religious title: "Reverend."^{*} Transylvania University (Seminary) merges with Kentucky University and the latter school removes to the former's campus in Lexington, KY. The College of the Bible with Robert Milligan as president is added as one of the colleges of the University of Kentucky. Faculty includes John W. McGarvey and Isaiah Boone Grubbs.
- 1866:** Christian Herman Dasher dies. Alexander Campbell dies.^{fb} His journal, the *Millennial Harbinger*, enjoys a circulation of 200,000. W.K. Pendleton is promoted to President of Bethany College. Pendleton delivers a forceful address in an attempt to bolster support for the missionary society in view of waning enthusiasm for it. Elsewhere, in California a missionary society adjourns permanently because it cannot find Scripture to justify its existence.^{*} Benjamin Franklin, once an ardent supporter of the Missionary Society, serving in 1856 and 1857 as Corresponding Secretary, turns solidly against it through the pages of the *Christian Review*. The *American Christian Review* is the most popular Gospel magazine in the brotherhood and its opposition to the missionary society greatly hurts it. The *Gospel Advocate* resumes publication with Tolbert Fanning and David Lipscomb as editors. Errett begins publishing the *Christian Standard*; policy planners for the publication are Isaac Errett and James A. Garfield. The Christian Connection comprised of the former followers of O'Kelly, Jones-Smith and Stone and

^{fb} The Campbell Cemetery, Campbell Mansion, Alexander Campbell's Study and Bethany College are located in Bethany, West Virginia. From Washington, PA, travel Route 844 west to Route 88 south to Bethany (30 minutes). From Wheeling, WV, travel Route 88 north to Bethany (20 minutes). From Wellsburg, WV, travel Route 2 south to Route 67 to Bethany (10 minutes). The Disciples of Christ offer tours: (304) 829-7341.

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who refused to combine with the Campbell group continue to maintain their distinction from the united Restoration Movement; October 2 in Marshall, Michigan the Christian Connection holds its Quadrennial General Conference. Charles Darwin's evolutionary theory is introduced in America. *I Love to Tell the Story* and *Tell Me the Old, Old Story* are penned by Catherine Hankey. *The Church's One Foundation* is written by Samuel J. Stone.

- 1867:** J.W. McGarvey and Moses E. Lard deliver addresses in hopes of arousing greater support for the missionary society. Lard opposes instruments of music in worship through the pages of his quarterly. Benjamin Franklin notes that the church is distributing 100,000 tracts annually; he also estimates that the church has 500,000 members. D.S. Burnet dies. The church in St. Louis purchases a building from the Episcopalians in which is a \$3,000 organ; it is not used due to opposition by a minority ranging from 10 to 24. (Years later, instrumental music is used in worship regularly and dissenters leave.) John F. Rowe declares that an organ is permissible provided it is under the elders. Carlton College is begun in Bonham, TX by a graduate of Bethany College. David Lipscomb and Isaac Errett meet for the first time in Cleveland, OH. Robert Milligan's *Reason and Revelation* is published. The song *Angry Words* appears this year.
- 1868—1883:** Missionary societies are established in Michigan, Nebraska, Iowa, West Virginia, Virginia, California, Maryland, Georgia, Oregon, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, North Carolina, Texas, Colorado and Kansas.
- 1868:** Benjamin Franklin estimates that there are 10,000 congregations, only perhaps 50 of which have used the instrument in worship. L.L. Pinkerton advocates open fellowship and admits he has held this position for 30 years. Raccoon John Smith dies. The church in Akron, OH uses the instrument against the wishes of Benjamin Franklin who is holding a meeting for them. Moses E. Lard ends his quarterly magazine for lack of enough subscribers. He acknowledges irregular publication and estimates that a minimum of 600 additional subscriptions are needed to financially underwrite *Lard's Quarterly*; Lard, though, believes his journal deserves a circulation of 5,000. *O Think of the Home Over There* is written by DeWitt C. Huntington.
- 1869:** R.L. Whiteside is born. L.L. Pinkerton establishes and edits the *Independent Monthly*; John Shackelford is co-editor. Through this magazine, Pinkerton renounces plenary inspiration of the Bible and argues for the acceptance of the unimmersed; Pinkerton and Shackelford become known as the first liberals of the Restoration Movement in Kentucky. The *Christian Standard* is purchased by a Quaker as a business venture and begins publication from Cincinnati; Errett is still the editor. The General Christian Missionary Convention is organized in Louisville. It adopts the *Louisville Plan*, which is at least initially supported by J.W. McGarvey, Benjamin Franklin, Isaac Errett, W.K. Pendleton and Moses E. Lard. David Lipscomb and Jacob Creath, Jr. oppose it as they do the missionary society; Franklin later views the *Louisville Plan* as nothing more than a missionary society and opposes it. Moses E. Lard begins editing the *Apostolic Times*; other editors include Robert Graham, Winthrop H. Hopson, Lancefore B. Wilkes and J.W. McGarvey. This journal defends the missionary society and opposes instrumental music. W.T. Moore begins *The Christian Quarterly* in Cincinnati. W.K. Pendleton serves as Associate Editor with W.T. Moore of the *Christian Quarterly* through 1870. Pendleton also contributes articles to the *Christian Standard*, edited by Isaac Errett. The instrument is introduced in Chicago. Robert Milligan's book, *Scheme of Redemption* is published. The church in Indianapolis changes its name from church of Christ to Central Christian Church. E.G. Sewell moves to Edgefield, TN across the river from Nashville and begins co-editing the *Gospel Advocate* with David Lipscomb. Fanny J. Crosby, an American Methodist writes *Praise Him! Praise Him!, To the Work and Rescue the Perishing*.
- 1870:** G.H.P. Showalter is born. Preston Taylor, a former slave and union soldier, becomes a minister in the Restoration Movement in Mt. Sterling, Montgomery County, KY. David Lipscomb moves from his farm into Nashville to give more attention to the *Gospel Advocate*. The *Millennial*

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Harbinger ceases. The instrument is introduced in Memphis, TN. A new building is built in Cincinnati costing \$140,000; \$8,000 is spent on an organ. Isaac Errett announces through the *Christian Standard* his agreement with the instrument, though he encourages forbearance for the sake of harmony. Enos Campbell writes in the *Millennial Harbinger* his support for the instrument; Alexander Campbell's widow responds that her husband did not approve of the instrument in worship. The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is established from Negro members of the southern Methodist Episcopal Church. Jesse B. Ferguson dies. *Take the Name of Jesus with You* is penned by Lydia Baxter.

- 1871:** T.M. Allen dies. Robert Milligan publishes *The Great Commission of Jesus Christ to the Twelve Apostles*. Foy E. Wallace, Sr. is born. Benjamin Franklin, Moses E. Lard, J.W. McGarvey, David Lipscomb and Tolbert Fanning are numbered among those who are by the "progressives" styled as "legalists." The "letter" of Christianity and the "spirit" of Christianity are being contrasted.* T.B. Larimore opens Mars' Hill Academy in Florence, AL which he operates through 1887. A church begins meeting in Jacks Creek, TN and is the first Restoration church in the county. Mary Dagworthy James writes the hymn *All for Jesus*. Philip P. Bliss pens the songs *Almost Persuaded* and *Let the Lower Lights Be Burning*.
- 1872:** M.C. Kurfees departs from his Methodist training and is baptized. David Lipscomb participates in his first debate; previously he had not even heard a debate. Tolbert Fanning who ceased editing the *Gospel Advocate* in 1867 begins publishing the *Religious Historian*. The Add-Ran Christian University of Fort Worth, TX begins. The First Congregational Church of Elmira, NY builds a new building, including a gymnasium. *I Need Thee Every Hour* is written by Sherwood Hawks.
- 1873:** President Grant appoints L.L. Pinkerton to a position in the United States Mail Service in Kentucky. Pinkerton advocates open membership in an article appearing in the *Christian Standard*. Jewish congregations begin a national organization, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. *Blessed Assurance* is penned by Fanny J. Crosby and *Hark! The Gentle Voice* is written by Mary B.C. Slade. *It Is Well with My Soul* is composed by Horatio G. Spafford. Philip P. Bliss writes *More Holiness Give Me*.
- 1874:** N.B. Hardeman is born. Milligan's *Analysis of the New Testament* is published. Tolbert Fanning dies. The Christian Women's Board of Missions is founded. G.P. Bowser is born. H. Leo Boles, descendant of Raccoon John Smith, is born February 22. Knowles Shaw writes the hymn *Bringing in the Sheaves* and Robert Lowry pens *Low in the Grave He Lay*. Mary A. Baker composes *Master, the Tempest Is Raging!* and *Take Time to Be Holy* is penned by William D. Longstaff. Frances R. Havergal writes *True-Hearted, Whole-Hearted*. Priscilla J. Owens composes *Will Your Anchor Hold?* and *Wonderful Words of Life* is written by Philip P. Bliss.
- 1875:** M.C. Kurfees preaches his first sermon at the Antioch church in Graves County, KY near Farmington. L.L. Pinkerton dies following an illness contracted while working for the U.S. Mail Service in eastern Kentucky. Robert Milligan dies. Robert Henry Boll, later proponent of premillennialism among the churches of Christ, is born. W.K. Pendleton becomes President of the General Christian Missionary Convention. Generally, the division between the churches of Christ and the Christian Church or Disciples of Christ is recognized within the Restoration Movement as well under way.* The Louisville Plan is abandoned as a futile effort to woo the opposition to societies. The Foreign Christian Missionary Society is established in its place. Benjamin Franklin and David Lipscomb meet for the first time. Lard publishes *Lard's Commentary on Romans*. Southern Christian Institute of Edwards, MS is chartered for blacks; it is under the direction of the General Christian Missionary Convention. The Church of Christ Scientist is begun by Mary Baker G. Eddy in Lynn, MA; the same year she publishes *Science and Health*. Mary A. Kidder writes the song *Did You Think to Pray?* and Fanny J. Crosby writes *I Am Thine, O Lord*.

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- 1876:** Sidney Rigdon dies. C.R. Nichol is born. Robert Milligan publishes his *Commentary on Hebrews*. I.B. Grubbs begins editing the *Apostolic Times*. Disciples' missionary societies send missionaries to England and Scandinavia. A series of commentaries is begun by preachers in the Restoration Movement. The songs *Beyond This Land of Parting*, *Who at the Door Is Standing?* and *There's a Fountain Free* are written by Mary B.C. Slade and *God of Our Fathers* is penned by Daniel C. Roberts. Robert Lowry writes *Nothing but the Blood* and Edmund S. Lorenz pens *Tell It to Jesus Alone*.
- 1877:** Knowles Shaw brings an organ into a revival meeting at the church in Henderson, TN. It is later taken out, for a time. The College of the Bible separates from Kentucky University. Samuel Rogers dies. The hymn *Break Thou the Bread of Life* is penned by Mary A. Lathbury and *Must I Go, and Empty-Handed?* is written by Charles C. Luther.

Secular History:

- 1860:** Abraham Lincoln is elected president. In November, southern states begin seceding. The census of this year puts the population at 31,443,321. In ten years rail miles more than triple to 30,626. The first practical internal combustion engine is constructed.
- 1861:** June 17 the Confederate flag is raised over the State Capitol in Nashville. The Confederate States of America is organized and Fort Sumter, SC is captured by the Confederates. Civil war results as the Union attempts to suppress the Confederates. Daily weather forecasts begin in England. The U.S. introduces passports.
- 1862:** Nashville surrenders to Union troops and the Stars and Stripes is raised over the city. The Gatling 10-barrel gun is invented. The Red Cross is organized.
- 1863:** West Virginia separates from Virginia. The *Emancipation Proclamation* is issued, freeing all slaves in the Confederate states. Lincoln delivers the *Gettysburg Address*. Ebenezer Butterick makes the first paper dress patterns. Henry Ford is born. The science of metallurgy is developed. U.S. Congress enacts free city mail delivery. The Travelers Insurance Company is founded in Hartford, CN. Roller skating is introduced in America. The first stolen base in baseball occurs.
- 1864:** Twenty-five thousand troops on America's western frontier provide protection from the Indians for westward expansion. Union General Sherman makes his infamous march through the South. Louis Pasteur invents pasteurization for wine. The words "In God We Trust" first appear on U.S. coins.
- 1865—1866:** Drought in the South heightens the deprivation already common due to the Civil War.
- 1865:** Slavery in America is abolished. The ice machine is invented. Gregor Mendel presents his law of heredity. The first oil pipeline is laid (six miles). There are 91 baseball clubs. The first carpet sweeper is marketed. The Ku Klux Klan begins in Pulaski, TN. George M. Pullman manufactures the first railroad sleeping cars. The first train holdup occurs at North Bend, OH.
- 1866:** The underwater torpedo is invented.
- 1867:** Russia sells Alaska to the U.S.
- 1868:** P.D. Armour opens a meat-packing house in Chicago. The baseball team, Cincinnati Red Stockings, introduce uniforms to the sport.
- 1869:** The Prohibition Party is founded in opposition to the increased consumption of alcoholic beverages. The Knights of Labor, a labor union, is begun in Philadelphia. The Suez Canal is opened. The Cincinnati Red Stockings become the first salaried baseball team. Intercollegiate football is introduced at Brunswick, NJ.
- 1870:** *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea* is published by Jules Verne. Tchaikovsky is composing his music. John D. Rockefeller begins the Standard Oil Company.
- 1871:** The great Chicago fire burns 85,000 homes and 18,000 businesses.
- 1872:** Jules Verne releases his book, *Around the World in 80 Days*. The Brooklyn Bridge opens.

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George Westinghouse makes improvements to the railroad air brake.

- 1873:** The gun manufacturer, E. Remington, begins to manufacture typewriters. American football clubs adopt uniform rules.
- 1874:** The Women's Christian Temperance Union is founded in Cleveland, OH. Pressure cooking is introduced in the canning of food. Philadelphia constructs the first American zoo.
- 1875:** Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* appears.
- 1876:** Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone. A Canadian discovers insulin. The first tennis tournament is held in the U.S.
- 1877:** The federal government withdraws its troops from the South and permits southern states to resume ruling themselves. Edison invents the phonograph. The first public telephones appear in the U.S. Frozen meat is being shipped for the first time.

Discussion Questions:

1. Describe the impact of the Civil War on religion in America preceding, during and after the conflict. Especially note the war's impact on the Restoration Movement.
2. Contrast the popular attitudes within the Restoration Movement between people residing in the North and people living in the South during the Civil War.
3. In what way did the Civil War indirectly harden the resolve of members of the church in the South against missionary societies?
4. From available information so far in this book, estimate the affect of religious journalism on the Restoration Movement.
5. Enumerate the three positions participants in the Restoration Movement entertained regarding missionary societies and instrumental music in worship. One of these three positions eventually disappeared; which position disappeared? Why?

Other Questions:

1. Name Restoration preachers who encouraged Christians to refrain from personal involvement in the Civil War. Which preachers encouraged participation in the war by Christians?
2. List the religious journals mentioned in this chapter and indicate where possible the editors and writers and position of the burning issues of the day.
3. List the new religious songs that appeared.
4. Who is credited with being the father of foreign missions?
5. List people who were born or died in this period who were leaders in the Restoration Movement.
6. About when did some Restoration preachers begin to use the title "Reverend"?
7. Name the preacher that stated that an organ was permissible provided it was approved by the elders. Explain the fallacy of that stance.
8. Approximately how many congregations comprised of how many members are attributable to the church in this period?
9. What doctrine did L.L. Pinkerton advance which he claimed he had believed for 30 years? What does the doctrine involve and is it true or false?
10. Name the two preachers who are reputed to be the first liberals in Kentucky.
11. What other doctrinal error did Pinkerton advance through the pages of his monthly journal? What is the significance of that doctrine?
12. Why was the *Louisville Plan* not favorably received by many and eventually was scrapped?
13. Name one of the earliest black Americans to become a religious leader in the Restoration Movement.
14. What two *labels* were respectively applied to the promoters of instrumental music in worship and missionary societies versus opponents of both?
15. Describe the two opposing philosophies regarding Bible authority.

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16. Name the denomination that is credited with building one of the first gymnasiums in its building program.
17. According to information in this chapter, in what year was it observed that the division between churches of Christ and the Christian Church or the Disciples of Christ well under way?

Notes:

CHAPTER 9: RELIGIOUS DIVISION CRYSTALLIZES

During the years surveyed in this chapter, the inevitable division between the churches of Christ and the Christian Church or the Disciples of Christ cemented. Three groupings of individuals participating in the Restoration Movement were discernible regarding missionary societies and instrumental music in worship. The *Christian Standard* with Isaac Errett as its editor championed both missionary societies and instrumental music in worship. John F. Rowe edited the *American Christian Review* which had been a voice for missionary societies and against instrumental music in worship. The *Gospel Advocate* with David Lipscomb as its editor portrayed both missionary societies and instrumental music as sinful. As indicated in the last chapter, the three positions were eventually reduced to two: (1) those opposed to both missionary societies and instrumental music in worship, and (2) those favoring both missionary societies and instrumental music in worship. Ultimately, families, congregations, cities and rural communities, states and regions of the United States were divided over these biblical issues. Other issues interjected themselves into fray, too. However, these two issues by themselves bore the brunt for the division which persists to this day.

Religious History:

- 1878:** The College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts separates from the University of Kentucky. Benjamin Franklin dies. Marshall Keeble is born December 8. David Lipscomb makes his first argument against instrumental music. Daniel Sommer begins attacking “Christian” colleges through the pages of the *American Christian Review*. Julius Wellhausen publishes a book that denies the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch. The song *Are You Washed in the Blood* is written by Elisha A. Hoffman and *More Like Jesus* is penned by J.M. Stillman. George F. Root composes *Why Do You Wait?*
- 1879:** J.W. McGarvey travels abroad, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor and Greece. Disciples’ missionary societies send missionaries to Turkey. Butler University experiences turmoil over whether the faculty must be composed exclusively by members of the church. The *Old Path Guide* begins; Frank G. Allen is its founding editor.
- 1880—1890:** Actual divisions within congregations throughout the land are occurring, in which divisions the emerging group known as the Christian Church or Disciples of Christ is in the majority and wrests meeting houses and church treasuries to itself.* Churches within the Restoration Movement begin accepting persons from the Baptist and other denominations on their previous baptisms.* David Lipscomb, through the *Gospel Advocate*, concurs with this practice as had Alexander Campbell, but Austin McGary of Texas through his journal, *Firm Foundation*, opposes this practice.
- 1880:** C.L. Loos becomes president of Kentucky University. Moses E. Lard dies. James Abram Garfield is elected President of the United States. The church in Bedford, IN introduces the instrument over the protest of 50 members, some of whom contributed much money in the construction of a new building from which they are now excluded. It is apparent that the churches which have adopted the instrument and societies will not change. Therefore the question of fellowship becomes an issue.* S.R. Cassius, a black preacher, preaches his first sermon. The “holiness” doctrine disturbs chiefly the Methodist Church. The Salvation Army, begun in England in 1878, is meeting in America and is directed by one man and seven women

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officers. Jeremiah E. Rankin writes the verse for the song *God Be with You* and Isaiah Baltzell pens *I Want to Be a Worker. One Step at a Time* is written by Thomas J. Shelton. The song *Softly and Tenderly* is penned by Will L. Thompson. *Tell Me the Story of Jesus* is composed by Fanny J. Crosby. Louisa M.R. Stead pens the song *'Tis So Sweet to Trust in Jesus*.

- 1881:** I.B. Grubbs is writing articles in the *Christian Standard* and *Christian Evangelist* against instrumental music. The *Revised Version* of the New Testament (English predecessor of the *American Standard Version*) is published in England. W.T. Moore begins publishing the *Christian Commonwealth*. Drake College is founded by the Disciples of Christ. *I Have Found a Friend in Jesus* (also known as *The Lily of the Valley*) is composed by Charles W. Fry.
- 1882:** John Newton Mulkey dies. Disciples' missionary societies send missionaries to India. The Missouri State Convention adopts a constitution which assumes the oversight of schools operated by brethren in the state, by which it attempts to control the churches. Harding joins the editorial staff of the *Gospel Advocate*. *The Christian* and *The Evangelist* journals merge to form *The Christian-Evangelist*. *Blest Be the Tie* is written by John Fawcett and *Redeemed* is written by Fanny J. Crosby. *There Is a Habitation* is composed by Love H. Jameson. Priscilla J. Owens writes *We Have Heard the Joyful Sound* (also known as *Jesus Saves*).
- 1883:** John F. Rowe's *American Christian Review* and Isaac Errett's *Christian Standard* engage each other in spiritual combat. The brotherhood begins to polarize but neither Rowe nor Errett want to be assigned responsibility for division. For his part, Rowe vacillates, holding that the organ is sinful but that it does not warrant a breach of fellowship.[★] The Disciples of Christ start a Church Extension Fund to loan money for the establishment of new congregations during the nation's westward migration. *Give Me the Bible* is composed by Priscilla J. Owens and *Jesus Is Tenderly Calling* is written by Fanny J. Crosby.
- 1884:** James A. Harding states: "It is an undeniable fact that there are two wings to this reformation and that they are drifting apart."[★] John F. Rowe states an organ is permissible provided it is a little organ. The organ is brought into the church at Henderson, TN. Austin McGary begins the periodical, *Firm Foundation* in opposition of the practice of accepting people from the sects based on their denominational baptisms. He believes that one must have an accurate understanding of the purpose of baptism in order for it to be valid.[‡] G.C. Brewer is born on December 25. The Christian Bible College of Newcastle, KY is begun for the education of blacks.
- 1885:** The *Apostolic Times* is absorbed by the *Old Path Guide*. That division is inevitable is widely accepted. Congregations begin to align themselves with the churches of Christ (i.e., no missionary societies and no instrumental music) and the Christian Church (i.e., favoring missionary societies, instrumental music and denominational trends).[★] Through the *Christian Commonwealth*, W.T. Moore advocates fellowship with all denominations; the *Christian Standard* and the *Christian-Evangelist* defend Moore and his journal against criticisms. J.C. McQuiddy becomes managing editor of the *Gospel Advocate*.[★] The song *Far and Near* is written by John O. Thompson and *Where He Leads, I'll Follow* is penned by William A. Ogden. *Wonderful Story of Love* is composed by John M. Driver.
- 1886:** M.C. Kurfees begins a 45 year stay and preaching in Louisville, KY. Disciples' missionary societies send missionaries to China. John F. Rowe begins the *Christian Leader*. Jacob Creath, Jr. dies. Daniel Sommer purchases the *American Christian Review*. George W. Longan, a popular restoration preacher, preaches against the literal acceptance of the sun and moon standing still in Joshua's day. The Texas Christian Missionary Society forms in Austin and greatly heightens conflict within the church in Texas. Following a tent meeting with M.C.

[‡] Interestingly, this issue is once again a topic of concern as brethren today sometimes debate what one must understand when baptized.

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Kurfees as speaker, a congregation begins in Ashland, KY. The Beaver Pond church (Powell County, KY) begins using instrumental music in worship. *How Great Thou Art* is written by Carl Boberg and *I Will Sing the Wondrous Story* is penned by Francis H. Rowley. William A. Odgen writes *Seeking the Lost*; R. Kelso Carter composes *Standing on the Promises*. Edward S. Ufford writes the song *Throw Out the Lifeline*.

- 1887:** The Harding family and twenty others leave the Court Street church when the congregation votes the organ in; they establish the Fairfax church of Christ of Winchester, KY in the Harding home. John Allen Gano dies. Eight Christians arrive in Philadelphia from England. Unable to find a New Testament church, they begin the Nineteenth Street Church of Christ.^{*} The organ is introduced into the worship of the church in Georgetown, KY. Daniel Sommer changes the name of the *American Christian Review* to *Octographic Review*. The Christian Congregation organizes in Indiana as a continuation of the labors of Barton W. Stone. This groups refuses to unite with other Restoration groups.[Ⓜ] The “progressives” prevail in San Marco, TX. The Episcopal Church proposes unity to the General Christian Missionary Convention at Indianapolis. The Convention responds with a summary of the history of the Restoration Movement in which it refers to those churches comprising it as simply “Churches of Christ” or “Disciples of Christ, Christians, Church of God” Jessie Brown Pounds writes the hymns *Anywhere with Jesus* and *Will You Not Tell It Today?* and William A. Ogden pens *He Is Able to Deliver Thee*. *Leaning on the Everlasting Arms* is composed by Elisha A. Hoffman while Eliza E. Hewitt writes *More About Jesus* and *There Is Sunshine in My Soul*. Daniel W. Whittle pens *There’s a Royal Banner* and Will L. Thompson writes *There’s a Great Day Coming*. *Trust and Obey* is written by John H. Sammis.
- 1888:** Isaac Errett dies suddenly. The Valdosta, Georgia church splits into the First Christian Church and the Central church of Christ; within a year the Christian Church introduces instrumental music.^{*} Hall Laurie Calhoun becomes a student in College of the Bible.
- 1889:** C.L. Loos begins serving as president of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society. David Lipscomb’s views on government are collected from the pages of the *Gospel Advocate* and published as *Civil Government*. R.L. Cave introduces open membership in the Central Christian Church at St. Louis and advocates German rationalism, to include: denial of the virgin birth and resurrection of Christ, the Bible is not truly revelation, there exists no plan of salvation and there is no water baptism in the Great Commission. A Baptist preacher poses the question regarding Cave: “Why he remains in the church while holding and preaching these views I do not know.”[Ⓜ] J.S. Lamar openly declares acceptance of the unimmersed. Elizabeth J. Coughman donates a lot to the Fairfax, KY church, the deed for which prohibits the use of instrumental music in worship. Later at Sand Creek, IL, Daniel Sommer introduces his “Address and Declaration,” a take off on Campbell’s “Declaration and Address”; Sommer enjoys a wide conservative influence, especially in Illinois, in opposition to liberal brethren (the Disciples or Christian Church). Cotner University, begun by the Disciples of Christ, starts in a residence in Lincoln, NE. Jessie Brown Pounds writes the song *Are You Coming to Jesus Tonight?* and Charles H. Gabriel pens *God Is Calling the Prodigal*. Eliza E. Hewitt composes *Stepping in the Light*.
- 1890:** The organ is introduced into the church in New Orleans. Following unrest over the introduction of the instrument, the “progressives” leave the established work to rebuild elsewhere in the city. No new arguments are being presented pro or con for the innovations over which the church is polarized. Neither position can be moved by additional debate. Wholesale division is inevitable.^{*} P.S. Fall dies. F.D. Srygley begins editing the front page of the *Gospel Advocate*. German

[Ⓜ] As of 1970, the Christian Congregation yet has 44,914 members in 251 churches. These churches are found in rural areas of Kentucky, the Carolinas, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Texas.

[Ⓜ] Doubtless many brethren also pondered that question then, even as many brethren muse over the same question today regarding those who similarly buffet the Lord’s church.

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Rationalism begins sweeping the brotherhood, concentrating among churches favoring the missionary society. The members of the combined Disciples of Christ, Christian Church and churches of Christ number 700,000, an increase of 100,000 in ten years.* The Tennessee State Missionary Convention is organized. The General Convention of Disciples in Des Moines, IA appoints a standing committee on Christian Union. The *Christian-Evangelist* advocates the development of a central church government.* The subject of “re-baptism” becomes a often discussed issue for the next 20 years. Fanny J. Crosby writes the song *A Wonderful Savior. O They Tell Me of a Home* (also known as *The Unclouded Day*) is written by Josiah K. Alwood. *Only a Step* and *Send the Light* are composed by Charles H. Gabriel. *There Is Power in the Blood* is written by Lewis E. Jones.

- 1891:** John Bryan Bowman dies after a decade-long illness. James A. Harding and David Lipscomb start the Nashville Bible School. Fifty-thousand members of the Restoration churches meet regularly in Nashville, TN.* The Baptist Temple in Philadelphia provides a gymnasium, social clubs, sewing classes and other social activities. The division of the Woodland Christian Church in Nashville over the society issue results in the establishment of the Tenth Street Church of Christ; some view October of this year, at the founding of the society in Chattanooga, as the point the Christian Church and churches of Christ separated throughout Tennessee. * *Faith Is the Victory* is written by John H. Yates and *Who Will Follow Jesus?* is penned by Eliza E. Hewitt.
- 1892:** Gus Nichols is born. The *Address and Declaration* is amended to recommend a clause in church property deeds to prevent property and treasuries from falling to those who use the organ, etc.; Sommer is accused of putting the “*creed in the deed.*” The Christian Church holds its National Convention in Nashville. David Lipscomb and E.G. Sewell through the *Gospel Advocate* lead most churches in Tennessee to oppose the missionary society. Sheldon Jackson, a Presbyterian missionary, introduces reindeer from Siberia to Alaska. The song *Higher Ground* is penned by Johnson Oatman, Jr. and *Live for Jesus* is written by Eden Reeder Latta. James G. Dailey writes the hymn *Why Did My Savior Come to Earth?* (also known as *He Loves Me So*).
- 1893:** Foy E. Wallace, Sr. begins preaching. A.G. Freed conducts his first debate with a Baptist preacher, J.N. Hall, in Corinth, MS. J.N. Armstrong and R.L. Whiteside leave Henderson, TN in opposition to the organ position and begin teaching for the Nashville Bible School. The organ is introduced into the church in Denton, at which time all dissenters to the addition of instrumental music are disfellowshipped. The Foreign Missions Conference of North America is formed as an interdenominational missionary society of denominational churches, including Baptists, Congregationalists, Disciples of Christ, Methodists, Presbyterians and United Brethren. J.W. McGarvey begins his column, “Biblical Criticism,” in the *Christian Standard*. The psalm *Hallelujah, Praise Jehovah* is written by William J. Kirkpatrick and *I Know That My Redeemer Liveth* is penned by Jessie Brown Pounds. *I Must Tell Jesus* by Elisha A. Hoffman encourages a misdirection of prayer. *When the Roll Is Called Up Yonder* is composed by James M. Black.
- 1894:** The *Gospel Advocate* absorbs the *Gospel Echo* and the *Christian Messenger*. The Nazarene Church forms by combining eight Pentecostal groups.
- 1895:** All but three churches of Christ in New England are now lost to the Christian Church. The second congregation to practice open membership is the Cedar Avenue church in Cleveland, OH. J.D. Tant, like McGary who believes Baptist, etc. baptism is useless and that such persons need to be immersed for the right reason, joins the *Gospel Advocate* as Field Editor. Brother A.G. Freed moves to Henderson, TN, merging his school, Southern Tennessee Normal College, with West Tennessee Christian College. Charles H. Gabriel writes the song *All Things Are Ready* and William R. Newell pens the hymn *At Calvary. In the Morning of Joy* is composed by Mrs. R.A. Evilsizer. Johnson Oatman, Jr. writes the song *There’s Not a Friend* (also known as *No, Not One*).
- 1896:** Foy E. Wallace, Jr. is born. John Sheriff begins his missionary labors in Africa. The Campbell

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Institute, a divinity school with ties to the University of Chicago, is established by the Christian Church. The Institute with its liberal theology is a source of complaint from its beginning. Judson W. Van De Venter writes the song *All to Jesus I Surrender* and Palmer Hartsough pens *I Am Resolved*.

- 1897:** The organ is introduced into the Vine Street church in Nashville. The first division in Tennessee over the introduction of the organ occurs in Chattanooga. J.N. Armstrong is added to the staff of Nashville Bible School. West Tennessee Christian College is renamed Georgia Robertson Christian College. Hall Laurie Calhoun, at the invitation of A.G. Freed, presents a dedication sermon for Georgia Robertson Christian College. Articles begin appearing in the *Gospel Advocate* which denounce having fellowship with organ and missionary society congregations. John F. Rowe dies. *Beautiful Isle of Somewhere* is written by Jessie Brown Pounds and *Count Your Blessings* is penned by Johnson Oatman, Jr. Thomas O. Chisholm writes the hymn *O to Be Like Thee!*
- 1898:** The church in McGregor, TX refuses the introduction of instrumental music and is consequently sued by the dissenting “progressives”; the “organ-society people win.” *Let Him Have His Way with Thee* is written by Cyrus S. Nusbaum and *Nearer, Still Nearer* is penned by Lelia N. Morris.
- 1899:** James A. Harding begins *The Way*. W.K. Pendleton dies. J.D. Tant visits Nashville and finds that most brethren oppose located preachers, equating them with the “pastor system.” *Is Thy Heart Right with God?* is composed by Elisha A. Hoffman while Henry J. Zelle writes *Walking in Sunlight*.
- 1900:** Students from the College of the Bible in Lexington preach for the Spencer church, during which time instrumental music is adopted by this congregation. F.D. Srygley dies. G.P. Bowser, Alexander Cleveland Campbell and S.W. Womack withdraw from the Christian Church and establish what becomes the Jackson Street Church of Christ and the first black congregation in Nashville, TN. Of the American population, 35.7% appear on church rolls.
- 1901:** The *American Standard Version* is published. E.A. Elam becomes the front page editor of the *Gospel Advocate*. Alfred Ellmore observes (through the *Gospel Advocate*) that the brotherhood is essentially divided in two.*
- 1902:** Daniel Sommer becomes vigorous in his objection to “Christian” colleges. J.W. McGarvey, an elder and an opponent of instrumental music in worship, leaves the Broadway church in Lexington, KY when the instrument question is submitted to the congregation for a popular vote. The church in Newbern, TN goes to court over the introduction of the instrument. The *Christian Echo*, the first religious journal for blacks in the church of Christ, is started by G.P. Bowser. David Lipscomb donates 62 acres to the Nashville Bible School. The McQuiddy Printing Company and the *Gospel Advocate* become separate organizations to permit the printing company to develop a more diversified business. The *Advocate* continues to use McQuiddy to print the journal. T.B. Larimore is widely popular and in Sherman, TX 2,000 assemble to hear him preach. Multitudes are turned away for lack of space. Ecumenism is proposed at the Disciples’ General Convention in Omaha.
- 1903:** The church in Henderson, TN splits over instrumental music. J.D. Tant expresses relief that the opposing sides of the restoration movement are sufficiently polarizing to discern the digressives from faithful brethren.* The extravagant emotionalism characteristic of the 1801 Cane Ridge revival and subsequent camp meetings continues to persist, though not as widely as it did for the first 50 years.
- 1904:** The Southwestern Christian College opens in Denton, TX and is announced in the *Christian Courier*. Hall Laurie Calhoun receives the Ph.D. degree from Harvard and is “. . . the first preacher among the churches of Christ to have earned [a doctorate in religion] prior to 1925.” Objection to the “Sunday School” among the churches of Christ is heaviest in Texas. Song books are also disfavored by many brethren. Church and state separate in France.

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- 1905:** N.B. Hardeman and A.G. Freed resign from Georgia Robertson Christian College due to sympathies among leaders of the college for instrumental music; Freed becomes president of Southwestern Christian College in, Denton, TX. The courts give the property and treasury at Newbern, TN to the Disciples.*
- 1906—1940:** Twelve church mergers occur in the United States.
- 1906:** Childers Classical Institute opens in Abilene, TX. The *Whiteside-Clark Debate* over the Sunday School question transpires. The U.S. Census of 1906 recognizes the division between the churches of Christ and the Disciples of Christ (Christian Church). This *official* distinction results from inquiries from the Bureau of the Census to David Lipscomb. Despite difficulties tabulating statistics of autonomous congregations, the churches of Christ are numbered 2,649 (1,979 of which are in south central states, especially in Tennessee and Texas) comprised of 159,658 members and served by 2,100 preachers. The Disciples of Christ number 8,293 congregations, 982,701 members and 6,641 preachers. J.W. Shepherd begins to manage the *Gospel Advocate*. The so-called “creed in the deed” withstands the test of the Illinois Supreme Court and the Sand Creek property does not pass to the liberal element.

Secular History:

- 1878:** The microscope is invented. The repeater rifle appears. Bicycles begin to be manufactured in America. Electric street lighting lights the streets of London.
- 1879:** Saccharin is discovered.
- 1880:** The game of bingo is developed from an Italian game. The first large steel furnaces are made. New York begins lighting its streets with electricity. Canned fruits begin appearing in stores.
- 1881:** The American Federation of Labor union is established.
- 1882:** Three-mile territorial waters is established. Franklin D. Roosevelt is born. Charles Darwin dies. Tchaikovsky writes the *1812 Overture*. Edison designs the first hydroelectric plant in Appleton, WS. The recoil-operated machine gun is patented.
- 1883:** Synthetic fibers are first produced. The Northern Pacific Railroad is completed. The first skyscraper (10 stories) is built in Chicago. Buffalo Bill organizes his “Wild West Show.” The Brooklyn Bridge is opened to traffic.
- 1884:** The Oxford English Dictionary is published.
- 1885:** The adventure novel, *King Solomon’s Mines*, is published. A vaccine for rabies is formulated. The individual nature of fingerprints is proved. George Eastman manufactures coated photographic paper. The game of golf is introduced into America.
- 1886:** Labor riots cause the loss of 34 million dollars. A hydroelectric plant begins to be built at Niagara Falls. The Canadian Pacific Railway is completed.
- 1888:** Van Gogh is painting his masterpieces. George Westinghouse manufactures the electric motor. George Eastman perfects the Kodak box camera. J.B. Dunlop invents pneumatic tires. Jack the Ripper murders six women in London. The first beauty contest is conducted in Belgium.
- 1889:** Mark Twain writes *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur’s Court*. An average of 188 blacks are hanged annually as a result of racial prejudice.
- 1890:** The first moving picture show appears in New York. Rubber gloves are used for the first time in surgery. The first entirely steel-framed building is erected in Chicago.
- 1891:** *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* is written by Conan Doyle. Wireless telegraphy is beginning to be used. The zipper begins to be used.
- 1892:** A violent strike occurs at the Carnegie Steel Company in Homestead, PA. The Diesel engine is patented. The first automatic telephone switchboard is marketed. Pineapples appear for the first time in cans.
- 1893:** Henry Ford builds his first car. Karl Benz constructs his first four-wheel car.

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- 1894:** A strike against the Pullman Palace Car Company of Chicago results in losses of 80 million dollars. Kipling's *The Jungle Book* is published. The Flagstaff Observatory is erected in Arizona.
- 1895:** The Anti-Saloon League is established. H.G. Wells writes *The Time Machine*. X-rays are discovered. Marconi invents radio telegraphy. Sigmund Freud is writing. The principle of rocket propulsion is studied. The safety razor is invented by King C. Gillette. Babe Ruth is born. The first professional football game in America is played at Latrobe, PA.
- 1896:** Utah becomes a state. Helium is discovered. The Niagara Falls hydroelectric plant begins operating. The first modern Olympics is held in Athens.
- 1897:** H.G. Wells writes *The Invisible Man*. The electron is discovered.
- 1898:** The U.S. declares war on Spain in a dispute over Cuba. A treaty is reached after the Spanish fleet is destroyed. In exchange for 20 million dollars Spain relinquishes Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines. H.G. Wells writes *The War of the Worlds*. An airship is built by German Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin. Photographs are first taken using artificial light.
- 1899:** The Philippines demand independence from the United States. The first magnetic recording of sound occurs.
- 1900:** Sigmund Freud publishes "Interpretation of Dreams." Radon is discovered. The first Browning revolvers are being manufactured. Human speech is transmitted over radio waves.
- 1901:** Theodore Roosevelt becomes president following the assassination of William McKinley. A Treaty is signed for building the Panama Canal under U.S. supervision. The first motor driven bicycles appear. The first Mercedes car is built. J.P. Morgan organizes U.S. Steel Corporation. The first British submarine is launched.
- 1902:** The U.S. acquires perpetual control over the Panama Canal.
- 1903:** The Alaskan frontier is being settled. The longest film to date (12 minutes), "The Great Train Robbery," is filmed. Orville and Wilbur Wright successfully fly their powered airplane. Britain imposes a 20 mph speed limit for cars. Henry Ford begins Ford Motor Company. The first car to cross the American continent completes its journey in 65 days. The first teddy bears appear, named after President Teddy Roosevelt.
- 1904:** "Peter Pan" is written. Picasso is painting his masterpieces. Work begins on the Panama Canal. The Rolls-Royce Company is begun. A woman in New York is arrested for smoking in public.
- 1905:** The first movie theater opens in Pittsburgh. Rayon yarn begins to be manufactured commercially. The first neon light is used.
- 1906:** American troops occupy Cuba. Theodore Roosevelt becomes the first president to travel outside the U.S. while in office. The San Francisco earthquake kills 700.

Discussion Questions:

1. Identify the fundamental principles underlying the division over missionary societies and instrumental music in worship.
2. Describe abuses that occurred during the struggle that ultimately ended in division.
3. Ideally, how should have the matters of missionary societies and instrumental music in worship been addressed?
4. What does God expect Christians to believe regarding missionary societies and instrumental music in worship?
5. Define *hermeneutics* and tell how it works regarding secular matters and religious questions.
6. After it became apparent that the congregations accepting missionary societies and instrumental music in worship would not change, what course did the congregations opposing both pursue?
7. What are the fundamental differences regarding fellowship between the opposing groups then and now while the issues were being vigorously examined?

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Other Questions:

1. Who is cited as an early opponent to *Christian* colleges?
2. List the religious songs published during the years addressed in this chapter.
3. List the Restoration preachers who were born or died in these years.
4. Name the Restoration preacher in this chapter who traveled to the Bible lands.
5. In the division that occurred, which group was more successful in winning numbers, church properties and congregational treasuries to itself?
6. Name the man who began the *Firm Foundation* and cite the reason for which it was begun.
7. List other doctrinal differences that arose and assign them to the groups that generally adopted them.
8. How did missionary societies threaten to affect congregational organization?
9. How is the reason for which the *Firm Foundation* was begun just as much of an issue today as it was then? What is the biblical answer to the question?
10. About when were no more arguments being presented in favor or opposed to the two main issues causing division?
11. Name the two preachers who begin the Nashville Bible School.
12. What does the phrase “creed in the deed” mean? How effective was it?
13. What was the court decision regarding the forced introduction of the instrument into worship at church in McGregor, TX in 1898?
14. Describe the effect of students from the College of the Bible in Lexington on congregations for which they preached.
15. Who was the first Restoration preacher to receive a Ph.D.?
16. Among Restoration Movement churches, in which state was the greatest objection to “Sunday School”?
17. What was the court decided outcome of the dispute in Newbern, TN over church property between the churches of Christ and the Christian Church?
18. In what year did a U.S. Census officially recognize the distinction between the churches of Christ and the Christian Church or Disciples of Christ?
19. Which group after the division was larger?

Notes:

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In the years addressed in this chapter, the churches of Christ and the Christian Church developed separately. Though some congregations yet struggled with the issues over which the Restoration churches divided, widespread reconciliation seemed hopeless. A few churches changed sides and there were debates that yet addressed, for instance, the issue of instruments in worship. However, each group largely attended to peculiar new issues that respectively confronted them. The Christian Church continued overall to pursue doctrines and fellowship that placed them even farther from their more conservative past. Sometimes the churches of Christ moved from their doctrinal posture at the time of the split farther to the right of Jerusalem. In any case, the Christian Church and the churches of Christ drifted farther apart doctrinally as they developed.

Religious History:

- 1907:** A Christian school is started by S.W. Womack and G.P. Bowser in Nashville for blacks. Articles concerning *women's suffrage* begin appearing in the *Gospel Advocate*. F.W. Smith disputes with women through the *Advocate* about the issue. Goodwill Industries is started at the Morgan Memorial Methodist Church in Boston. The United Methodist Church is established in Britain.
- 1908:** W. Carl Ketcherside is born. M.C. Kurfees begins editing the *Gospel Advocate*. Kentucky University changes its name back to Transylvania University. Grandson of Alexander Campbell, P.Y. Pendleton, preaches at the Vine Street congregation in Nashville. He supports infant sprinkling and ecumenism. James H. Garrison is a prime mover behind the organization of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ. A.G. Freed with N.B. Hardeman start National Teachers Normal and Business College in Henderson, TN. The Christian Connection, a surviving remnant of the dissenters to the 1832 merger of the Stone and Campbell movements, remains aloof, sympathetic to their Kentucky and New England Restoration heritage, but yet disdaining the Campbell contribution to Restoration History.
- 1909:** Robert H. Boll begins editing the front page of the *Gospel Advocate*. The Antioch, GA church of Christ adopts instrumental music. The Christian school of brethren Bowser and Womack moves to Silver Point, TN.
- 1910:** Paul Hays, former student of Add-Ran Jarvis School and later in the first graduating class of the Nashville Bible School, writes a tract opposing Bible schools. Premillennialism begins to gain popularity among conservative denominations. Fifty congregations of the churches of Christ now meet in Davidson County, Tennessee. The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America is created to evaluate religion in America. Mary Baker Eddy, founder of Christian Science, despite her doctrinal disbelief in death, dies.
- 1911:** J.W. McGarvey dies. E.S. Jelley, Jr. begins preaching New Testament Christianity in India.
- 1912:** Charles Louis Loos dies. I.B. Grubbs dies. The International Convention of The Disciples of Christ adopts a resolution to establish a central government to control the denomination.*
- 1913:** H. Leo Boles becomes president of the Nashville Bible School. New England remains a difficult mission field for the re-establishment of the Lord's church.
- 1914:** J.R. Bush, formerly a student at the Nashville Bible School at its inception in 1891, publishes a tract in opposition to "Bible Schools." T.B. Larimore begins teaching at the National Normal & Business College in Henderson, TN (but leaves in 1915). The *Octographic Review* is renamed the *Apostolic Review*. The Assemblies of God is founded.
- 1915:** R.H. Boll is removed as front page editor of the *Gospel Advocate* because of his promotion of premillennialism.

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- 1916:** R.H. Boll begins editing *Word and Work*, a Louisville journal. A.M. Burton, at the encouragement of David Lipscomb, visits the Christian school for blacks in Silver Point, TN. Afterward, a board of trustees is appointed and physical improvements are made. Six congregations of the churches of Christ are meeting in Memphis.
- 1917:** About this time, the Christian Church abandons the Cane Ridge meetinghouse. Daniel Sommer, through the pages of the *Apostolic Review* in Indianapolis, opposes R.H. Boll over Boll's advancement of premillennialism. The beginning of WWI rekindles the war question in the churches of Christ. David Lipscomb dies. The College of the Bible is embattled over the issues of academic freedom, evolution and "destructive criticism." Bethany College begins a Graduate School of Religion; Calhoun is one of the instructors.
- 1918:** The College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts changes its name to the University of Kentucky. Marshall Keeble preaches with great results in Jacks Creek, TN, near Henderson, TN. Nashville Bible School is renamed David Lipscomb College. The United Lutheran Church is formed. Excavations of Babylon begin.
- 1919:** Brethren Freed and Hardeman sell their interests in National Teachers Normal and Business College to a board, which in turn renames the school, Freed-Hardeman College. The Christian Church forms the United Christian Missionary Society to consolidate five missionary societies within its fellowship.
- 1920:** S.W. Womack dies. Southern Practical Institute opens in Nashville for blacks and closes within two months; G.P. Bowser with others opened the school. G.P. Bowser organizes other schools including Bowser Christian Institute which operates for eight years in Fort Smith, AR.
- 1922:** From 1922 through 1940 N.B. Hardeman conducts Gospel meetings in cooperative efforts among churches of Christ in Nashville. These sermons are commonly known as *Hardeman's Tabernacle Sermons*. The auditorium, seating up to 8,000, is unable to accommodate the 2,000 to 3,000 who are turned away. The tomb of Tutankhamen is discovered.
- 1923:** R.C. Cave dies. Brother A.G. Freed moves to Nashville where he becomes vice president of David Lipscomb College and principal of the high school. The *Hardeman-Boswell Debate* on instrumental music transpires. Two new colleges are begun by members of the Christian Church who mourn the passing of the College of the Bible into liberal theology: McGarvey Bible College in Louisville and Cincinnati Bible Institute.
- 1924:** J.C. McQuiddy dies. The Congregational Church absorbs some of the Christian Church formerly associated with the Stone arm of the Restoration Movement which has not joined forces with the Campbell wing of the Restoration Movement.* The McGarvey Bible College merges with the Cincinnati Bible Seminary. E.G. Sewell dies.
- 1925:** Hall Laurie Calhoun renounces the Christian Church, departs the faculty of Bethany College, is named Associate President of Freed-Hardeman College and begins preaching for the church of Christ in Henderson, TN. The London Bible Society distributes 10.5 million Bibles in 566 languages. A copy of the Bible costs about \$3.00.
- 1926:** The *Boles-Clubb Debate* on instrumental music occurs. Liberal and conservative parties in the Christian Church begin to divide over liberalism in general and open fellowship in particular. The site of this parting is the Memphis International Convention.
- 1927:** The *Boles-Boll Debate* on premillennialism takes place. The Christian Church-Disciples of Christ suffer a division over whether baptism is essential to fellowship; the Christian Church emerges as the defender the baptism. Its new organization is called the North American Christian Convention. The Central church of Christ in Nashville begins using radio to preach the Gospel and Hall Laurie Calhoun becomes the regular speaker.
- 1928:** Austin McGary dies. G.H.P. Showalter and G.C. Brewer are outspoken against evolution.
- 1929:** T.B. Larimore dies. The Presbyterian Churches in Scotland unite to form the Church of Scotland.
- 1930:** Martin Chapel (Boyd County, KY), formerly associated with the Christian Connection, converts

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itself to a church of Christ.[☆] [Ⓜ]

- 1931:** M.C. Kurfrees dies suddenly. The Christian Connection, alias Christian Church, formed by the merger of the Smith/Jones, O'Kelly and Stone Restoration Movements, which rejected further merger with the Campbell Restoration Movement, merges with the Congregational Church. The new church is called the Congregational Christian Church.[☆] A.G. Freed dies. The Jehovah's Witnesses form the International Bible Students Association.
- 1933:** The *Neal-Wallace Debate* on premillennialism occurs in Winchester, KY. The German Evangelical Church is formed and absorbs all Protestant churches in Germany.
- 1934:** The *Wallace-Norris Debate* transpires in Fort Worth, TX. Baptists pay ten cents each to attend the debate whereas Christians are admitted free. The *Firm Foundation* prints articles encouraging pacifism.
- 1935:** Hall Laurie Calhoun dies. Persia changes its name to Iran.

Secular History:

- 1907:** Oklahoma is admitted as the 46th state. Panic causes a run on the banks. The slow-motion film effect is developed. The Boy Scouts is founded. Immigration is restricted by law. The second Monday in May is designated Mother's Day in Philadelphia. The first daily comic strip appears (best known as "Mutt and Jeff"). The Lusitania (31,000 tons) crosses the Atlantic in a record five days.
- 1908:** *Anne of Green Gables* is published. The first steel and glass building in the world (a German factory) is built. Jack Johnson is the first black world heavyweight boxing champion. General Motors is incorporated. Baseball rules first outlaw the spitball. Fountain pens become popular. Ford Motor Company manufactures the first Model "T."
- 1909:** Sigmund Freud is lecturing on psychology. The first newsreels are shown. Abstract paintings appear. An Englishman is the first to fly 100 miles. Robert E. Peary, U.S. explorer, arrives at the North Pole. The first commercial production of plastic begins.
- 1910:** Ten southern states pass laws (through 1911) to segregate the races on public transportation. Japan annexes Korea. China abolishes slavery. The Tango becomes a popular dance. Halley's comet is observed. The phrase "week-end" enters American speech. There are now 122,000 phones installed in Great Britain. A Benz driven at Daytona Beach tops 133 mph. Father's Day is first observed in Spokane, WA.
- 1911:** Italy is the first nation to use aircraft for a military offensive. The "Mona Lisa" is stolen. The first practical electric starter for automobiles is invented.
- 1912:** Arizona and New Mexico become states. Woodrow Wilson is elected U.S. President. About 5,000,000 attend cinemas daily in the U.S. A Polish chemist coins the word "vitamine." The process for making cellophane is developed. R.F. Scott arrives at the South Pole. The Titanic sinks on her maiden voyage. The "Piltown Man" is unearthed in England.[Ⓜ] The Woolworth Company is begun. The first successful parachute jump occurs.
- 1913:** Passage of the 16th Amendment introduces federal income tax to the U.S. The first Charlie Chaplin movie is made. Jet propulsion is discussed. The zipper is now the popular closure for garments. The fox-trot gains popularity. Henry Ford begins the use of the assembly line for the manufacture of his cars.
- 1914:** World War I begins in Europe. Irving Berlin is writing his music. Americans begin experiments in the use of rockets. Heart surgery is first successfully completed (on a dog). The Panama Canal opens. Jack Dempsey begins his boxing career as "Kid Blackey." The U.S. Federal Trade Commission begins policing interstate commerce. U.S. Marines who land in Mexico to get

[Ⓜ] Later this church becomes the Beech Street Christian Church.

[Ⓜ] This supposed 50,000 year old confirmation of evolution was discovered in 1953 to be a hoax.

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supplies are detained, causing an international incident. President Wilson sends an American fleet to Mexico, resulting in the resignation of the Mexican president.

- 1915:** German submarines begin attacking ships. The Lusitania is sunk. Robert Frost is writing. New Orleans Jazz becomes popular. The first fighter airplane is built. Henry Ford introduces a farm tractor. The first transcontinental phone call (from New York to San Francisco) is made. Wireless communication between U.S. and Japan begins. Ford Company produces its one millionth car. Tetanus kills many soldiers on the battlefield. The U.S. Coast Guard is formed. A woman is jailed for writing a book on birth control.
- 1916:** John Dewey is publishing his writings. Blood begins to be refrigerated for use in transfusions. Submarine detection is developed. The National Park Service is created. The first birth control clinic opens. Twenty-four states vote in favor of prohibition. The German army uses gas masks and steel helmets. Woodrow Wilson is reelected. The Mexican general, Pancho Villa raids New Mexico, killing 17 Americans. The U.S. dispatches 6,000 troops to Mexico but when unable to find Pancho Villa withdraws and eventually settles the matter through arbitration. The U.S. buys the Virgin Islands. American troops occupy the Dominican Republic to still internal strife. German saboteurs blow up a munitions arsenal in New Jersey. The first Rose Bowl football game is played.
- 1917:** A revolution occurs in Russia. Cuba and the U.S. declare war on Germany. Rationing of food and fuel in America is implemented. The first tank battle occurs. Mata Hari is executed as a spy. A 100-inch reflecting telescope is built in California. Women begin wearing their hair “bobbed.” Four women are jailed for picketing the White House for the right to vote. The first baseball game played on Sunday results in the arrest of the team managers for violation of “blue laws.”
- 1918:** The Soviet government moves to Moscow. The Allies and Germany sign the Armistice. Britain grants the right to vote to women over 30. The dimensions of the Milky Way are determined. Regular airmail service between New York and Washington begins. Daylight savings time is implemented. A flu epidemic ravages the world (killing 22 million by the end of 1920). Knute Rockne becomes head football coach of Notre Dame. The war resulted in 8.5 million deaths, 21 million wounded and 7.5 million imprisoned or missing. The population of the U.S. is now 103.5 million. Missouri becomes the last state to ratify compulsory school attendance. Airmail service from Chicago to New York is established (10 hours flying time).
- 1919:** There are race riots in Chicago. The American steel industry strikes. New York dock workers strike. The International Labor Conference promotes an eight-hour workday. Experiments are underway with short-wave radio. A daring flight from London to Australia is accomplished in 135 hours. The first nonstop flight across the Atlantic is made in over 16 hours. Jack Dempsey boxes his way to the world championship. RCA is founded. There are 265,000 rail miles in America. Babe Ruth hits a 587-foot home run. The first horse to win the triple crown does so this year. The first female Member of Parliament takes her seat.
- 1920:** Prohibition becomes national law with the Amendment’s ratification by 45 of 48 states. The League of Nations is begun. Agatha Christie is writing. The U.S. has 8,890,000 licensed automobiles. The world population is 1,800,000,000. The inkblot test is first used. The submachine gun is invented. Westinghouse Company opens the first American broadcasting station in Pittsburgh. The U.S. population is 117,823,165. A bomb explodes on Wall Street, killing 35 and wounding 130. Airmail flights begin between New York and San Francisco.
- 1921:** American women secure the right to vote. Hitler’s storm troopers terrorize political opponents. Irving Berlin is writing his music. A tuberculosis vaccine is developed. The first radio broadcast of a baseball game occurs. The British Broadcasting Company is formed. Radio station KDKA begins regular radio programming. An unknown soldier is interred at Arlington National Cemetery. The Ku Klux Klan turns violent towards blacks and their white sympathizers.
- 1922:** Mussolini takes control of Italy. The self-winding wristwatch is invented. Soviet states form the

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USSR. The *Reader's Digest* begins publishing. White corpuscles are identified. There are 1,126,000 marriages in the U.S. and 148,000 divorces.

- 1923:** An earthquake kills 120,000 in Tokyo and Yokohama. Hitler's coup fails. The movie "Robin Hood" is produced. George Gershwin writes his "Rhapsody in Blue." The airline Aeroflot is founded in USSR. Nevada and Montana first offer old-age pensions. The four-minute mile is run. President Harding dies and is replaced by Calvin Coolidge. Martial law is enacted in Oklahoma to defend against the Ku Klux Klan. A popular song is "Yes, We Have No Bananas." Continuous hot-strip steel rolling is invented.
- 1924:** Hitler is sentenced to prison for five years but is released after eight months. Dinosaur remains are found in the Gobi Desert. Ford produces its 10 millionth car. Japanese are forbidden immigration to the U.S. J. Edgar Hoover is appointed director of the Bureau of Investigation (forerunner of FBI). Gandhi fasts for 21 days to protest political and religious strife in India. A patent for the television is submitted. Insecticides begin to be used. The U.S. is the world leader in steel production with 45 million tons annually (Germany 9 million; Britain 8 million). The first Winter Olympics is sponsored. Will Rogers, U.S. comedian, is at the height of his career. There are 2.5 million radios in America.
- 1925:** John Thomas Scopes is arrested in Tennessee for teaching evolution in a public school. William Jennings Bryan volunteers to prosecute and Clarence Darrow defends Scopes in the Dayton, TN trial. Wyoming elects America's first woman governor. Hitler reorganizes the Nazi Party, now 27,000 members. Ernest Hemingway is writing short stories. *The New Yorker* magazine begins publishing. A Scottish inventor transmits recognizable human features by television. A solar eclipse occurs in New York for the first time in 300 years. The land speed record increases to over 150 mph. The Charleston becomes a popular dance. The Chrysler Corporation is formed. Crossword puzzles gain popularity. Tennessee forbids sex education in its schools. A tornado in southern states kills 689.
- 1926:** The first liquid fuel rocket is launched. Kodak makes the first 16mm movie film. The Deutsche Lufthansa airline begins. The first woman swims the English Channel (14 hours, 34 minutes). The cushioned cork-center baseball is introduced.
- 1927:** Allied military control of Germany ends. Lindbergh flies his "Spirit of St. Louis" nonstop from New York to Paris (33.5 hours). Airplanes are being used to dust crops (trees in Canada). The Mississippi River severely floods the lower Mississippi River Valley. Babe Ruth hits 60 home runs for the New York Yankees. An 8,000-foot well is drilled in Orange County, CA, making it the deepest well in the world. Ford Motor Company produces its 15 millionth Model "T." The iron lung is invented. The Holland Tunnel opens for vehicular traffic between New York and New Jersey.
- 1928:** Voting rights for women in England are lowered from 30 to 21. Disney presents the first Mickey Mouse film. Color television is demonstrated. The Geiger counter is invented. Penicillin is discovered. Women participate for the first time in the Olympics. Teleprinters and teletypewriters begin to be used. The first scheduled television programming begins with WGY in Schenectady, NY. Amelia Earhart is the first woman to fly across the Atlantic.
- 1929:** The stock market crashes, plunging the nation into the Great Depression. Herbert C. Hoover is inaugurated as the 31st President of the U.S. Cascade Tunnel, the longest railroad tunnel in North America, is finished. The 14th edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* is published. Quartz-crystal clocks are introduced. The U.S. Army flies an airplane for 150 hours, refueling it in flight. The microphone is invented. Construction begins on the Empire State Building. U.S. aviators fly over the South Pole. Bell Laboratories experiment with color television. Aluminum furniture begins to be manufactured in America. The "Graf Zeppelin" airship flies around the world in 20 days. Six notorious Chicago gangsters are machine-gunned to death in the St. Valentine's Day Massacre. Popular songs include: "Tiptoe Through the Tulips" and "Singin' in

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the Rain.” Doolittle pilots an airplane solely by instruments.

- 1930:** Constantinople is renamed Istanbul. German Nazis gain 107 seats in elections this year. The planet Pluto is discovered. Comic strips become popular in the U.S. (especially “Blondie”). France begins building the Maginot Line. The Photoflash bulb begins to be used. The U.S. population is 122 million; the hourly wage is \$.80. Congress establishes the Veterans Administration.
- 1931:** All German banks close following the bankruptcy of German Danatbank. The Nazi Party claims 800,000 members. The movie, “Frankenstein,” is playing at the theaters. Disney produces its first color film (“Flowers and Trees”). Clark Gable begins his Hollywood career. The process for producing synthetic rubber is invented. The “Nautilus” submarine navigates under the Arctic Ocean. Al “Scarface” Capone is jailed for income tax evasion. The first woman is elected to the U.S. Senate (from Arkansas). Buckingham Palace installs a telephone, the 2,000,000th British phone. There are 5.66 million unemployed in Germany; up to 5 million are unemployed in America. The Empire State Building is completed.
- 1932:** Hitler receives 11 million votes in Germany, not enough to become the next president. He refuses an offer to become Vice Chancellor. Franklin Roosevelt wins the U.S. presidency in a landslide. Famine hits USSR. Gary Cooper appears in the film “A Farewell to Arms.” Johnny Weissmuller stars in his first Tarzan movie. Shirley Temple makes her first movie. The balloon tire is produced for the farm tractor. Imperial Airways serves 22 countries, flies 1,722,00 miles, and carries 34,000 passengers and 6.3 million letters. The Lindbergh baby is kidnapped. Unemployment skyrockets throughout the world to about 30 million (13.7 million in U.S.; 2.8 million in Great Britain). Wisconsin becomes the first state to offer unemployment insurance. Vitamin D is discovered. Work begins on the Golden Gate Bridge.
- 1933:** Adolf Hitler is appointed German Chancellor. Hitler is granted dictatorial powers. The Nazis build concentration camps (in which they imprison from 8 to 10 million, killing half of them). The U.S. launches its first aircraft carrier (“Ranger”). Roosevelt appoints the first woman cabinet member. American banks are temporarily closed by presidential order. Japan withdraws from the League of Nations. All books of non-Nazi and Jewish authors are burned in Germany. Germans boycott Jews. German labor unions are suppressed. About 60,000 authors, actors, painters and musicians flee Germany. Political parties other than Nazi are suppressed in Germany. The German electorate vote 92 per cent for the Nazis. The first baseball all-star game is played. An automobile achieves the speed of more than 272 mph. British airplanes fly over Mt. Everest. Starvation in USSR becomes catastrophic. A notable warming in the Arctic region is observed. The Tennessee Valley Authority is formed. Chicago hosts the World’s Fair. The 21st Amendment repeals prohibition. George Orwell is writing. Katharine Hepburn stars in “Little Women.”
- 1934:** Britain begins requiring driving tests. Gandhi suspends civil disobedience campaigns in India. Hitler and Mussolini meet. Meat in transit is being refrigerated. W. Beebe descends 3,028 feet into the ocean off Bermuda. Joe Louis wins his first boxing match. Japan renounces treaties made with the U.S. in 1922 and 1930. The FBI shoots John Dillinger. Worldwide scheduled air route service reaches 223,100 miles; 103,432,000 miles are flown.
- 1935:** The Nazis renounce Versailles Treaty and begin compelling its citizens into military service. Laws are passed against Jews in Germany. The German Luftwaffe is formed. Mussolini invades Abyssinia whereupon the League of Nations imposes sanctions against Italy. Clark Gable stars in “Mutiny on the Bounty.” Alfred Hitchcock is producing his films. Electric Hammond organs gain popularity in the U.S. Gershwin is writing his music. Radar to detect aircraft is produced. The Moscow subway is opened. Alcoholics Anonymous is organized in New York City.

Discussion Question:

1. Define *premillennialism* and briefly evaluate it in view of biblical teaching.

Other Questions:

1. Name black Christians whose names appear in this chapter.
2. What national issue became a topic of discussion in a religious magazine?
3. What denomination began Goodwill Industries?
4. List some of the doctrinal excesses to which preachers in the Christian Church subscribed.
5. What became of the remnant of the Christian Connection?
6. What school did A.G. Freed and N.B. Hardeman begin? To what was it renamed later?
7. Which group was affected by individuals opposing “Bible schools”?
8. How did Mary Baker Eddy, founder of Christian Science, inadvertently prove the falsity of her doctrine?
9. What transpired in the Christian Church or Disciples of Christ that threatened to speed its complete transition into a man-made denomination?
10. Why was R.H. Boll removed from his editorship of the front page of the *Gospel Advocate*?
11. What issue in the churches of Christ was rekindled by the beginning of World War I?
12. Who preached the *Hardeman Tabernacle Sermons* and in which city were they presented?
13. List the debates that occurred in the years addressed in this chapter.
14. What became of the Christian Church that remained as a remnant of churches influenced by B.W. Stone that had not combined with the Stone-Campbell Restoration Movement?
15. Over what doctrinal issues did the Christian Church begin to divide in about 1926 and 1927?
16. Name the first Gospel preacher who regularly preached over the radio in Nashville, TN.
17. The country of Iran was known biblically by what name?

Notes:

CHAPTER 11: MODERN HISTORY

The words *modern* and *history* are nearly antagonistic in the same phrase. Together, they are an oxymoron. This chapter addresses the **recent past**, out of which the American Restoration Movement **manifested**: (1) the churches of Christ, (2) the Independent Christian Church (self-styled *instrumental* church of Christ), and (3) the Disciples of Christ. Surely those appellations fail to adequately address the unique qualities of all member congregations in each category. Further, a degree of lesser division within the groups has also occurred. The student of the Restoration Movement might ask if any one of these is the true church of the Bible, or are all of them representative of the bride of Christ, or does each fail comparison with the church depicted in the New Testament? Relatively, each group doubtless has its so-called *conservatives* (or some say *legalists*), *ultra-conservatives* (some say *anti's*) and *progressives* (or *liberals*). Further, the terms refer to different people, depending on who is using them. The years addressed in this chapter serve as the background for events now transpiring in the churches of Christ, the Independent Christian Church and the Disciples of Christ. Each student who has studied *Our Restoration Heritage, Vol. 1* through this point, and is painfully aware of current problems, should be struck with the fact that, indeed, history does repeat itself — and is now doing so!

Religious History:

- 1936:** Abilene Christian College rebuffs churches that do not budget financial support for it. Clyde Donaldson begins preaching for the Upper Spencer Christian Church and effectively converts it to a church of Christ. (In the days of Raccoon John Smith, the congregation renounced Baptist doctrine in favor of New Testament Christianity; later, it followed the Christian Church in the division.) A conservative Christian Church, the Stoops, Montgomery, KY church transforms itself into a church of Christ (it had formed only three years before).^{*} Claude F. Witty, preacher for the churches of Christ, and James Deforest Murch, of the Christian Church, begin attempts to reunite the two fellowships. They propose “unity meetings.”
- 1937:** Pepperdine College opens.
- 1938:** W.W. Otey, 71 years old, writes the first of two tracts opposing church support of Bible colleges. N.B. Hardeman states that he does not endorse churches putting Freed-Hardeman in their budgets. The National Broadcast Company prohibits what it considers sectarian propaganda and attacks on religious faiths over the radio; religious programming is required to present an interdenominational message. G.H.P. Showalter pronounces that a prerequisite for union between the churches of Christ and the Christian Church must be the abandonment by the Christian Church of the doctrines which brought about the division. Short of this, there is no purpose in entertaining unity meetings.
- 1939:** Claude F. Witty and James DeForest Murch respectively propose to represent the churches of Christ and the Christian Church in a unity meeting in Indianapolis. The Methodist Church heals rifts which occurred in 1830 and 1844.
- 1940:** Daniel Sommer dies. Christians in Japan where McCaleb is a missionary are being called into the Japanese Army. Shortly thereafter one is killed in Shanghai. McCaleb announces his pacifism.
- 1942:** Albert W. Harvey opposes Bible Colleges.
- 1943:** One hundred pacifists from the churches of Christ are in American camps for conscientious objectors. The *Gospel Advocate* urges readers to contribute to their support. By decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, Jehovah’s Witnesses are not required to salute the American Flag.
- 1945:** The Cane Ridge meetinghouse is visited by 300 members of the churches of Christ, at which

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time Adron Doran preaches the Gospel.

- 1946:** H. Leo Boles dies.
- 1947:** Cled E. Wallace through the *Bible Banner* opposes the financial support of magazines and colleges by churches. N.B. Hardeman through the pages of the *Firm Foundation* maintains his former statement that congregations should not budget funds for colleges; he, though, writes that churches may make donations to a college if they desire. The *Dead Sea Scrolls* (dating 22 B.C. to A.D. 100) are found in Wadi Qumran. The laws of Hammurabi are translated.
- 1948:** J.W. Shepherd dies.
- 1949:** Foy E. Wallace, Sr. dies.
- 1950:** G.P. Bowser dies. The National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S. is formed by 25 Protestant and four Eastern Orthodox churches (32 million members).
- 1951:** R.L. Whiteside dies.
- 1952:** Fifty-two percent of the American population appear on church rolls. The *Revised Standard Bible* is released. Jericho is excavated.
- 1953:** J.M. McCaleb dies.
- 1954:** G.H.P. Showalter dies. Billy Graham is holding evangelistic meetings in America. The World Council of Churches meets in Evanston, IL.
- 1955:** The Christian Church separates from the Disciples of Christ, the former often calling itself “instrumental” churches of Christ.*
- 1956:** R.H. Boll dies. G.C. Brewer dies.
- 1959:** The Congregational Christian Church and the Evangelical and Reformed Church adopt a statement of faith to represent the ongoing merger to form the United Church of Christ.* However, some congregations of both groups do not participate in the merger.
- 1961:** C.R. Nichol dies.
- 1965:** N.B. Hardeman dies. The College of the Bible is renamed: Lexington Theological Seminary.
- 1966:** Billy Graham crusades in London. The United Brethren and Methodist churches agree to merge. Roman Catholics are no longer required to abstain from eating meat on Friday.
- 1967:** Foy E. Wallace, Jr. publishes a book, *The Current Issues*, in opposition to various “anti” doctrines that are still disrupting the church.
- 1968:** A Disciples of Christ seven-year study by a 130-member Commission on Brotherhood Restructure culminates in Kansas City. It results in the adoption of a new, national organization. The Disciples of Christ undergo another division in which about a quarter of the members pull away. The Independent Christian Church surrenders the missionary society which contributed to its demise in favor of local autonomy and clings to instrumental music. The Campbell Restoration Movement is represented by three distinct religious groups: Disciples of Christ, Independent Christian Church and churches of Christ.*
- 1971:** The Yearbook of American Churches recognizes the separate fellowships of the (Independent) Christian Church and the Disciples of Christ.*
- 1972:** J.E. Poer links church cooperation (e.g., Herald of Truth), Christian colleges, missionary societies, kitchens, dances, camps, shows, games and fellowship halls in the same despicable category.
- 1974:** Four U.S. Episcopal bishops defy church law and ordain 11 women priests.
- 1975:** Four women are ordained to Episcopal priesthood.
- 1976:** The Episcopal Church approves the ordination of women priests and bishops.
- 1977:** Sixty-two percent of Americans appear on church rolls.
- 1978:** The Jim Jones cult kills 917 people.
- 1979:** Foy E. Wallace, Jr. dies.
- Etcetera through the present.**

Secular History:

- 1936:** Hitler receives 99 per cent of the German vote. German troops are on the move. Mussolini and Hitler meet in Rome and become the Axis powers. Germany and Japan sign a pact. The Spanish Civil War begins. Chiang Kai-shek declares war on Japan. Roosevelt is reelected President by a landslide. Dale Carnegie writes *How to Win Friends and Influence People*. *Gone With the Wind* is published. Among popular songs is the title: "I'm an Old Cowhand (from the Rio Grande)." Boulder (Hoover) Dam is completed on the Colorado River. An artificial heart is developed. The dirigible "Hindenburg" lands in New Jersey. The BBC begins television programming. Populations of the larger nations in millions are: China, 422; India, 360; USSR, 173; U.S., 127; Japan, 89; Germany, 70; Great Britain, 47; France, 44. The "Queen Mary" crosses the Atlantic in just under four days. The Baseball Hall of Fame is established in Cooperstown, NY. *Life* magazine begins publication. Floods ravage Johnstown, PA.
- 1937:** President Roosevelt signs the U.S. Neutrality Act. Aggressive Japanese war policy begins. Japan achieves several military victories in China. Japanese planes sink a U.S. gunboat in Chinese waters. Italy withdraws from the League of Nations. Recession afflicts the U.S. Women are now protected by minimum wage laws, too. About 500,000 Americans participate in sit-down strikes. The Republic Steel strike in Chicago results in four deaths and 84 injuries. John Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men* is published. Disney produces its film "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "The Dipsy Doodle" is one of the popular songs. Insulin is being used to control diabetes. Nylon is patented. The first jet engine is built. Amelia Earhart is lost on a Pacific flight. The "Hindenburg" explodes and is reported in the first transcontinental radio broadcast. The Golden Gate Bridge opens. Joe Louis regains the world heavyweight boxing title.
- 1938:** Japan continues to achieve military victories in China. The Un-American Activities Committee is formed in the U.S. Roosevelt petitions Hitler and Mussolini to settle disputes in Europe peaceably. The U.S. Supreme Court rules that the University of Missouri Law School must admit Negroes. America and Germany recall their respective ambassadors. Orson Wells causes national panic with the broadcast of H.G. Wells' "War of the Worlds." Benny Goodman popularizes jazz. Popular songs include: "A Tisket, A Tasket," "Jeepers Creepers" and "You Must Have Been a Beautiful Baby." The ball-point pen is invented. Gas masks are distributed to British citizens. The 40-hour work week becomes standard in America. There are 20,000 televisions in New York City alone. Howard Hughes flies around the world in under four days. The "Queen Elizabeth" is launched. This year, 32,000 Americans die in automobile accidents.
- 1939:** Roosevelt petitions Congress for funds for defense and demands that Hitler and Mussolini assure that 31 named nations will not be attacked. German troops continue to expand occupation of neighboring nations including Poland. England and France declare war on Germany. Japanese military expansion continues. Italy invades Albania. The USSR invades Finland and is expelled from the League of Nations. Adolf Hitler publishes in English his *Mein Kampf*. *The Grapes of Wrath* is published. The possibility of splitting the atom is demonstrated. The water speed record climbs to above 368 mph. Pan-American Airways begins regular air service between America and Europe. Baseball is first televised. An earthquake in Turkey kills 45,000. Britain uses balloons as obstacles to enemy aircraft. England begins using radar stations to warn of approaching enemy planes. Nylon stockings come into use. Popular films are: "Gone With the Wind," "Good-Bye, Mr. Chips" and "The Wizard of Oz." Popular songs are: "God Bless America" and "Beer Barrel Polka." The Rh factor of the blood is discovered.
- 1940:** Germany invades Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France and African nations. Italy declares war on Britain and France. France signs an armistice with Germany, whereupon Britain sinks the French fleet. Britain downs 90 German bombers over England. The U.S. enacts Selective Service to bolster its military forces and sells destroyers to England. Roosevelt is

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elected to a third term. Ernest Hemingway's *For Whom the Bell Tolls* is published. The Disney film "Fantasia" is produced. Popular songs include: "You Are My Sunshine" and "It's a Big, Wide, Wonderful World." Penicillin becomes a practical antibiotic. A new combustion chamber is developed for jet engines. An electron microscope is demonstrated. The first successful helicopter flight in the U.S. occurs. Jack Dempsey retires from boxing. The suspension bridge at Puget Sound breaks in a heavy wind and falls 200 feet.

- 1941:** Germany invades Russia. Several British warships are sunk. The U.S. freezes German and Italian assets in America. Japan conquers Hong Kong and the Philippines. Japan bombs Pearl Harbor. The U.S. and Britain declare war on Japan. Germany and Italy declare war the U.S. America declares war on Germany and Italy. U.S. Savings Bonds go on sale. The film "Citizen Kane" is released. The song "Chattanooga Choo-Choo" becomes popular. The Rainbow Bridge over Niagara Falls is completed. Underwater photography begins. The U.S. engages in intensive atomic research. Joe DiMaggio attains fame in baseball.
- 1942:** Japanese expansion overtakes the Dutch East Indies and Singapore. Germany develops the V-2 Rocket. Millions of Jews begin to be gassed. The U.S. lands 400,000 troops in North Africa. The Allies (26 nations) agree not to make separate peace treaties with the enemies. The U.S. imprisons 100,000 Japanese-Americans at inland camps. American forces defeat Japan at Midway. The FBI captures eight German saboteurs in Florida and New York. Disney releases the film "Bambi." Bing Crosby is a movie star. The U.S. splits atoms. The first computer in America is invented. Magnetic recording tape is developed. Rationing begins in America. Gandhi is arrested in India for his campaign for independence for India. Popular songs include: "White Christmas" and "Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition." The turbo-prop engine is developed. Liberty Ships (10,000 ton) are designed to be built in four days each.
- 1943:** Hitler orders his "scorched earth" policy. Axis powers sustain heavy losses and defeats. The U.S. recaptures the Aleutians. Italy surrenders and declares war on Germany. Relentless around-the-clock bombing of Germany begins. "Casablanca" is a popular film. Rodgers and Hammerstein's play "Oklahoma" is popular. Songs include: "Oh, What a Beautiful Mornin'" and "Comin' in on a Wing and a Prayer." A 1300 mile "Big Inch" pipeline stretching from Texas to Pennsylvania begins operation. Roosevelt freezes wages and prices to control inflation. Even shoes are rationed in America. The U.S. government takes over the coal industry. Race riots occur in several U.S. cities. Jitterbugging becomes popular.
- 1944:** Heavy bombardment rains respectively on England and Germany. The Battle of the Bulge and D-Day transpire. Gains are made against the enemies. Vietnam declares its independence from France. Roosevelt is elected to a fourth term. A popular song is "Sentimental Journey." The cost of living rises nearly 30% in America. A Ringling Bros., Barnum & Bailey Circus fire kills 165 and injures 175.
- 1945:** WWII ends with the defeat of Germany and shortly after dropping atomic bombs on Japan. Thirty-five million are estimated dead in the war with an additional 10 million murdered by the Nazis. Roosevelt dies and Truman becomes President. George Orwell writes *Animal Farm*. Shintoism is abolished in Japan. The new dance is called Bebop. Communist and Nationalist Chinese begin to war with each other. The Empire State Building is struck at floors 78-79 by a B-25 bomber.
- 1947:** A U.S. plane flies at supersonic speed. Flying saucers are being reported in America. Over 1,000,000 veterans enroll in colleges under the G.I. Bill.
- 1948:** The Jewish state is formed.
- 1949:** Israel is admitted to the UN. The USSR tests its first atomic bomb. Significant advances in U.S. jet and rocket power continue. "Riders in the Sky" and "Rudolph, the Red-Nosed Reindeer" are popular songs.
- 1950:** North Korea invades South Korea and UN nations respond with military force. The world

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population is about 2.3 billion.

- 1951:** There are 15 million televisions in the U.S.; color television is introduced. The “X” rating for movies is deployed. Electric power begins to be produced with atomic energy. England develops the atomic bomb.
- 1952:** Popular songs include: “I Saw Mommy Kissing Santa Claus,” “Jambalaya” and “Your Cheatin’ Heart.”
- 1953:** The Korean Armistice is signed. A popular film is “The Robe” with Richard Burton. A popular song is “Doggie in the Window.” Lung cancer is attributed to cigarettes. The Piltdown Man is proved to be a hoax.
- 1954:** Russia rejects reunification of Germany. The Supreme Court rules that segregation by color is unlawful. The U.S. signs a pact with Nationalist China. America and Canada agree to build early warning radar installations to guard from attacks over the Arctic. The U.S. begins converting its submarines to nuclear power. The polio vaccine is distributed beginning in Pittsburgh. Six per cent of the world’s population is in the U.S., yet America has 60% of the cars, 58% of the phones, 45% of the radios and 34% of the railroads. Twenty-nine million American homes also have televisions.
- 1955:** Blacks in Montgomery, AL boycott segregated bus transportation. Popular songs include: “The Yellow Rose of Texas,” “Davy Crockett,” “Rock Around the Clock” and “Sixteen Tons.” Nearly four million Americans are playing golf.
- 1956:** *The Diary of Anne Frank* is published. Israel and neighboring Arabian nations are engaged in armed conflict. Egypt seizes the Suez Canal and is bombed by England and France. Rock and Roll and Elvis Presley become popular. Martin Luther King surfaces as a leader in civil rights and desegregation. Transatlantic cable telephone service begins.
- 1957:** The race for exploration of space is first attained by the USSR. President Eisenhower sends troops to Little Rock, AR due to violence over desegregation.
- 1958:** Alaska becomes a state. Unrest in the South over desegregation continues. A rivalry for space exploration begins between the U.S. and USSR. The Beatnik movement begins in California and sweeps the nation. Unemployment rises to 5.2 million.
- 1959:** Hawaii becomes the 50th state. New York City considers applying for statehood.
- 1961:** John F. Kennedy is inaugurated as President. The Bay of Pigs attempt to conquer Cuba with U.S. backing fails.
- 1962:** The USSR arms Cuba. Soldiers and U.S. Marshals are sent to Mississippi to offset desegregation violence. Marilyn Monroe dies.
- 1963:** Troops are dispatched to Birmingham, AL due to riots over the Civil Rights Movement. Martin Luther King is arrested. Civil Rights advocates (200,000) march on Washington, D.C. A credibility gap is evidenced between truth and government reports in general and Vietnam and Cuba specifically. President Kennedy is assassinated.
- 1964:** Race riots continue.
- 1965:** Race riots continue and the Ku Klux Klan becomes violent. Protests against U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War are occurring. Medicare becomes law. An electrical blackout darkens the whole Northeast.
- 1966:** Israel and Jordan war with each other. Americans spend \$17,400 million on alcoholic beverages.
- 1967:** The Six-day war between Israel and Arab nations occurs. Twelve billion cans of beer are consumed in America. Race riots and Vietnam War protests continue.
- 1968:** A U.S. Navy ship is captured by North Korea. Martin Luther King is assassinated. There are 78 million televisions in America. Robert F. Kennedy is assassinated. Riots continue. A war of terrorism begins between Northern Ireland and England.
- 1969:** About 100 American soldiers are being killed weekly in Vietnam. Throughout America, hundreds of thousands protest against the Vietnam War. Women customarily wear long pants

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now. About 225 million phones are in use in the U.S. A popular song is “A Boy Named Sue.”

- 1970:** Cyclones and floods kill 500,000 in E. Pakistan; elsewhere in the world 30,000 die in earthquakes, torrential rains and mud-slides.
- 1971:** Women are finally granted the right to vote in Switzerland. Cigarette advertisements are banned from U.S. television. Charles Manson is found guilty of the Sharon Tate murder. A Los Angeles earthquake kills 60. Off-track betting is legalized in New York. Amtrak begins operation of U.S. passenger rail service. Attica prison riots.
- 1972:** Watergate occurs. Arab terrorists kill two Israel Olympic athletes. Oil shortages begin to appear. The U.S. returns to a volunteer military force.
- 1973:** The Vietnam War ends; 45,948 Americans died; 303,640 wounded; 10,298 non-combat deaths. Arab nations embargo oil. Militant Indians occupy Wounded Knee, South Dakota.
- 1974:** “Streaking” is a new fad. Girls are allowed to play Little League with boys. World population is 3.782 billion. AT&T bans discrimination against homosexuals in its company.
- 1975:** Unemployment in America reaches 9.2%. James Hoffa disappears.
- 1976:** The U.S. Air Force Academy admits 155 women to its previously all male classes.
- 1977:** “Star Wars” is in the theaters. The U.S. seizes two Russian fishing vessels for violating the newly enacted 200 mile territorial rights. A blackout in New York leads to rampant criminal activity and 3,700 arrests. The trans-Alaska pipeline begins conveying oil. Volcanoes erupt in Japan, Italy and Hawaii. Cyclones kill 20,000 and leave two million homeless in India. Other regions of the world also experience natural disasters. The U.S. population is 216 million.
- 1978:** Test-tube babies begin to be conceived. The Marine Corps installs the first female Brig. General. The Supreme Court upholds a suit of reverse discrimination. The world population is 4.4 billion with the addition of 200,000 persons daily.

Etcetera through the present.

Discussion Questions:

1. Characteristically, colleges operated by members of the churches of Christ have solicited funds from congregational treasuries. Discuss the applicable biblical passages and principles, if any, regarding using funds from church treasuries for support of so-called *Christian colleges*. Additionally, what pragmatic difficulty does using money from congregational treasuries present, especially for congregations?
2. Did the complaint some brethren made against *Christian* or *Bible colleges* have some valid basis? Did argument against Bible colleges exceed biblical principles and go beyond valid complaint?
3. Considering the biblical autonomy of the churches of Christ, what authority would any member of the church have to represent the churches of Christ and attempt to effect some type of unity?
4. Have members of the churches of Christ ever come to a common understanding regarding pacifism? What are some of the difficulties encountered that affect whether the churches of Christ agree on this subject? What are some of the biblical considerations that are sometimes considered regarding this issue? What are some pragmatic considerations about serving in the armed services that may affect one’s Christianity adversely? When do people normally consider this subject? When should each person consider this subject?
5. The Christian Church (and the Disciples of Christ) won control of most of the sites, etc. of interest regarding the Restoration Movement. Especially the Disciples of Christ maintain some of these sites and repositories of information. Which of the churches of Christ, the Christian Church or the Disciples of Christ find Restoration History most meaningful? Describe the likely appreciation of each of these groups for Restoration History and its artifacts.

CHAPTER 11: MODERN HISTORY

6. Contrast the state of American society and national ethics from 1952 when 52% of the population were on church rolls backward through history to the nation's beginning. In short, how, if at all, did the tremendous increase in people on church rolls improve American morality and national ethics?
7. Describe the turmoil through which the Christian Church went, resulting in repeated division.

Other Questions:

1. What congregation in this chapter changed from Baptist to a Restoration church, followed the Christian Church and later returned to make itself part of the churches of Christ?
2. Respectively, name the member of the churches of Christ and the member of the Christian Church who attempted to represent their respective groups in *unity meetings*, beginning about 1936?
3. What restrictions did the Federal government place on religious radio broadcasts, nearly from the beginning of radio broadcasting?
4. What was essentially the position of the churches of Christ to the unity meetings?
5. About how many men from the churches of Christ were confined in camps for conscientious objectors during World War II?
6. From what denominations was the United Church of Christ formed?
7. What classification was applied to a large amount of internal problems disrupting the churches of Christ in this period?

Notes:

SECTION TWO: THE AMERICAN RESTORATION MOVEMENT SUMMARIZED

The following **RESTORATION HISTORY BIBLIOGRAPHY** is extensive, but doubtless it is also far from all-inclusive of the vast amount of material penned about the American Restoration Movement. Considering these seemingly limitless resources, one might question why publish one more book on this topic. This present volume, though, is not competing with any work previously published, nor will it replace any such effort to document Restoration History. Various additional books concerning the Restoration Movement are still vital.

However, **OUR RESTORATION HERITAGE** fulfills a valid, additional role in conveying Restoration History to contemporary students. In its date-driven format, this treatise encapsulates Restoration History in a manageable form by which it can more easily be grasped overall. Historical sign-posts (religious and secular) predating the period, contemporary with the period and postdating the period lead the student through this timeline.

In short, this book is a summary and introduction to American Restoration History. The bibliography alone is invaluable, permitting the student to locate resources through which he can examine the details of Restoration History. Emanuel Daugherty, Director of the West Virginia School of Preaching in Moundsville, West Virginia, is the chief contributor to this excellent bibliography.

The following tables and the chart of *Major American Restoration Movements* represent additional attempts to portray people and events in a format conducive to easy comprehension. Paul E. Garrett contributed chronological information, some of which was used. The assistance of anyone (including perhaps some inadvertently unnamed) contributing to this undertaking is greatly appreciated; thank you.

Notes:

CHAPTER 12: THE AMERICAN RESTORATION MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATED

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5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5
J.C. McQuiddy 1858 ~ 1924																								
J.W. Shepherd 1861 ~ 1948																								
Jefferson D. Tant 1861 ~ 1941																								
A.G. Freed 1863 ~ 1931																								
Joseph S. Warlick 1866 ~ 1941																								
William W. Otey 1867 ~ 1961																								
R.L. Whiteside 1869 ~ 1951																								
G.H.P. Showalter 1870 ~ 1954																								
Foy E. Wallace, Sr. 1871 ~ 1949																								
G.P. Bowser 1874-1950																								
H. Leo Boles 1874 ~ 1946																								
N.B. Hardeman 1874-1965																								
Robert Henry Boll 1875 ~ 1956																								
C.R. Nichol 1876 ~ 1961																								
Jesse P. Sewell 1876 ~ 1969																								
Marshal Keeble 1878 ~ 1968																								
L.L. Brigance 1879 ~ 1950																								
G.C. Brewer 1884 ~ 1956																								
Gus Nichols 1892-1975																								
James D. Murch 1892 ~ 1973																								
Benton C. Goodpasture 1895 ~ 1977																								
Foy E. Wallace, Jr. 1896 ~ 1979																								

Notes:

TABLE OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS AFFECTING RESTORATION HISTORY

by Louis Rushmore

1695-1773	John Glas	1817-1899	W.K. Pendleton
1703-1791	John Wesley	1818-1890	Jesse L. Sewell
1718-1771	Robert Sandeman	1818-1880	Moses E. Lard
1735-1826	James O'Kelly	1819-1896	John I. Rogers
1763-1854	Thomas Campbell	1819-1870	Jesse B. Ferguson
1766-1847	David Purviance	1820-1896	Thomas W. Caskey
1768-1851	James A. Haldane	1820-1888	Isaac Errett
1769-1846	Elias Smith	1823-1905	Thomas W. Brents
1769-1819	Rice Haggard	1823-1912	Charles Louis Loos
1772-1841	Abner Jones	1824-1891	John Bryan Bowman
1772-1844	Barton W. Stone	1825-1900	Alexander Proctor
1772-1854	Jacob Creath, Sr.	1827-1897	John F. Rowe
1773-????	William Guirey	1829-1908	William Lipscomb
1773-1844	John Mulkey	1829-1908	J.S. Lamar
1784-1868	Raccoon John Smith	1829-1911	J.W. McGarvey
1785-1864	Adamson Bentley	1830-1924	E.G. Sewell
1786-1866	Christian Herman Dasher	1830-1913	Richard M. Gano
1788-1866	Alexander Campbell	1831-1881	James A. Garfield
1788-1856	John T. Johnson	1831-1917	David Lipscomb
1788-1881	Aylett Raines	1833-1912	Isaiah Boone Grubbs
1789-1877	Samuel Rogers	1833-1894	Barton W. Johnson
1793-1876	Sidney Rigdon	1836-1892	James M. Kidwill
1796-1861	Walter Scott	1836-1887	Frank G. Allen
1797-1871	T.M. Allen	1836-1917	John T. Poe
1798-1890	Phillip Slater Fall	1837-1901	David R. Dungan
1799-1886	Jacob Creath, Jr.	1840-1910	Granville Lipscomb
1799-1863	William Hayden	1843-1923	R.L. Cave
1800-1867	John Rogers	1843-1929	T.B. Larimore
1805-1887	John Allen Gano	1846-1928	Austin McGary
1806-1882	John Newton Mulkey	1849-1926	Zechary T. Sweeney
1806-1876	Robert Richardson	1849-1931	Preston Taylor
1807-1879	Elijah Goodwin	????-1920	S.W. Womack
1808-1867	D.S. Burnet	1850-1940	Daniel Sommer
1810-1897	John Boggs	1855-1929	Edwin A. Elam
1810-1874	Tolbert Fanning	1856-1900	F.D. Srygley
1812-1875	Lewis Littig Pinkerton	1856-1931	Marshall Clement Kurfees
1812-1878	Benjamin Franklin	1858-1924	J.C. McQuiddy
1813-1880	Amos S. Hayden	1859-1941	Filo B. Srygley
1814-1875	Robert Milligan	1861-1948	J.W. Shepherd
1815-1891	Carroll Kendrick	1861-1953	John Moody McCaleb

CHAPTER 12: THE AMERICAN RESTORATION MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATED

1861-1941	Jefferson D. Tant	1876-1961	C.R. Nichol
1863-1935	Hall Laurie Calhoun	1876-1967	John T. Lewis
1863-1931	A.G. Freed	1876-1969	Jesse P. Sewell
1866-1941	Joseph S. Warlick	1878-1968	Marshal Keeble
1867-1961	William W. Otey	1879-1950	L.L. Brigance
1869-1951	R.L. Whiteside	1884-1956	G.C. Brewer
1870-1954	G.H.P. Showalter	1886-1962	George Pepperdine
1871-1949	Foy E. Wallace, Sr.	1892-1975	Gus Nichols
1873-1950	Alonzo W. Fortune	1892-1973	James D. Murch
1874-1950	G.P. Bowser	1895-1977	Benton C. Goodpasture
1874-1965	Henry H. Halley	1896-1979	Foy E. Wallace, Jr.
1874-1946	H. Leo Boles	1900-1947	William L. Oliphant
1874-1965	N.B. Hardeman	1907-1985	Roy E. Cogdill
1875-1954	Joe H. Blue	1908-1989	Carl Ketcherside
1875-1956	Robert Henry Boll	1916-1982	Batsell B. Baxter
1875-1954	Frederick D. Kershner		

Notes:

MAJOR AMERICAN RESTORATION MOVEMENTS

by Louis Rushmore

1793: James O’Kelly along with about 30 other Methodist ministers sever ties to the Methodist Episcopal Church and form the Republican Methodist Church at **Manakinton in Powhatan County, Virginia**. They adopt the Bible alone as their creed and resolve to be called *Christians*. In 1794 they adopt the name Christian Church.

1800: Barton W. Stone, a Presbyterian minister, hosts revivalist preaching at **Cane Ridge, KY**.

1801: Abner Jones, a physician and Baptist preacher, organizes a Christian Church in New England at **Lyndon, VT**; its members only call themselves Christians.

1802: Elias Smith preaches in a New Hampshire home that followers of Christ should wear the name Christian only and he denounces the names Baptist, Methodist, etc., and speaks against man-made catechisms.

1803: Barton W. Stone, Robert Marshall, Richard McNemar, John Dunlavy and John Thompson, Presbyterian preachers, withdraw themselves from the Presbytery Synod of Kentucky and form their own **Springfield Presbytery**. They preach freewill as opposed to Calvinism and the Bible as opposed to the Presbyterian confession of faith.

The Abner Jones and Elias Smith movements overlap and merge.

1808: Thomas Campbell is suspended from the Presbyterian ministry for not conforming to Presbyterian doctrine. Meeting **between Mt. Pleasant and Washington, PA** with persons of similar affections for a creedless religion Thomas Campbell says: “Where the Bible speaks; we speak; where the Bible is silent, we are silent.”

1819: Christian Herman Dasher establishes the Oakgrove church of Christ in **Ebenezer, GA**. Congregations begun by Dasher experience contact with preachers from the Stone and Campbell movements and eventually are unceremoniously absorbed into the dominant Restoration Movement.

1804: The Springfield Presbytery dissolves and adopts the name Christian.

O’Kelly’s Christian Church divides over the subject of baptism; William Guirey heads the dissenters favoring immersion.

1810: Guirey leads dissenters; the group reunites with remnants of O’Kelly’s group in **1854**.

1832: The Stone-Campbell Restoration movements formally merge in Lexington, KY. Congregations use the names Christian Church and Churches of Christ indiscriminately while members are known both as Christians and Disciples. Some from the Jones-Smith and O’Kelly movements participate in this merger, influenced through their loose association with the Christian Connection; opponents to the Stone-Campbell merger from the Christian Connection continue for a time as independent groups before their eventual absorption by denominationalism.

1806-1811: The O’Kelly, Jones-Smith and Stone movements discover each other and form a loose association known as the **Christian Connection**.

1875: The Churches of Christ and the Christian Church are fully engulfed in a growing polarization.

The U.S. Census of **1906** recognizes the division between the **churches of Christ** and the **Disciples of Christ (Christian Church)**.

Christian Connection

Christian Church

1924: The Congregational Church absorbs some of the Christian Church formerly associated with the Stone arm of the Restoration Movement which has not joined forces with the Campbell wing of the Restoration Movement.

1931: The Christian Connection merges with the a segment of the Congregational Church, forming the Congregational Christian Church.

1927, 1955, 1968: The **Disciples of Christ** and the **Christian Church** experience divisions.

Churches of Christ

Christian Church

Disciples of Christ

CHAPTER 13: SUMMARY

The catalyst behind the production of this book was a quest for personal knowledge. This same motive prompts most of the sermons I preach or the articles or books I write. Over the years, I (and many other preachers) have wasted a lot of time just trying to select the next topic. I have come to believe that nearly any biblical topic is appropriate for the next sermon, Bible class, article or book (unless some congregational need is obvious). I view preaching somewhat like firing a shotgun; while most of the pellets will hit together, some of the pellets will strike the surrounding area. I like to think that what I select to preach is useful for several of those who listen, but I know that whatever I select will not be as needful for everyone present. Yet, I hope that everyone can gain *something* from the lessons I present. Therefore, barring obvious need otherwise, I make sure that what I study and present is something that I need personally. Further, I attempt to prepare my studies in such a way that I can go back to them after they have grown cold and still find them intelligible. Moreover, I assure that my studies appear in a form, such as this book, that others without my personal and verbal input may gain something.

The study of Restoration History in America has re-assured me regarding the divine identity of the churches of Christ. I do not, as some, argue that the churches of Christ, like the Christian Church and the Disciples of Christ and denominationalism in general, are indigenous to North America or Europe and merely the products of human exercise. Restoration History records the struggle of men and women to throw off humanly devised religion and go back to recover the church of the New Testament. This they did in redemption, worship, Christian living and Christian service. The *first church* still meets today!

The preceding chronological lists and the chart of American Restoration Movements, along with the volume overall, help me to understand the Restoration Movement in perspective. Hopefully, this study proves as useful for each teacher and student who uses this material. For the balance of this chapter, consider the *first church*.

The First Church:

The first church was built by Jesus Christ in Jerusalem about 2,000 years ago. It was during his ministry that our Lord said: "...I will build my church..." (Matt. 16:18). **He only promised to build one church — his church.**

That church was not made of ordinary building material. It was not built from wood, stone or metal. Our Lord's church was made with *spiritual stones*. Jesus himself is the foundation (1 Cor. 3:11) and chief cornerstone (1 Pet. 2:6; Acts 4:11). Christians are the other stones with which the Lord's church is constructed (1 Pet. 2:5). Therefore, the saved (Christians) are added to the church by our Lord (Acts 2:47).

Acts Two records the birthday of the church. The remaining chapters of the Book of Acts show how additional congregations of Jesus' church began. Where the Gospel of Christ was preached, congregations of the church started. The New Testament epistles were written to instruct the Lord's church.

For hundreds of years there was only one church on earth. Our Lord's church was described in Scripture as "the church of God" (1 Cor. 1:2), "house of God" (1 Cor. 2:15) and the "churches of Christ" (Rom. 16:16). Catholic (A.D. 606), Lutheran (A.D. 1530), Episcopal (A.D. 1534), Presbyterian (A.D. 1536), Baptist (A.D. 1611), Methodist (A.D. 1739) and all other man-made churches did not yet exist.

Each congregation of the Lord's church was independent from every other congregation. However, congregations enjoyed a religious fellowship through their common practice of New Testament Scripture. Also, each congregation was guided by its own elders (Titus 1:5-9; also called bishops, 1 Tim.

CHAPTER 13: SUMMARY

3:1-7; pastors, Eph. 4:11; shepherds, 1 Pet. 5:1-4). These men were selected according to scriptural qualifications to serve in the congregation where they worshipped; two or more elders served a congregation.

Deacons were also appointed in each congregation according to scriptural qualifications (1 Tim. 3:8-13). These men served the needs of the church (Acts 6:1-6). Preachers (1 Tim. 4:2; Rom. 10:13-15) and teachers (Eph. 4:11; Heb. 5:12) taught each congregation.

For many years there continued to be **only one church!** Each congregation was independent, self-ruling with the New Testament as its sole creed, overseen by elders, served by deacons and taught by preachers and teachers. Each congregation worshipped in the same way, too (1 Cor. 16:1-2; Acts 20:7; Col. 3:16).

However, eventually some congregations started to ignore the New Testament and substitute man-made ideas. The first area of change affected the elders. A single elder was elevated above other elders in some congregations. The term “bishop” was then reserved for these men. They began to meet with other bishops of sister congregations. Hundreds of years later these bishops selected one of their number to be chief bishop or pope.

Gradually through departure from the New Testament the Lord’s church was generally corrupted. From this slow change developed the Catholic Church. This church later divided into the Roman and Greek Orthodox Catholic churches. Groups split from the Roman Catholic Church to form Lutheran and Anglican (Episcopal) churches. Through the years additional denominations formed, including: Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches. These churches continued to divide and other new churches also developed. Today there are thousands of man-made churches — in addition to the Lord’s church.

New Testament writers warned that the Lord’s church would experience this corruption (2 Thess. 2:1-12; 1 Tim. 4:1-3; 2 Tim. 4:3-4; 2 Pet. 2:1-3).

“Now the Spirit speaketh expressly, that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines of devils; Speaking lies in hypocrisy; having their conscience seared with a hot iron; Forbidding to marry, and commanding to abstain from meats, which God hath created to be received with thanksgiving of them which believe and know the truth” (1 Tim. 4:1-3).

The apostle Paul cautioned that some elders would bring error into the Lord’s church (Acts 20:28-30).

The first church — the one that Jesus built — still exists today. It is to this church — his church — that our Lord adds the saved. The church of Christ can be found anywhere religious people abandon the creeds and denominations of men and practice the New Testament alone. **Dear Friend, are you a member of the first church — the one that Jesus built?**

Discussion Questions:

1. Enumerate identifying characteristics of the New Testament church.
2. Has the New Testament church for which Jesus died and over which he is head been restored?
3. Are the churches of Christ merely part of denominationalism or are they distinct from them in a biblical sense?

Other Questions:

1. How many churches did Jesus promise to build? Cite the passage.
2. Out of what building materials was the Lord’s church **not** built?
3. Describe the building materials for the Lord’s church.
4. What chapter in the Bible chronicles the birthday of the church?
5. For what do Christians rely on the New Testament epistles?

CHAPTER 13: SUMMARY

6. List some of the descriptive terms (names) for the church of the Bible.
7. Name and give the beginning dates for some of the major rivals to the Lord's church.
8. What is the biblical connection between congregations of the Lord's church?
9. Who in a local church are to be appointed according to biblical qualifications to lead it?
10. Who did Jesus intend to be selected according to biblical qualifications to serve the needs of the local church?
11. Who besides those already indicated are intended by Christ to teach in the church?
12. Describe the congregational organization of the Lord's church.
13. Describe the worship of the New Testament church.
14. The first departure from the biblical plan for the Lord's church occurred among whom?
15. How was the word "bishop" misused?
16. Ultimately, departures from the church Jesus built resulted in the establishment of what church?
17. From where did denominationalism come originally?
18. Explain the relationship of New Testament prophecies and departures from New Testament Christianity.
19. Does the church Jesus built still exist today?
20. How can congregations of the church Jesus built be established today?

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