

## [Survey] of World History (101) with Dr. R.J Rushdoony

### Why History Is Important (a)

- I. What is History About? (Past, Present and Future) “Those who are most interested in the future are the ones who study the past most” (RJR)
- II. The Humanistic Approach- has been very ambivalent (*double minded and an “all or nothing attitude”*)
  1. Greeks were disinterested in history.
  2. Egyptians were interested in history.
  3. Renaissance and Enlightenment despised history.
  4. Last Century has been extremely interested in history.
    - A. If you deny God, then all your hope has to be from history and man. There’s no judgment to govern history therefore all your hope is hinged upon man and history. *Oriental* cultures being consistent said “life is meaningless”.
    - B. Modern day men have turned to man because of an eschatological hope in man! Turning to medicine, technology, etc in and of themselves for our deliverance.
    - C. Evolutionists, have a hope in history as they see man develop from an amoeba to some type of a god. For example **Spencer** says, “progress is not an accident but a necessity as surely as a blacksmiths arm grows large.. so surely must evil cease to be and man become perfect” (paraphrase). Man through science can remake himself and become perfect! **Tennyson** spoke on science as well with an eschatological hope... but with great doubt. For example in *The Play* he said, “this Earth a stage so gloom to it woe, you all but sicken at the shifting scene, and yet be patient; our playwright [God or Nature] may show at some Fifth act what this drama means”. Without God Tennyson couldn’t find hope! **Tennyson** explained that history would end in something good in spite of the mess it was in now.
    - D. All these reflect premillennial thinking a way. “There’s no hope in the past, no hope in the present, our only hope is in the future, which somehow everything will work together for perfection” in essence is what they say. This type of thinking surrenders history, instead of engaging it.
    - E. What would be the meaning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century denying the existence of Hittites and Assyrians other than them denying the validity of the Bible? No one had questioned it for over millennia! **Of-course after these hearsays, they uncovered all these ancient city to affirm the Biblical account. But no humanist would bring that into a court case of evidence because it doesn’t comport with their presuppositions.** Thus they denied the basic historical book, which must be our presupposition, our foundation!

- F. After this, the humanist says that the new morality cannot include Christian morality in any way shape or form! Thus we have declension in private ownership, homosexual marriage, adultery rates going up, abortion, etc. They have been successful thus far because we have given up the front lines! Further every book written, message given and specifically schools established are for the purpose of the future! This is why we (as Christians) cannot send out children to public education, because we are helping the side of the enemy in their pseudo-postmillennial hope, a utopia without God! “*Every institution has as its purpose the prediction and control of the future*” (RJR).
5. Two Textbooks for High School-ers (1. “**Modern Times and the Living Past**” – Elson (an evolutionist 1928 AD), 2. “?” -Haskell
- a. Why does Elson say that man from the beginning isn’t so industrious as modern man but rather a “lower level” man? Is there any historical documentation for this? Absolutely not!
  - b. In Haskell there is a purpose given to man by God, via the creation!
    1. God in this creational brilliance shows Himself to man, by giving him a law and even after the fall is gracious towards him in promising a redeemer. After that God reveals His written law to the people of Israel as a yard stick (a canon) for future generations.
    2. History played out in the OT as:
      - A. Anarchy (Tower of Babel)
      - B. Dictatorial Rule/ Slavery (Egyptian Rule)
      - C. Theocratic Rule (Deuteronomy). Not necessarily a yoke-ish bond to law but complete freedom.
      - D. Judges- again not an emphasis on a centralized state, but individual government. The government wasn’t the problem so much as the heart of man. “in those days there was no kings in Israel and everyone did what seemed *right in his own eyes*” (Jud. 21:25).
      - E. Kings (Monarchy). This would be considered as centralized. *It wasn’t the form of government but their apostasy from God. “It is not a good form of government that preserves a country but regenerate men”* (RJR).
    3. A Plan for the Future
      - a. Recognize that whatever you do, whether staying home, being a lazy bum or working actively for the advancement of Christ’s kingdom... you have the future in mind. Let’s take a look at Adam...

## Why History Is Important (b)

- I. Adam in the Garden
  - a. Was commanded to take dominion, to work!
    1. Labor (agriculture, naming the animals, be innovative, etc)
    2. Marriage (task of dominion, posterity)
    3. Sabbath (as rest)
  - b. He had a clear mind and a high level of intelligence because there was no sin.
    1. “The problem with modern man is not ignorance.”
    2. “The more people are free to work the way they want to work, the harder the work becomes”. Why? Because they will procrastinate endlessly and unnecessarily.
- II. Questions (Answers)
  1. “Why children living 200 years ago smarter than children living today? Will our educational system go through change?” Yes! It must go through change! Boys 200 years ago had a greater knowledge than college graduates today. They would enter universities at the age of 14 and 15, and some of them would own businesses at the age of 20. *Christian education will bring the age of maturity lower and lower!*
  2. The Evolutionary view of education is to take away responsibility from men and give it to an elitist group.

## Israel, Egypt, and the Ancient Near East

- I. God and Israel- We can do this because the Bible is a historical book, yea even an inspired historical book that cannot err, based on its own revelation. *Outside of the Bible there is not one religion who believes in a sovereign absolute God.* Tertullian said to the Romans that their gods are made by the senates of Rome; once Nero for example died he was made into a god. \*This is where the Greek idea of “hero” comes from. Of course these men aren’t “gods” but deified men.
  - a. **Islam**- the Koran in particular although claiming to be the true religion, is a pseudo bible, and an imitator with obvious historical blunders for starters.
  - b. **Mormonism**- the Book of Mormon again is a very sorry work, and had over 2000 revisions in it by the 1900’s. Joseph Smith in the Book of Mormon had a Hebrew in 600 B.C quoting Shakespeare.
  - c. If you go to these pagan books they have general and ambivalent doctrines, but the Bible gets down to the scrupulous details (concerning the hair on our head, money, child rearing, frugality, etc). We only have true historiography where Christianity has been. Look at the West vs. East. Who’s more concerned about history? The West, because of Christianity!
- II. Egypt- the Egyptians were Monophysites (one nature) in all things. Therefore all things are divine. However even these gods were in an evolutionary development.

The Pharaoh was the “god-man” who was on top of the pyramid. This is one of the reasons the pyramid is the sign of the Egyptian culture. Even this pyramid entails and evolutionary faith!

- a. Egypt was tremendously rich and has a history of being rich until they were ransacked by the Muslims. Mizram is also another name associated with Egypt as they descended from the lineage of Noah. Even the Egyptian Airlines are called Mizram Airlines.
- b. The Egyptian faith was a statist faith. Man has no life outside the state.
  1. Egyptian Instructions: (250 BC?)
    - a. Spoke about children, rearing and all
    - b. Loving thy wife
    - c. Nurturing thy wife (clothing, food, etc)
    - d. Keeping justice
    - e. Not mistreating the widow
    - f. Don't slaughter
  2. Instructions of Anmi: (700 B.C?)
    - a. Youthful wife
    - b. Rearing children
    - c. Rearing children to be men
    - d. Warning against lust, sexual immorality (Prov. 6 similarity)
    - e. Crime worthy of death
    - f. Lies create enemies.
    - g. Don't treat your wife slavishly.
- c. The Egyptians were thus very practical in the outlook of life. Because of this they built a firm and enduring empire which was very advanced. However because of their pragmatism, they didn't last.

III. Ancient Near Eastern Cultures- man is highly civilized right from the outset of history! *The idea of a caveman is unknown to history.* We think of ancient people as half-savage and not intellectual.

1. **Minoan civilization (3000 B.C- 1400 B.C)**



Ancient  
Toilet-  
System



Ancient  
Pipe-line

- a. Had hot and cold running water
  - b. Flush toilets, etc.
  - c. Highly developed architecture.
  - d. **Religion:** Fertility-cult worship (Baalism). A highly sexual religion. The temples would have ritual prostitutes in them. They went to the temple to buy insurance as it were.
2. Documentation- they had a backward millennial look as a “those were the good ole days” mentality.
- A. **Code of Hammurabi (1700 B.C +/-)**. This was a law order. They had a sense of justice and a “lex talionis” mentality. These laws sound akin to the Exodus laws, especially chapters 21-23 (the case laws). However there are huge contrasts.
    1. Had a form of punishment (throw someone in the water is placed on the front burner). But we see that this isn’t true justice, for she wasn’t guilty.
    2. Had basic thoughts of marriage and dowries.
  - B. **Hittite Laws**- very detailed, and focused on details of conduct. Once again it is akin to Exodus law especially the case laws, however there are huge contrasts.
  - C. **Biblical Law**: The lex talionis in the bull example is to pay back the bull that you’ve killed 5 fold because that’s how much worth it has, it is able to reproduce and doesn’t “x” amount of work. In modern times if someone steals \$100 they are to pay back the \$100 and an extra \$100 more.
  - D. For a good portion of reading on arbitrary Ancient Law by Akkadian see “The Ancient Near East: An Anthology of Texts and Pictures” by J.J.B Pritchard

**Ancient History and Christianity (a)** Rushdoony, talking about food and drinks that seem very irrelevant. He’s Speaking about Scotland, and the influence of the Roman Empire. Rush said the Scots would have nothing to do with anything that wasn’t kosher. He also said that the Scottish people took the OT dietary laws very seriously.

- a. Anthropologists have said that the two groups of people who have done most for the advancement of the world are the Scots and Jews, both of whom covenanted with God.
- b. Scots and the Jews are the foundation (outpost) of society.
- 1. The **Assyrian** monarchs saw themselves as the incarnation of Satan, but not as an enemy but a liberator. (see Prichard's work above on Shalmenezer, Adab Nanari, etc). These kings were an incarnation of the serpent, and an enemy of God!
  - a. Assyrians had a dream of a world without God, and that's why they took/ stole people and mixed them, hoping that they would forget their God, language, etc.
- 2. **Babylon**- had a similar agenda as Assyrians, but they weren't as ruthless. Both believed that the world started with chaos, and they were making it better. Nebuchadnezzar believed in continual revolution, along with the Babylonian mentality. Frank Burt and Wilson and Jacobson (couldn't find the book) wrote a book on the ancient empires and their cyclical, evolutionary outlooks.
  - a. Their mentality was "enjoy life, for you live but once."
- 3. **Persia**- ancient religion of Persia was Zoroastrianism (6<sup>th</sup> century B.C). Zoroaster claimed to be a Messiah. Zoroaster can mean "seed of woman" or "seed of fire". Zoroaster claimed a title right to Christ's being the true Seed of woman!
  - a. God vs. Satan- equal in power. *Dualism*.
- 4. **Greece**- great writers who are considered classics, but also humanism. Homer was their greatest poet. He was the hero. He was above law because law and morality were for the lower people. *Homer was portraying a religious figure because of the heroic charisma which is Messianic.* Tragedy poets (i.e Shakespeare)
  - a. Eteocles
  - b. Sophocles
  - c. Euripides
  - d. These men wrote "tragedy", which is an anti-christian form of art.

**Ancient History and Christianity (b)** continuing the Greek poets thoughts on history and their messianic character. Tragedy is anti-christian because it is pessimistic and says "the universe is against the Christian, etc". Tragedy says "if the universe is not God created that means its not God ruled".

- 1. Thus the Greek picture of history and philosophy (Greek worldview) is one which the Christian cannot uphold!
- A. Christianity- amidst all the various world and life views here stands Christianity with an all powerful, sovereign, micro-managing God spelled out clearly in Matthew 10:25-34: "Not a sparrow will fall..."
  - 1. The universe is under God not Satan. Thus it is not tragic... per Grecian thought.
  - 2. When Christ speaks these words (Matthew 10:25-) of the ultimate sovereign rule of God, He is speaking to a heavily Greek-centered culture and milieu; in which the tragedy of

**the universe is set out for display!** The educators (Sadducees mainly were familiar with Eteocles, Sophocles, etc).

3. Christ later goes on to say in verse 34 of the same chapter that He came not to unite good and evil per the Persian concept of dualism. There is no such equality with God and Satan, rather “I’ve come to divide and separate evil to show and manifest that I am its ruler!”

B. Q&A-

1. Concerning a question on realism:
  - a. “If everything is always bleak and black then the ‘poor man’ is always a victim and never a sinner” –RJR
2. Tongues movement:
  - a. Specific languages in Biblical times
  - b. Foreigners *understood* them
  - c. *There is no record today of anyone speaking in tongues.*
  - d. In ancient times you had what modern day tongue advocates have in the pagan religions of the world (religion in Africa, American Indians, Buddhists, etc).
  - e. **Most Pentecostals have a low moral caliber even when they claim they are the only ones who have the Holy Spirit!**
  - f. Not all Pentecostals say that you need the Holy Spirit in a second experience to be saved.
3. Birth of Jesus 4- 6 B.C?
  - a. “I don’t have the competency to do it” –RJR
  - b. However Christians have miscalculated it until Rome fell.

**Roman Republic and the Empire (a)**- we want to recognize to faith behind any historical event. We have done it with Israel, Greeks, Persians, etc. Now the Romans...

- A. “Pious”- in Latin- a man who is subordinate to authority.
  1. In Roman religion a pious man was a statist man
  2. “The senate of Rome [state] can make and unmake gods” –Tertullian
    - a. Thus piety was an obedience to this senate
  3. Rome began with two boys abandoned by their family who built the empire... and this is not a myth.
    - a. The family was important in Rome but it was always subordinate to the state.
    - b. City>Family in Roman culture.
    - c. Ultimate authority was the state!
    - d. They were also very militaristic.
    - e. Law came from the state, religion came from the state.
  4. Ancestral Worship: the claim that ancestral worship is family oriented is wrong! Wherever there is ancestral worship there is strong statism. Ancestor worship in Rome didn’t mean the family was strong but that the state was worshiped.

- a. China- communistic
  - b. Japan- totalitarianism until the end of WWII.
5. Flesh vs. Spirit
- a. Flesh was something lower in Roman thought.
  - b. To kiss your wife in public was shameful.
  - c. Material things were frowned upon especially by men.
  - d. This characterized the Romans not the Puritans, not real Puritans!
6. Statism
- a. Every answer to things was political.
  - b. Think about the **New Deal under FDR** and classical Marxism. This doesn't prove that the Marxist theory of society is true but that man is always sinful and looking for a scapegoat.
  - c. So in ancient Rome there were the aristocrats (Julius Caesar) who made the people the real victims.
  - d. Rome said man's problem was not sin but a lack of political order and this Messianic state provided that. Salvation by statism!
  - e. How the aristocrats gained power was by "mercy/forgiveness" slogans without regeneration and retribution. It was an arbitrary forgiveness without payment for sin.
7. Persecution
- a. "When Scripture speaks of the great tribulation it speaks of that which the people of the early church would face under Rome" RJR, with BB Warfield consensus. It is a fearful if not the most fearful era of world history.
  - b. Laws were increasing against Christians and business owner in general so much so that it was better if they close their shops and face starvation.
  - c. In 312 AD Constantine came to power and made Christianity the religion of the state, it might have been for pragmatic reasons but he seemed to have been a believer. Certainly was a great man!
  - d. Constantine saw that Christians are the most law-abiding citizens, hard-working and knew that he had to use Christians for the betterment of the world and not kill them. So it once again seemed to be for pragmatic reasons.
  - e. Baptized only on his death-bed.
8. Fall of Rome
- a. Rome fell in 410 AD...the barbarians marched into Rome and ransacked the whole city.
  - b. When Rome fell, "Many were unable to believe that its fall was more than a temporary setback", they thought Rome was unable to fall!

## Roman Republic and the Empire (b)-

- c. Amidst all the turmoil of Rome, **Salvian (490 AD?)** understood the problem and in his book “*The Government of God*” says there must be judgment because there is a God. And while Rome is burning and crumbling it continues to laugh.
- d. Rome actually didn’t fall by a real war, but by a bunch of barbarians. Rome outnumbered them as the Americans outnumber American Indians today. Why? *Because no felt as if there was anything to defend.*
- e. Thus we are not ruled by the government of men but the sovereign government of God! Rome didn’t fall in a day, but it fell and great was its fall!

### B. Q&A-

- 1. Is it wrong to televise circuses (paraphrased)?
  - a. America is self-consciously reviving into a Roman culture.
    - 1. Roman spa
    - 2. Bikini (although not in this name, can be traced back to late Roman Empire.)



Roman  
Bikinis

- 2. Why idealize Rome so much?
- 3. How do powers like Rome arise? They were disciplined in the early period, and took over their neighboring cities.
- 4. What race were the ancient Egyptians?
  - a. They were a white people, as well as the Assyrians. They are mild mannered, taller, and lighter than most middle Easterners.
- 5. Was the purpose of Chalcedon organization godly reconstruction through Jesus Christ?
  - a. Yes.
- 6. How did the races change?
  - a. We have to start by saying that all the possible races were contained in Adam and Eve. As various people went to different parts of the world they would began to emphasize different qualities that were desirable. In China, the idea of a barbarian was a hairy man, thus if you were hairy you probably wouldn’t get married quickly. Thus they tended to weed out people because they had chose for themselves a certain desirable beauty. [that’s genius!]. Same with the big nose as it was popular during the Middle Ages and now is being bred out. “The Negro people with the flat nose carry air into their lungs before it is properly warmed up by the large nose... [thus] they more readily contract respiratory ailments” (RJR)

7. What's an Indo-European?
  - a. Group of people speaking a common language who originated from what is now Lithuania and spread over a vast territory and conquered it as different bands. The Persians are an Indo-European peoples, the Armenians, Gaels, and Vasks, Britons, Scots, Romans, etc as well.

### **Early Church- Byzantium (a) - The early church confronts the world.**

#### A. Early Church in Roman Empire

1. Converts came with weak moral characters into the faith.
2. No moral wrong in fornication. (take 1 Corinthians for example)
3. Morality of mind over morality of the body was emphasized.
4. Because of this a number of heresies arose
  - a. Gnosticism (Mysticism)
  - b. Arianism (Humanism)
  - c. Pelagianism (Moralism)
  - d. Etc.
5. The answer is not in the state or the church, but in Christ and His law!
  - a. They fought for the independence of the church from the state, not because the church was a non-profit organization but because it belonged to King Jesus and Him alone!
  - b. Tertullian says “if it is certain that we are the most guilty of men, why do you treat us differently from our fellows, that is from other criminals, since it is only fair that the same guilt should be met by the same treatment. When others are accused on the charges brought against us, they employ their own tongues and hired advocacy to plead their innocence, they have full opportunity of reply and cross-examination, for it is not permitted to condemn men undefended and unheard. Christians alone are not allowed to say anything to clear themselves, to defend truth to save a judge from injustice, that alone is looked for which the public hate requires, the confession of the name that is of Christ , not the investigation of the charges.”
  - c. Perpetua and Felicity also showed their resistance to the state and loyalty to Christ alone! What great courage! “The blood of the martyrs are the seed of the church”
  - d. The early church was victorious even in death!

#### B. Byzantium Empire (330 AD- 1453 AD)-

1. A history of a thousand years (longest out of all big empires)
2. Established by **Constantine the Great**. He did two huge things.
  - a. He recognized Christianity, and made it the religion of the Empire.
  - b. City of Rome was finished/destroyed, and went to Constantinople because the economy was greater and strong.
3. Why did the Eastern Empire last so long?

- a. The emperors recognized the importance of the army. (defense)
- b. Recognized the importance of farmers. (food)
- c. Made sure they had good *hard money* (gold and silver). (economic stability)



**Early Church- Byzantium (b)** - He's doing a lot of reading from different historians so it's hard to take notes.

1. Byzantium's theology was very bad at many points (emperor was in some way a re-incarnation of Christ), but they brought the kingdom of God on earth as we are commissioned to. Yet where is it in the history books?
2. In usual ordinary history books, we will get a lot of information on the Roman Empire but barely anything on the Byzantium Empire, but the Roman Empire didn't even come close to the Byzantium one.
3. What Byzantium did 1500 years ago; the Armenians did nearly 1500 years ago, the Scottish Covenanters did nearly 400 years ago, the American Puritans did nearly 400 years ago.

C. Q&A-

1. What is the tribulation?
  - a. "Until premills came along the beliefs was that which the early church went through..." (RJR). For example **B.B Warfield** thought that the tribulation has past and that it belonged to the early church. Scofield came and changed it to the future. *Christians have never been under tribulation as bad as they were in the early church* (40 A.D -150 A.D?). "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church"

**Islam- The Frontier Age (a)** – the religion founded by Mohammed (570- 622 AD).

- A. Islam means- to *resign oneself* or surrender to profess the way of righteousness.
  1. Mohammed said (contrary to Paul) that he is a Muslim who is one outwardly.
  2. Thus Mohammadenism is an easy religion.
- B. 6 Basic Beliefs
  1. Belief in Allah, the one True God
  2. Belief in Angels.
  3. In Mohammed as the greatest and last prophet.
  4. Belief in the Quran.
  5. Belief in the day of resurrection.
  6. Belief in fatalism.

C. 6 Basic Duties of Islam

1. Reciting the profession of faith.
2. Affirming the unity of God and the role of Mohammed.
3. 5 daily prayers.
4. Fasting during the daylight hours, not before or after (when fasting during Ramadan)
5. Pilgrimage to Mecca
6. Holy war against unbelievers.
  - a. *All of these duties are external, very easy!*
  - b. Nothing is demanded of the heart
  - c. Islam is very statist, so were Islam is, so statism. Not so for Christianity, for where Christianity is statism is waned.
  - d. Islam has always created a strong state. A state conducive of military power but not that of character. *Thus Muslims don't grow epistemologically!*

D. Externalism, Externalism, Externalism

1. Modern day man, and Muslims, don't like God to be detailed into all of our lives. The God of Islam is not concerned about heart issues.

E. Islam in the 6<sup>th</sup> century and onwards.

1. Owned a great deal of Europe.
2. Was the most powerful force in the world.
3. *However*, it was checked at the seat of Malta (little island).
  - a. 1564 (?) - one of the most amazing events of all history fought by the knights of Malta, against the whole force of Islam. *Rushdoony happened to be a knight of Malta.*
  - b. The grand master of the knights was **Jean Parisot de Valette** (aged 70), was a great and commendable man.
  - c. De Valette was up against Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent (head of the Ottoman Turkish Empire).
  - d. What an amazing historical story!
  - e. The battle that raged was fierce, and the Turks withdrew into their ships piling up 30,000 dead men!
  - f. This battle broke the power of Islam.

F. Dark Ages or Frontier Ages or Pioneering Ages

1. The Dark Ages referred to the world as it stood outside of Christ, thus being very grim and dark. Modern day historians have not coined this term, but Christians of that day did!
  - a. *Pioneers.*
    1. Jews- businessmen that built the cities after Rome by applying Mosaic law.
    2. Monks- took care of the theological side of reconstruction, even though we would disagree with them on a number of doctrines (i.e. celibacy).

**Islam- The Frontier Age (b)** – Continuing with the monkish teachings. Monks were more concerned about the feeding of their souls but neglected the filling of their bellies. They preached, baptized, and read the Word to people they visited.

1. Priests were married but monks were not.
2. Even amongst the most wicked pagans monks *established their power*.
3. Monks would apply the law of God to the disputes that arose between men.
  - a. Established schools
  - b. Established hospitals
  - c. Etc.
4. Their presence anywhere was welcomed.
5. Irish monks were detailed in their works, especially in their writings.
  - a. Because one thing worked a while back (monks) doesn't mean that it's the only thing that will work. After the Reformation, the effect by Monks are minimal, but we must move on to greater depths and higher heights to reach the lost.
  - b. Question must be answered: "what is needed in our time"? (one answer can be the Christian school movement)
  - c. We are pioneers! Many have said that if the world is going to go back toward biblical ethics and law, it must come out of the United States.

A. Q&A-

1. What nation came from Ishmael?
  - a. The Arabic people claim that they are descendents of Ishmael. Jews and Arabs are half brothers.
2. What is a Jew today? *Technically* a Jew is one who descended from Abraham, but when Jews went on evangelistic campaigns people who converted would be Jews. So who would be the blood line Jew and who would be the converted Jew is impossible to trace. How would define them? Religiously or racially? They can't do either.
3. "Salvation by race and not grace is a serious blasphemy" (RJR 39:00)

**New Humanism or the Medieval Period (a)** – we have dealt with the frontier era, and the collapse of Rome was enormous because cities disappeared, barbarianism swept in (RJ gives the example of the Germanic people, who were cannibals at that time). \*Quoting a French Scholar. † Medieval Period from 400 A.D to 1400 AD

- A. Work of the Monks- amidst all the chaos of the world at that time, the monks by their generosity and theological insights built the cities again.
- B. Charlemagne (742 – 814 AD) - forced savage people to be baptized or they would die. The people chose to be baptized for obvious reasons and then thought the wrath of Charlemagne's God would be upon them if they went back to offering sacrifice to their gods, so they feared Charlemagne's God.
  1. This is one way wherein he civilized them and they became a great people because of that!

C. The Dark Ages ended with the **Crusades**-

1. Crusades began with a call to go out and conquer the holy land from the unbelievers. “*Life is short and labor is short that brings the crown that cannot fade away*” quoted from a Medieval sermon of Pope Urban II, 1095 AD.
2. The medieval times were not governed by older monks and priests but by the youth. Thus it was not stagnant and aged but growing.

D. Three Great Powers Seeking to Dominate

1. The Church- was seeking to dominate every institution as Rome gained more and more power over other areas. The church in England was not under Rome until the Council of Whitby went through. Pope Boniface made it clear in his works (*Unum Sanctum*) that the church was to dominate everything. Boniface said that in the church (of Rome) there were two swords, the spiritual and the temporal. Thus both church and state are under the Pope!
  - a. The kingdom of God cannot be limited to the church even though the church is an aspect of it.
  - b. Rome’s doctrine of the merit of the saints (circa. 1343 AD) was akin to Phariseeism.
2. The State- who also claimed to be beyond the law, always saying they were Christ’s vicar on earth, and on.
3. The University- claimed to be a law unto itself, as *reason incarnate*!

E. Revival of Aristotelian Philosophy

1. Gave rise to natural law instead of God’s revealed law.
2. Reason prior to revelation.
3. Man was not seen as a religious creature but as a political creature. Thus the emphasis was on the state and not on God.

F. Rush Quoting Elieen Power’s “Medieval People”

1. “The plan of the book ‘in three sections, containing nineteen principal articles’, is most exhaustive. The first section deals with religious and moral duties. In the words of the *Ménagier*, ‘the first section is necessary to gain for you the love of God and the salvation of your soul, and also to win for you the love of your husband and to give you in this world that peace which ought to be had in marriage. And because these two things, to wit the salvation of your soul and the comfort of your husband, are the two things most chiefly necessary, therefore are they here placed first.’ Then follows a series of articles telling the lady how to say her morning prayer when she rises, how to bear herself at Mass, and in what form to make her confession to the priest, together with a long and somewhat alarming discursus upon the seven deadly sins, which it assuredly never entered into her sleek little head to commit, and another, on the corresponding virtues.<sup>[2]</sup> But the greater part of the section deals with the all-important subject of the wife’s duty to her husband. She is to be loving, humble, obedient, careful and thoughtful for his person, silent regarding his secrets, and patient if he be foolish and allow his heart to stray towards other women. The whole section is illustrated by a series of stories (known as *exempla* in the Middle Ages), culled from the Bible, from the common stock of anecdotes possessed by jongleur and preacher alike, and (most interesting of all) from the *Ménagier*’s own experience. Among the *Ménagier*’s longer illustrations is the favourite but intolerably dull moral tale of Melibeus and Prudence, by Albertano of Brescia,

translated into French by Renault de Louens, whose version the *Ménagier* copied, and adapted by Jean de Meung in the *Roman de la Rose*, from which in turn Chaucer took it to tell to the Canterbury [pg 100]Pilgrims. Here also are to be found Petrarch's famous tale of patient Griselda, which Chaucer also took and gave a wider fame, and a long poem written in 1342 by Jean Bruyant, a notary of the Châtelet at Paris, and called 'The Way of Poverty and Wealth', inculcating diligence and prudence.”

<sup>1</sup>Ménagier- husband

### New Humanism or the Medieval Period (b) – more quotes...

- A. Romantic Love- is contrary to Biblical love.
    - 1. It loves to thrive over itself and pity and become sad.
    - 2. Problems are inevitable
    - 3. Frustration is inevitable
    - 4. *Love dies when it gets what it wants!*
  - B. Early Medieval Period-
    - 1. Pictures of people praying show the hands open toward heaven and attitude of receiving from God, anything He gives.
  - C. Late Medieval Period-
    - 1. Pictures of people praying with their hands together face bowed down an attitude of timidity and milquetoast character.
  - D. Q&A
    - 1. What is the difference between the philosophy of Aristotle and Plato?
      - A. Both are Grecian philosophy.
      - B. Both are *dialectical* (ex. Good vs. bad, matter vs. spirit, etc). Both of these (matter vs. spirit) were ultimate.
      - C. **Aristotle** said that there is unity between the dialects.
        - a. *State was the spirit, people were the matter.*
      - D. **Plato** emphasized the ideas (spirit) over matter.
        - a. Neo-Platonism- said that matter is nothing, disregarded the fleshly things (asceticism).
    - 2. Were the monks part of the Catholic church and did they receive the same education as the priests?
      - A. Monasteries (monks) and the church (priests) were separate.
        - a. Monasteries was made up of people (scholars, famers, businessmen, etc) who came together to serve God.
        - b. Churches made up of priests who served on parish.
    - 3. Where did the priests get their training?
      - A. Schools or studying under someone independently.
    - 4. Was Augustine a Roman Catholic?
-

- A. Did not consider himself as under Rome but as a partner to Rome.
- 5. What/who was the bishop?
  - A. In the apostolic church the apostles would go from place to place and they would pastor the congregations they visited. After leaving they would ordain other men to shepherd the sheep (Paul to Timothy, Titus). As time passed various men who succeeded the apostles, they would go into cities as well as rural places and appoint other men to lead the church, which met in homes. This is how the bishopric developed. Wherein, you would have the presbyter (pastor) who planted the church and visited here and there and the bishop (elder) who actually led the church weekly.

**From Renaissance (Humanism) to Reformation (a)** – The Reformation is not given the same attention as the Renaissance in the history books.

- A. Renaissance- 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century
  - 1. Means *rebirth*. Rebirth of paganism and humanism.
  - 2. Moral and religious questions were judged by man.
  - 3. Renaissance was a period of *ascetics* (beauty) over against *ethics* (morality).
  - 4. Beauty > Morality
  - 5. Appearance was everything!
  - 6. Tyranny developed into unimaginable bounds and society thought nothing of it.
- B. Reformation- 16<sup>th</sup> Century
  - 1. Anti-humanistic to its core!
  - 2. Climaxed in Puritanism, because the Puritans despised the Renaissance view of beauty and ascetics. They did not deny the arts altogether, however.
  - 3. Morality > Beauty
  - 4. Anti-humanism did not lead to depreciation of arts but for example: J.S Bach (music), John Milton (poetry) produced greater depth for the arts in its proper place!
  - 5. Scholarly movement (Luther, professor, Calvin, scholar). They made the faith relevant to all of life.
  - 6. Popular movement. People were ready to respond to Luther and Calvin.
  - 7. Succeeded most where there had been a resistance to Papacy.
- C. Reading quotes from the Indulgences... some from Luther...
  - 1. Luther's 95 Theses hurt the income of the Papacy and that is one of the reasons the pursued hard after him.
  - 2. Luther is charged by Catholic scholars as having divided Christendom. BUT it was already divided in the abyss of the Renaissance. What Luther did was bring about reunification of the faith.
  - 3. Luther was the great teacher of predestination...not Calvin. Calvin wrote much about it but never set any new arguments for it.

4. Luther within his debates with Erasmus (Bondage of the Will) emphasized predestination.
  5. However the heaviest emphasis was on the doctrine of justification by faith alone. (RJR says “justification by faith”).
    - a. Luther was not a systematic thinker.
    - b. Doctrine of JbyF is thoroughly Scriptural.
    - c. When detached from other doctrines it can lead to a form of humanism (licentiousness for example), as if the saving of souls becomes the only function of the church.
- D. Ana-Baptists- these people grew out of the Reformation (Lutheranism) along with other groups.
1. They went to the New Testament not just for doctrine but for politics.
  2. They wanted to establish a new Christian order.
  3. They went to the book of Acts and how the disciples lived together and shared things in common, etc.
    - a. [Excursus] The reason why the apostles and disciples did that (and only in Jerusalem) was because they had heard and believed that Jesus would destroy that place and not a stone would remain on another, so they had no future there. It would be pointless for them to have kept their stuff. “It was not communism”
  4. Ana-Baptists tried to establish a communistic order!
  5. They were **polygamists** because the law was downplayed and they were in the reign of grace (idealized utopia).
  6. They were put down in blood!
- E. Quakers- came out of the Ana-Baptist movement. They rejected political endeavors and emphasized inward piety or the “inner light”
1. “Everyman has a spark of the divine in him...”
- F. Mennonites- Ana-Baptist group as well but were more religious in their endeavors. It was them vs. the world.
- G. Zwingli- was a Catholic priest who became a convert to the Reformation and had immense effect in Switzerland. However...
- H. Calvin (1509-1564)- Calvin’s emphasis was on the sovereignty of God and the infallibility of God. Thus the sovereignty of God meant the salvation of sinners by sheer grace.
1. He stressed that the kingdom of God meant the universal reign of God.
  2. Catholicism had equated the kingdom of God with the church alone.
  3. Priesthood of all believers. Thus everyman had a vocation in life.
  4. Covenant. He tried to bring inter-dependence from family, church, work, school state under a unified realm via the covenant. And he tried to do this in Geneva.
  5. *Calvin was not the dictator of Geneva, in fact he was not liked...*
- I. English Reformation- the church of England was not created by the monarchy.

1. The church of England before Rome appeared was a highly developed church. The earliest converts were Roman officials.
2. Barbarian Christianity- specifically the Northern tribes.
  - a. Tended to be a Christianity wherein the crown governed the church.
  - b. Cranmer tended to lean with the royal pre-eminence. He was more Lutheran than anything else. Cranmer was convinced that the crown, rather than the Vatican, should govern the church. The issues became confusing when Mary took the throne because she was Catholic and had the crown. What was Cranmer to do? This was where Cranmer's beliefs crumbled. Thus the acts of Mary were a bloody repression of many of Cranmer's friends. Cranmer recanted the statement he had signed and instead preferred the freedom of the church.
3. Edward the 6<sup>th</sup>- was a devout a wise young man.
  - a. Under him the Book of Common prayer took its main form.
  - b. The Reformation properly had two kinds of churches: Lutheran and Reformed.

**From Renaissance (Humanism) to Reformation (b)** – Henry VIII (Edward's father) was the "Defender of the Faith", was a practicing Catholic but wanted himself to rule over the church. Life of Henry VIII is discussed and his marriage and divorce and how he did love Catherine very much and didn't divorce her for the other lady (Mary?)

- A. Scotland- John Knox who had gone to Geneva to study Reformation doctrine and take it to Scotland. Scotland had been a problem for England for a long time, because they had been very close to France in the past.
  1. Politically- very few kings died a natural death. They lacked discipline in fighting realms. England out powered them eventually, because of their discipline.
  2. The people who have done more than any other people who have ever lived are the Scots and the Jews. ~ paraphrase RJR.
- B. Counter-Reformation: Council of Trent
  1. Why had the reformation come about and what was the problem?
    - a. The reformation came about because of a number of doctrines that had quietly crept in by Roman Catholics and that unnoticed.
    - b. Increasing power of the Vatican.
    - c. Papal infallibility.
  2. Council of Trent did bring about a moral reformation within the Catholic church. However it established those dogmas which grew up in the Medieval period.
- C. Q&A-
  1. Does the Lutheran church follow Luther's position of predestination defined in his book Bondage of the Will?
    - a. No, only some Lutheran's believe in predestination today.
  2. Isn't there always a remnant left?
    - a. Yes! But that remnant is not just within. (What?)

3. How about the play “the man for all seasons” about Henry VIII?
  - a. Good but not historically accurate.

**So Called Wars of Religion (a)** – after the Reformation. [difficult lesson]

- A. England- absolutism- making the king “the god on earth”.
  1. Henry the VII, Queen Elizabeth were good examples.
  2. One reason why England didn’t continue in the path of absolutism is because the presence of the Puritans and Covenanters.
  3. Chris Hill on Cromwell (book)
  4. Charles II kicked out and banned Presbyterianism in England really.
- B. Discovery of America- 1492
  1. Very disastrous for Europe.
  2. Speeded up the rise of statism in Europe...[why?] 16:00
    - a. Europe was becoming very centralized and statist.
    - b. Inflation is the increase of the money supply. It takes place when the civil government begins printing more money. *IN the case of metals* people can inflate by using cheaper metals to devalue the true metal. Now, all the real, hard money of the Aztecs and Incas flowed to Europe, thus creating another form of inflation.
    - c. [Objection] Gold: “there isn’t enough of it”. Rush: well there isn’t enough of paper money either but that’s not stopping us. [My Objection] what about credit?
    - d. Between 1550 and 1600 prices doubled in Europe because there was a sudden influx of new money but no increase in production!
    - e. Between 1600 and 1650 things were even worse. Wheat and hay in 1650 sold for 15 times the price of the year 1500.
  3. **Mercantilism**- economic self-sufficiency for every nation. Buy from your own country, and don’t buy imported goods.
    - a. Colonies- so that they can live off of them.
- C. Spain- center of counter reformation
  1. Spanish crown wanted to re-establish a Catholic Europe.
  2. Phillip II carried on the work of his father Charles V.
  3. His answer for every question was by the state.
  4. Phillip was responsible for the extinction of the Huguenots.
  5. Phillip assembled the Armada to attack England, but they were outdone.
  6. Spanish mentality: “you do not do something, you are something”, they rely on their wits rather than their work.

**So Called Wars of Religion (b)** –

7. This is why Latin America is not going forward. (If we take a look at Spain even now, we can see the truth of this statement)
- D. France (briefly)- not made up of one people.

1. Reformation added religious disunity in France. (Huguenots and Catholics)
  2. The country was brought under unity by a Huguenot leader named Henry of Navar (IV). Became a popular ruler. Henry the IV only brought unity by himself becoming a nominal Catholic. His edict gave religious freedom to the Huguenots. In 1610 he was assassinated.
- E. 30 Years War- 1618 through 1648 which brought about the disintegration of Germany.
1. Peace of Augsburg called for each province in Germany to determine their own religion (Catholic or Protestant-Lutheran). As Calvinists started to come to Germany they had a heavy influence and started converting many officials and important figures. With that behind other countries got involved and this way began the 30 years war.
  2. What happened to Germany after the War?
    - a. It was completely destroyed.
  3. Armies walked on their feet in these times, armies now do not have the ability to walk for long periods of time. They use trucks and jeep. Russia was the last modern country that had a marching army.
  4. This war set back civilization.
  5. Marked the transition to a secular approach!
- F. Q&A-
1. How would you answer people who always say, “well look what the Christians did with the wars they caused...”?
    - a. They were not wars of religion but they were political wars. Because sometimes Catholics would fight against each other as Protestants would. Also they were Christians in name only.

Quote: “history is rarely ever dominated by the majority but by a dedicated minority”

**Louis XIV, Revolution, Napoleon (a)** – feudalism- was not concerned with national or racial ties but with religious and smaller communitial ties.

- A. Prince Eugene of Savoy was considered the greatest man of his century and was not given the ‘commander in chief’ of Louis’ XIV army.
  1. Was related to every European nation somehow. He was mainly French but part German, Roman, Spanish, and Armenian.
  2. He could trace his ancestry back to Thomas Aquinas.
  3. There was no one in Europe, Middle East and even China that he couldn’t find some relation to. [no kinism here]
- B. Louis XIV- had some national inter-relations as well.
  1. He was part French, Spanish, English, etc.
- C. *Work Ethic*- as we mentioned a couple of lessons ago that the Spanish (Catholics) were very anti-labor, we note now the people groups who were labor-oriented, namely the Protestants and the Jews.

1. This is one reason why Jamestown settlement failed, because the men of Jamestown were not for work as well. Their idea was to round off the Indians and let them to do the work. Indians didn't consent and the colony failed.
- D. Enlightenment- Was started in England but France took it to its logical conclusion.
1. France by this time was the center of the world, very dominant.
  2. Work was despised in France as well. *Jews and Protestants (Huguenots) were outcast and aliens.*
- E. Back to Louis the XIV- reigned for 65 years.
1. A very intelligent, physically gifted monarch.
  2. Either you'll hate him or love him.
  3. Leader of the new secularism and departure from Christianity, although he himself was very devout.
  4. Ruling- he was God on earth.
    - a. Versailles-
      1. Was built outside of Paris, because large cities can dominate what someone is trying to do.
      2. Louis rarely stepped into Paris.
      3. Versailles didn't have walls, which is an interesting statement Louis is sending forward.
      4. The architecture was humanistic. *The center of the building was his bedroom* and the chapel was off on the side.
    - b. American independence- the reason why France helped America was because they hated England. They knew that America was the choicest land for Britain so they wanted them out.
    - c. Science was puritanic so it was rejected.

### **Louis XIV, Revolution, Napoleon (b) –**

- A. Napoleon- books- McNare Wilson. Abbott has a 4 volume book on Napoleon.
1. Napoleon was a quite moral man, contra popular thought.
  2. Began as a typical liberal but realized the fearful evil that was there.
  3. When visiting Egypt he knew that the natural goodness of man was empty and not true. He understood depravity after that visit.
  4. Napoleon's downfall was his lack of naval power. If he had the naval power he could have invaded England and triumphed.
  5. It took a collation of all of Europe to stop Napoleon.
  6. His laws were perverse (ex: guilty till proven innocent) because they wasn't founded on Scripture.
    - a. Why didn't this happen in England? Because of a fervency in religion (i.e Whitefield and Wesley)

7. Napoleon tried to stop the humanistic views of the Enlightenment but that soon dissipated.

B. Q&A-

**England 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century (a)** – we spoke of France last time and now we turn to England. We saw that the Enlightenment heightened the humanism present. Thus the humanism entered the churches and began its dismantling. Some of the greatest (good) things happened in England.

- A. 1660 – Charles II came to the throne, after Cromwell.
  1. Charles “never said a foolish thing and never done a wise one”.
  2. He prided himself by being a wit.
  3. He was a secret Catholic. Wanted Louis the XIV to succeed, unconsciously.
- B. 1685- James II was even worse than Charles II as he had absolutely no common sense.
  1. Began the bloody persecution of Protestants in Scotland and England.
  2. Thus he lost his kingdom in 1688 out of the Glorious Revolution.
- C. 1689-1702 William III and Mary II took throne. Good monarchs and defenders of Christianity.
  1. After William and Mary the England monarchy was very weak for a long time. Until...
- D. 1761-1820- George III –was a simple family man.
  1. Wanted to uphold the family, and in that way was Puritanic and understood the backbone of society.
  2. Tragedy was that he had inbreeding...
  3. He lost his mind in his later years, he didn't even know the French Revolution was occurring.
- E. **Deism**- a practical venire for atheism.
  1. Cynical about the Bible and Christianity.
  2. But still many of them sent their servants to church just so they wont steal or murder them... **Voltaire** had this belief too.
- F. Great Awakening from 1730-1750.
  1. In 1730-1749 from the London Bill of Mortality(?) the percentage of infants that died were **74.5 %**.
  2. At the end of that era the Religious revivals began with Whitfield and Wesley.
  3. From 1750-1769 while the evangelical revivals were in gear the mortality rate was **63 %**. It dropped 11.5 percentage
  4. From 1770-1789 the percentage was **51.5 %**
  5. From 1790-1809 the percentage was **41.3 %**
  6. 1810-1829 the percentage was **31.8 %**.
  7. The Awakening made for this much difference in the rate from 1730 to 1830! Up to a 40 % drop!

- a. However... groups like the Hellfire Club- deliberately sought out to destroy morality! And they were liked by the aristocracy.
- G. Evangelicalism-
1. They called for strictness
  2. Sabbath keeping, and shops being closed.
  3. Led to the prohibitionist movement (a misguided movement).
  4. Made an impact on the country.
    - a. Another made an impact on the country 1776 Adam Smith the “Wealth of Nations”. Free-trade economics.
    - b. Robert Priel (?) favored this approach and lowered the tariffs, but this saw rise to higher living conditions. *Lower Tariff = Greater Prosperity*. Was opposed by Benjamin Disraeli, one of the smartest men Parliament has ever seen.
  5. Victorian Era- triumph of Christianity. Even though Victoria herself was not a practicing Christian and was happy with Darwin’s theory of Evolution because it gave her freedom from the Old Testamentary ethical codes.
    - a. When the printing press came on the scene it was fought by the lords of the day because now there was freedom to express your thoughts...
  6. England became an exporter of:
    - a. science,
    - b. health,
    - c. medicine,
    - d. hospitals,
    - e. roads, highways, etc. to the third worlds. This was a great thing!
    - f. Also exported Law and Order. For example, when Britain went into the Africa’s some of those places hadn’t seen law or order ever and Britain changed that. *6000 Englishmen were running the entire country of India!* This was not exploitation, but proficiency and efficiency.
    - g. Propagated Christianity.

### England 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century (b) –

- h. 19<sup>th</sup> century was the greatest expansion of Christianity since the Apostolic times.
- F. Counter-Forces- never died out
1. Charles Dickens- a snob and a dandy!
    - a. Hated the middle class
    - b. Through his novels he popularized the oppressive middle classes. The business man is the monster but the lower class is the poor abused people who are kind.
  2. Charles Darwin- *Origins of Species*
    - a. Sold out during the first day of publication.
    - b. Here was a weapon against Christianity
    - c. Very popular!

3. Secularization of Education- state matter instead of a home matter.
4. Businesses Deserting the Faith
  - a. Began to admire prestige instead of piety!
  - b. Wanted their daughters to marry “Lord so and so’s son,” so that “we can be related”.
5. Leisure Class- (brought out by Dickens, David Copperfield, Mr. Maucaber, etc)
  - a. Who did nothing and specially the women who let their nails grow so long to *prove* that they couldn’t work.

G. Q&A:

1. What is the book of Jasher mentioned in the Bible? (Jos. 10:13)
  - a. No existing book, but people claim to have it. They were not books of the Bible but chronicles of military affairs. They have no status as Scripture.
  - b. [My Answer] Other books that are mentioned but are not on par with the Scripture, they are just documentations of Wars, or Chronicles, or something else.
    1. The book of Wars (Numb. 21:14)
    2. The Chronicles of David (1 Chron. 27:24)
    3. The Book of Gad (1 Chron. 29:29)
    4. The Book of the Prophet Iddo (2 Chron. 13:22) etc
2. Prayer Meeting January 22 Ken and Helen Tersten Address 4837 Alminar Ave, La Canada Flintridge, CA 91011

**Twentieth Century (a)** - basic event of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. What has been the motive force?

A. Loss of the Will to Live

1. People would go to bed just waiting to die
2. Heavy obesity

B. Man centered Morality

1. Gill Blac(?) of France- has just met a widow, and within 5 minutes he is trying to seduce her for example. (This is from his writings)

C. Aristocracy

1. A teacher was suspended/expelled for assigning a book by R.J Rushdoony entitled “Messianic Character of Education”.
2. Since society must be governed by the elite, experts, etc anyone who opposes their view of life must be incorrect and shun. No neutrality here!
3. Very statist and government dependant.
4. Thus the scientist is elevated to the throne of intellect!
  - a. What’s the goal of these scientific intellectuals?
    1. According to Lewis Mumford (?) the goal of these scientists is to create life. In “Pentagon of Power” he says they are governed by, “a more insidiously flabering idea, he who creates life is a god...”

D. Technology>Sin

1. Technique is emphasized.
2. Sin is not a problem, but lack of technological advances.
  - a. Second Industrial Revolution= destroyed the home
  - b. Contraceptives= destroy life
  - c. Love= physical congestion
  - d. Marriage= temporary physio-logical convenience slightly better than promiscuity.
  - e. Democracy= Degenerated
  - f. “Every invention strengthens the strong and weakens the weak.” (RJR)
  - g. God= has vanished from the scene no telescope, no microscope discovers him in the scene.
  - h. Life= human insects on the earth, death

E. Our trust is not to be in man but in the Lord!

1. Socialism in Soviet Russia and it crumbled.
2. Scientism here, it will crumble!
3. Men are humanistic today.
4. Appearance has become reality. Everything is about how you look.

F. Humanistic State Schools- “the true temple of the modern age”

1. **Charles Potter** (a humanist) says, “Education is a most powerful ally of humanism and every American public school is a school of humanism. What can the theistic Sunday Schools meeting for one hour per week and teaching only a fraction of the children do to stem the tide of a 5 day humanistic teaching?” [WOW]
2. The death of God is the death of man!

**Twentieth Century (b) –**

3. Humanist hating God hates himself and thus hates life!
4. Difficult times but tremendous opportunities, and we must remember that if we are with God we are the majority.

G. Q&A-

1. Is witchcraft part of the scientific world?
  - a. Yes, total control on man over man. That is what the science books talk about today. Science has magical goals, its ready to explore any subject as an open question except God.
  - b. Scientists are the new magicians. “Creating man, deleting death, etc”

