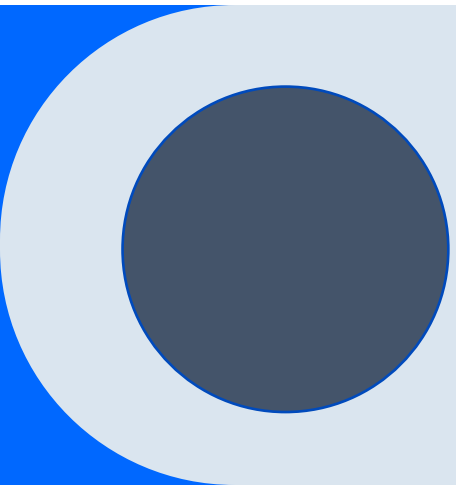




Seeking Undenominational Christianity

Tom Rucker – Hardin Valley Church



Growing Everyone

T. L. Rucker

Hardin Valley Church Vision Song

T. L. Rucker

S
A

Fol - low - ing Je - sus as one lov - ing fam - ily we are

T
B

Detailed description: This system contains the first two measures of the song. It features four vocal parts: Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). The music is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The lyrics are: 'Fol - low - ing Je - sus as one lov - ing fam - ily we are'. The Soprano and Alto parts are written in treble clef, while the Tenor and Bass parts are in bass clef. The lyrics are placed below the vocal staves.

3

grow - ing eve - ry one; to be more like Je - sus and to

Detailed description: This system contains the next two measures of the song. It features four vocal parts: Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). The music is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The lyrics are: 'grow - ing eve - ry one; to be more like Je - sus and to'. The Soprano and Alto parts are in treble clef, and the Tenor and Bass parts are in bass clef. The lyrics are placed below the vocal staves. The first measure of this system begins with a measure rest (indicated by a '3' above the staff) for all parts.

6

love one an - oth - er we are grow - ing eve - ry

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 6 and 7. It features a grand staff with a treble clef on the top staff and a bass clef on the bottom staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody in the treble clef consists of quarter notes and half notes. The lyrics are printed below the notes. Measure 6 contains the lyrics 'love one an - oth - er we are' and measure 7 contains 'grow - ing eve - ry'. The bass line provides a simple accompaniment with quarter and half notes.

8

one. Lord make us more and more like Je - sus as we

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 8, 9, and 10. It features a grand staff with a treble clef on the top staff and a bass clef on the bottom staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody in the treble clef includes quarter notes, eighth notes, and rests. The lyrics are printed below the notes. Measure 8 contains the lyrics 'one. Lord make us', measure 9 contains 'more and more like', and measure 10 contains 'Je - sus as we'. The bass line provides accompaniment with quarter notes and rests.

11

fol - low your son. Lord make us one lov - ing

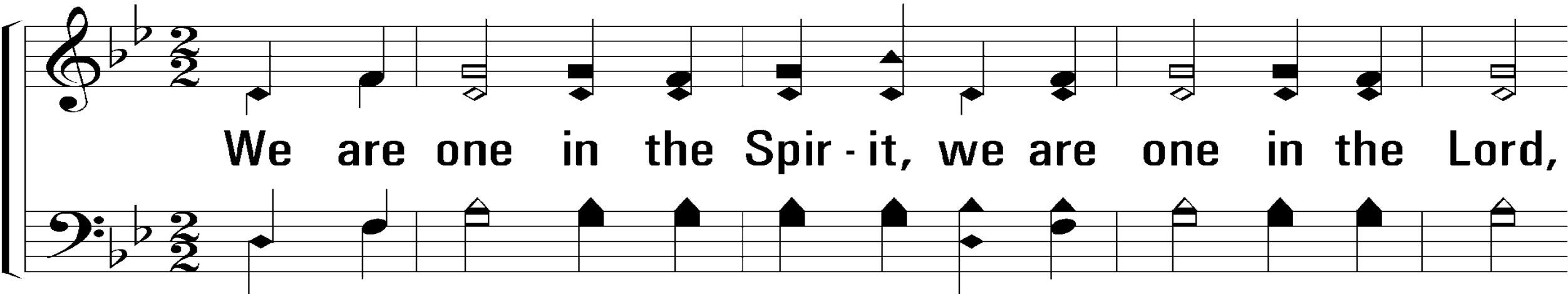
Detailed description: This system contains measures 11, 12, and 13. Measure 11 has lyrics 'fol - low your son.' with a long note in the vocal line. Measure 12 has lyrics 'Lord make us' with a long note in the vocal line. Measure 13 has lyrics 'one lov - ing' with a long note in the vocal line. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and 4/4 time. The vocal line is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the bass clef. The piano part consists of chords and moving lines in both hands.

14

fam - ly as we're grow - ing eve - ry one.

Detailed description: This system contains measures 14, 15, and 16. Measure 14 has lyrics 'fam - ly as we're'. Measure 15 has lyrics 'grow - ing eve - ry'. Measure 16 has lyrics 'one.' with a final cadence. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and 4/4 time. The vocal line is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the bass clef. The piano part consists of chords and moving lines in both hands.

1 – They'll Know We Are Christians By Our Love



The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 2/2 time signature. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The lyrics are written between the two staves.

We are one in the Spir - it, we are one in the Lord,



The second system of musical notation consists of two staves, identical in notation to the first system. The lyrics are written between the two staves.

We are one in the Spir - it, we are one in the Lord,

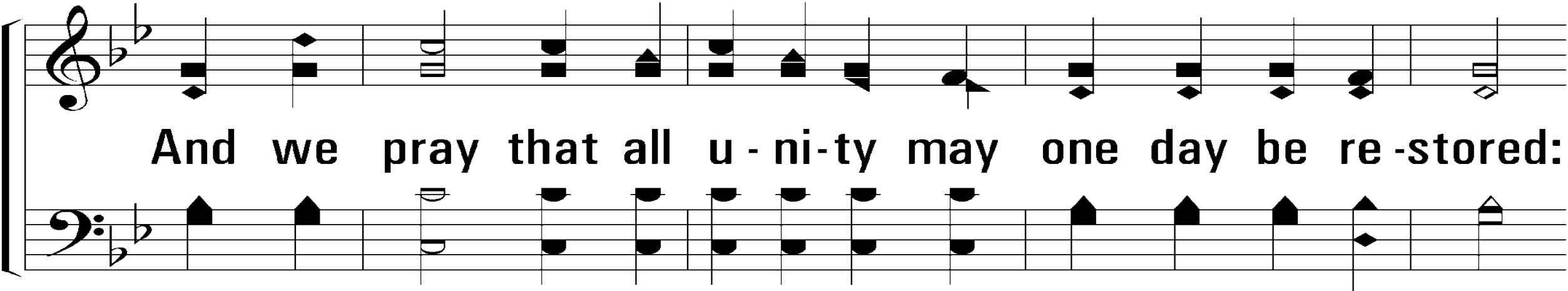
Words and Music by: Peter Scholtes

Copyright © 1966 by F. E. L. Assigned 1991 to The Lorenz Corporation.

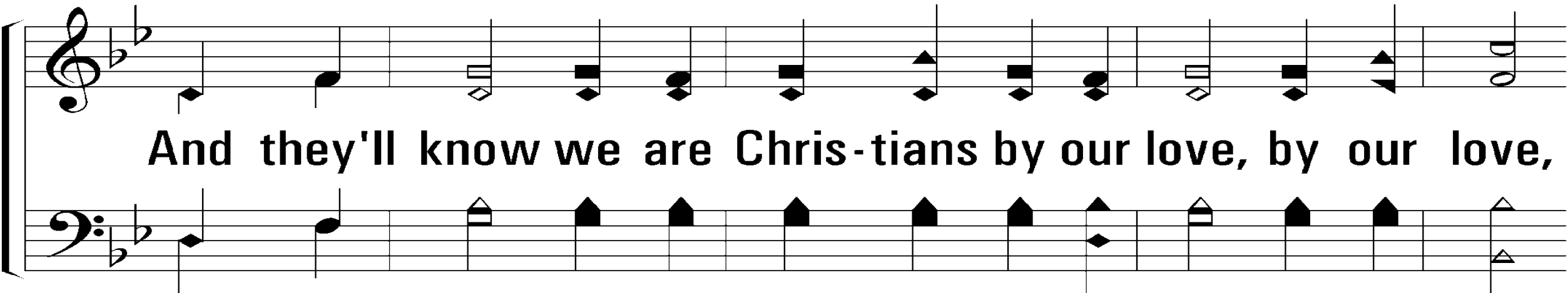
All Rights Reserved. International copyright secured.

PaperlessHymnal.com

1 – They'll Know We Are Christians By Our Love



And we pray that all u - ni - ty may one day be re - stored:



And they'll know we are Chris - tians by our love, by our love,

1 – They'll Know We Are Christians By Our Love

Yes, they'll know we are Chris - tians by our love.

The image shows a musical score for a hymn. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are written in the center between the two staves. The treble staff contains the melody, and the bass staff contains the accompaniment. The lyrics are: "Yes, they'll know we are Chris - tians by our love." The word "Christians" is hyphenated as "Chris - tians".



Seeking Undenominational Christianity

The Long and Winding Road-Part 2

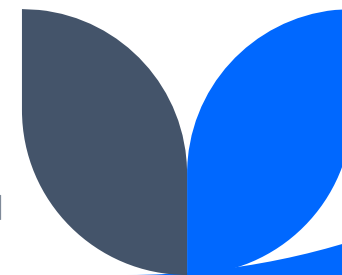


Ephesians 4:1-6

I therefore, a prisoner for the Lord, urge you to walk in a manner worthy of the calling to which you have been called, ² with all **humility** and **gentleness**, with **patience**, **bearing** with one another in **love**, ³ eager to maintain the **unity of the Spirit** in the bond of peace. ⁴ There is **one body** and **one Spirit**—just as you were called to the **one hope** that belongs to your call— ⁵ **one Lord, one faith, one baptism**, ⁶ **one God** and Father of all, who is over all and through all and in all.

Some Later Departure Ideas

- Growth of Episcopacy – One head elder, called Bishop.
- Establishment of Catholicity – Organization could demand conformity and a pattern of doctrine.
- Sacredotalism – A priestly class to serve between God and man
 - Ordained
 - Conduct services
 - Administer Baptism
 - Offer the Lord's Supper as a sacrifice to God
- Increase in Sacraments
 - Confirmation service for children
 - Penance
 - Ordination
 - Unction



Some Later Departure Ideas (Cont.)

- Rise and Growth of Papacy
 - Based on mutual support with Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire
 - Pepin (in 756) and Charlemagne (in 744) gave land to the Popes for Papal States
 - Encouraged by the rise of Mohammedaism
 - Nicholas I (858-867) grew the Papacy in political power supported by the organization of the College of Cardinals
- Monasticism
 - Influenced by Gnostic philosophy
- Simony – purchase of Church offices
- Indulgences - buying forgiveness
- Hagiolarty – worship of departed saints



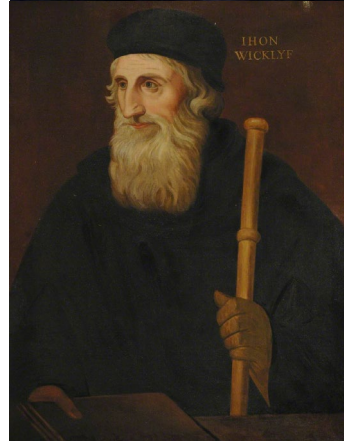
Opposition to the Papacy

- Rivalry between the East and West Bishops continued through the first millennium of the church. The church in the East never fully submitted to Roman supremacy.
- In 1054 insults resulted in the Pope of the Roman Church and the Patriarch of Constantinople each other and crystalized the schism.
- From 9th century through the Reformation, thousands from Greece, Italy, Germany, France, and Holland who opposed the Roman hierarchy were persecuted as heretics.
 - Known as Catharists, Paulicans, Arnoldians, Petrobusians, Albigenses and Waldenses.
 - All opposed the Roman hierarchy, accepted the Scripture as their only authority, claimed to be the only true Christians, and lived puritanical lives.



Early Reform Movements

- Marsilius – 1324 A.D.
 - A democratic council to replace the papacy.
 - The Bible should be the only source of faith.
- William Occam - 1300-1349 A.D.
 - Pope is not infallible. General Council higher than the pope.
 - Bible is the only infallible source of authority in the church.
- John Wycliffe – 1320-1384 A.D.
 - Put the Bible into general use. Translated it into English.
 - His followers were called Lollards.
 - Taught scripture as the only source of religious authority.
 - Renounced use of images, relics, and Latin in services.
 - Called the pope - anti-Christ



Early Reform Movements (Cont.)

- John Huss – 1373-1415 A.D.
 - Took Wycliffe's teaching to Western Europe
 - Opposed the doctrine of indulgences and encouraged study of Scripture.
- Girolamo Savonarola- 1452-1498 A.D.
 - Tried to reform from within in Florence Italy.
 - Preached sermons from the Bible.
 - He was eventually put under a Papal ban then hanged and his body burned.
- Ximenes – 1436-1517 A.D.
 - Tried to reform from within in Spain.
 - Drove more than 1000 corrupt priest out of Spain.
 - Tried to persuade church leaders the purpose of the church was to serve the masses rather than exploit them.



Discussion

- Were these early reform efforts good or bad?
- Did they result in unity of the believers? Why?
- What lessons can we learn from them for today?

The German Reformation

- Martin Luther 1483-1546
 - After reading Augustine, he became aware of his wickedness and decided to enter an Augustinian monastery to purify his soul. One of the monks suggested he read the writings of Paul.
 - His study revealed to him the grace of God, and by the year 1508 A.D. he realized the Catholic church and system of “work righteousness” was contrary to the N.T.
 - In 1517, in opposition to the selling of indulgences, Luther nailed his ninety-five theses on the door of the church in Wittenberg where he also preached a sermon against indulgences. He also sent a copy to the Archbishop.
 - Debate which followed forced Luther to decide where the authority in religion resided. He chose Scripture.

The German Reformation



• Martin Luther (1483-1546) (Cont.)

- In 1520 Luther published three tracts which had wide circulation.
- In 1521 He was called before the German Diet where it was demanded that he recant the things he had written. Charles V promised safe passage.
- He stated: “Unless he was convinced by Scripture and sound reason, I do not accept the authority of popes and councils, for they have contradicted each other – my conscience is captive to the Word of God. I cannot and I will not recant anything, for to go against conscience is neither right nor safe. God help me. Amen.”
- The council condemned him as a heretic. However, Charles V kept his word to allow him safe passage and gave him 21 days to change his mind.
- He was kidnapped by his own friends and hidden and protected by many German princes.

The German Reformation

- Martin Luther (1483-1546) (Cont.)
 - A reform statement of faith was developed, called the *Augsburg Confession*, which became the Lutheran catechism.
 - Luther died in 1546 of natural causes.
- Armed conflict broke out between Charles V and the German princes.
 - In 1555, terms of peace were drawn up that stated each prince could decide which religion would be legal in his territory.
- After Luther died, a quarrel arose among the Lutherans over doctrine of salvation by faith only (vs. faith + man's effort).
 - In 1580 the Augsburg Confession was modified to attempt unity.
 - Lutherans began to put more emphasis on conformity to the creed than to scripture.



The German Reformation Spread

- The Pattern of the Reformation Spread Over Western Europe.
 1. Justification by faith.
 2. The priesthood of all believers.
 3. The right of the individual to interpret the Scripture.
 4. The final authority in religion is the Scripture itself, rather than the authority of the church.
- The Reformation was adopted as early as 1526 in Sweden.
- Finland in 1528
- Norway in 1536
- Denmark in 1539
- Strengthened the Moravian Church in Bohemia



Discussion

- Was the German Reformation a good or bad thing?
- Did it result in unity of the believers? Why?
- What lessons can we learn from it for today?