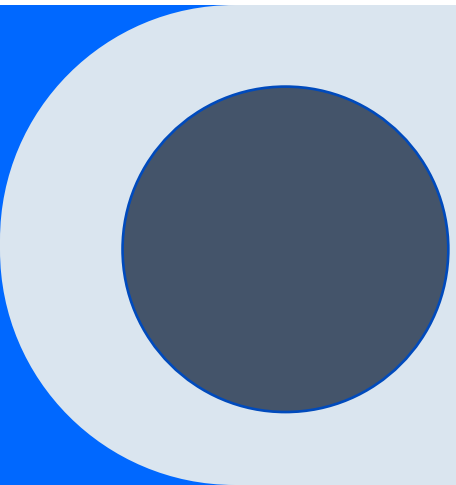
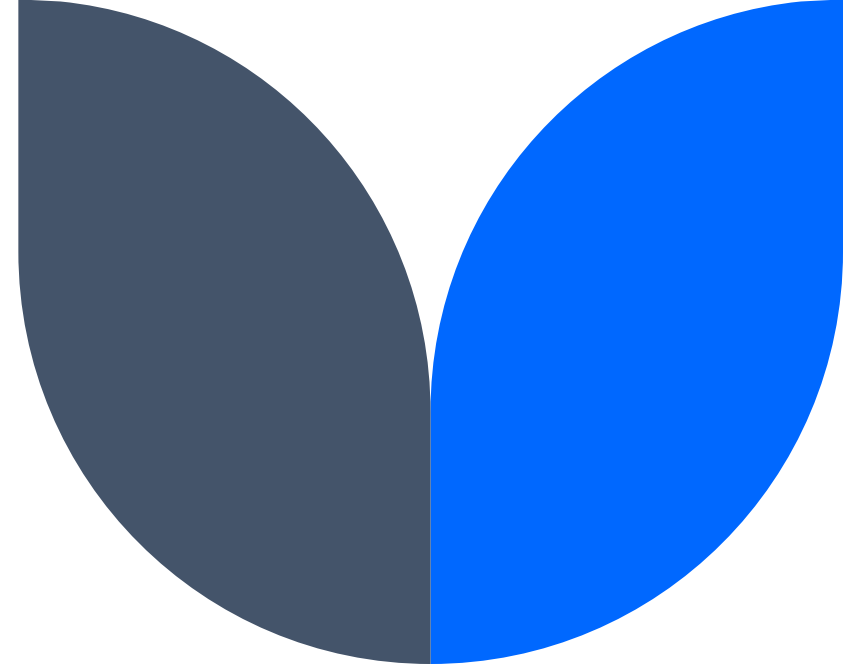




# Seeking Undenominational Christianity

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 block contains the first line of the song's musical score. It features four staves: 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 block contains the second line of the song's musical score. It features two staves: Soprano (S) 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 part is in treble clef and the Bass part is in bass clef. The lyrics are placed below the vocal staves. A measure rest is indicated at the beginning of the first measure.

6

love one another we are growing every

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 6 and 7. It features a treble clef and a bass clef, both with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody in the treble clef consists of quarter notes and half notes, with some notes beamed together. The bass line provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes. The lyrics are printed below the notes.

8

one. Lord make us more and more like Jesus as we

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 8, 9, and 10. It continues with the same treble and bass clefs and key signature. The melody in the treble clef includes some eighth notes and rests. The bass line continues with quarter notes and some beamed eighth notes. The lyrics are printed below the notes.

11

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

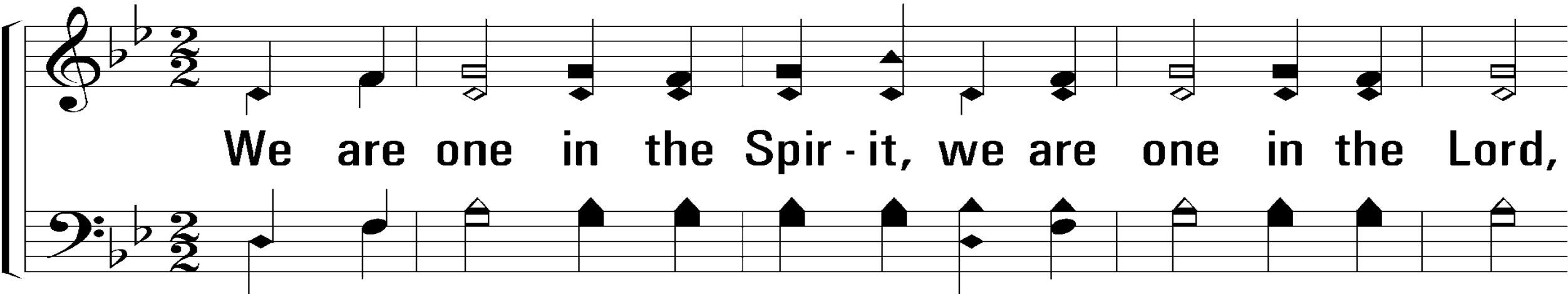
Detailed description: This system contains measures 11, 12, and 13. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 11: Vocal line has a half note 'fol' and a half note 'low'. Piano accompaniment has a half note chord (F2, Bb2) and a half note chord (D3, F3). Measure 12: Vocal line has a half note 'your' and a half note 'son.'. Piano accompaniment has a half note chord (D3, F3) and a half note chord (Bb3, D4). Measure 13: Vocal line has a half note 'Lord', a quarter note 'make', a quarter note 'us', a half note 'one', and a half note 'lov - ing'. Piano accompaniment has a half note chord (Bb3, D4), a half note chord (F4, Bb4), and a half note chord (D5, F5).

14

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

Detailed description: This system contains measures 14, 15, and 16. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 14: Vocal line has a half note 'fam - ly' and a half note 'as we're'. Piano accompaniment has a half note chord (F4, Bb4) and a half note chord (D5, F5). Measure 15: Vocal line has a half note 'grow - ing' and a half note 'eve - ry'. Piano accompaniment has a half note chord (D5, F5) and a half note chord (Bb5, D6). Measure 16: Vocal line has a half note 'one.'. Piano accompaniment has a half note chord (Bb5, D6) and a half note chord (F6, Bb6).

# 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

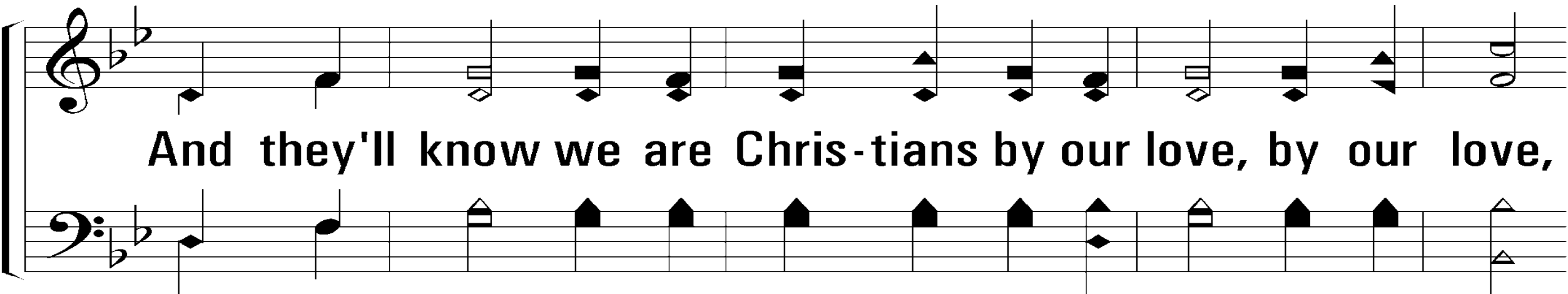
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# 1 – They'll Know We Are Christians By Our Love



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 the hymn "They'll Know We Are Christians By Our Love". 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 major or D minor). The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The lyrics are placed between the two staves. The music is in a simple, hymn-like style with a 4/4 time signature.



# Seeking Undenominational Christianity

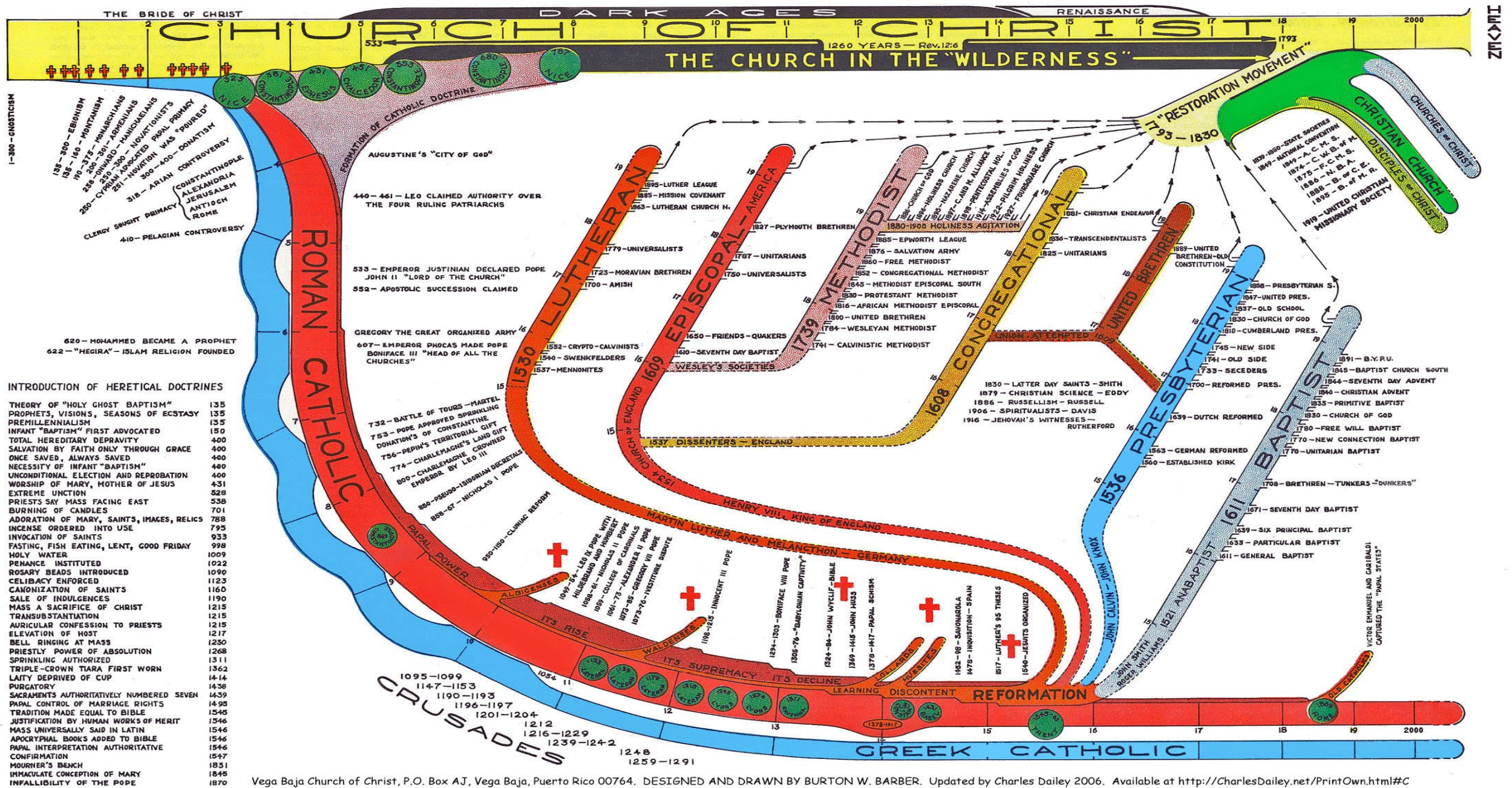
## The Long and Winding Road-Part 3



## Philippians 1:27; 2:1-2

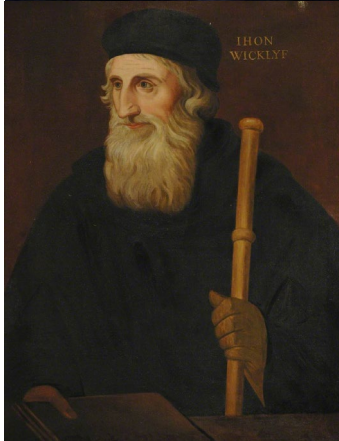
Only let your manner of life be worthy of the gospel of Christ, so that whether I come and see you or am absent, I may hear of you that you are standing firm in **one spirit**, with **one mind** striving **side by side** for the faith of the gospel...So if there is any encouragement in Christ, any comfort from love, any participation in the Spirit, any affection and sympathy, complete my joy by being of the **same mind**, having the **same love**, being in **full accord** and of **one mind**.

# THE CHURCH — APOSTASY FROM IT AND RETURN TO IT — HISTORICALLY TRACED



# 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.



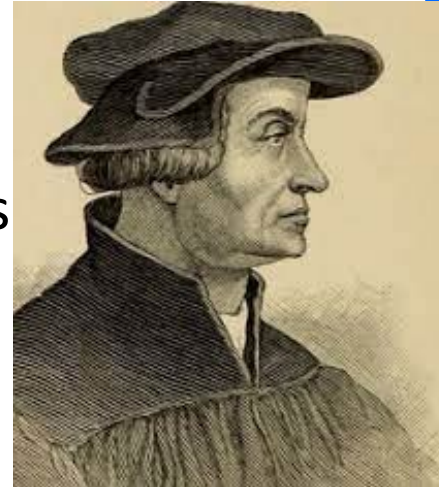
# The German Reformation Spread

- 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



# The Swiss Reformation

- Huldreich Zwingli (1484-1531)
  - After reading the N.T. in Greek, he was interested in reforming the church to primitive Christianity.
  - He began a new kind of preaching that was biblical and expository.
  - He published sixty-seven theses in which he differed with the Catholic church and offer to debate them.
    - Set forth the idea of justification by faith
    - Condemned doctrine of mass and stopped the invoking of the saints
    - Contended clergy ought to marry in order to live holy lives
    - Contended church services should be in the language of the people
    - Icons and organs were removed from buildings
    - Lord's Supper became a memorial and transubstantiation was repudiated



# The Reformation Unity?



- Luther would remove only what the Bible condemned.
- Zwingli would approve only what he found set forth in Scripture.
  - Would allow in church service only what the Bible approved
- To unite forces they sent representatives to Marburg in 1529 to work out differences.
  - Main difference was in regard to the Lord's Supper.
  - Both agreed the priest could not change the elements into the actual body and blood of Christ.
  - Luther held the bread and wine were the actual body and blood of Christ.
  - Zwingli held it was not the literal body and blood, but only figuratively.
- Luther declared Zwingli had a different spirit and was not willing to fellowship him.

# Discussion

- Were there good things that came from the Zwingli?
- Did the Swiss reformation result in unity of the believers?
- Why were the reformers not able to come together in unity?
- What lessons can we learn for today?

# The Swiss Reformation (Cont.)

- John Calvin (1509-1564)
  - Calvin's conversion to the reformation in 1533 was accompanied by a rather emotional experience; after which he determined to give his life to spread Reformation ideas.
  - In 1536 he published a systematic compendium of religious beliefs "Institutes of Christian Religion."
  - In 1541 he became dictator of Geneva and required complete uniformity to his program:
    - Servetus burned at the stake over his treatise on the Trinity
    - Fifty-seven executions and 76 banishments from 1542 to 1546
    - Spy system
    - Indecent songs, dice, cards, gambling, swearing were banned
    - Inns were required to keep a Bible handy



# The Swiss Reformation (cont.)



- John Calvin (1509-1564)
  - Believed the Bible was the infallible guide for the church.
  - Believed the Bible could be properly interpreted only by the elect.
  - Emphasized the Ten Commandments and Christ's re-interpretation.
  - Taught the purpose of man was to glorify God through holiness of life.
  - Accepted the teaching of Augustine that the will of man is depraved and the doctrine of predestination
    - While Augustine taught God permits people to be damned, Calvin stressed God "decreed" their condemnation and the number could not be increased or decreased.
    - Also taught the corollary of perseverance of the saints.
  - He required every member of the church to take communion at least four times a year; but it was only for the elect.
  - Followers of "**Calvinism**" are called "**Reformed**"

# The Swiss Reformation (cont.)

- Jacob Arminius (1560-1609)
  - In the University of Leyden, Arminius began to teach that Calvin's emphasis on bondage of the human will, irresistible grace, predestination and election were not according to Scripture.
  - He emphasized man's freedom of choice among churches in the Netherlands. Freedom exists only where there is a power of choice.
  - He also reasoned since God would only will what is right, that his will was restricted by justice.
  - Conflict between **Calvinism** and **Arminianism** was a source of division among believers then and continues to be now.



# Discussion

- Were there good things that came from the Calvin?
- Did this later Swiss reformation result in unity of the believers? Why?
- What lessons can we learn for today?

# Spread of Reform Ideas in Europe

- Anabaptist
  - More radical reformers, who differed widely among themselves, were generally known as **Anabaptists** (re-Baptists).
  - Generally rejected infant baptism in favor of voluntary submission of a “believer.”
  - They did not agree on the method of baptism.
  - They believed church and state should be separate.
  - In general they believed in the autonomy of the local congregation and that each should elect its own leaders.
  - Conrad Grebel (1498-1526) debated Zwingli on infant baptism.
  - Zwingli influenced the town council to unite against the Anabaptists.
  - The town council decided to punish them by drowning.



# Spread of Reform Ideas in Europe

- Anabaptist (Cont.)
  - Balthasar Hubmaier (1480-1528)
    - Believed the German reformers were not going far enough toward the New Testament pattern.
    - Organized Anabaptist churches over Western Europe
    - Was burned at the stake by imperial command and his wife was drowned by the authority of Roman Catholic leaders.
  - Hans Denck and Casper Schwenckfeld
    - Organized churches throughout Germany.
    - Emphasized the Holy Spirit's operating directly on the heart and union with Christ.
  - Melchior Hoffman, Brent Rothmann, Matthys, John Leyden
    - Taught Christ would return and begin a Millennium reign on earth in 1533.
    - Polygamy was approved.
    - Protestants and Catholics united to stamp out the movement in Munster.
    - Many Anabaptist were drowned or executed.



# Spread of Reform Ideas in Europe



- Anabaptist (Cont.)
  - Meno Simons
    - In the Netherlands, Simons, a Catholic priest, studied the Anabaptist views, turned his back on the priesthood, and affiliated himself with this group.
    - He eventually became the leader of this movement which, in the Netherlands, took the name “**Brethren**” because of widespread hostility to Anabaptist.
    - The “Brethren soon adopted the name “**Mennonites**” after their leader.
    - He emphasized church membership upon the basis of personal conversion sealed by baptism.
    - He taught against Christians holding civil offices or bearing arms but obedient to civil rulers when not opposed to God’s law. No state control of the church.
    - Many Dutch Anabaptist moved to America and established the **Mennonite Church**.
    - Simmons through John Brown also influenced the protestants in England. Independent congregations began to call themselves simply **Baptists**.

# Spread of Reform Ideas in Europe

- France
  - By 1559 reformed churches under the influence of Calvin numbered ~300,000 in France.
  - Luther's influence was also strong in France.
  - Upper middle-class almost unanimously adopted some type of reform.
  - The Bible was translated into French first by Lefevre, then by Olivetan (1535)
  - In 1559, the first national assembly of French protestants was held in Paris.
    - The Gallican Confession of Faith was adopted.
    - The name **Huguenots** was applied.
  - The government of France under papal influence began action to stop Protestant growth and Civil war broke out.

# Discussion

- Were there good things that came from the spread of reform in Europe?
- Did their effort of reformation result in unity of the believers? Why?
- What lessons can we learn for today?

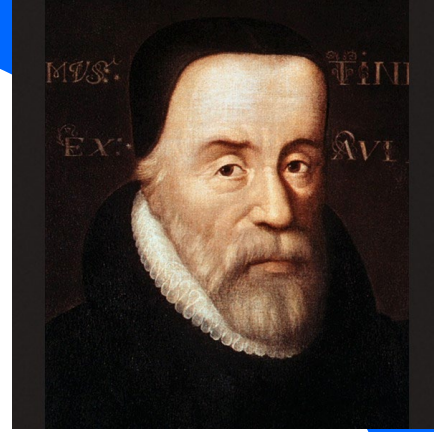
# Reformation in England

- Sir Thomas Moore(1478-1519)
  - Remained loyal to the pope but in *Utopia* set forth ideas of a classless society where there was freedom of thought and action.
- King Henry VIII
  - Accepted the Catholic Church with sacraments and priesthood
  - Tolerated “heresy” and reformation as a way to bring pressure on and favor from the pope.
  - In 1533, after the pope refused to grant him a divorce, set himself up as head of the **Church of England** through the appointment of Thomas Cranmer as Archbishop of Canterbury.
  - Thomas Moore and Bishop Fisher were executed for not accepting.
  - The Church of England remained unchanged from the Catholic Church except for the break with the papacy.



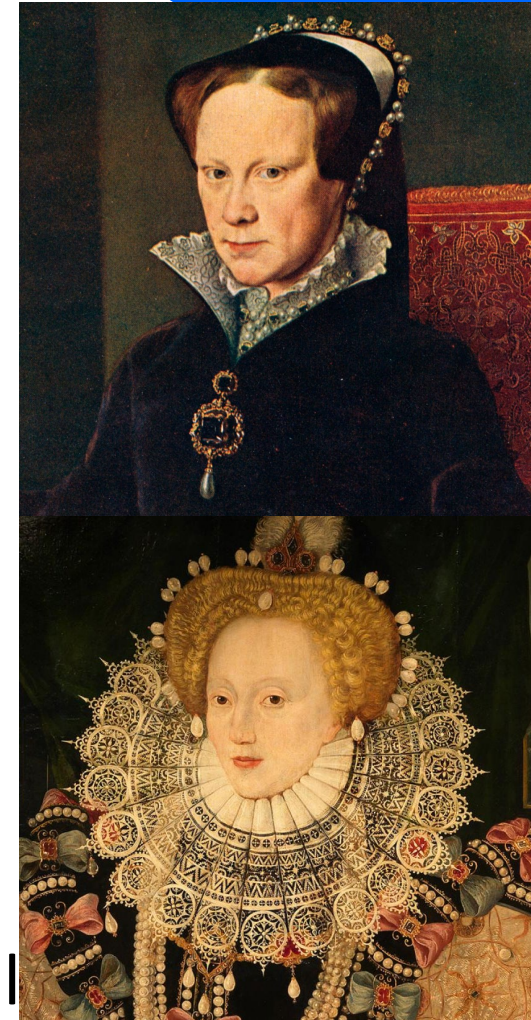
# Reformation in England

- William Tyndale (1495-1536)
  - Translated, published, and printed the New Testament into English from the original Greek (Erasmus text) in 1525.
  - The Bishop of London tried to destroy the copies by buying them up and burning them publicly.
  - Tyndale was persecuted and driven out of England; but continued printing copies and smuggling them into England.
  - In 1536 he was captured in the Netherlands and burned at the stake.
- Edward VI (reign 1547-1553)
  - Ruled through his uncle, Duke of Somerset, who had Protestant views.
  - **Church of England** was directed toward reformation.
  - It was contended that the religion of the ruler should be the religion of the people.



# Reformation in England

- Queen Mary I (reign – 1553-1558)
  - Mary desired to bring England back under Papal authority.
  - During her reign, 288 persons were martyred because of refusal to acknowledge the pope as head of the church.
- Queen Elizabeth I (reign – 1558-1603)
  - Tried to satisfy both Catholics and Reformers
  - She was excommunicated as a Calvinist by the pope.
  - She required all people to attend church under penalty of fine.
  - There were many Catholic attempts to regain power but all without success.





# Thank you

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