

Lecture 35: Pietism and the Evangelical Revivals

April 17, 2020

Evangelical Revivals (1700s)

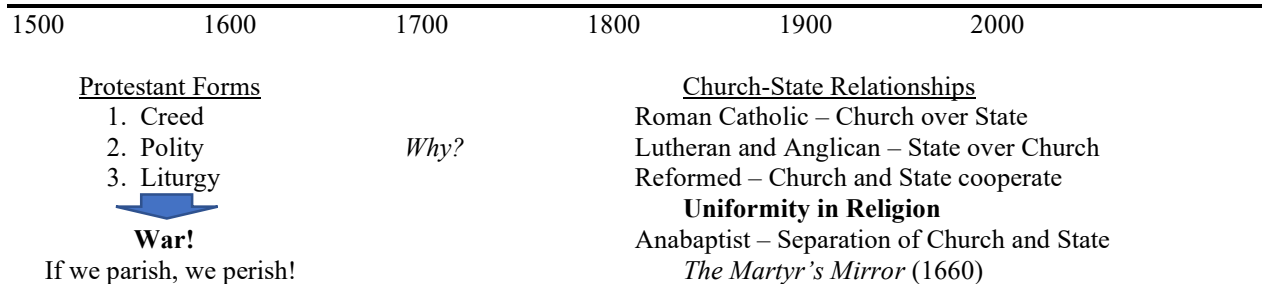
a movement
not a denomination



Illus. Northampton, Massachusetts (1734-35)
Evangelical – Gr. “gospel”
Revivals – renewed life
Motto: “You must be born again” (John 3:8)

What historical situations occasioned the Evangelical Movement?

The Church Dilemma



Proposed Solutions

Formalism – form only

Anabaptist ————— Latitudinarian

John Locke, *Letter Concerning Toleration* and the Act of Toleration (1689)

Puritanism – heart and form

John Calvin, *The Necessity of Reforming the Church* (1544)

The New England Way – regenerate church membership with infant baptism

Pietism – heart only

Luther vs. Calvin – the definition of faith

Philip Jacob Spener, *Pia Desideria* (1675) – August Hermann Francke (Halle), “cabinet of wonders”

The Personal Dilemma – *The Parable of the Prodigal Son* (Luke 15)

Younger Son
(leaves the “church”)



Older Son
(slaves at “church”)

“I’m doomed! Should I do what I want and leave? Or not do what I want and slave?”

Solution – “Jesus, change what I want! Make me new! Born again!”

The Great Awakening (1740s)



Jonathan Edwards
Congregational Minister
“True religion, in great part,
consists in holy affections.”

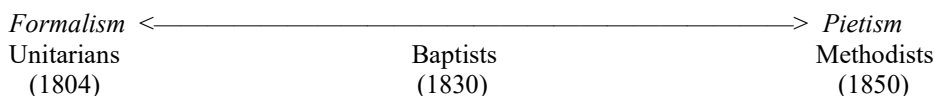


George Whitefield
“The Grand Itinerant”
Henry Scougal,
The Life of God in the Soul of Man



Oxford Holy Club
“Methodists”
John Wesley
“heart strangely warmed”

The United States of America – the end of the parish system → religious pluralism → eventually religious liberty



Evangelicals Today: “You must be born again!” (Billy Graham) – but Baptist or Methodist in form?