Triumph of the Laitly-Marilyn J. Westerkamp 1988 The Great Awakening of the 1740s was a religious revival of dramatic scope and violence that swept through the mid-Atlantic colonies, transforming 18th-century American society. The origins of the Awakening, however, argue Marilyn J. Westerkamp in this important revisionist study, were far removed from America in time and place. Examining the revivalist movement in Scotland, Ireland, and the middle colonies over a 150-year period, Westerkamp shows that the Awakening had its roots in Scots-Irish revivalism and traveled with Scots-Irish emigrants to the North American colonies. Hardly the spiritual innovation that it is sometimes represented to be, the Awakening was thus but one development in a longstanding revivalist tradition. Westerkamp’s findings, drawn from previously neglected primary sources in the U.S., Ireland, and Scotland, will profoundly affect the direction of all future scholarship on the revivalist tradition.

David Gorlaeus (1591-1612)-Christoph Lüthy 2012-04-01 When David Gorlaeus (1591-1612) passed away at 21 years of age, he left behind two highly innovative manuscripts. Once they were published, his work had a remarkable impact on the evolution of seventeenth-century thought. However, as his identity was unknown, divergent interpretations of his work quickly sprang up. Seventeenth-century readers understood him as an anti-Aristotelian thinker and as a precursor of Descartes. Twenty-century historians depicted him as an atomist, natural scientist and even as a chemist. And yet, when Gorlaeus died, he was a beginning student in theology. His thought must in fact be placed at the intersection between philosophy, the nascent natural sciences, and theology. The aim of this book is to shed light on Gorlaeus’ family circumstances, his education at Franeker and Leiden, and on the varietant Arminian crisis which provided the context within which his work was written. It also attempts to define Gorlaeus’ place in the history of Dutch philosophy and to assess the influence that it exercised in the evolution of philosophy and science, and notably in early Cartesian circles. Christoph Lüthy is professor of the history of philosophy and science at Radboud University Nijmegen, the Netherlands.

Christ’s Churches Purely Reformed-Philip Benedict 2008-10-01 This sweeping and eminently readable book is the first synthetic history of Calvinism in almost fifty years. It tells the story of the Reformed tradition from its birth in the Calvinists of Switzerland to the unifying of orthodoxy amid the new intellectual currents of the seventeenth century. As befits a pan-European movement, Benedict’s canvas stretches from the British Isles to Eastern Europe. The causes and courses of Calvinism’s remarkable expansion, the inner workings of the diverse national churches, and the theological debates that shaped Reformed doctrine all receive ample attention. The English Reformation is situated within the history of continental Protestantism in a way that reveals the international significance of English developments. A fresh evaluation of Calvinist worship, piety, and discipline permits an up-to-date assessment of the classic theories linking Calvinism to capitalism and democracy. Benedict not only paints a vivid picture of the greatest early spokesmen of the cause, Huldreich Zwingli and John Calvin, but also restores many lesser-known figures to their rightful place. Ambitious in conception, attentive to detail, this book offers a model of how to think about the history and significance of religious change across the long Reformation era.

The Large Catechism of Dr. Martin Luther, 1529-Martin Luther 2016-06-01 With great detail, Kirsi I. Sjörena introduces and annotates Luther’s Large Catechism, which the reformer offered as a radical reorientation in the matters of theology and spirituality. After diagnosing what appeared to him as his church’s failures to provide proper spiritual care, Luther set out to offer a new compass for religious life. The sweeping reform he proposed took root primarily through preaching and education as people embraced the new vision and transmitted it to their children. He believed all Christian people—lay and clergy—needed a guide to comprehend the basic biblical, creedal, and sacramental teachings. The order with which Luther proceeds in the Large Catechism is deliberate, with a distinct theological rationale; the Commandments express God’s expectations; the Creed proclaims God’s promise; the Lord’s Prayer translates law and gospel into a personal discourse with God; and the basic biblical, creedal, and sacramental teachings. The order with which Luther proceeds in the Large Catechism is deliberate, with a distinct theological rationale; the Commandments express God’s expectations; the Creed proclaims God’s promise; the Lord’s Prayer translates law and gospel into a personal discourse with God; and the sacraments offer tangible expressions of God’s grace and signs to lean on in faith. This volume aims to facilitate this long-needed conversation, bringing together a wide range of scholars to consider Richard Hooker’s theology within the full context of late 17th and early 17th-century Reformed orthodoxy, both in England and on the Continent. The essays seek to bring Hooker into conversation not merely with contemporaries familiar to Hooker’s scholarship, such as William Perkins, but also with such contemporaries as Jerome Zanchi and Franciscus Janus, predecessors such as Heinrich Bullinger, and successors such as John Davenant, John Owen, and Hugo Grotius. In considering how these successors of Hooker identified themselves in relation to his theology, these essays will also shed light on how Hooker was perceived within 17th-century Reformed circles. The theological topics touched on in the course of these essays include such central issues as the doctrine of Scripture, predestination, Christology, soteriology, the sacraments, and law. It is hoped that these essays will continue to stimulate further research on these important questions among a wide community of scholars.

Holy Book and Holy Tradition-Frederick Privé Bruce 1968

Restoration Through Redemption-John Calvin Revisited-H. van den Beld 2013-01-09 The motivation of creation offers the perspective through which Calvin’s heritage is analyzed and made fruitful for contemporary Reformed theology. Restoration through Redemtion shows that Calvin’s theology hinges on Christology, but extends to the whole creation.

Confinucian Discourse and Chu Hsi's Ascendancy-Hoyt Cleveland Tillman 1992-01-01 “A major transformation in thought took place during the Southern Sung (1127-1279). A new version of Confucian teaching, Tao-hsueh Confucianism (what modern scholars sometimes refer to as Neo-Confucianism), became state orthodoxy, a privileged status which it retained until the twentieth century. *Existing studies of the new Confucianism generally depict a single line of development to and from Chu Hsi (1130-1200), the greatest theoreticians of the tradition. In this study of unprecedented scope, however, Hoyt Cleveland Tillman offers an integrated intellectual history of the development of Tao-hsueh Confucianism which for the first time places Chu Hsi within the context of his contemporaries. Tillman’s methodological strategy allows a rich, complex picture of the Tao-hsueh movement to emerge - one that is sure to transform the field of Sung Confucianism. **To reconstruct the evolution of the Tao-hsueh group, Tillman studies a number of Confucians from four distinct periods, reflecting the broad diversity that existed among them. His discussion is deeply grounded in political and philosophical history and in research on the social networks that joined the members of the Tao-hsueh group. Within this framework, he provides a vivid account of the changing scope of the movement, tracing its development into a "floridology" and at times a political faction and demonstrating its movement from diversity to gradually increasing exclusiveness, particularly under the influence of Chu Hsi. Close attention is given to confrontational writings and debates within the group, which covered such issues as humaneness, the function of the mind, uses of the Book of Changes, social welfare programs, teaching methods, expediency, and the grounds for knowledge and authority. **A superbly erudite work, Confucian Discourse and Chu Hsi’s Ascendancy is an invaluable contribution to the study of the history of Confucian thought in China.”-JOCK JACKET Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved


Theological Anthropology: A Guide for the Perplexed-Marc Cortez 2010-01-21 What does it mean to be human and to be made in the image of God? What does it mean to be a ‘person’? What constitutes a human person? What does it mean to affirm that humans are free beings? And, what is gender? Marc Cortez guides the reader through the most challenging issues that face those attempting to deal with the subject of theological anthropology. Consequently, it addresses complexities surrounding such questions as: Each chapter presents both why the question under consideration is important for theological anthropology and why it is also a contentious issue within the field. After this, each chapter surveys and concisely explains the main options that have been presented for resolving that particular question. Finally the author presents to the reader one way of working through the complexity. These closing sections are presented as case studies in how to work through the problems and arrive at a conclusion than any definitive answers. Nonetheless, they offer a convincing way of answering the questions raised by each chapter.

Berman Borbaeva and the Pedagogical Reform of Eighteenth-century Chemistry-John C. Powers 2001

Richard Hooker and Reformed Orthodoxy-Scott N. Kindred-Barnes 2017-03-13 For more than forty years now there has been a steady stream of interest in Richard Hooker. This renaissance in Hooker Studies began with the publication of the Folger Library Edition of the Works of Richard Hooker. With this renaissance has come a growing recognition that it is anachronistic to classify Hooker simply as an Anglican thinker, but as yet, no generally agreed-upon alternative label, or context for his thought, has replaced this older classification; in particular, the question of Hooker’s Reformed identity remains hotly contested. Given the relatively limited engagement of Hooker scholarship with other branches of Reformation and early modern scholarship to date, there is a growing recognition that Hooker must be evaluated not only against the context of English puritanism and conformism but also in light of his broad international Reformed context. At the same time, it has become clear that, if this is so, scholars of continental Reformed orthodoxy must take stock of Hooker’s work as one of the landmark theological achievements of the era. This volume aims to facilitate this long-needed conversation, bringing together a wide range of scholars to consider Richard Hooker’s theology within the full context of late 17th and early 17th-century Reformed orthodoxy, both in England and on the Continent. The essays seek to bring Hooker into conversation not merely with contemporaries familiar to Hooker’s scholarship, such as William Perkins, but also with such contemporaries as Jerome Zanchi and Franciscus Janus, predecessors such as Heinrich Bullinger, and successors such as John Davenant, John Owen, and Hugo Grotius. In considering how these successors of Hooker identified themselves in relation to his theology, these essays will also shed light on how Hooker was perceived within 17th-century Reformed circles. The theological topics touched on in the course of these essays include such central issues as the doctrine of Scripture, predestination, Christology, soteriology, the sacraments, and law. It is hoped that these essays will continue to stimulate further research on these important questions among a wide community of scholars.

Herman Boerhaave and the Pedagogical Reform of Eighteenth-century Chemistry-John C. Powers 2001