1-1-2000

CH 511 History of Christianity in America

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History of Christianity in America  
CH 5II  
Kenneth J. Collins, Professor

1. Course Description and Objectives

The course will explore the role of religion (Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish) in American life from the establishment of the Jamestown colony in 1607 to the twentieth-century. Special attention will be given to Puritanism, revivalism, disestablishment, the utopian movement, black religion, evangelicalism, and the new intellectual climate which emerged at the beginning of this century. In all of this, the course will be sensitive to the interplay between religion and culture in the creation of a truly American ethos.

2. General Goals

Upon completion of the course successful students will be able to do all of the following:

1) Identify the major periods in American religious history and give a brief description of each
2) Evidence an awareness of historiographical concerns in the interpretation of American religion, especially in terms of narrow, limited or unfair (biased) perspectives
3) Demonstrate an awareness of religious traditions other than their own and the contributions of these traditions to the larger American culture
4) Explore the interplay between religion and culture, especially in terms of the intellectual developments of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries
5) Display an extensive knowledge of American evangelicalism in terms of both its Reformed and Wesleyan manifestations
6) Understand the history of church and state relations and the ongoing effects of that history for the contemporary church
7) Understand one's calling as a minister of the gospel in light of the history of the American Church
8) Articulate the relevance of American Religious History for effective pastoral ministry today

3. Texts:


4. Topical Outline

I. Christendom and American Origins
A. The Puritan Heritage
B. The Great Awakening
C. Jonathan Edwards

II. Religion and the American Revolution
A. Dissent: An American Tradition
B. The New Order for the Ages
C. A Secular Constitution
D. Civil Religion

III. The Age of Democratic Revivals
A. America's Revivalist: Charles Finney
B. Evangelicalism and American Culture
C. Divisions Within the Evangelical Camp
D. Slave Religion

IV. Nonevangelical America
A. Native Americans as Outsiders
B. The Catholic Church
C. Judaism
D. Protestant Outsiders
E. Romanticism and Transcendentalism
F. Sectarian Innovations

V. Protestant and Progressive America: 1860 - 1917
A. The Golden Age
B. Women and Reform
C. The Social Gospel
D. The Modernist Impulse

VI. Traditional Religion and 20th Century American Culture
A. The Last Crusade for Protestant Civilization
B. Conflict: Fundamentalists Versus Modernists
C. Darwinism as Symbol
D. Bryan and the Scopes Trial.
E. "The Acids of Modernity"
F. The Neo-Orthodox Critique

VII. Return to Faith and Quest for Consensus: 1941 - 1963
A. World War II and American Faith
B. The Irony of American History
C. From "Fundamentalist to Evangelicalist"
D. Catholics Move into the Mainstream
E. Secularism
F. Civil Rights
G. Martin Luther King, Jr.

VIII. Fragmented America -- A Nation in Search of a Soul: 1960's - 1980s
A. The Mainline Churches in Decline
B. The Catholic Revolution: Vatican II
C. The Women's Movement
D. New Age Thought
E. Evangelical Resurgence
F. Free Exercise of Religion in a Pluralistic Society
5. Course Procedures

Competency in this course will consist in satisfying the following criteria:

A. Two examinations will be given during the semester, a mid-term and a final. These exams will not only include the designated reading material but also the class lectures. This will constitute 50% of the grade.

B. In light of (A) it is imperative that students attend class on a regular basis. Indeed, attendance will be taken at each class by means of a seating chart, and absenteeism (missing more than 2 classes) will result in grade reduction. Class participation, attendance, and completion of the assigned readings will count as 20% of the grade.

C. Students, in consultation with the instructor, must prepare a 15-20 page paper on a topic of their choice in American religion. This paper must be coherent, clear, and penetrating in its discussion. It should, therefore, be backed by considerable research--at least 600 pages--and should evidence a competent use of the English language. It will make up 30% of the grade.

D. A reading report which indicates that students have completed all of the readings is due on the day of the final exam.

6. Bibliography

General Works of American Religious History


**Themes in Protestant History**


**American Puritanism**


Later Colonial Religion


Antebellum Protestantism


**Sectional Issues and the Civil War**


**Slavery and the Black Churches**


**Protestantism Since the Civil War**


**Liberal Trends in Nineteenth-Century Religious Thought**


**The Twentieth Century**


Christianity began as a movement within Judaism at a period when the Jews had long been dominated culturally and politically by foreign powers and had found in their religion (rather than in their politics or cultural achievements) the linchpin of their community. From Amos (8th century BCE) onward the religion of Israel was marked by tension between the concept of monotheism, with its universal ideal of salvation (for all nations), and the notion of God's special choice of Israel. Christianity was introduced to North America as it was colonized by Europeans beginning in the 16th and 17th centuries. The Spanish, French, and British brought Roman Catholicism to the colonies of New Spain, New France and Maryland respectively, while Northern European peoples introduced Protestantism to Massachusetts Bay Colony, New Netherland, Virginia colony, Carolina Colony, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Lower Canada. Among Protestants, adherents to Anglicanism, Methodism, the Baptist Church. At the heart of American Christianity is a complex insistence that Christianity is experienced; individuals and their personal experiences are the final authority, not any formal statement of belief and practice. Many European settlers, especially those in colonial New England, understood Christianity through the teachings of John Calvin. Central to Calvin's thinking was the idea of predestination, that God alone determined who would receive salvation. In 1823, Joseph Smith received a vision of an angel instructing him of plates containing a Judeo-Christian history of an ancient American civilization. Smith translated of these plates and published them as The Book of Mormon. European History. Protestant Reformation (1517-1648). CH 511 * The History of Christianity 2. advertisement. CH 511 "The History of Christianity 2 The Reformation in Germany Slides based in part on The Story of Christianity by Justo Gonzalez Germany at the beginning of the 16th century (1501) of European lands Virulent anticlericalism was little in evidence Papal authority remained greater in Germany that in any other leading European country, apart from Italy. Lay piety and.