

**SHORT HISTORY OF THE
MODERN CHURCH IN
EUROPE A. D. 1558-1888**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649487448

Short History of the Modern Church in Europe A. D. 1558-1888 by John F. Hurst

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

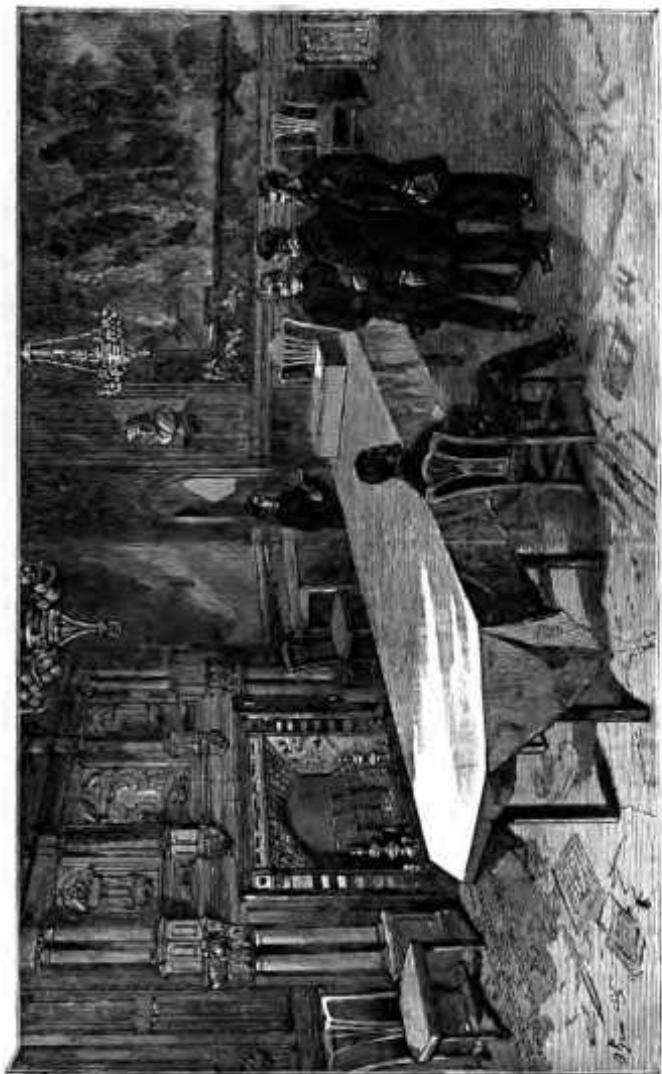
Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

JOHN F. HURST

**SHORT HISTORY OF THE
MODERN CHURCH IN
EUROPE A. D. 1558-1888**



JERUSALEM CHAMBER—PLACE OF MEETING OF BIBLE REVISION COMMITTEE.

SHORT HISTORY
OF THE
MODERN CHURCH IN EUROPE

A.D. 1558-1888

BY

JOHN F. HURST, D.D.

AUTHOR OF "SHORT HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION"
"SHORT HISTORY OF THE EARLY CHURCH" ETC.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS



Seal of the Free Church of Scotland

NEW YORK
CHAUTAUQUA PRESS
C. L. S. C. DEPARTMENT
805 BROADWAY
1888

BR
290
.H97

The required books of the C. L. S. C. are recommended by a Council of six. It must, however, be understood that recommendation does not involve an approval by the Council, or by any member of it, of every principle or doctrine contained in the book recommended.

Copyright, 1888, by HARPER & BROTHERS.

All rights reserved.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. RECUPERATIVE MEASURES OF ROMANISM . . .	1
II. THE ORDER OF JESUITS	5
III. THE ENGLISH CHURCH UNDER JAMES I. AND CHARLES I.	10
IV. THE ENGLISH PURITANS	18
V. THE QUAKERS	18
VI. CROMWELL AND THE COMMONWEALTH . . .	18
VII. THE CHURCH DURING THE RESTORATION. . .	23
VIII. ENGLISH DEISM	26
IX. THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN GERMANY. . .	30
X. MYSTICISM IN GERMANY	33
XI. THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR.	36
XII. THE PROTESTANT EMIGRATION TO AMERICA. .	41
XIII. ARMINIUS AND THE SYNOD OF DORT . . .	43
XIV. THE SALZBURG PERSECUTION	46
XV. SPENER AND PIETISM	48
XVI. THE MORAVIANS	53
XVII. SWEDENBORG AND THE NEW CHURCH. . . .	55
XVIII. RATIONALISM IN GERMANY.	59
XIX. THE EVANGELICAL REACTION.	63
XX. FRENCH MYSTICISM AND FLEMISH JANSENISM .	66
XXI. THE CULMINATION OF FRENCH INFIDELITY. . .	69
XXII. FRENCH PROTESTANTISM	72

28438A

CHAPTER	PAGE
XXIII. THE RUSSO-GREEK CHURCH	75
XXIV. WESLEY AND METHODISM	79
XXV. THE TRACTARIAN MOVEMENT.	85
XXVI. SCHOLARS OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH	87
XXVII. LEARNING IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH	90
XXVIII. THE OLD CATHOLICS.	92
XXIX. THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE	93
XXX. THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL	95
XXXI. THE REVISION OF THE BIBLE.	97
XXXII. THE PROTESTANT MISSION FIELD	100
XXXIII. THE TEMPERANCE REFORM	105
XXXIV. PHILANTHROPY IN ENGLAND AND GERMANY	107
XXXV. ENGLISH PREACHERS.	110
XXXVI. LITERATURE AND RELIGION IN ENGLAND	112
XXXVII. SURVEY OF RELIGIOUS LIFE ON THE CONTINENT	115
INDEX	119

SHORT HISTORY
OF THE
MODERN CHURCH IN EUROPE.

A.D. 1558-1888.

CHAPTER I.

RECUPERATIVE MEASURES OF ROMANISM.

1. The Great Need of Action. The territorial expansion of Protestantism, combined with its rapid organization, in various confessional forms, produced great alarm in Rome. Even lands which had been supposed to be firm in their old attachments had become intensely Protestant. There was no criterion by which to determine where or when the moral revolution would cease. The differences of the German Protestants, into the two great bodies of Lutheran and Reformed, did not seriously diminish the aggressive power of the Protestants in the heart of Europe. But there was little thought taken of the propagation of the Gospel in heathen lands. Had the Protestants on the Continent adopted measures for the evangelization of heathen countries, especially the East and West Indies, they would have achieved a task which has been left

for their successors in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to undertake. Even meagre beginnings would have been an expression of confidence and heroism. The Roman Catholics, in this respect, were controlled by greater wisdom. It is natural, however, that, the work of conquest being so new, the Protestant bodies should think the consolidation of their work at home their most serious work.

2. **The Council of Trent.** The Roman Catholics looked, first of all, to a general council as the best measure to arrest the increasing force of Protestantism. But a council was known to be always a dangerous experiment. It was never adopted except as a last resort. It never failed to have two parties—radical and conservative. Still, so serious was the issue that Paul III. called one. It met, in 1545, in Trent, a town on one of the eastern Alpine passes between Italy and Germany. The most of the delegates were Italian, and were devoted to the conservative interests of Rome. But the Spanish and French bishops favored reformatory measures. They declared that the Church must take advanced steps, and adapt itself to the new needs of the times. The pope found the council troublesome, and removed it to Bologna in 1547, and dissolved it in 1549. Pius IV., however, convoked it again in 1562, in Trent, and dissolved it in 1563. The result was the condemnation of all Protestant doctrines, and the assumption of an aggressive attitude in every country. The doctrines of purgatory, the invocation of saints, and the worship of images and relics were reaffirmed.

There was no disposition on the part of the Roman Catholic Church to withdraw from even the countries whose governments had boldly committed themselves *to the Protestant faith*.