- 1. The Fall of Jerusalem (70)

- 2. The Council of Nicaea (325)

- 3. The Council of Chalcedon (451)

- 4. Benedict's Rule (530)

- 5. The Coronation of Charlemagne (800)

- 6. The Great Schism (1054)

- 7. The Diet of Worms (1521)

- 8. The English Act of Supremacy (1534)

- 9. The Founding of the Jesuits (1540)

- 10. The Conversion of the Wesleys (1738)

- 11. The French Revolution (1789)

- 12. The Edinburgh Missionary Conference (1910)

- 13. The Second Vatican Council (1962–65)

1

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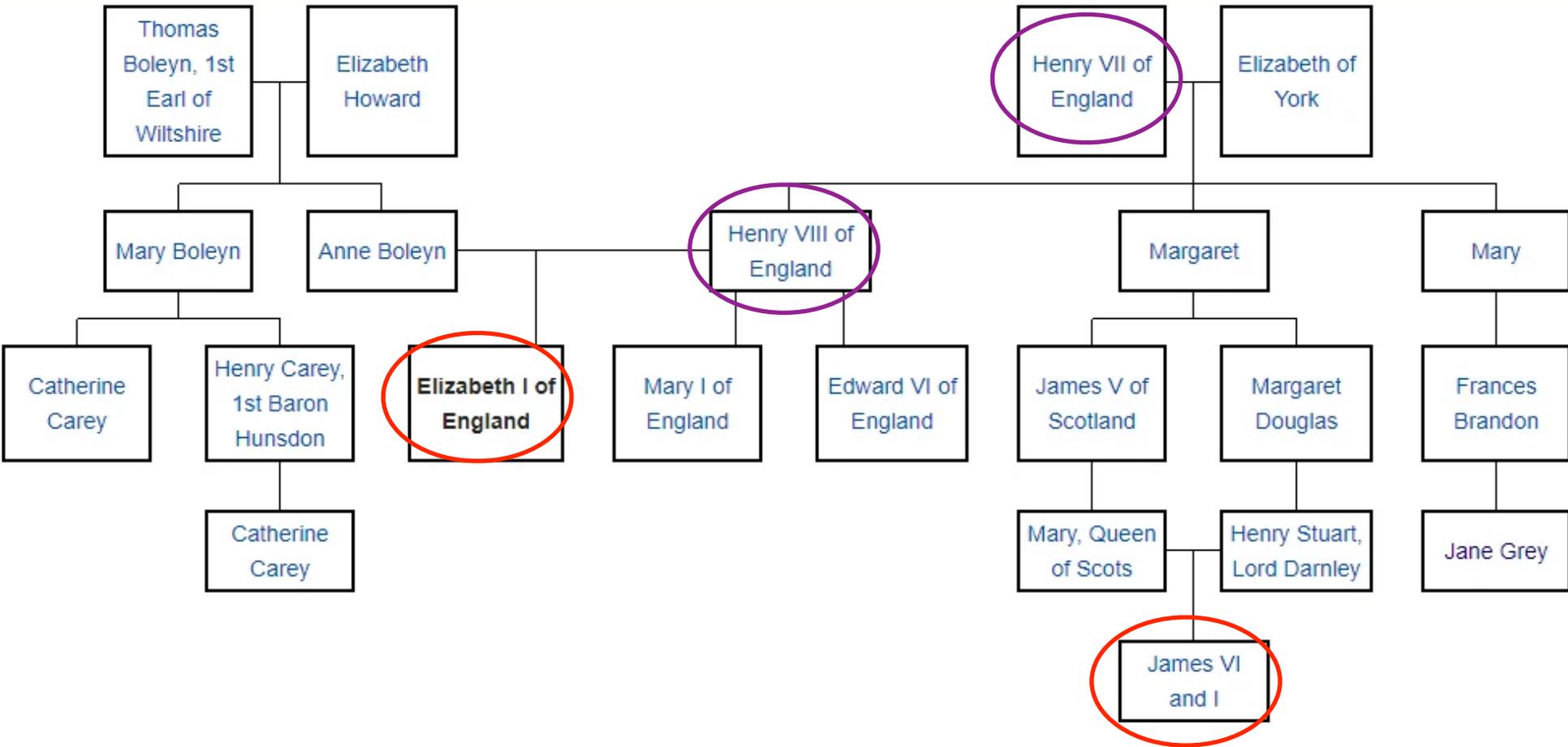
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- Johann Albrecht Bengel, 1687-1752
  - led Moravians who remained Lutherans
  - careful scholar who influenced John Wesley
- Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, "father of American Lutheranism sent to U.S. by Moravians

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Wesley's record of their conversation:

Spangenberg said, 'My brother, I must first ask you one or two questions. Have you the witness within yourself? Does the Spirit of God bear witness with your spirit, that you are a child of God?'

Wesley says, 'I was surprised, and knew not what to answer. He observed it and asked, "Do you know Jesus Christ?" I paused, and said, "I know he is Savior of the world".

'"True", replied he; "but do you know he has saved you?" I answered, "I hope he has died to save me". He only added, "Do you know yourself?" I said, "I do". But I fear they were vain words'.

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Mr. Charles Wesley read the Preface aloud. At the words, 'What, have we then nothing to do? No! nothing but only accept of Him, "Who of God is made unto us wisdom and righteousness and sanctification and redemption"', there came such a power over me as I cannot well describe; my great burden fell off in an instant; my heart was so filled with peace and love that I burst into tears. I almost thought I saw our Saviour! My companions, perceiving me so affected, fell on their knees and prayed. When I afterwards went into the street, I could scarcely feel the ground I trod upon."

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In the evening I went very unwillingly to a society in Aldersgate Street, where one was reading Luther's preface to the Epistle to the Romans. About a quarter before nine, while he was describing the change which God works in the heart through faith in Christ, I felt my heart strangely warmed. I felt I did trust in Christ, Christ alone, for salvation; and an assurance was given me that He had taken away my sins, even mine, and saved me from the law of sin and death.

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  - John at Aldersgate service, May 24, 1738
- Conversion of George Whitefield, 1735
  - undergraduate at Oxford
  - began evangelizing and preaching
  - ordained deacon, 1735, and priest, 1739
  - seven voyages to the American colonies, 1737-69
  - began outdoor preaching, 1739
  - Whitefield split with Wesley upon discovering reformed theology

The Methodist Movement

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  - adopted Moravian practices
    - small group cell meetings
    - voluntary organizations for social reform (slavery, alcohol, education)
  - formally began as the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, 1784
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  - it was a significant part evangelical movement historically
    - the Bible
    - the Cross
    - conversion
    - evangelizing with the whole Gospel