

HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION PART 10

THE WESTMINSTER STANDARDS



JOE MORECRAFT, III

HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION – PART 10

THE WESTMINSTER STANDARDS

A Curriculum to Accompany the
History of the Reformation Sermon Series
by Dr. Joseph Morecraft, III

Curriculum Questions and Answers
by Amy Brothers

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THE HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION PART 10

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SECTION 10 – THE WESTMINSTER STANDARDS

Lecture 49 (10.1): The Westminster Divines Part 1

Questions:

1. What does Hebrews 11 talk about?

2. How long was the Westminster Assembly in session? During what years?

3. Where is the Jerusalem Chamber? What other historical document was written there?

4. During 1643-1649, how many sessions took place?

5. What was the purpose of the Assembly from 1649-1652?

6. Who was the Westminster Assembly appointed by? What were they commissioned to do?

7. How many men made up the Westminster Assembly? What were their religious beliefs?

8. Why were the eyes of all the churches in Europe on the Westminster Assembly?

9. What is the meaning of a divine? What is the meaning of divinity?

10. What was the Solemn League and Covenant? Who was it signed by?

11. What was the Westminster Assembly's task before the Solemn League and Covenant was signed?

12. What were the four parties that the members of the Westminster Assembly were divided into on the topic of the organization of the church?

13. Which party had the overwhelming majority? Which party had only five members who were known as "The five dissenting brethren"?

14. How many preachers added to the beliefs of the Presbyterian view of church government, saying that Presbyterianism is not simply suggested in the Bible but commanded? Where were these preachers from?

15. What happened to the Westminster Fathers and all the other Protestant preachers after the death of Cromwell, when the Stuarts were re-established on the English throne?

16. Who were the nonconformists?

17. Who was William Twisse?

18. Who were the Hanovers?

19. Who was it that said “When I consider my best deeds, I sink in despair.”?

20. Who was the only man that had more power than General Monk, the General who switched sides after Cromwell died?

21. Name five other members of the Westminster Assembly that Pastor Morecraft mentioned:

Assignments:

- Read “The Memoirs of the Westminster Divines” by James Reid. (To be read over the course of Lectures 10.1 and 10.2)*
- Read A Christian Survey of World History from Creation to the Reformation (CSWH) Lecture Notes pgs. 360-368.

Recommended Reading:

- “The Christian Directory” by Richard Baxter
- “The Rare Jewel of Christian Contentment” by Jeremiah Burroughs

*This book is available for purchase from amazon.com or abebooks.com.

Lecture 50 (10.2): The Westminster Divines Part 2

Questions:

1. What did Edmund Calamy use as his text for his sermon on the Ark of the Covenant?

2. What three things did Calamy say the Ark represented in the New Testament?

3. What point was he trying to make in preaching this sermon?

4. What did Calamy say are four reasons to tremble when the Ark is lost?

5. What commentary did Joe Caryl write that you can still read today?

6. Who was deputized along with others to wait upon Charles II?

7. What would Charles II do in order to “amuse” the pastors that came to see him?

8. Why did Charles II sign the Solemn League and Covenant?

9. Who was Francis Cheynell?

10. What is another word for Socinianism?

11. What does this view believe?

12. Who was the Erastian who argued against the paragraph in the Westminster Confession of Faith that stated the church was not under the state?

13. What makes John Conant stand out from among the other members of the Westminster Assembly?

14. What are the titles of Thomas Gataker's books that he wrote while sick and confined to bed?

15. Who was it that said while dying "Oh that I may die like Simeon, with Jesus in my arms, saying now let thou thy servant depart in peace according to thy Word for mine eyes hath seen thy salvation."?

16. What commentary did he write that is still being published today?

17. Who wrote a commentary on the book of Ezekiel that is still being published today?

18. On what text and topic did Robert Harris preach in response to some soldiers who were living in his house?

19. What three books did he say were the only books a preacher needed to read?

20. What is the apocrypha?

21. Who were the two French Huguenot members of the assembly?

22. Who was known as the “Geneva bull”?

Assignments:

- Finish reading “The Memoirs of the Westminster Divines” by James Reid.
- Read CSWH Lecture Notes pgs. 368-375.

Recommended Reading:

- “Man’s Guiltiness Before God” by Thomas Goodwin
- “The Object and Acts of Justifying Faith: What it Means to Really Believe in Jesus” by Thomas Goodwin
- “Christ our Mediator” by Thomas Goodwin
- “The Work of the Holy Spirit in our Salvation” by Thomas Goodwin

Lecture 51 (10.3): The Westminster Divines Part 3

Questions:

1. What is the significance of Joshua 6, I Kings 16, and Psalm 110?

2. What was one of the most important events that occurred in 1638? Why was it so important?

3. What was the National Covenant?

4. When did the General Assembly meet? Who attended? What was accomplished at the General Assembly?

5. What did Alexander Henderson do by quoting Joshua 6:26 and I Kings 16:34 at the conclusion of the General Assembly in Scotland?

6. From where do we get most of our knowledge of the Westminster Assembly?

7. Who was George Gillespie?

8. When did he die? How old was he?

9. Why was his tombstone defaced during the time when 18,000 covenanters were persecuted, almost twenty years later?

10. What was Gillespie's debate with John Seldon about? What was the outcome of this debate?

11. What is Erastianism? What is the Westminster Assembly's view on church and state?

12. Who was Alexander Henderson?

13. Why was he locked out of the church that he was to pastor in Leuchars?

14. What was the result of Henderson going to hear the Presbyterian Preacher Robert Bruce?

15. Why did Henderson vigorously oppose the Five Articles of Perth? What were some of the heresies the Five Articles imposed?

16. What was Henderson's view on what the Bible says about a church's form of government?

17. What are the two kinds of enemies that Henderson says the Church has?

18. Who was Samuel Rutherford?

19. Why was he banished to the cold city of Aberdeen, Scotland?

20. What did Flynn mean when he said "Only God can bind men to guilt and punishment."?

21. What were Rutherford's last words? When did he die?

22. Who was Archibald Johnston?

23. Why did he flee to Hamburg, Germany?

24. What happened when he came down with an illness several months after he fled to Germany?

25. Who was John Maitland?

26. How did Maitland receive his retribution?

Assignments:

- Read CSWH Lecture Notes pgs. 376-383.
- Memorize Hebrews 12:1-2.

Recommended Reading:

- “The Letters of Samuel Rutherford” by Samuel Rutherford
- “A Dispute against the English, Popish Ceremonies obtruded on the Church of Scotland” by George Gillespie

Lecture 52 (10.4): The Impact of the Westminster Standards

Questions:

1. What is the purpose of a landmark?

2. What do the various laws in Proverbs and Hosea have in common?

3. Were the Princes of Judah respecting the boundaries that God had put in place? If not, what were they doing? (Hosea 5:10)

4. Is the removal of landmarks the same as breaking down the differences that determine right and wrong? Why or why not?

5. How is the West similar to the Princes mentioned in Hosea?

6. The landmark laws prohibit and command behavior. What is the behavior that these laws command us to do?

7. When was the Westminster Confession of Faith written and where?

8. Why were the Dutch, the Puritans, the Huguenots, the Scotch Irish, and the Covenanters different compared to others?

9. For what reason was the Shorter Catechism written? For what reason are we using it today?

10. The Westminster Standards impacted three things. What were they?

Assignments:

- Memorize Deuteronomy 19:14.
- Read “The Men of the Westminster Assembly” in CSWH pgs. 384-389.
- Research the Westminster Assembly and the documents they wrote. Write a brief paper on the points that most interested you.

Lecture 53 (10.5): The Basis, Nature, and Purpose of a Confession of Faith

Questions:

1. What is a confession of faith?

_____.

2. What was Peter's confession of faith in Matthew 16:16?

_____.

3. Can the Westminster Confession of Faith be put on par with the Bible? Why or why not?

_____.

4. Our only infallible rule and practice is the _____. The WCF is our _____ of the Bible.

5. What is a creed?

_____.

6. What is Calvinism or reformed Christianity?

_____.

7. There are three things that define what Calvinism is. What are they?

_____.

8. What is the belief in one God?

_____.

9. Define "religion":

_____.

10. What is the Greek word for gospel? _____.

Assignments:

- Read "The Sovereignty of God" by Arthur Pink.
- Read "The Men of the Westminster Assembly" in CSWH pgs. 390-396.

Lecture 54 (10.6): The Westminster Confession of Faith

Questions:

1. What is the priceless treasure that everyone in the church has been given?

_____.

2. How many documents did the Westminster Assembly write? What were they?

_____.

_____.

3. In what year was the Westminster Confession of Faith finished?

_____.

4. What are the 5 characteristics of the WCF?

_____.

_____.

_____.

_____.

5. There are two ideas that dominate the WCF. What are they?

_____.

_____.

6. What type of nature do these two ideas give the Confession of Faith?

_____.

_____.

7. How long did it take the Westminster Assembly to complete the Confession?

_____.

8. Why is the Confession so important to our faith?

_____.

_____.

9. Why is it important to have a Christian worldview?

_____.

_____.

10. Under what five headings can the 33 basic doctrines of the Confession be placed?

_____.

_____.

_____.

11. Why can only Calvinism create a systematic theology?

_____.

_____.

12. Give an example of how the Confession refutes heresy.

_____.

_____.

Assignments:

- Read the Westminster Confession of Faith.
- Read “The Men of the Westminster Assembly” in CSHW pgs. 397-403.

Lecture 55 (10.7): The Westminster Catechisms

Questions:

1. What does it mean to catechize?

2. From where did the catechizing idea originate?

3. What document is the most neglected, least studied, but the most mature?

4. Whose idea was it to write the Westminster Larger Catechism?

5. What is the difference between the Larger and Shorter Catechisms?

6. What are the five distinctive traits of the Larger Catechism?

7. Should we neglect the Larger Catechism? What happens when we do?

8. What are the distinctive traits of both the Larger and Shorter Catechisms?

9. Why are these documents the most complete manuals of Biblical doctrine?

10. When was the Shorter Catechism finished?

11. What are the three reasons why you should teach young children the Shorter Catechism?

Assignments:

- Read “The Men of the Westminster Assembly” in CSWH pgs. 404-408.
- Read the Larger Catechism.
- Read the Shorter Catechism.
- Study “Fischer’s Commentary on the Shorter Catechism” – available at www.chalcedon.org/store.

SECTION 10 ANSWERS

Lecture 49 (10.1): Answers

1. Hebrews 11 talks about perseverance in the faith, not just faith.
2. The Westminster Assembly was in session for 9 years, from 1643-1652.
3. The Jerusalem Chamber is in the Westminster Abbey in London, England. The King James Version of the Bible was also written there.
4. During those years, 1,163 sessions took place.
5. The purpose of the Assembly during those years was to examine candidates for the ministry.
6. It was appointed by Parliament. They were commissioned to assist Parliament by giving advice on the reconstruction of the church and society of England by the Word of God.
7. There were 150 men in the Westminster Assembly. They were all devout Calvinists and, with a few exceptions, they were all Presbyterian.
8. They knew that what happened in the Jerusalem Chamber would affect Protestant churches all over the world.
9. Divine is an old English word meaning theologian. Divinity is an old English word meaning theology.
10. The Solemn League and Covenant was an agreement between Scotland and England, designed to help England fully reform her churches. It was signed by the Scottish and English Parliament, as well as the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and the Westminster Assembly.
11. The Westminster Assembly's task before the Solemn League and Covenant was signed was to clarify and improve the 39 Articles of the Church of England, which was the doctrinal statement of the Episcopal Church.
12. The four parties the members of the Assembly were divided into were:
 - a. The Episcopalians.
 - b. The Independents or the Congregationalists.
 - c. The Presbyterians.
 - d. The Erastians.
13. The Presbyterians had the overwhelming majority. The Independents or the Congregationalists were known as "the five dissenting brethren."
14. Four preachers believed this view of Presbyterianism. They were from Scotland.
15. They were persecuted for their faith. Two thousand Protestant preachers relinquished their pulpits, homes, and salaries to stand for Christ. They abandoned all financial support, left their homes and congregations and were driven into homelessness.
16. The non-conformists were the Protestant preachers who would not bow to the king's tyranny nor break their vows they had taken to God.

17. William Twisse was the moderator of the Westminster Assembly. He was appointed by King James I to be the chaplain of his daughter Elizabeth, Princess of the Palatinate, in Germany. Elizabeth was constantly comforted by the teachings of Twisse, and it was from this line (James I, Elizabeth) that the Hanover line came.
18. The Hanovers were the monarchs that succeeded William and Mary because of their claim to the throne through their Stuart blood. While the other Stuart family members were Roman Catholics, the Hanovers were Protestant.
19. Simeon Ashe, a member of the Westminster Assembly.
20. Edmund Calamy.
21. Name five: Cornelius Burgess, John Arrowsmith, Thomas Baylie, John Bond, William Bridge, Anthony Burgess, Jeremiah Burroughs, and Richard Byfield.

Lecture 50 (10.2): Answers

1. He used 1 Samuel 4:12-13.
2. The Ark represents Christ, the Church, and the Ordinances of God.
3. His point was that when the ark, or what symbolizes the ark, is in danger of being lost, the people of God should tremble in their hearts.
4. The four reasons to tremble when the ark is lost are:
 - a. Because of the great love God's people had for the ark.
 - b. Because of the personal interest they had in the ark. Their salvation was wrapped up in that ark.
 - c. Because of the evils that come upon a nation when the ark is lost.
 - d. Because of the share they had in losing the ark. One reason the ark is lost is because it is a judgment on us for not keeping God's law.
5. His commentary on Job.
6. Thomas Case.
7. He would pray loudly enough so they could hear and have them believe he was a godly king who prayed.
8. Charles II signed the Solemn League and Covenant in order to trick all the Protestant preachers and leaders into trusting him, so they would help him gain back the throne.
9. Francis Cheynell was the preacher who earnestly tried to convert the sick and dying Chillingworth from Socinianism. At Chillingworth's funeral, Cheynell threw Chillingworth's book (supporting his heretical views) in the grave with Chillingworth's body, exclaiming that the book should die with its author.
10. Unitarianism.
11. Socinianism and Unitarianism do not believe in the Trinity, but only one God, and that Jesus was merely a man.
12. Thomas Coleman.
13. He was one of the two or three preachers of the Westminster Assembly that broke down after eight years of non-conformity and conformed to the tyranny of the king and those in rule.
14. The titles of his books are:
 - a. The Profound Intellectual Treaty on the Proper Pronunciation of Jehovah.
 - b. A Technical Book on Diphthongs.
15. William Gouge.
16. His commentary on Hebrews.
17. William Greenhill.
18. He preached on James 5:12; on the topic of swearing, saying "swear not."
19. The three books are the Bible, himself, and his congregation.

20. The apocrypha is the group of books that are sometimes inserted in between the Old and New Testaments. These books are not the inspired Word of God and often contradict the Word of God.
21. Jean de la Marche and Samuel de la Place.
22. Steven Marshall.

Lecture 51 (10.3): Answers

1. The significance of Joshua 6, I Kings 16, and Psalm 110 is Alexander Henderson preached from Psalm 110 after the General Assembly of Scotland made its major decisions and actions. He concluded that Assembly by reading Joshua 6:26 and I Kings 16:34.
2. One of the most important events that occurred in 1638 was when King Charles II gave in to the Presbyterians' demands to have a General Assembly. This was so important because neither Charles II nor his father, Charles I, agreed with the Presbyterians' beliefs, and both of them tried to force the Anglican and Roman Catholic beliefs on them (Charles II tried to impose his prayer books and liturgies more recklessly than his father).
3. The National Covenant was a covenant that thousands upon thousands of Reformed Presbyterians signed their names to, saying they would fight to the death for the preservation of the Reformed faith in Scotland. It also demanded that King Charles II allow them to have a General Assembly in their Presbyterian Churches.
4. The General Assembly met in February of 1638. Elders and Preachers from all the churches of Scotland attended. They accomplished five critically important tasks:
 - a. they voted to overturn and outlaw every law and piece of legislation the church had passed that made the Presbyterian church of Scotland Anglican, Arminian, and Catholic;
 - b. they outlawed Anglicanism; they restored the Reformed Faith to Scotland;
 - c. they excommunicated eight bishops, and suspended six others from office; and
 - d. they renewed the National Covenant, declaring the church of Scotland's freedom from the tyranny of the king.
5. He informed the king and anybody else who tried to re-establish false doctrine in the Church of Scotland that they had God to deal with.
6. We get most of our knowledge of that great event from Robert Bailie's day by day diary of what happened at the Westminster Assembly.
7. George Gillespie was the youngest man and newest pastor of all who were present at the Westminster Assembly. He was 30 years old, and had been a pastor for five years.
8. He died in 1648, at the age of 36.
9. His tombstone was defaced because on it was written an inscription describing his godly character, and as a newspaper said on January 16, 1661, they believed him and the memory of him to be dangerous.
10. His debate with Seldon was over Erastianism. The outcome was that Gillespie, in one speech, completely refuted Seldon's life work. When Gillespie's notes were revealed, the piece of paper only had "Lord, give me light" written over and over again.
11. Erastianism is the view that the church is a department of the state. The head of state is the head of the church and the church must do what the state says. The Westminster Assembly held the view that the church and state are institutionally and functionally separate with two different jurisdictions.

12. Alexander Henderson is known as the leader of the second Scottish Reformation (with John Knox and Andrew Melville being the leaders of the first). He was a member of the Westminster Assembly who came from Scotland.
13. He was locked out of the church because at that time he favored Anglicanism, and the members of the church did not want an Anglican pastor.
14. Henderson walked away from that sermon with the sword of the Spirit stuck in him, and he was converted.
15. Henderson vigorously opposed the Five Articles of Perth because they sought to impose Anglicanism and tyranny on the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. Some of the heresies the Articles imposed were:
 - a. They had to kneel when taking the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
 - b. It forced the church to observe four holy days: Christmas, Easter Ascension Day, and Pentecost.
 - c. It allowed for private baptism or Lord's Supper.
 - d. The pastors had to be ordained by a Bishop.
16. He held the view that the Bible did not merely suggest a Presbyterian form of church government, but commanded it.
17. Henderson says the church's two kinds of enemies are the professed enemies of the church and those who are within the bosom of the church and profess to be of the same religion, but have never found the power of it in their hearts or lives to make them believe or walk according to it.
18. Samuel Rutherford was "The Saint of the Covenant," and has been described as one of the most extraordinary men in an age of heroes.
19. He was banished to the city of Aberdeen, Scotland, because he was summoned to appear before a court in Wigtown and charged with preaching treason (teaching that Christ, not Charles, was king). He defended himself on the Word of God and refused to conform, but was found guilty.
20. He meant that only God can define crime and how crime is to be punished.
21. His last words were "Glory, glory dwelleth in Emmanuel's land." He died on March 29, 1661.
22. Archibald Johnston was one of the ruling elders of the General Assembly of Scotland who was sent to the Westminster Assembly, and was called the Lawyer of the Covenant.
23. He fled to Hamburg Germany because on July 14, 1660, a warrant was issued for his arrest.
24. When he came down with an illness, he was treated by Dr. Baite, the King's physician, whose intent was to kill him. He gradually bled 60 ounces of blood from him which led to memory loss and weakness. He never recovered.
25. John Maitland was the Earl of Lauderdale. He was also a ruling elder of the General Assembly of Scotland who was sent to the Westminster Assembly. Later, he became a traitor and a butcher of the covenanters.

26. He received his retribution when he was deprived of all his offices and pensions and was cast aside as a worn out political tool. The humiliation eventually killed him later that year, in August.

Lecture 52 (10.4): Answers

1. The purpose of a landmark is to determine where the property of one person begins and ends.
2. The various laws in Proverbs and Hosea both deal with the removal of landmarks.
3. No, the Princes were not respecting the boundaries that God had put in place. Instead, they were encouraging evil and causing Judah to apostatize (which is equal to removing landmarks).
4. Yes, the removal of landmarks is equal to breaking down the differences between what is right and wrong. The differences that determine right and wrong could also be referred to as landmarks. If those landmarks are removed, there is nothing to remind us what is right or wrong.
5. The West is similar to the Princes in Hosea because the West is breaking down the boundaries that determine right and wrong.
6. These laws command us to work to preserve the landmarks.
7. The Westminster Confession of Faith was written in the 1640's in England.
8. They were different because they studied and applied the Westminster Standards to their lives.
9. The Shorter Catechism was written to introduce the reformed faith to new converts and to children. We are using it today to teach seminary students.
10. The Westminster Standards impacted the individual, the family, and society.

Lecture 53 (10.5): Answers

1. A confession of faith is a statement of what a person believes.
2. Peter's confession of faith was that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of the Living God.
3. No, the Westminster Confession of Faith cannot be put on par with the Bible, because it was written by fallible men.
4. Our only infallible rule and practice is the Bible. The WCF is our interpretation of the Bible.
5. A creed is a confession of your faith or beliefs.
6. Calvinism or Reformed Christianity is Biblical Christianity in its purest human expression.
7. The three things are theism, religion, and evangelicalism.
8. The belief in one God is theism.
9. Religion: A sense of absolute dependence on God.
10. The Greek word for gospel is evangel.

Lecture 54 (10.6): Answers

1. The priceless treasure that everyone in the church has been given is sound doctrine.
2. The Westminster Assembly wrote five documents: The Book of Church Order, the Directory for Public Worship, the Westminster Confession of Faith, the Larger Catechism, and the Shorter Catechism.
3. The Westminster Confession of Faith was finished in the year 1647.
4. The five characteristics of the WCF are:
 - A. It is remarkably accurate and comprehensive.
 - B. It is practical.
 - C. It refutes every heresy that troubled the church in the past and does so in a way that doesn't confuse you.
 - D. It is astonishingly precise in its thought and language.
 - E. It is thorough and exclusive in the Biblical character of its propositions (it quotes Scripture).
5. The two ideas that dominate the WCF are:
 - A. The ultimate goal of all God's plans and works is His own glory.
 - B. The purpose of creation and redemption is to display the perfections of the triune God.
6. These two ideas give it a thoroughly God-centered nature.
7. It took the Westminster Assembly 3 years, every day of the week, to complete the Westminster Confession of Faith.
8. The Confession of Faith is so important to our faith because it sets forth the basic principles on which a Christian worldview can be constructed.
9. It is important to have a Christian worldview because a Christian worldview leads to a Christian mind, which leads to Christian thinking, which leads to Christian acting. We can't act like Christians if we don't have a Christian worldview.
10. The five headings under which the 33 basic doctrines can be placed are:
 - A. The basic presuppositions of Christianity.
 - B. The basic exposition of the salvation in Christ.
 - C. The basic principles governing society.
 - D. The basic principles governing the Church.
 - E. The basic expectations of the future.
11. Only Calvinism can create a systematic theology because it is the only belief system that does not contradict itself.
12. List one of the following:
 - A. Chapter 8, Paragraph 2: Concerning the personhood of the trinity.
 - B. Chapter 11, Paragraph 1: Concerning justification.
 - C. Chapter 16, Paragraph 4: Concerning good works.

Lecture 55 (10.7): Answers

1. To catechize means to teach the Christian faith by means of question and answer.
2. The idea to catechize originated from the Bible, from such Scriptural examples as Exodus 12 and Deuteronomy 6.
3. The most neglected, least studied, but most mature document, is the Westminster Larger Catechism.
4. Parliament instructed the Westminster Assembly to write a catechism.
5. The difference between the Larger and Shorter Catechisms is the Larger was written with more exactness, for the more mature in faith, while the Shorter was written for those new in faith and the children.
6. The five distinctive traits of the Larger Catechism are:
 - A. It gives outstanding summaries of Biblical doctrines.
 - B. In some ways it is superior to the Confession of Faith in its doctrinal formulations.
 - C. It gives a rich and full exposition of the Ten Commandments.
 - D. It gives a full orb'd doctrine of the Church, a subject almost silent in the Shorter Catechism.
 - E. It is a full, balanced, and edifying summary of the Christian faith, and a useful tool in helping the Christian grow in the knowledge of God.
7. No, the churches of today will impoverish themselves if they neglect it.
8. The distinctive traits of both the Larger and Shorter Catechisms are that they were both carefully prepared – week after week for five years, and they are both expositions of the essential truths of the Gospel.
9. These documents are the most complete manuals of Biblical doctrine because the doctrines are stated with such care that the reader is guarded from falseness.
10. The Shorter Catechism was finished in 1648.
11. We should teach young children the Shorter Catechism because:
 - A. It will be difficult to learn as adults, and you should not teach according to what the child knows, but what the child ought to know.
 - B. You cannot too soon impress the catechism on their hearts.
 - C. It is necessary to the success of the Church.



THE REFORMATION COMES ALIVE IN THIS FASCINATING STUDY OF HISTORY.

In 55 messages, Joe Morecraft covers the most important people and events of the Reformation. Beginning with the Incarnation of Christ and ending with the Westminster Standards, he covers the Scottish Covenanters, John Calvin, John Knox, and Oliver Cromwell, as well as some of the Reformation's darkest villains like Bloody Mary and King James I.

This series is a must listen for any serious student of church history as well as those who love the stories of the faithful men and women who worked, many of them suffering great persecution, to return the Church to faithfulness.

TOPICS COVERED IN PART 10:

The Westminster Divines Part 1
The Westminster Divines Part 2
The Westminster Divines Part 3
The Impact of the Westminster Standards
The Basis, Nature and Purpose of a Confession of Faith
The Westminster Confession of Faith
The Westminster Catechisms

COURSE FEEDBACK:

THE ADAMS FAMILY - *"We learn so much every time we listen to Mr. Morecraft. Our children listen to these Reformation sermons as part of their history lessons. Thank you sir!"*

DAVID BISER - *"Amen! Lord give us godly men. Thank you Pastor Morecraft for reminding us of our spiritual forefathers and their faithful stand for the kingship of the Lord Jesus Christ."*

ANDREW HALL - *"I would recommend Christians to listen to these messages. Half the problem with the church today is that church history has been deliberately 'forgotten' and not taught. We need the knowledge of where we have come from, just as Israel needed to remember it in the days of the judges and kings."*