

## 5-3-1 Assignment- Gonzalez, Essential Guide, Chapter 7

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### Questions

1. What was the emphasis of the first Puritans?
2. What were all the wars in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries fueled by?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ was rejected by his own Lutheran tradition due to trying to bring about a rapprochement among various Christian traditions in his hope to avoid unnecessary controversy among Christians.
4. Who were a group of refugees from Moravia who settled in the lands of Count Zinzendorf, that were soon influenced by Zinzendorf's living faith, and became known for their strong emphasis on the devotional life and their missionary zeal?
5. Although its roots started earlier, it may be said that \_\_\_\_\_ began with the work of Rene Descartes who attempted to apply mathematical principles to the quest for truth.

### Answers

1. The first Puritans sought a church purified of all the "accretions" and "superstitions" of Roman Catholicism.
2. The wars in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were fueled by the inflexible spirit of various orthodoxies—Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Reformed.
3. Calixtus.
4. The Moravians.
5. Rationalism.

### Terms

"Thirteen Colonies"- a period of time where the "thirteen colonies" were founded in North America that eventually gave birth to the United States. The history of these colonies varied because each was founded by groups of individuals with different interests. From the perspective of the crown and of many entrepreneurs the settling was an economic matter, but many were moved by religious motivations.

"Great Awakening"- took place in the eighteenth century which was a movement that swept the colonies. This movement made a great contribution towards the sense of unity that eventually turned the thirteen colonies into a single nation.

Jonathan Edwards- the most outstanding figure of the “Great Awakening” who was a Calvinist theologian.

### Summary

The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were marked by many bloody wars “*especially of Catholics and Protestants*” (77). Many groups sought to go back to the purest and best forms of Christianity amongst being the Puritans, Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Reformed, and many more. Some even sought to go back to the ways of “the first five centuries of the life of the church” but did not succeed (80). From here, great movements through people like Rene Descartes and groups like the Moravians and Methodism sprung forward leading to the establishing of the “thirteen colonies” and the “Great Awakening” (82).