

EUROPE FROM THE RENAISSANCE TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

At this time we should take a brief over-view of the area of Europe which is the center of focus on the world scene in the modern period.

We could go to the New World but it is probably better to take that up when we come to some of the sections on the American Indian in volume two of the Compendium. Actually the rediscovery of the New World was not as important to Europe as it would seem important to us—it merely has made the headlines since! But at the time it did not basically mean that much to most of Europe; it was like discovering some far-off land. Only when the gold began to come back did the other nations realize its importance. But actually the real impact of migration or colonization did not take place until the 17th century! Columbus discovered the New World in 1492—it had been discovered before, of course, because the Indians were here!! But the point is that the first American colony to survive was founded in 1607 over a century after Columbus. And then, not until 1584, did Sir Walter Raleigh even attempt to establish a British colony!

Remember that the Great Spanish Armada was not defeated until 1588. We have a situation, in other words, in which the Portuguese and Spanish controlled the seas --but primarily the Spanish--controlled the sea sufficiently that it was sort of an extension of the power of Hapsburg Spain. In other words, the rest of Europe did not really get a chance at colonization (since the Scandinavian expansion in the 9th and 10th centuries) until actually the 1600's. And from that time on we have witnessed the continuous demise of Spain, the continuous growth of French colonies, but especially English-speaking colonies.

Now in Europe, after the breakup of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation (the family of the HOHENSTAUFENS) and the death of Conrad IV, king of Germany--see pages 223-227 in the new edition of Langer--we have from 1254-73 a period of time known as The Great Interregnum or the "Fist Law." This was a very significant period that indeed ended the control of Europe by the German. The result was that the Pope cast about for a new solution in the form of a particular dynastic family in which there was a history of co-operation, and the major internal struggles of elected officials between nobles and great lords and emperors would not exist to the same extent, and where it would be possible to have an emperor chosen that did not involve the breakup of a realm because it would merely be a continuation of his royal line. This turned out to be the House of HAPSBURG. So under the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation we had elected officials by the four great houses. But beginning with the Hapsburg Dynasty, which was originally centered in Switzerland (check pages 323, 329 in the new edition of Langer), we have the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire now being elected from the family by heredity (that is, sometimes there was more than one son and there might have been problems of selection like that, but essentially it was all taken care of in advance).

The capital of the Holy Roman Empire has varied extensively. Under Charlemagne it was Aix-la-Chapelle or Aachen. But under the German emperors nobody knows where the capital really was for much of the time; it just varied wherever the Emperor happened to be. We have evidence for many of the years, but for others we have no evidence. For the Hapsburgs it was centered not uncommonly at Vienna in Austria in the later period of their dominion. But perhaps the most important city for the Holy Roman Empire of the Hapsburg period was the city of Prague! Most people are unaware of the fact that the Austrians--that is, the German-speaking Hapsburgs--made their capital's location a Slavic city, the city of Prague. So Czechoslovakia, in a sense was the center. We should take note of this.

Now the picture is as follows: When we are in the 1200's we are still in the period of the Crusades. When we are in the 1300's we are in the period of the waning as a result of the Crusades--the Renaissance was taking hold and it continu

You have HUMANISM—the study of man as man; the beginning of the study of pagan Greek and Roman literature; learning begins to spread (certainly in the 1200's we have the founding of most of the great universities of Europe). By the 1400's, however, morality was very bad in Europe. The Catholic Church had now been an institution for over a thousand years and it had created a situation wherein the concept of religious teaching all over had been thoroughly unified. In Asia Minor, of course, during the period of the Pergamos Church we have a certain amount of liberty. In the 900's we have the Bogomils in the Balkans. And then in the 11th century there was the initial work of the Thyatira Era. And then in the 12th and 13th centuries you have the latter work of the Thyatira Era, and then the crusades against the Albigensians, the Waldensians, the Cathari—just before the middle of the 13th century. From this time on then, from the close of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation—and remember the close of that Empire is very nearly related to the ultimate triumph of the Emperor over the Empire and the crushing out of all heresy—so that we can say that hereafter there was no moral opposition; that is, there was no other area where teaching would center. We do have a few Waldensians, many of whom compromised but, for practical purposes, there was not a light in Europe on the continent: The light went out! This means there was no restraining influence in terms of morality in the Catholic world. And the world was becoming richer as the result of trade.

With this in mind, we can see to what extent by the 1400's, with a beginning expansion of trade along the west coast of Africa by the Portuguese (under Henry the Navigator), a greater trade with the Arab world, trade in fish and other resources in the North Atlantic. Columbus, of course, had been all through the North Atlantic before he ever crossed to the New World. We have clear evidence that the Basques were fishing off the coast of Nova Scotia and thought nothing of it! We do have a rise of Spain in the 1400's with the destruction of the Moorish power; and 1492 marks the final expulsion of all the Moors—and with them, of course, many Jews who were basically on the Moorish side (all the wealth of the Jews was confiscated). Also you have the Jews being denied in England in the 13th century the opportunity of living there because the Catholic Houses—the Italian houses, the German houses—were willing to loan money to royalty instead of the Jews loaning the money. Thus the rich were becoming richer while the poor were not necessarily becoming poorer. You have the rise of towns. Things were progressing on all fronts because, in the first place, there was an increase in population. You have a significant increase in population. The devastation of the plagues of the 1300's was past. There arose an emphasis on city life and industry—that is, minor industry, nothing like the great Industrial Revolution of the 18th century. But all of this plays a part so that even the poor had enough money to buy liquor; and morality was declining as a result of it. When you have prosperity, when you have idleness, when you gather many people together in city life—all of this was leading to a break-down of morals. The Pope now was planning to pay for the building of St. Peter's in Rome by offering indulgences—that is, so that you can be forgiven even in advance, that you could buy INDULGENCES of all kinds for the future no matter what you do good or bad, so to speak, this is how far it had come! This was well illustrated in the black-and-white movie "Martin Luther." We have, then, the discovery of the New World, the beginning of Spanish advance in the gold regions of Peru and Mexico.

Then on to the scene came an Augustinian monk who nailed 95 theses to the Wittenburg church door on Hallowe'en eve because he knew most Germans would be there for the eve of Hallowe'en—that is, All Hallow's Eve which is October 31st. And the REFORMATION began at this point although LUTHER never dreamed that's what it would be. (See the section on the Reformation in Langer on pp. 426-431; 398-403 in the old edition.) In other words, it was a reaction to some of the over-emphasis on indulgences in that day which even many Catholics saw. In the early 16th century, the 1500's, when Martin Luther visited Rome he expected it to be a Holy City

but he discovered when he got there it was a most unholy one! He found very grave immorality in the Papal court. All one need do is read the lives of the Popes at that time in the Catholic Encyclopaedia (you don't need to read the Protestant version) and you will discover how many Popes and priests had concubines and nuns, how often heirs to the Papal throne were sons of the Pope! All of these things were common knowledge. Being celibate proves nothing in terms of the history of the Roman Catholic Church!!

Now, with this in mind, you can see that there would be a reaction. And the German princes were very disturbed by so much money having to be collected in Germany and going south to build a glorious building in Rome for the Pope! It just seemed too much of an investment. And up to this day, I would suppose, one would say the most marvelous building on earth is still St. Peter's. In terms of its interior it is the largest building. In fact, the cupola is a building in itself—which was the largest building of the Roman world; I mean it was duplicated and put right on top! It's a gigantic structure made of all kinds of marble. God may have even shown John some of this in vision when He revealed to him the future splendor of the Catholic Church (Rev. 17). This magnificent building cost an immense sum of money!

It impressed the world but it also impressed the German princes who were very money-conscious because the Holy Roman Empire of the Hapsburgs was not as prosperous now as it once had been. Prosperity was moving more and more into Spain even though the Germans were prosperous and at the beginning actually supplied the money for many of the Spanish expeditions—for Spain was a poverty-stricken country at this time with all the Jews and Moors gone, even though they got Jewish money. Columbus got most of that money himself in order to make his own trip. Remember that Spain in the early 1500's had yet to acquire its wealth. The cities on the north of Europe, the Hanseatic League cities, were no longer as prosperous with the rise of Spain. You can see what happened—the Germans began putting their money some other place and many of the local princes didn't like it. After all, the Hapsburgs who had control of Germany and Austria also had control of Spain, so they didn't mind—but the local German princes did!

So what happened was that many of the princes began to take the side of Luther in order to reduce the power of the Pope! It was a doctrinal as well as a political matter and we had what is now called the Reformation (or Protestant Revolt!). It means that many princes from the north in Germany, the east especially, and then gradually all through Scandinavia, and down a strip all the way to Heidelberg and Wurtemberg—if you look at a map, you should take a look at map distinguishing Protestants from Catholics in Germany and you will see a strip that tends to run down the heart of Germany: To this day, in other words, Germany in the East is almost 100% Protestant while West Germany is about 52% Catholic and 48% Protestant. One of the reasons Adenauer wanted the Germans to stay behind the Iron Curtain was not merely to keep the Slavs from coming in, but the primary reason was to keep the Protestants from coming out!—in order that West Germany would remain an essentially Catholic country which is what he wanted in case the religious issue would come up! He wanted the Catholics to remain a dominant majority. And in a number of administrations, though not the present one, the Catholics in West Germany held the four important offices in the government. The rule has been in Germany that two of the leading office holders shall be Catholic and two shall be Protestant since the Prussian period.

But going back: In the days of Luther, many of the princes began to side in with the Reformation demanding the Pope's power be shorn. And it was actually not merely a question of princes versus Pope but a question of Princes versus Emperor who stood for the Catholic Church as a symbol of unity within the Empire.

Now we suddenly we have this remarkable situation where learning occurs at the same time that the real light of truth had gone out in terms of God's Church—it was

now limited to a very few people on the British Isles. But we must look at another factor developing at this very same time: In 1453 the Turks destroyed Constantinople and many Greek scholars fled to Northwestern Europe bringing with them the Greek Scriptures! So even before Martin Luther's time Erasmus had begun to publish the Greek New Testament. Also in Spain there was a development under Cardinal Ximenes with the publication of the Greek N. T. called the Complutensian. This will tie in with your Third Year Bible class. But the important thing is that interest not only in Latin and Greek pagan literature but in the Greek New Testament began to expand in the Greek language, not merely in the Latin Vulgate!

Therefore, with the growth of schools (universities), the increase in prosperity, and now the expansion of the knowledge of the Greek New Testament and the study of it, many scholars began to do their part at the same time the princes were doing theirs; and it ultimately was a "league" in a sense--this is a generalization--an unplanned league between the religious and scholarly world and the economic-political world. That is, you have both these major elements of society demanding opportunities that were not previously extant.

You also have pivotal discussions in astronomy--you know, the story of Galileo who recanted even though, under his breath, he said he was right! And then you have Copernicus whose works were published after his death because it was not safe to do it before! Now it was being discovered that the world went around the sun instead of the earth being the center of the solar system. Things were beginning to move, you see. In the world of astronomy, we were beginning to take "the new look" therefore. Parallel with this were advances in geography and navigation.

Then we have the religious reformation developing at the same time the scriptures developed; and the idea of keeping the money locally and not sending it to Rome. Gradually now with the development of new schools it is no longer Latin that is the only language that is being taught in the Renaissance-Humanistic period. You will discover there is a gradually increasing consciousness of nationality that had not existed before. People, previously, lived under the reign of a certain prince and he might have married somebody elsewhere and the territory moved according to the family of the prince. All scholars before merely thought in Latin; but now scholarly writings began to appear in German, French, Italian in the end of the 15th century. We have several books that are in the native languages. We have a copy of one third of the entire Bible which was done in 3 volumes, a German translation of around 1483--long before Luther! It is in our rare book room.

When we consider all of these factors we have quite a picture. We see a situation of Europe in ferment! Europe is awakening! Now when you have religious feeling, when you have education, when you have national feeling and language, when you have political animosities against the great royal houses, you can understand why new features will develop on the world scene! The Reformation developed and gradually we have a series of wars taking place in Europe.

Now in the 1500's these are religious wars. However, no solution was found. That is, the armies of the princes locally within the Empire were sufficient to withstand the Emperor. And the Emperor was frustrated during much of this time by the expansion of the Turks into the Balkans and attacking portions of the Holy Roman Empire; and he was constantly having to compromise with the Protestant princes in order to preserve the Empire! Thus he could never force his religious will on the people wholly for the simple reason that he needed the support of the people to preserve his domain--he was selfish enough to think of that.

Now the man who is on the scene in Luther's day was the Emperor CHARLES V. Now Martin Luther began the Reformation in 1517 with his 95 theses. Then he was brought before the high court, the diet at Worms, in 1520 (page 428 in Langer; 400 in the old edition). In 1520 the Emperor Charles was only 20 years of age! He was born in 1500. Now this is significant because here was a 20-year-old boy who is the Emperor. Now you can understand why he decided not to make an absolute issue of things. He just

didn't have the experience in government—and if it had been an older man Luther might never have even left the building!! But what he did was allow Luther to leave, and then when Luther was sought after later he couldn't be found—he was whisked away by one of the princes and hidden in the Wartburg castle. So we have a significant situation of a very young man who was Emperor. (Note page 429 in Langer; 401 in the old edition: Charles V was not crowned Emperor until 1530 when the Pope crowned him at Bologna. "This was the last coronation of a German emperor by the Pope.") Furthermore this man, like Charles de Gaulle, finally abdicated because the pressures of the empire finally became too great for him and he went into a monastery to get away from it all! (See page 430 in Langer; or 402. Charles V abdicated in 1556 at Brussels.) So he was not a man who was necessarily gifted at trying to dominate everything and make complete political power his life's goal. He finally quit! Charles V or, later, Charles the Great of the Hapsburg dynasty set the tone—that is, there was no absolute Crusade; there were wars but no final solution. He had a real problem keeping the Turks away; and, of course, that continued later until the Turks got to Vienna in 1683 (page 518 in the new Langer). There is much more that could be said about the Reformation and related events but you should do some reading on your own. We don't need to repeat it all.

By the 1600's we have the tremendous rise of Spanish prosperity and then the rapid decline of the Spanish Empire. We have the Reformation spreading all over; we have religious controversy that spread to England (Henry VIII). It was taking place in many parts of Europe: In Czechoslovakia with the Hussites; in France with the Huguenots (French Protestants) who were destroyed as a result of the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre of August 23-24, 1572 (Langer, 411 or 384). Protestantism was destroyed in Spain, destroyed in France mostly, destroyed in part in Czechoslovakia—even though to this day there is a significant Czech Protestant movement. But in Germany it was not defeated; there was a compromise there (the PEACE OF AUGSBURG of 1555, Langer 430 or 402).

Then there was the THIRTY YEARS' WAR of 1618 to 1648. Ostensibly it was a religious war and at the end of it the Treaties of Westphalia (Langer, 436 or 408) of 1648 actually may be termed a compromise because the Turks were threatening Vienna. In these treaties the Peace of Augsburg was extended to include Calvinists along with Catholics and Lutherans. This war is unique because for the first time Protestants and Catholics fought side-by-side against, in some cases, other Catholics; that is it was rare for Protestants to be on the side of the Emperor and the Church, but the primary struggle as far as church and Emperor was religion—but the enemies of this union were not always Protestant. In other words, we will discover that in a number of cases Catholic areas sided with the Protestant forces at the expense of the Holy Roman Empire and the Catholic Church because we now have in Europe what may safely be called genuine NATIONALISM. This is the first war in which the concept of nations is involved! It has been described as the last of the religious wars and the first of the national wars. England is a nation; Sweden is a very important nation in the war (under the leadership of King Gustavus Adolphus). Sweden at that time was big enough and had a large enough population to be a power; but it didn't get a chance to expand in colonies like Spain, Portugal, France and England and therefore did not maintain its power. But a picture of Europe at this time is one in which the Protestant north and Catholic France (under the guidance of Cardinal Richelieu) very commonly sided with each other against the Catholic Hapsburg portion of the Holy Roman Empire and the Papal States. The Holy Roman Empire, in other words, was very divided between between the Catholic princes and the Protestant princes who had the Swedish support. It was a world all divided.

When it was all over it was estimated that, in many cases, one third of the population of the Holy Roman Empire had perished, or at least was forced to flee. Now there are many arguments pro and con on the destructiveness of the war. The view of some modern historians is that the Thirty Years' War did not do as much damage as has

formerly been thought. But when you read the original material from the time, it seems very clear that the stories are indeed correct. When you have in Germany and the Holy Roman Empire 30 years of incessant warfare it is obvious that something drastic will happen! And Germany never recovered. That's why the Hapsburgs finally collapsed before the rise of France. Now look at a map of the Holy Roman Empire before the Thirty Years' War; and then you need to look at a map of the same area at some time afterward. And you will see gradually that the nation which profited most by this war was FRANCE! We have the ultimate control of Burgandy, of Alsace and Lorraine, and even in the north elsewhere. Many of the areas—there is a strip right through the center of Germany north to south including, you know, if you start from Burgandy (the eastern area of France) and go north through Alsace and Lorraine and then right on through the center of Germany, this was basically a very devastated strip in which the bulk of the population disappeared!

As a result of the war, many people in Burgandy fled to Switzerland. Many in this area of Germany also fled to the New World because this was the beginning of German colonization to the United States—the migration of German-speaking people. Undoubtedly some of these were of the tribe of Manasseh, in a prophetic sense, having integrated and disappeared as separate entities, but not necessarily all of them. Thus by the time of the American War of Independence we had a situation in which it was a question even in the army of whether German or English should be spoken. There were nearly as many German-speaking people over here by 1770 as there were English-speaking people! The only difference is, the leaders of the colonies in opposition to England were from the British area in the north—that is, from the area of Scotland. And also remember that the King of England at that time was German-speaking and not English-speaking; so of course the rebels over here used that as a reason why we ought to be an English-speaking country! So these were strange factors in the story—or we might all be speaking a different language today!

Now the important thing is that when it was all over in 1648, France was the most important and powerful state in Europe; French government was the most powerful in Europe. The Hapsburgs were comparatively weak. One state within Germany had not been touched by the war and which had become dominant was Brandenburg Prussia because it was centered on the Baltic away from the struggle; many Germans had settled there. And this is why ultimately the unification of Germany was centered in the power of PRUSSIA.

Now with this in mind, we can see that from around 1648 we have a number of important events occurring. We have the gradual growth within Germany of the stature of the King of Prussia, Frederick and his line. There were many problems as to what title this man should have. He had become a king, but the king over Prussia was the Holy Roman Emperor so it was decided his title would be "King in Prussia"—in Prussia, not of Prussia—because there was another King of Prussia. This way no German sensibilities in other states were offended! Thus the Protestant power of Germany was dominant, it was a military power. Remember that since the Peace of Augsburg of 1555 all Germany was divided into two religions, Catholic and Lutheran, under the following principle: That your religion is the religion of the prince—he whose is the land yours is his religion (cujus regio eius religio). Your religion had to be the same as that of the prince in whose territory you lived. At a later time, in the 1800's, it was settled on the following basis: All the girls in a family were to be trained in the mother's religion and all the boys in the father's if any family happened to be religiously divided. This is the way it was settled. The problem had been politically resolved as far as the principalities were concerned but there would be religiously mixed marriages among the people; so the solution was adopted that religion was passed down within the family via sex. That was the only solution to a problem that could not be solved militarily. And this is the way the Germans have functioned to a great extent since.

After the Thirty Years' War, it took France approximately 140 years to 1789 (the outbreak of the French Revolution) for the king to rise to more and more power, the country to become more and more prosperous, and then everything blew up! The terrible FRENCH REVOLUTION is vividly described in the book A Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens. The two cities are London and Paris. It's a book you ought to read if you have not. Read it from the point of view of the content, the terrible picture of the times it portrays. In the next class we will take up this very story of the French Revolution and the ensuing Napoleonic period.

We have covered in the 1700's up to the French Revolution—we have covered a period in Germany of such devastating consequences that colleges and universities had to be reborn. Institutions that once had hundreds of students were reduced to 3, 4 or 5 and had to begin all over again as a result of the Thirty Years' War. Then there was the devastation of Italy in the first half of the 1500's where Italy was very greatly divided between the influence and intervention of the Austrians, the French, the Papal States, the Spanish Hapsburgs. In short, in the period we are discussing, Italy was finished and Germany was finished! What you want to remember is this: The demise of Italy as an area—not as a state, Italy was not united until 1861—the demise of Italy after the Renaissance occurred around 1525, before and after (see the section in Langer entitled "The Italian Wars, 1494-1559," p. 420 in the new edition, 392 in the old). The demise of the area of Germany took place, of course, in the terrible Thirty Years' War, 1618-48. Thereafter France rose to power in Europe. And of course there was the period in ENGLAND at the close of the 1500's when "The Glorious Revolution" took place which was not a violent one but a mere transfer to more parliamentary government, the coming of William of Orange out of Holland (1689-90—pp. 465-66 or 429-30 in the two editions of Langer).

Thus we have here a significant picture of some nations becoming strong and others weak: Spain and Portugal were already headed down—Spain went down due to the defeat of the Invincible Armada (1588); Portugal was just too small, didn't have enough people to support its colonies, and so many of them died in the tropics that they were just not gaining in population. The British were gaining because in the 1600's they were able to colonize in satisfactory temperate zone areas. The French did not colonize to the same extent but occupied vast areas of Europe that had previously belonged to the Germans as the result of the losses suffered in the Thirty Years' War—large areas became French-speaking (with some German pockets within them that had previously been all German-speaking as in Alsace-Lorraine and Burgandy). So the French did not colonize as much as the English except in Canada.

So let's get the over-view of these times: FRANCE was rising. ENGLAND was rising. SPAIN was gradually heading downward. And GERMANY was devastated. Northern ITALY also. The TURKS now were beginning to decline after the 1683 defeat at Vienna. And the HAPSBURGS were merely able to hold their own in the center of Europe as a result of all this division. Remember that the Hapsburgs controlled, or had controlled, Spain in part, Austria and Germany. The Holy Roman Empire was divided and devastated by first the Reformation and then the Thirty Years' War; Spain had been humbled by the defeat of the Armada; and the Turks had occupied the Balkans! So the Hapsburg holdings were assailed in all regions!! So you see to what extent the two powers now of consequence that will struggle for Europe will be FRANCE and ENGLAND. It is inevitable by the 1600's!! The die was cast. And it took them a long time: They began to struggle in the rest of the 1600's with each other in the New World; in the 1700's in the New World and India; and then later on in Africa in the 1800's.

In the meantime, another power basically not taken note of, is rising to prominence—RUSSIA! It spread east where nobody was standing in the way. And this matter of spreading east was very important because it made Russia the largest single nation in the world in terms of geography! And it still is—one sixth of the world's

land surface! And then in the early 1700's we have the coming of a man named Peter (Peter the Great, 1689-1725) to Europe to study shipbuilding in Holland when his country didn't even know he was gone. The people didn't know the ruler was studying shipbuilding in some foreign country! (See page 514 or 478 in Langer: "Peter was the first Russian sovereign to go abroad and his travels in France, England, and Holland strengthened him in the determination to 'westernize' Russia.") He came back home and required all the men to shave their beards and learn how to build ships. He built the city of St. Petersburg which finally made Russia a Baltic power instead of merely a continental power straggling with Tatars! With the building of St. Petersburg, making that the capital city and not Moscow, Russia became a Baltic power and Prussia became very cognizant of the presence of the Russian state! And hence the beginning of either being friends with Russia or absolute enemies--this is the old problem between the Germans and the Russians. Because one or the other will seek to dominate Europe--Russia wants to dominate Europe, the Germans want to dominate Europe, so there will be your struggle. France and England wanted to control the sea--there was your struggle in that area!

This will give you a general picture. Wednesday we will take up the French Revolution and the Napoleonic period in greater detail.



## Outline of the French Revolution

**FIRST STAGE:** June, 1789 to September, 1792. Period dominated mainly by the National Assembly. Moderate, middle-class phase with little violence.

In the summer of 1788 King Louis XVI summoned the Estates-General to meet in May of 1789.

- June 17, 1789 — The third estate proclaims itself the National Assembly.
- June 20, 1789 — Oath of the Tennis Court marks the real beginning of the French Revolution.
- June 27, 1789 — King orders the delegates of the privileged classes to meet with the third estate in the National Assembly.
- July 14, 1789 — Destruction of the Bastille.
- Summer of 1789 — Revolt of the peasants (*grande peur*).
- August 4, 1789 — Destruction of feudal privileges in one night!
- September, 1789 — Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.
- November, 1789 — Secularization of the Catholic Church; confiscation of Church lands.
- August 27, 1791 — Declaration of Pillnitz by Austria and Prussia.
- October, 1791 — The National Assembly drafts a new constitution, the first of three in the course of the Revolution. France becomes a limited monarchy. The lawmaking powers are bestowed on a Legislative Assembly.
- October, 1791 to September, 1792 — The monarchy continues until suspended. In this period the power of the lower classes is on the rise. Legislative Assembly governs.

**SECOND STAGE:** September, 1792 to October, 1795. Period dominated by the National Convention. This phase witnessed the height of the Revolution and was dominated by the lower classes and the radical extremists; this resulted in the violent Reign of Terror.

On August 10, 1792, the Legislative Assembly voted to suspend the king and ordered the election, by universal manhood suffrage, of a National Convention to draft a new constitution.

In the period 1792 to 1797 the War of the First Coalition was waged against France and the Revolution.

- September 2-7, 1792 — The September Massacres at Paris. Suspects are taken from the prisons and, after hasty trials by improvised tribunals, are summarily done away with by the mob!
- September 21, 1792 — Abolition of the monarchy. France declared a republic. Beginning of the government of the National Assembly.
- January 21, 1793 — Execution of Louis XVI.
- April 6, 1793 — Committee of Public Safety takes power. Composed of 9 (later 12) members who exercised dictatorial power. Led by Robespierre.
- June 22, 1793 — Constitution of 1793 written. An out-and-out democratic system it was never put into effect!

September, 1793 to July 1794 — The Reign of Terror. For this period the most reliable estimates place the number of executions at approximately 20,000 in France as a whole.

November 10, 1793 — Abolition of the worship of God. Cult of Reason established. New calendar instituted. New army created.

December of 1793 — Retreat of the Allies (coalition opposing France) across the Rhine. The French capture Worms and Speier, and take Toulon from the British. First appearance of Napoleon Bonaparte, a young artillery officer, closely connected with Robespierre and the Jacobins.

June 8, 1794 — Festival of the Supreme Being, a cult of which Robespierre is the high priest! The cult of reason had been abolished.

July 28, 1794 — On this date Robespierre and 21 of his lieutenants were beheaded, after no more pretense of a trial than he himself had allowed his opponents! In the last six weeks of his virtual dictatorship, no fewer than 1285 heads had rolled from the scaffold in Paris!

In the summer of 1794 the Reign of Terror came to an end, and soon afterward the Revolution passed into its third and final stage. The event which inaugurated the change was the Thermidorian Reaction, so called from the month of Thermidor (heat month—July 19 to August 18) in the new calendar. The execution of Robespierre represented the completion of a cycle. The Revolution had now devoured its own children. One after another the radical giants had fallen — Marat, Hébert, Danton, Robespierre, Saint-Just. The only remaining leaders of the Convention were men of moderate sympathies who, as time went on, inclined toward increasing conservatism and toward any kind of political chicanery which would keep them in power! Gradually the Revolution came once more to reflect the interests of the bourgeoisie. Priests, royalists, and others who had fled, returned from abroad to add the weight of their influence to the conservative trend.

THIRD STAGE: August 22, 1795 to November 9, 1799. Period dominated by the Directory and the conservative middle class. Least important stage of the Revolution.

August 22, 1795 — The National Convention adopts a new constitution, the third of the Revolution! This document lent the stamp of approval officially to the victory of the prosperous classes. The Legislative Body was to be composed of two houses, a lower house or Council of Five Hundred and a senate or Council of Ancients; executive authority was vested in a board of five men known as the Directory nominated by the lower house and elected by the upper house.

October 26, 1795 to November 9, 1799 — The Directory in power. This is a period of stagnation, wholesale corruption, and cynicism.

November 9, 1799 — Napoleon takes over the government by a coup d'état after having conspired with some of the directors and slipping into France secretly from Egypt. End of the Revolution!

Craig White

French Revolution and Napoleonic Period

Introductory remarks for morning lecture of Wednesday, 4-30-69: We will start today with the Napoleonic period which, in a sense, takes its root in the series of wars between England and France and the Holy Roman Empire--the Seven Years' War, the War of the Austrian Succession (page 470 in Langer)--in the middle of the 1700's, climaxes at the close of the 1700's and the beginning of the 1800's. And even though this Napoleonic Period may be over in 1815, one could say that the period extends on into the middle of the 1800's in terms of Europe proper. Whether you want to set it in France in the 1830's, in many of the countries in the period of civil strife in 1848, or whether we should say that it draws to a close by 1860 when new events take shape, one could at least conclude the following: With the year 1860, the modern world as we now know it suddenly began to take shape with events in Italy.

Later in the same lecture: On page 628 we have an important section: "Background of the Revolution." Then: "The spirit of the 18th century" was "a spirit devoted to the destruction or reformation of existing institutions." In other words, the 16th century or the 1500's was the century of the destruction or reformation of religious institutions; then the 18th century--200 years later and more--was the period of the destruction of political and social institutions (because these are harder to change since they have the military power behind them which the church does not--and that's why the Catholic Church always tries to tie up with a strong military power as will happen again in the near future).

Now, "Agrarian conditions": Notice that we see here that the French peasants were better off than ever before. Now, remember, it isn't a people who are in slavery who revolt; it's a people who are free who do the revolting! There are no revolts in Russia because the people are not free. The campus riots today are being carried out by the wealthy, the white, the rich, the liberal in the white community and the black people who are on campus who never had it so good before! This kind of thing brings it about--it's a strange situation. The Israelites would never have gotten out of Egypt if it hadn't been for God's help. They weren't about to revolt because they were too afraid of getting into more trouble with the Egyptians! "Yet as a whole French peasants were certainly better off than most European peasants, and they took part in the revolution, not because they were hopelessly downtrodden, but because they were well enough off to wish to better themselves." Take careful note of this statement which is very well put by our author!

Note that the middle class "read and listened to the philosophes", men who were almost universally atheists or agnostics!

Notice under "The National Assembly" that the classes in the Estates-General were arguing about the structure of government--just as they did in founding the Fourth Republic and the Fifth Republic. You see, the United States still is maintaining the First Republic! We have never had anything but one republic and one Constitution. In Germany under Hitler the government was the Third Reich--the third one. In the U. S. we've only had one. In France we have already had the fifth. This gives you an idea of what we mean by these terms. It's a form of government that continues without interruption--that's what a republic is. In Germany, of course, there have been long intervals between the three Reichs: The Hitler era was the Third; the Prussian era was the Second; and the Holy Roman Empire was the First. By contrast, the five republics in France have all existed since 1789. So in less than 200 years the French have had five republics. That's a part of the lack of stability in France!

Here is a summary of French government since the Revolution:

First Republic (1792-1804)

First Empire (1804-1815) Napoleon I

Bourbon Restoration (1815-1848) Louis XVIII, Charles X, Louis Philippe

Second Republic (1848-1851) Louis Napoleon

Second Empire (1852-1871) Napoleon III

Third Republic (1871-1940)

German Occupation (1940-1944) Vichy Government, Henri Petain; Free French Government—London, Charles de Gaulle

Fourth Republic (1946-1958)

Fifth Republic (1958-Present) Charles de Gaulle

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 Page 629, first column: On July 14th, 1789 the Bastille was destroyed and Paris was "in the hands of the mob scarcely controlled by the electors...." Now you must understand the difference between Paris and other cities. In France, whoever controls Paris, in a sense, controls the nation. From the point of view of the city, Paris is France. Now even though there are other major cities in France, nobody thinks of other cities in France as even approaching Paris! In Germany it is different: Every major area has a major city. Berlin is only one; Hamburg is another; so is Munich; you could name Cologne—all of these are cities of great power. But the idea in France is quite different in the city structure: No city ranks on an equal par with Paris. And at this time, if the mob gets control of Paris and the electors claim they represent all of France, you have the question here of an immense city with immense power where the heart of the nation is.

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 Notice carefully pages 632-633, an area which Dr. Hoeh has consistently emphasized over the years in this course, the period 1793-94. We have the Reign of Terror, Robespierre, abolition of the worship of God and the Cult of Reason, the revolutionary calendar, the Festival of the Supreme Being, and the fall of Robespierre—a period of crazed French minds!

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 Page 633, the Treaty of Basel (1795, Mar. 9): Dr. Hoeh reads this entire paragraph, then comments: This means that the Prussians and the French dealt blows to destroy the Holy Roman Empire—which was a dead issue anyway; Prussia wanted to gain control of the German states which Austria had previously dominated, and France wanted to gain control. So that the revival, now, of the Holy Roman Empire was beginning to form in a new shape with the French on the one hand and the German states that linked themselves with France on the other (that were west of the Rhine, or on the left bank, so to speak, as you look north toward the mouth of the Rhine).... Dr. Hoeh skims over Napoleon's subsequent campaigns, then comes to page 637 and the Treaty of Luneville (1801, Feb. 9): This noteworthy treaty "practically involved the destruction of the Holy Roman Empire!" This indeed is a significant date although the final demise of the Empire did not come till 1806 (p. 641). And then note on page 638 that also in 1801 there was a Concordat Between France and the Papacy. So this is an important date: We could say that the virtual destruction of the Holy Roman Empire of the Austrian line occurred in 1801; and France now, in exchange, makes a deal with the Papacy!

Then notice the next important step on page 640: In 1804 Napoleon becomes the em-

peror of France—"consecrated at Paris by Pope Pius VII on December 2. Napoleon placed the crown on his own head (in imitation of Pepin and Charlemagne.)' So now Napoleon becomes the new Emperor of the restored Roman Empire in the West! That's what we mean by an "Emperor." He's not a king of France; he's emperor of an empire that is the restoration of the Roman Empire!

On the bottom of this page we have the "Formation of the Third Coalition" against France. Then the Battle of Trafalgar in which Nelson died of his wounds—see the lecture on "The Early Modern Period" for a detailed discussion of this key naval encounter. This was the single most important defeat of Napoleon before the final collapse of his empire because with this the French lose control of the sea. If the British had lost this battle, there would be little doubt that Napoleon would have won the war, Russia notwithstanding.

The Battle of Austerlitz (very bottom of page) was a great victory for Napoleon. Napoleon was a great general. However, the fatter he became with success, the more his victories declined. That is, the more he enjoyed the physical things of life as emperor the less successful were his victories.

On August 6 in 1806 (page 641) the Old Holy Roman Empire comes to its final end—the Austrian emperor lays down the old imperial crown.

Napoleon's struggles go on here and there as we see on the succeeding pages. Then on 645 we come upon the next significant event—Rome and the Papacy. There is trouble between Napoleon and the Pope. In 1809 the Papal States are declared incorporated into France. So Pius excommunicates Napoleon because of his high-handed attempt to dictate to the Church, and the Church wanted to dictate to Napoleon. This is very significant because now the Church and State are at each other's throats. And when this happens you can be sure that the Church will support all the enemies of Napoleon! The Pope was removed to Fontainebleau.

Next Napoleon decides to take on Russia at the same time as one and another of Napoleon's allies in Prussia and Austria declare war against France—his realm is breaking up. In the campaign against Moscow, the British tell the Russians to burn Moscow so that when Napoleon gets there he has no place for his troops in the terribly cold winter. This brought about the collapse of this great French victory as far as Moscow was concerned; that is, they got further than even the Germans under Hitler did in attacking Russia. The result is that Napoleon is defeated.

By 1814 he is forced to abdicate (page 650). He goes to the island of Elbe. But when the allies are discussing the peace treaty, he comes back to France in 1815 (pp. 651-2) and for a hundred days terrorizes Europe once more. And thus we have the great Battle of Waterloo which occurred, not in 1814, but in 1815! The restored Holy Roman Empire was finished in 1814 (see prophecy chart). Napoleon attempts to come back (like the Beast did later) for a hundred days; that failed. There was no real restoration of an empire—just an attempt to do so, you understand, but failing. The Battle of Waterloo in Belgium is very famous, of course. "The arrival of" the Prussian general" Blucher probably saved the day"—he arrived toward evening. Napoleon thought that the Prussian had been defeated; in fact, he had withdrawn and came back along the side and saved the day. And, interestingly enough, all the French army that had not been destroyed by 1814—and generally it had not; only one small part of the army had met defeat in Russia. So the French troops were all there in the end of the war in 1814, even after the defeat of Napoleon when he came back. The cream of the French army had survived. And strangely enough, it seems as if the judgment on the French army and the French nation occurred in 1815 when almost all of the man power of France was slaughtered in this Battle of Waterloo! That was an interesting thing—you can read the Life magazine series on it.

With this we come to the end of the era of Napoleon. The Holy Alliance and the Congress System were an attempt to govern Europe from then on. Thus we have come to a turning point in European history.

Unification of Italy

After the period of Napoleon we should skip ahead to the storics of the unifications of Germany and Italy which led directly to the Hitler and Mussolini eras in our day. The story begins on page 700 in Langer (650 in old edition).

Pages 706-707: The situation here was that Napoleon III of France wanted to unite and control the northern Italian states. But it got out of his control and the states united on their own to oppose the Austrians. As part of this situation, there was an important effect on the Papal States in Central Italy leading to a fulfillment of a prophecy in Isaiah.

Now we have a situation--very important--beginning with 1859 there are insurrections in the Papal States which lead ultimately to the overthrow of the political dominion of the Catholic Church in Italy (that large central area). Now this is 70 years before a major event occurred in 1929 called the Lateran treaty (pp. 708, 1002). What we are concluding here is a unique situation that for 70 years the Catholic Church had no relationship that was proper with any of the states surrounding it. There were relationships technically with Austria and others, but these were not in the same category with the concordat that the Pope signed with Mussolini in 1929. The prophecy about the harlot who for 70 years is forgotten and who goes around the streets again singing the song of the harlot that's forgotten in Isa. 23:15-18--that 70 years is no doubt the period from 1859-1929 in its final fulfillment. Because the Church is finally pictured as getting very rich; and what it accumulates after that 70 years will be reserved for God's saints (verse 18 of Isa. 23).

On page 707 and onward we have the story of Count Cavour inspiring the idea of Italian unification politically and Garibaldi inspiring it militarily.

Page 707: On March 17 in 1861 the KINGDOM OF ITALY was "proclaimed by the first Italian parliament, with Victor Emmanuel as first king...." So there was war for 2 long years from 1859-61--civil war in Italy--before the goal was achieved!

Though Italy was united, the Pope still did not come to an agreement with the new government. Notice page 708, the first paragraph under "d. The Kingdom of Italy, 1870-1914"--read this entire paragraph, then note the last sentence: "This law was not accepted by the Pope, who henceforth posed as the prisoner of the Vatican"--that is, in the Vatican. "Relations between the Papacy and the Italian government were not regularized until the LATERAN TREATY of 1929" (p. 1002--also mentioned on the top of 714). Our author here is clearly not pro-Catholic in the way he writes this! The Pope was not made a prisoner--he only posed as one! This is the case. In this way there was no official relationship with the Italian government until 1929 as our last sentence tells us (top of page 660 in old edition of Langer).

Now the point is this: The Austrians of the Hapsburg house, and other states, might have had Concordats--the Church has had Concordats with Spain. But that does not mean that Austria or Spain or any other nation represents that Empire which the Church rides! Now the Church may make an agreement with other nations, but a mere concordat is not enough. What is important is that the nation with which the Church makes an agreement also is a nation which proposes to restore the Empire which is, in that sense, the old Holy Roman Empire. This is why any relationship with Austria had no meaning because Austria had disbanded the Holy Roman Empire; remember, in 1806 in its final form--really in 1801; 1804, 1806 were stages in its demise which you should remember from the Napoleonic period. The important thing, however, is that when Italy started to re-unite, it was the beginning of the unification of two places in Europe which would lead to the refounding of the Holy Roman Empire for a sixth time! Now Mussolini later then proclaimed it when his final invasion occurred. But the Church began to recognize that Italy was the state in Europe which would be the one it must come to an agreement with. You see, since the fall of Rome in 476, and then the res-

toration of Justinian in 554, Italy has never united. Between 554 and later it was never united. You see why then, when it was united, the Church either had to dominate it or be dominated by it! Because prior to the unification it was divided either between Sarcens in the south, Byzantine Empire, the Lombards, Charlemagne's realm, the Papal States, the Kingdom of Normandy—all these people one way or another had some control in it, and it was never united, and the Church was riding an empire up in the north. But now, with the unification of Italy, the Pope faced a problem: Here the Italians got rid of the Papal States and despised the Church because it had supported the Austrian hegemony of Italy prior to 1859. I think it should be plain why for 70 years the Italians hated the Church, let's say, as an institution—and why many of them still do today as Communists even though they were baptized Catholics.

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 Pages 712-713: Dogma of the Immaculate Conception, condemnation of "progress, liberalism, and contemporary civilization," dogma of papal infallibility, Kultur-kampf—a battle over culture with the Pope which Bismark did not win!  
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#### Unification of Germany

Page 716: The German Zollverein—customs union—is comparable to the beginning of the Common Market.

Page 718: Frederick William IV (1840-61) wanted to revive the Holy Roman Empire—read the paragraph carefully.

Page 728: Read carefully the description of Otto von Bismarck!

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 Page 736: Germany's astounding victory in the Franco-Prussian War led, in 1871, to the FOUNDATION OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE! Read the paragraph carefully. On Jan. 18 William I was proclaimed German Emperor in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles. So here we have the new Reich which was the first restoration of the German Reich since Otto the Great founded it in 962. The old Reich continued, you see, all along till after the collapse of Napoleon; and now the Reich was reborn. This was said to be a kind of restoration of the Roman Empire of that day. It was the Second Reich. The Third Reich was set up by Hitler. Now we are not dealing here with a factual restoration. It was a German realm—it was a beginning. Let's say that the story of Italy in the First World War and the German Reich in WW I was not the story of a Roman Empire yet—it had not yet been so proclaimed. It was the founding of the building blocks that would unite as an axis between Hitler and Mussolini that led to the final proclamation by Mussolini of the Roman Empire. These were the building blocks. It was a difficult thing to get it started again. (5-1-69, Thursday morning lecture)

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#### Compendium Volume Two

Dr. Hoeh is discussing the matter of Shem and his descendants settling in Europe: Everybody has assumed, in modern Christianity, that the Children of Shem settled Asia and the Middle East, Ham in Africa, and Japheth in Europe. This is all wrong! You'll find some Bible maps that even indicate that all the Orientals come from Shem. It's just the opposite. Now when you look at Johannes Turmair, you will discover that he places almost all of the sons of Shem in Europe. And, in fact, the names are there. You'll be surprised how many Chaldean, Hebrew, Aramaic, Assyrian names are right there. This is the proper explanation. And that alone clearly indicates that not only did Turmair have the Bavarian chronicles all the way back, but that Annius of Viterbo who came from Germany, had access to them—and instead of inventing them he merely copied them. These were indeed, then, royal annals (pp. 13-14). (From the Wednesday morning lecture of 5-7-69.)

### TWO WORLD WARS

Beginning on page 778 in Langer is the section "International Affairs, 1870-1914" which continues to p. 805.

For this period it would probably be better to read this integrated section on the inter-twining international relations rather than the internal affairs of the individual nations during this time (1870-1914). This section provides a very good guide and summary of this crucial pre-war period.

#### Something Had to Give!

If you go over this material you will understand that perhaps for 20 years people realized that something had to give somewhere on the world scene!

There was the colonial struggle in two areas—Africa and Southeast Asia; the struggle of Russia with Japan (p. 794 fd.); the problems in northwest Africa over Morocco (p. 795 fd.); the Berlin to Baghdad Railway crisis (p. 794); the struggle between Austria and Russia for the control of the Balkans with the drying up of the Turkish Empire (p. 798 fd.)—Turkey at this time was considered the "Sick Man of Europe."

This conglomeration of touchy problems presented the need to blow off the accumulated steam—and this is exactly what the First World War was! The spark that set it off was the assassination of the Austrian Archduke, Francis Ferdinand, at Sarajevo in the Balkans on June 28 in 1914 (see page 803).

#### President Wilson's Solution

The world did not solve its problems after the conclusion of World War I. The nations soon began to get restless again. It is easy to see why: The British, the Germans, the world accepted the concept of the self-determination of nations—that each country had the right to determine its own form of government. Later on we found out how the Germans viewed this!

The point is that nobody ever raised the question, "Well, does any people know enough to choose the right form of government?" But this thought never entered in.

The liberals of the Western world thought that Woodrow Wilson had the right solution to the problem. They thought the solution was that if we had only given the people of the Balkans, the Serbs let's say, independence and the right to have their own form of government—complete self-determination—then there would never have been a Sarajevo, the Archduke of Austria would never have been assassinated, and we would have all lived like happy democrats! (Self-determination was embodied in President Wilson's famous Fourteen Points, page 974 in Langer.)

#### The Problem Prior to W W I

Their analysis was a little off. What happened in Sarajevo in 1914 when Francis Ferdinand was murdered was incidental! We have incidents like this quite frequently today but it doesn't set the world on fire. The fact is that the brush, the timber, the trash had been accumulating for decades on the international world scene.



The French and the British had come to some amicable agreement after struggling over colonies. And the British and the Russians had come to an agreement even though they didn't like what was going on mutually in the Balkans. The British thought it might be better to tolerate the Russians a little than to let the Germans get a colonial area. The idea of supporting the Turks had gone under when they abused the Armenians and Christians were being persecuted (see the section on the Ottoman Empire on pp. 767-777). Most of the problem with Russia had been settled in the sense that they had forced China to agree to certain things in the Orient, to force Russia to accept certain limitations around Afghanistan.

But the struggle was essentially imperial. You can sense this immediately. In the end it turned out to be a basic struggle between France and Germany on the continent and between Germany and England in the colonies and on the sea. Basically that was it! Anybody who misses that point has missed everything in his understanding of World War I.

It was an attempt to, let's say, maintain the status quo by those who had. It's the old idea that those who have must be sure that those who have not don't get anymore! This is the policy—because if they do, they will take it, they will have, and then you won't have! This is essentially how every nation views it....

The point to bear in mind in terms of the problems before the First World War was that various nations were analyzing one another and making alliances and making secret deals in order to aggrandize themselves so they could perpetuate what they had already acquired.

#### Italy Sides With Britain, France, Russia

Now the Italians had decided that temporarily it was better to join with the Austrians and the Germans because it was mutually beneficial not to have any struggle in Italy between Italy and Austria. So this is what was called the Triple Alliance—Germany, Austria, Italy. Meanwhile England, France, and Russia formed the Triple Entente.

At the same time the British—who say one thing out of one side of their mouth and another thing out of the other—had made a secret deal with the Italians that, if anything happened in Europe, Italy would not join with Austria even though their mutual pact called for it. Now, in actuality, I think this was perhaps the most important event that occurred before the war in determining its outcome. If you analyze it I think you will see this is the case. [I do not know if Dr. Hoeh is referring to the secret treaty of London here, discussed on page 953 in Langer, which took place early in the war—spring of 1915—or to another, earlier secret agreement. Whatever the chronology of the event, its importance is in no way lessened.]

If that secret agreement had not been made—if the British had not been shrewd enough to perceive that Italy was the key—Italy would have been at the back of France! Italy this time was not. Italy would have been at the back of Austria as an ally and not as an enemy; and therefore Austria would have only had one front, the Russian front. Thus, instead of the Austrians and Germans having the Russian front on the one hand, and a Western Front in two parts—in France and in Italy—it would have been altogether different: France would have had two fronts—Italy and Germany—and there would have only been one front for the Austrians to handle, the Eastern Front!

This made no small difference in the story! In reality, I think, it was the most important secret event that took place.

This was the era of secret diplomacy. Now maybe diplomacy is no longer secret—it can hardly be kept that way today—but, in reality, there are many secret things going on, secret plans, most of which I think are in fact centering at the Vatican today when you really look at it.

### The Slavic Fate

The nations were unprepared for the outbreak of the First World War. The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand may have been backed by foreign money. The Serbs in many cases certainly wanted independence from Austria—the Austro-Hungarian Empire, you see, occupied the region of Czechoslovakia and most of Yugoslavia. And the Russians had been stimulating the idea of pan-Slavism; and now the Slavic nations can see how pleasant it is to have such an idea come to fruition.

You know, every nation that stirs up trouble actually finally reaps its penalty! We see it today. All these Slavic nations had the grand idea that if they could only be free and join in with Russia and have one glorious Slavic world, then they would be satisfied. Well, God has given it to them now and they see what it is really like! In other words, when you let Slavs dominate Slavs you have what it is like behind the Iron Curtain!

### When the Germans Dominate Europe

On the other hand, when you have all Europe dominated by the Germans you have a situation that cannot be compared to anything! Even Revelation 13 shows this. Here in verses one and two a political system is pictured that cannot be compared to any wild animal! It is a conglomeration of creatures!

A lion, you know, doesn't go around devouring other creatures when it's not hungry. But unfortunately the German lion, if we draw an analogy here, just keeps eating! You look and see if that has not been the case.

Every time the Germans have dominated Europe it has been a Dark Age! That's what happened when the Roman Empire collapsed. That was dark enough, but at least the light of history shone; but when the Germans took over Europe from the barbarian invasions on through the Middle Ages it was a Dark Age for centuries! That's exactly what happened when this same system of the French and Germans under Napoleon got control (the 5th restoration of the Beast Power). This revival may have had French enlightenment to go along with it, but it was a very unfortunate period. Then when Hitler took it over it was another Dark Age. Certainly that was the feeling, that the lights had gone out in Europe!

I don't think we can realize what that regime was like. We have our J. Edgar Hoover who runs the American Secret Service, but in Germany there was a chicken farmer whose name was Himmler. I really think that Hitler chose him because he must have viewed humanity as most farmers view chickens! Now you look and see if that is not the way Himmler viewed Europe—as one vast chicken coop! That's right! And every chicken had to be imprisoned. And when the state needed the bird, it was merely removed from the coop and sent to some other chicken house labeled "Krupp", or whatever it was, and that's where the chicken worked! In reality, that's the way the masses were viewed.

Then, as you know, the chicken is finally taken to the butcher shop to have its head cut off. Under the Nazis, Himmler just simply assigned them to the various sites in Germany and Poland—Auschwitz, Buchenwald, Dachau. When you hear these names sounded they do have that undertone that something is wrong! "Buchenwald" literally means the "Beech Forest", beech trees. These are very strange names to a foreign ear. And they symbolize something today—something in human experience that can never be forgotten! Or maybe, like the first Exodus, they will be forgotten in terms of what is coming!!

"God Knows Everything--But the Kaiser Knows Best!"

Now, more on the background of World War I: The nations, and the British in particular, sensed the problem. The German Kaiser, Wilhelm II, was the grandson of Queen Victoria of England; his mother was the daughter of Queen Victoria (also named Victoria, she had married a German prince, Frederick III). This Kaiser was like a little, strutting peacock! He felt inadequate, without a doubt, because he had a withered arm (which had been wrenched from the shoulder socket at birth—his mother had a long, difficult labour and the German doctors had gotten quite frantic!). So he liked to strut. There isn't any doubt about it. He had, I think it was said, a thousand different suits (uniforms) which he wore on various occasions. From The Kaiser by Virginia Cowles (New York, 1963) we learn: "The Emperor's delight in uniforms was a joke of long standing. The Berliners said that he would not visit an aquarium without putting on admiral's attire, and had been known to climb into the uniform of a British Field Marshal to eat a plum pudding. The Princess of Pless wondered if anyone, except the Empress in the privacy of the boudoir, had ever seen the Sovereign in mufti (civilian clothes), and someone retorted that he obviously climbed into undress uniform for bed" (p. 281)./

He was a man who regarded himself as one consistency with God in the political realm. A common saying was, "God knows everything, but the Kaiser knows best!" These expressions were very commonly used and understood in Germany and there were all kinds of private jokes going around, just as there were under Hitler.

The man himself was a dilettante. "The Kaiser was not a statesman, but a brilliant dilettante. He was much more like his mother than people imagined, for he had the temperament of an artist rather than that of a Prussian prince. He painted, arranged ballets, occasionally wrote poetry, and was an expert in archaeology." (Cowles, The Kaiser, p. 280.)

Everybody Knew War Was Coming

My grandfather came to the United States after the Franco-Prussian War (1870-71) because any German knew that if you take a piece of territory from France, the French would be back after it in another generation! This was a foregone conclusion! So every German knew that the French would sooner or later find an excuse for another war. It was inevitable!

Every Englishman knew the only reason the Germans were building their fleet was because, sooner or later, somebody had to get possession of somebody else's colonies. That's all there was to it! Either the Germans have the right to colonize the world or the British do. The question was, Who does? The Germans went back to the fact that the Pope chose the Franks—that is, the French and Germans—early in the Middle Ages, and he didn't choose the British, to be God's chosen people. And this tradi-

tion has gone on far longer than most people realize. I have discussed this before so I will not dwell on it now. (Note chapter one of vol. two of the Compendium.)

### The War Came Unexpectedly

It all led up to an unexpected outbreak of war when Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated; and the Austrians sent an ultimatum to Serbia making about 20 severe demands. The Serbian reply was evasive, so the Austrians went to punish the Serbs and declared war on July 28, 1914 with Belgrade being bombarded the next day. Then the Russians came to the aid of the Serbs!

Now, in reality, it was not all that simple. The Czar of Russia did not intend to get into that war! But his uncle—"Longneck" as he was commonly called then—changed the telegram to read "mobilize". And this tampering with the fate of the world sent Russia into the struggle on behalf of Serbia against Austria!

Now the inevitable situation was that by agreement each nation felt it had to support the other nation—there were all these inter-linking alliances. And so the Germans immediately supported the Austrians; and the French immediately supported the Russians. And the British tried to mediate!

And at the time, the German fleet—let's say, merchant fleet—was on the high seas; the war was not planned for August, 1914. Europe just suddenly blew up!! I think this is made plain by many historians: It just came so fast that no nation, really, could stop it. (See pages 803-5 in Langer for background.)

### Austria Lost Out

Now you can look back and analyze it. It would have been much wiser for the Austrians to let go of some of the areas in southeastern Europe but, in the vanity of the House of Hapsburg, they refused! If they had, the Germans wouldn't have gotten into any trouble in Europe. On the other hand, if the Russians had decided to keep pushing, the British would have had to stop them just like Churchill had to do with Greece.

So, in the end, the Austrians lost everything. Austria ended up, in the settlement after the war, "like a mouth without a stomach" as was commonly said! Compare maps of Europe before and after the war. Only a small area was left—Hungary was taken from them. As a consequence, Austria today is not an industrial area of Europe; it can never be by itself, it has to have more territory to make it work. This is the unfortunate thing in this part of Europe. There are areas that ought to be incorporated into other districts economically.

### American Troops Saved Europe

The war itself dragged on for years! For some reason the generals were as stupid as could be on all sides in the First World War, they all believed in trench warfare—the old, traditional idea with modern methods of attrition. And the whole concept was to slay the enemy in numbers instead of grasping territory. Certainly the Battles of Verdun and the Somme (1916) will never be forgotten. Hundreds of thousands of troops—at Verdun alone about 500,000 perished on both sides (Langer, page 959).

In March of 1918 the Germans launched a great offensive. The French do not admit it but they were retreating! The Germans had, in fact, gained a victory and didn't know it! The Germans had ceased to push, the French were retreating, and

the Americans were just coming at this time (see pp. 974-5 in Langer). The French, you know, under Gen. Petain had said, "They shall not pass!" The French, however, were passing!—in deference to the Germans. The Yanks came along and asked the French what they were doing. They said, "We had to leave." The reply was, "Hell! Go back there and fight!"

Remember, by the way, that this is a quote from history!

There isn't any doubt that American troops made the difference. Now, of course, the war would never have been won if the Allies had not fought the three previous years. If the Americans had not found a place to land, it might have been different! That's right. But, nevertheless, American troops did save Europe.

#### Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

Remember that if the Germans had knocked Russia out of the war one year sooner the outcome could have been quite different. But the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed with the new Bolshevik government on March 3, 1918—the Russian Revolution had occurred a few months before in November of 1917 (Langer, p. 971)—and the German troops were being brought back to the Western Front. But there were just not enough; too many had been lost in the war.

The real problem, however, was not just with the troops. The problem now was that though the Germans were free to occupy vast areas of Russia, it was too late to capitalize on it. Most people do not realize it—you should read a book which has been written on the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, whereby the Germans occupied vast regions of Russia in 1918 including the Ukraine, but it was too late to get the harvest in! The German crack-up in the First World War was on the home front because the people were starving at home. This is what happened.

If that had not happened, everything would have changed completely. There wouldn't have been a Hitler. The German imperial ideas would not have dominated. In the First World War the Pope was very favorable to Germany. And things would have developed quite differently it is obvious. In the same way there were—cr will have been—three times that the Germans have sought to dominate Europe and to expand a people into a vast empire which could rule the world in their point of view. The second attempt was under Hitler—but it turned to nothing and ended in a shambles that this Work might develop! But the next time, of course, the attempt is going to be allowed to run its course—temporarily, temporarily only!

#### Anti-Semitism

Since the days of Martin Luther there has been anti-Semitism in continental Europe—there was in every country. The Roman Catholic Church fostered the idea that the Jews were Christ-killers. They were driven out of Spain and Portugal and into France. They were driven out of England in 1290 in the Middle Ages (Langer, p. 215) and not let back in until some four centuries later. They were allowed to be in Germany for a long time but there were little pogroms here and there. (The word pogrom is from Yiddish and means an organized massacre of helpless people, especially Jews.)

Anti-Semitism in continental Europe, however, did not really develop widely until it was played upon by writers in the 1920's. We must recognize that Hitler didn't start it, but he used it! Almost every idea that Adolf Hitler expounded had existed before. For instance, Richard Wagner (German poet and composer, 1813-

1883), if he had been of a later generation, would have been one of the leading Nazi lights--there isn't any doubt about it! All you have to do is analyze many of his concepts, if you realize to what extent he went right back to the old German myths—and much of his music is predicated on it. So the story then developed that the Germans needed a scape-goat.

### Sheep Versus Wild Animals

Now, at the end of World War I, the German army was not expressly defeated. It merely surrendered intact. But the people, of course, had collapsed on the home front because the British had calculated the need of starving them to death. And later on Hitler used this to stir up German emotions in the 1930's; it was part of the German excuse for gearing for war again!

Now you know what's going to happen in this next war: This situation is going to be reversed! In the coming conflict prophecy makes quite clear that the United States and Britain are going to be starving to death, and we're going to collapse on the home front. The same technique is going to be used! See if this isn't the case.

Whereas other nations have been helped by us as a people, in this crisis they are not going to come to our aid! And we're going to simply be forced to submit. We're going to see the generous hand of the Gentiles! We offer other nations flour; but in the day of our need they are going to offer us the sword—point first! That's what they will do. They're like wild animals! This is just the way human nature is set up. Some nations are very good—we are a nation of sheep! That's basically our attitude. But the Gentiles are like wild animals—some like bears, some like leopards, some like lions, some like snakes. About every creature that exists—I mean, human nature is expressed in one way or the other.

### Germany in the 1920's

Hitler had to play on the feelings of the people. He himself was a kind of demi-god. We're getting a little ahead of the story but I have to show this and how it relates to the Jews. The Jews, out of Poland and elsewhere, were able to buy up during the inflationary period of 1923-24 vast amounts of German shops and business. And this became an excuse for exploitation. While the Jew was away, you see, he was getting interest on what he had invested in Germany. He wasn't there working on the job; he was living in Poland on his German investment. This is what was happening.

The Germans were partly responsible, without a doubt, for this inflation (see p. 1006 in Langer for background). It was a planned inflation to destroy the German need to pay off the war debts in 1923-24. The economy was so inflated that Germany collapsed economically within. So the United States, with the Dawes Plan and other plans (Langer, 1123) went to the rescue of Germany: We declared a mora-torium on the German payment of debts—which is exactly what the Germans had planned for us to do!

In the meantime the Socialists in Germany had sold out to the military. Instead of there being a true Socialist government, it had actually made an agreement privately at the very time of the Weimar Republic (Langer, 1005) so that it ended up that Field Marshall Paul von Hindenburg, in retirement since 1919, became the President in 1925 (Langer, 1007)—and thus the Prussian military was absolutely in control! The only difference is that the Kaiser had gone. But the military was

in control and the leaders of the Western world didn't have sense enough to realize that's what had happened! [Here is a statement from a college textbook for this time in Germany: "Abroad, the choice of a man so intimately connected with imperial militarist Germany created dismay; but until 1930 Hindenburg acted entirely in accordance with the constitution, to the distress of most of the nationalist groups. The domestic issues of this period"—1925-30—"all aroused great heat, but were settled by democratic process. . . . All in all, prosperity encouraged moderation and a return to support of the republic." A History of Civilization, vol. two, Brinton, Christopher and Wolff. Prentice-Hall, 1967, p. 456. But then came the depression of the 1930's and this crisis set the stage for Hitler's rising to power!]

### The Failings of President Wilson

Woodrow Wilson had appealed to the Germans and they had surrendered on the basis of his Fourteen Points (Langer, 974). It just so happened that most of them were not incorporated into the Versailles Treaty after the war (Langer, 978). "The German request for a peace on the basis of Wilson's Fourteen Points had been granted by the Allied note of November 5, 1918, with two reservations, but the Fourteen Points receded into the background as the conflict of views and interests developed at the Paris Peace Conference" (Langer, 977, col. one). This became Germany's excuse later, and Hitler made the most of it (Langer, 1008), that the Versailles Treaty was altogether different from the agreement which they had signed in November of 1918!

The fact was that Wilson was a college professor who was an expert on American government but didn't know anything about world politics! In reality, this was the case. He was not only a man ahead of his time, but he was a man who had such high ideals that he could not perceive what the world was really like! He had to compromise almost all of his points with the European diplomats—Orlando, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George—in order to get them to accept the League of Nations. He thought this was the ultimate answer to the problems of the world (Langer, 977-8).

Wilson's administration and life came to an unfortunate end. On a speaking tour of the U. S. to rally support for the League of Nations in 1919 he suffered a paralytic stroke. In reality, then, we had a lady President. His wife had to run the White House during his last two years in office. Most Americans don't say very much about it.

So here we had a President crippled in mind and, under Franklin Roosevelt, both in mind and body I sometimes think! At least the latter. And FDR was run by his wife. There isn't any doubt about it. Eleanor Roosevelt was the power behind the throne. Someday we're going to wake up and see that's the case. She was a remarkable woman without a doubt!

Nevertheless, Hitler played up the idea that the Versailles Treaty was a wicked agreement imposed on a nation contrary to the original surrender terms. And then, of course, the people who were responsible were considered those who stabbed Germany in the back right after the war—none other than socialists, communists and Jews! [On pages 447-8 in vol. two of the above-quoted textbook we read: "Before the ink was dry on the armistice agreement, the generals, led by Hindenburg himself, were explaining that the German armies had never really been defeated. This is exactly what the public wanted to believe, and the harsh facts—that Ludendorff and Hindenburg had insisted on surrender because the armies could no longer fight—were never effectively publicized. So the legend that Germany had somehow been "stabbed in the back" by civilians, by liberals, socialists, communists, and Jews, took deep

root, and became almost an article of faith among many Germans. This legend was widely disseminated by politicians, especially by those who had a stake in the old Prussian system—the monarchists, agrarians, industrialists, and militarists."

### FDR and the Depression

As long as we have mentioned President Franklin Roosevelt, we might as well continue that topic and then conclude our lecture with some interesting items on the Hitler era in Germany. One does not fully realize what it was like under the Roosevelt regime of the 1930's unless you are old enough to have lived through it. The depression was kept going for years when it needn't have! I'll be plain about it! That depression was kept going because, if we had gotten out of the depression in one or two years, the end result was that there wouldn't have been a third and fourth term for FDR to enjoy in office! But it had to go on and on. We had another planned recession in 1937—that's all it was! Finally the Second World War brought America out of the depression; Roosevelt never got us out of it! Some day we're going to wake up to realize that!

He taught the people to—well, there's a vulgar song, you know, which I won't quote now. Some of you have heard it! In other words, instead of working, he told them to sit down—that's essentially what it amounted to—and work for the government raking leaves; all kinds of things were done that could just as easily have been done by private initiative. And, in fact, in many cases they were merely being paid to W.P.A.—you know, "We Putter Around"! Now he had some important projects, the C. C. C. and others, that have perhaps have done some remarkable good. I have no objection to "priming the pump". That's what he started to do. But the problem was, he never drew up anything but prime water! That was the thing.

He drove money out of circulation by promising, for the first time, to tax the rich to pay the poor. He was going to play Robin Hood; and that drove money out of circulation! So he inflated it.

You can see, when you really look back, that it was an unfortunate situation which we allowed to go on because the average American, like many church members—I've heard them say it in Spokesmen's Club—say, "Well, Roosevelt gave us a job!" That's right—and that's as far as they see! Well, so did Mussolini give the Italians a job; Hitler gave them a job; the Communist Party promises that everybody will be employed—and the Chinese employ everybody! Now you look at it: Is that the criterion or the standard on which we should judge whether or not the system is right! Just because one has a job? Every slave that works for somebody has a job! But is slavery the thing for everybody!? Well, that, perhaps, is what we are really unaware of.

### Hitler's System

Now back to Hitler and Germany prior to World War II: Hitler, then, conjured up this system of National Socialism (Langer, 1008-1010). He had to appeal to the socialists—that's why "Socialism" was there; and he called it "National" because that appealed to those who were nationalistically minded. And then it had an appeal to the rabble, of course, who needed to have jobs. Unlike Communism, it appealed to the financiers, it appealed to the militarists. He had everything there to appeal to those who wanted to be important. (Note that col. two on page 1008 in Langer is a very good summary of this topic.)



Any nation that has been defeated feels humiliated and desires to be great again. So Hitler told the Germans that they were the greatest people, that they were Aryans of Aryans—that all others had lost the Aryan soul and only Germans had preserved it. All these philosophical concepts were applied to politics. It was taught in the universities and the schools. There was the little Wazi Primer which is something you ought to read. I think it really gets down to the heart and core of how they reached the German mind. It was made very simple!

It ended up with all kinds of little frustrated men who came into positions of power and authority. Recall that Nebuchadnezzar had to realize that God sets over nations the least—"basest"—of men (Daniel 4:17). However, the German generals were great men in many cases; there isn't any doubt that some of those German generals were remarkable!

### Hitler's Power

And here came this little Hitler who was an astonishing speaker. If any of you have heard Hitler in his normal voice—and there are two voices; if you hear the record "Historia", which is in German (I think there may be an English version, I don't know whether there is one available), you will sometimes hear Hitler's normal tones. And I had to ask myself, "Well, who's that? Now that's a voice!" Hitler had one of the most remarkable voices you will ever hear when he spoke normally.

And suddenly it became—well, it just rose and became so different that not even the Germans as a whole could understand it. But it just seemed that he was—he was shouting, and he began to rave. That was the Devil who possessed him!

But the normal voice was exceedingly attractive! It was low and deep and resonant. And the color, one could almost say, was golden. There isn't any doubt about it!

But he would go into these rages, and the people would just simply fall for it. Mr. Schnee said in some of the meetings that he saw that, first of all, the intelligent listened to him, and then, suddenly, it was just as if everybody changed character in the audience. They were being possessed by demons, or influenced by them—what would probably be termed a form of mass hysteria.

And he promised them great things; he promised the Germans they would rule the world for a thousand years. Franklin Roosevelt, you know, only gave us 16! (Actually less than that because he died in 1945 in his fourth term.) Somehow Americans don't do things in that kind of way when you really see it.

If you ever have a chance to go to Nurnberg or some of the other great cities, you realize that the Germans built huge marble stadiums, and they had fire leaping up. It was just the old tradition. We had our "Fireside Chats" over here but they had their fire-lit parades at night! And you saw all the troops marching, you saw fire leaping up. I've been to some of those places; they are still extant. It's hard to believe; you'd have to see it to understand how it moved the people! The fires that we have burning around here are nothing in comparison to the huge bowls of fuel that the Germans set aflame. And they celebrated the old Germanic rites, the midsummer night's fire. All of the great traditions of the past were revived.

"God Let Us Down!"

In a sense, then, with the revival of these age-old, pagan customs, Christianity was deprecated. This was done to break down the will of the church. In the First World War, of course, the Germans spoke of "God and Fatherland." And they said it was just as if God let them down in that war because they were fighting a righteous war—they were God's chosen people. And when they lost the First World War they attributed that loss to God—that He had failed them!

And this is why Hitler was able to destroy Christianity as rapidly as he did in Nazi Germany!

Most people are not aware of that. The Germans felt that they were carrying out God's civilization on earth—the Kingdom of God! I have scraps that were sung during that time that show that very thing. And that's why Christianity collapsed so rapidly—not only because of German rationalism but because the people felt that God had failed them!

So they went back, in many cases, to the old tradition. They called themselves not Christians any longer but "God believers." Hence they believed in God, the immortality of the soul, and the punishment of the wicked. That's what Eichmann said he was. And he ended up, you know, by saying, "Long live Austria and long live Germany!" That was his belief. So that much of Christianity they kept.

Hitler Worshipped

Then Hitler hired Joseph Goebbels who was a failure as a writer. Actually he was a remarkable writer and speaker but he had just never gotten off the ground before. He was hired to form in Germany the Ministry of Propoganda and Enlightenment. (The Catholics, by the way, have an Office of Propoganda. The term propoganda has come to mean lies; literally it merely meant explaining, and making known, facts.)

It was Goebbels who finally made the Germans believe that Adolf Hitler was a god. And that he was, first of all, God's representative; and finally he was called God! And the Germans prayed to him! That seems peculiar to us but, after all, when Jesus Christ was on earth the disciples prayed to Him—you know, asked things of Him. Now you think about it! Hitler was the saviour of Germany, and Germany was to be the saviour of the world! This was the new religion!

In fact, Goebbels addressed Hitler as "Mein Fuehrer und mein Gott"—"My Leader and my God"! That's how he introduced Adolf Hitler! And the German people believed it. Why? Because he was working wonders. (Note Dr. Hoeh's discussion of this on page 193 of vol. two of the Compendium.) First of all he got the Rhineland back. He gave them jobs. Then he got Austria. Then he got all of Czechoslovakia in two or three steps. And now Poland fell (Langer, 1012, 1135). Then Denmark and Norway and Holland and Belgium and France! I mean, you just look to see how everything just grew and grew and grew!

The Germans have had this tradition of war, of militarism, of wanting to be the chief nation in the world. But they have never realized that the way to be great is the way of peace and the way of God! Instead of that, they've done it the way of war and the way of the Devil. The Devil has used them and they have had leaders like this.

For material on the world since 1939 see pages 1135-1157 and 1296-1300 in the new edition of Langer.

## SUMMARY OF HISTORY

Note to students: These important events of history, beginning with later medieval times, are discussed here in only the briefest manner. To learn more about each of these personalities and events you would do well to look them up in Langer and read the more extensive summary provided there.

- 1254-1273. The Great Interregnum, a postscript to the conflict of the Hohenstaufens and the popes: no German king is made emperor during these years (page 227 in Langer). The interregnum ends in 1273 with the election of Rudolf of Hapsburg as emperor (page 323 in Langer).
1270. The Eighth Crusade. The last led by Louis IX of France. It is cut short by his death in Tunis. This is the last crusade of real importance (Langer, p. 277).
- 1271-1295. Marco Polo travels to China and is taken into the service of Kublai Khan.
- 1272-1307. Reign of Edward I of England, a great legislator who makes important advances in systematizing English law and institutions. His parliament of 1295 is called the "Model Parliament" because all classes of the kingdom are represented (Langer, 214-15). Edward's son, born in Wales, is the first heir to the English throne to bear the title, Prince of Wales.
- 1273-1291. Reign of Rudolf I of Germany, the first Hapsburg emperor. He is less interested in imperial pretensions than in consolidating the power and holdings of his own family, which he strengthens notably by the acquisition of Austria (to remain under Hapsburg rule till 1918).
- 1285-1314. Reign of Philip IV (the Fair) of France, marked by extraordinary growth and consolidation of royal power—at Philip's death France is virtually an absolute monarchy. The first meeting of the Estates-General (clergy, nobility, and townsmen) is called in 1302, to give support to the king in his controversy with Pope Boniface VIII over the latter's claims of papal supremacy (Langer, 247-8).
1290. The Jews are expelled from England by Edward I, not to return until the middle of the 17th century.
- 1294-1303. Papacy of Boniface VIII. Unam Sanctum (1302), his vigorous assertion of papal power and rights, is submerged by rising national consciousness in western Europe. Edward I of England and Philip IV of France, supported by their respective national assemblies, win out over Boniface in controversies over the right of lay rulers to tax the clergy and to try them for crimes (Langer, 237-8).
- 1305-1314. Papacy of Clement V, a Frenchman, elected after an 11-month conclave. He never leaves France and, in 1309, settles in Avignon (a papal possession), the first of seven popes to reside there (the Babylonian Captivity of the Church, so-called because it covered just over 70 years, 1305-1378). Clement generally yields to the demands of the French king, Philip IV. (Read pp. 308-312 in Langer.)

1314. Battle of Bannockburn (June 24). The Scots under Robert Bruce defeat the English under Edward II and win independence. Final union of England and Scotland does not take place until 1603.
- 1327-1377. Reign of Edward III of England, a popular monarch and hardy soldier. The events of his long rule reflect the course of the Hundred Years' War. The division of Parliament into two houses, later called Lords and Commons, begins. (Langer, 287-8.)
- 1338-1453 The Hundred Years' War between England and France. The immediate cause is a dispute arising from English interest in the Flemish wool trade. Edward III of England is persuaded by his Flemish allies to assert his claim to the French throne. The deeper cause is the aim of the French kings to drive the English from Aquitaine, their remaining French possession, and the contrary desire of the English kings to hold Aquitaine and regain Normandy and their other former French territories. The English, with vastly superior military tactics, win most of the celebrated battles: Crecy (1346), Poitiers (1356), Agincourt (1415); for a time they are once more masters of Normandy. But with the advent of Joan of Arc (1428), a new national spirit among the French people abets the political aims of their king, and by 1453, the English have lost all their French holdings except Calais, which they retain until 1558 (Langer, 287-303 covering France and England in this period). Dr. Hoeh has emphasized that one of England's greatest national blessings was this loss in the Hundred Years' War! It got their eyes off the continent, saved them from European entanglements, and caused them to look to the seas and overseas colonization.
- 1346-1378. Reign of Charles IV (of Luxembourg) as German emperor; as Charles I, king of Bohemia. As emperor, he issues the Golden Bull (1356). His reign in Bohemia is one of the great periods in its history (Langer, page 327).
- 1348-1350. The Black Death, an epidemic of the plague that had originated in Constantinople, devastates western Europe, reducing the population in some places by as much as half!!
1356. The Golden Bull, promulgated by Emperor Charles IV, affirms that the German emperor is to be chosen by a majority of the seven electors (the Archbishops of Mainz, Trier, and Cologne, the Count Palatine of the Rhine, the Duke of Saxony, the Margrave of Brandenburg, and the King of Bohemia). Papal confirmation is no longer a necessity. The decree marks the triumph in Germany of the principle of elective monarchy (Langer, 325).
- 1370-1378. Papacy of Gregory XI. He moves to Rome from Avignon (1377), thus ending the Babylonian Captivity of the Church (Langer, 310).
- 1378-1417. The Great Schism of the Church, which begins when cardinals opposed to Pope Urban VI (1378-89), an Italian who intends to remain at Rome, elect Clement VII, who rules from Avignon. Two lines of popes are thus established, and the states of Europe support one or the other according to political considerations!

1382. Under the direction of John Wycliffe, the Vulgate Bible is translated into English.
- 1385-1433. Reign of John I of Portugal, founder of the Avis dynasty, father of Prince Henry the Navigator. The beginning of the great period of Portuguese history, marked by important voyages of discovery.
1409. The Council of Pisa, called to end the Great Schism, chooses a pope of its own and declares the Roman and Avignonese popes deposed. But they refuse to resign--so now there are three popes! (Langer, 310.)
1410. Battle of Tannenburg (July 15). The Teutonic Knights are defeated by the Poles and Lithuanians, but in the subsequent settlement (first peace of Thorn, 1411), Poland fails to regain access to the Baltic (Langer, 333).
- 1414-1417. The Council of Constance ends the Great Schism by deposing the three rival popes and electing in their place Cardinal Colonna as Pope Martin V (1417-1431). It also tries and condemns as a heretic John Hus, the Bohemian religious reformer, who is burned at the stake (Langer, 312, 327-8).
- 1422-1461. Reign of Charles VII of France. The liberation of Orleans by Joan of Arc and Charles's coronation soon afterwards (1429), form a turning point in the Hundred Years' War. The French army is at last reorganized as an up-to-date fighting force, and the English are driven from Normandy (1450) and from Aquitaine at Castillon (1453), marking the end of the war. Calais remains the last English stronghold on the continent (Langer, 302).
- 1422-1461. Reign of Henry VI of England, an infant at his accession, troubled throughout his life by periods of insanity. It is a disastrous reign, marked abroad by the final defeats of the Hundred Years' War in France and, at home, by continuous civil strife, including the beginning of the Wars of the Roses (1455). (Langer, 291-3)
1429. Joan of Arc (lived 1412-31) raises the siege of Orleans (May 8).
1431. Joan of Arc is burned at the stake for witchcraft by the English in Rouen (Langer, 302).
1438. The Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges, issued by Charles VII of France, asserts the autonomy of the Church in France against the authority of the Pope, establishing the policy known as Gallicanism (Langer, 302). (A pragmatic sanction is a royal pronouncement with the force of law.)
- 1438-39. Reign of Albert II (Hapsburg), emperor of Germany. Henceforth in practice the imperial title is hereditary in the Hapsburg family. (Langer, 325.)
- 1440-1493. Reign of Frederick III, emperor of Germany. He is the last emperor crowned (1452) at Rome by the pope (Langer, 326-7). (Note page 429 in Langer: In 1530 Charles V is crowned emperor by the pope, but at Bologna. This was the last coronation of a German emperor by the pope.)

- 1447-1455. Papacy of Nicholas V, scholar and humanist, founder of the Vatican library.
1453. Fall of Constantinople (May 29). The Turks, under Mohammed the Conqueror, breach the walls of the city and capture it. After a thousand years, the Byzantine Empire comes to an end! The year 1453 is often regarded as the ending date for the Middle Ages. (Langer, 352.)
1454. Traditional date for the invention of printing with movable metal type. This invention is usually attributed to Johann Gutenberg of Mainz, printer of the so-called Mazarin Bible (1456). (Langer 326-7.)
- 1455-1485. Wars of the Roses in England. The House of Lancaster (its emblem a red rose) and the House of York (its emblem a white rose) fight an intermittent civil war for the throne of England. The war ends when the Lancastrian claimant, Henry Tudor, is crowned Henry VII. The Houses of Lancaster and York are united when Henry marries the daughter of Edward IV of York (1486). (Langer, 293.)
- 1462-1505. Reign of Ivan III (the Great) of Russia, who may be regarded as the first national sovereign of Russia. He brings under Moscow's rule almost all the Russian principalities, including Novgorod (1478), and repudiates the overlordship of the Mongols (the "Tartar yoke"). (Langer, 341-2.)
- 1479-1516. Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, the Catholic monarchs of Spain: Isabella, queen of Castile (1474-1504); Ferdinand, king of Aragon (1479-1516). Although the crowns of Castile and Aragon are not actually united until the reign of their grandson, Charles I, Ferdinand and Isabella build up central royal power in Spain, curbing the privileges of the feudal aristocracy and regulating the power of the Church. The year 1492 sees not only the discovery of America by Columbus, in Isabella's service, but also the fall of the Moorish kingdom of Granada (the final triumph of the reconquest), and the expulsion of the Jews (the Moors are expelled in 1502). The Inquisition is active, particularly against Christians of Jewish or Moorish background (Langer, 415).
- 1493-1519. Reign of Maximilian I as German emperor. He attempts to reorganize the empire, dividing it into ten administrative areas or "circles." By advantageous marriages he furthers the Hapsburg fortunes: his own wife, Mary of Burgandy, is heiress to the Burgundian lands in the Netherlands and the Franche-Comte; their son marries the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. Thus, the inheritance of Maximilian's grandson Charles (Emperor Charles V, the one Luther met in 1521, Langer, 428) is one of formidable size and diversity (Langer, 426-8, 415).
- 1509-1547. Reign of Henry VIII of England, who represents the claims of both Lancaster and York. He married six times—see Langer for the names of his wives! He wages war against France and Scotland (1512-14). He founds the royal navy. Beginning of the English Reformation is marked by the Act of Supremacy (1534), which names the king supreme head of the English church. In 1539 the Statute of the Six Articles defines heresy. Ireland is made a kingdom (1542). (Langer, 395-8.)

1513. Vasco Nunez de Balboa (1475-1517) discovers the Pacific Ocean (Sept. 25).
- 1515-1547. Reign of Francis I of France (of the house of Valois). He is almost constantly at war with Emperor Charles V, for Hapsburg power all but surrounds France and conflicts as well with French ambitions in Italy. Though a Catholic monarch, Francis does not hesitate to ally himself against the Emperor with the Turks and the German Protestants (Langer, 409-411).
1517. Beginning of the Protestant Reformation in Germany, when Martin Luther (1483-1546) nails to the church door at Wittenberg his 95 theses against the abuse of indulgences (Oct. 31). (Langer, 428.)
1519. Hernando Cortes begins the conquest of Mexico.
- 1466-1536. Contemporary with Luther was the great Reformation scholar and author Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam. Though a great humanist scholar, he remained a Roman Catholic throughout his life. His Praise of Folly (1509) satirized the foibles of individuals and of institutions, especially the Church. He promoted greatly the development of critical scholarship. His editions of the Church Fathers and his Greek text of the New Testament (1516) revealed the shortcomings of basic ecclesiastical writings. (Langer, 428, 431.)
- 1519-1522. First circumnavigation of the globe by an expedition led by Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain.
- 1519-1556. Reign of Charles V (lived 1500-1558), emperor of Germany; as Charles I (of Hapsburg), king of Spain and ruler of Spanish America, Austria, the Netherlands, Franche-Comte, and the Aragonese possessions in Italy and the Mediterranean (1516-56). The empire of Charles V stretched from Vienna to Peru! His long reign was filled with wars with the French (under Francis I and Henry II), who, being virtually surrounded by Hapsburg lands, seek to maintain some balance of power against them; and with the Turks, from whom he takes Tunis in 1535. In Germany, Charles' efforts to bring about religious unity are fruitless and, disillusioned, he abdicates (1556), retiring to a monastery, where he dies! To his son Philip he leaves Spain, the Netherlands, Naples, Milan, and Franche-Comte; to his brother, Ferdinand, he leaves the imperial office and the Hapsburg lands in central Europe (Langer, 415-416, 428-430, 450-452.)
1520. Martin Luther publicly burns the papal bull which criticizes his writings, and he is excommunicated (Langer, 428).
- 1520-1566. Reign of Suleiman I (the Magnificent), Ottoman sultan. The Turks capture Belgrade (1521) and Rhodes (1522); at the battle of Mohacs (1526), they destroy the Hungarian army, but for the next forty years continue to campaign against Hungary and Persia. Charles V, Pope Paul III, and Venice form the Holy League against the Turks (1538). (Langer, 450-51.)
1521. Diet of Worms, presided over by Emperor Charles V who is a young man just 20 years of age. Luther refuses to recant his teachings and is placed under the ban of the empire. But Elector Frederick of Saxony takes him under protection to the Wartburg where he begins his German translation of the Bible. (Langer, 428.)

- 1523-1560. Reign of Gustavas I of the House of Vasa of Sweden. (Under the House of Vasa, 1523-1654, Sweden became the strongest power in the Baltic.) The treaty of 1537, ending the war with Lubeck, destroys the trade monopoly of the Hanseatic League (Langer, 330-333). The Reformation proceeds: bishops are made dependant on the king, payments to the pope discontinued, church estates secularized, and the services modified. The New Testament is translated into Swedish (1526). (Langer, 440.)
- 1524-1525. The Peasants' War in Germany. Inspired by Lutheran religious ideas, the peasants, largely in southern Germany, rise in protest against conditions in the villages and manors. But Luther, although he believes that God is the Supreme Authority over the spiritual realm, also believes that the princes have the authority over the temporal realm, and therefore advises the princes to quell the rebellion. In May of 1525 he published his tract Against the Robbing and Murdering Hordes of Peasants, the only unforgivably shameful thing he ever wrote. He said the peasants were guilty of three sins: perjury, rebellion and blasphemy. "Therefore let everyone who can, smite, slay, and stab, secretly or openly, remembering that nothing can be more poisonous, hurtful, or devilish than a rebel. It is just as when one must kill a mad dog; if you do not strike him, he will strike you, and a whole land with you." Virtually without exception princes and nobles, secular and lay, Catholic and Lutheran, combined to crush the peasants. (Page 151 of Eugene F. Rice, Jr., The Foundations of Early Modern Europe, 1460-1559, W. W. Norton, 1970.) Consequently, southern Germany does not espouse Lutheranism (Langer, 428).
1527. The sack of Rome by troops of Emperor Charles V. Pope Clement VII is captured. The sack was horrible even when judged by the customs of the day! Rome's pre-eminence as a center of the Renaissance is ended. (Langer, 422.)
1529. Ottoman Turks, led by Suleiman I, unsuccessfully besiege Vienna (Langer, 451.)
1529. The German Lutheran states protest an anti-Lutheran resolution of an imperial Diet at Speier, whence "Protestant." (Langer, 429.)
- 1534-1549. Papacy of Paul III, the first pope to take a vigorous initiative in reforming the Church from within. He appoints a number of reforming cardinals, approves the Society of Jesus (the Jesuit Order, 1540), establishes the Roman Inquisition (1542), and opens the Council of Trent (1545). It is he who excommunicates Henry VIII of England (1538). (Langer, 424.)
- 1533-1584. Reign of Ivan IV (the Terrible), grand duke of Moscow. He is crowned czar (tsar) in 1547, the first to bear the title (Langer, 444-7).
1534. The Society of Jesus (Jesuit Order) is founded by Ignatius Loyola (lived 1491-1556). (Langer, 429.)
1534. The Act of Supremacy is passed by Henry VIII, designating the king and his successors "Protector and only Supreme Head of the Church and Clergy of England." This may be taken as the decisive beginning of the Protestant Reformation in England (Langer, 398).



1535. Miles Coverdale (1488-1569) publishes the first complete Bible in English.
- 1541-1564. The reformer John Calvin (1509-1564) heads a theocratic state at Geneva (Langer, 429-30).
- 1545-1563. The Council of Trent of the Catholic Church, called because of the Protestant Reformation and in session at irregular intervals for 18 years. It draws up a definitive statement of Catholic doctrine and decrees a thoroughgoing reform of the Church, particularly with respect to the education, organization, and conduct of the clergy (Langer 424, 430).
- 1546-1547. The Schmalkaldic War between Emperor Charles V and the League of Schmalkald, an association of most of the Protestant territories in the empire, led by Philip of Hesse and Elector John Frederick of Saxony. Charles defeats the League at Muhlberg in 1547 (Langer, 430).
- 1547-1559. Reign of Henry II of France, who continues the anti-Hapsburg policy of Francis I. On his death in a jousting match, he leaves 3 young sons who succeed to the throne as Francis II, Charles IX, and Henry III (their reigns spanning the period 1559-1589). Their mother, Catherine de Medici, influences all three reigns. (Langer, 411-413.)
- 1553-1558. Reign of Mary Tudor—Bloody Mary I—of England (Langer, 399). Catholicism is restored under her rule, and Protestants are persecuted. In 1554 she marries Philip II of Spain. Calais, the last English territory on the Continent, is lost (1558).
1555. The Peace of Augsburg (Sept. 25) grants to each prince of the empire the right to choose Catholicism or Lutheranism, but not Calvinism as the religion of his state, the choice to be binding on all his subjects (cuus regio eius religio—the religion of the region shall be that of the ruler). In general, Lutheranism prevailed in north Germany and Catholicism in south Germany and the Rhineland. (Langer, 430.)
- 1556-1598. Reign of Philip II of Spain, king of Portugal from 1580; ruler as well of the Netherlands, Franche-Comte, Milan, Naples, and the Spanish and Portuguese empires overseas. By his marriage to Mary Tudor he becomes titular king of England (1554-1558—Langer, 399). Ascetic, hard-working, a fanatical Catholic, Philip assumes the leadership of the Catholic counter-reformation; a religious aim—defense of the faith and eradication of heresy—dominates his policy in Spain and elsewhere (notably the Netherlands where the Inquisition is introduced), and his dealings with other states, Catholic and Protestant. His numerous wars drastically deplete the Spanish treasury, though the country remains a formidable military power, and enters the Golden Age of its art and literature (Langer, 417).
- 1558-1603. Reign of Elizabeth I (lived 1533-1603) of England. The Catholic legislation of her predecessor, Mary Tudor, is revoked, and the laws of Henry VIII in regard to the Church reinstated. The Thirty-Nine Articles are adopted (1563), and the Church of England (Anglican Church) established. War with France ends with the Peace of Troyes (1564). The capture and imprisonment of Mary, Queen of Scots (1568), believed

- by many to be the legitimate heir to the throne, results in her execution (1587). In 1586, Sir Francis Drake goes on his first expedition to the West Indies. War with Spain (1588) culminates in the defeat of the Spanish Armada in the English Channel. The search for new trade routes and foreign markets leads to the formation of the East India Company (1600), founded to develop commerce with India (Langer, 399-400).
- 1559-1560. Reign of Francis II Of France (first husband of Mary Queen of Scots). Under the growing influence of the great Catholic family of Guise, persecution of the Huguenots (French Protestants) increases (Langer, 411.)
- 1562-1598. Wars of Religion in France. They are precipitated by the persecution of the Huguenots and by the political struggle between the ineffectual monarchy and the great noble houses (Guise, Bourbon). There are nine wars, marked by numerous atrocities (St. Bartholomew's massacre, 1572), and ending in uneasy truces readily broken. At length a moderate element comes to prevail, finding its leader in Henry of Navarre (1589). The wars end in 1598 when the Edict of Nantes gives Protestants the same civil and political rights as Catholics (Langer, 41-413).
1572. Massacre of Saint Bartholomew's Day in France (August 24). Thousands of Huguenots are murdered at the instigation of Catherine de Medici and the Guises. Henry of Navarre (later King Henry IV) escapes by temporarily becoming a Catholic! (Langer, 411.)
1587. Mary Queen of Scots (also known as Mary Stuart—do not confuse her with the earlier Mary Tudor known as "Bloody Mary"), rival of Queen Elizabeth I for the throne of England, is executed! (Langer, 399-400.)
1588. Defeat of the great Spanish Armada in July and August. This gigantic fleet, sent against England by the fanatical Catholic Philip II, is beaten in the Channel by the English fleet under Sir Francis Drake, and many of its remnants are destroyed in a storm as they try to reach home by sailing around Scotland and Ireland!
- 1589-1610. Reign of Henry IV of France, first king of the House of Bourbon; king of Navarre (1572-1610). A Protestant at his accession during the Wars of Religion (see above), he adopts Catholicism, the religion of most Frenchmen, but sponsors in the Edict of Nantes (1598), a settlement giving the Protestants the status of a tolerated minority. He then works successfully to rebuild the country after the religious wars. He is assassinated by a fanatic in 1610 leaving a young son, Louis XIII. Note this interesting statement in relation to Henry IV on p. 386 in the old edition of Langer: "Fantastic plan of the King or Sully to establish a universal Christian republic in Europe, comprising 6 hereditary monarchies (France, England, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Lombardy), 5 elective monarchies (the empire, papacy, Hungary, Poland, Bohemia), and four republics (Switzerland, Italy, Venice, Belgium), which probably would have turned out to be a league against the too great power of the house of Hapsburg. Yet this great design was a forerunner of later schemes to organize Europe internationally." (Compare this with the revised wording on page 413 in the latest edition of Langer.)

- 1603-1625. Reign of James I of England. Formerly James VI of Scotland, he is the first English king of the House of Stuart. He tries to achieve a real union of England and Scotland but without success. He supports divine right of kings and divine right of bishops. The Gunpowder Plot, a scheme to blow up the Houses of Parliament [Dr. Hoeh termed this "essentially a Catholic plot"—see p. 3 of the 417-69 lecture], is disclosed, Guy Fawkes arrested (1605), and the conspirators executed. The Great Protestation, whereby the House of Commons insists on its right to have a voice in affairs of state (Dec. 18, 1621), causes the king to dissolve Parliament (1622). A breach with Spain follows Parliament's refusal to align Britain with Spain (1624). (Langer, 400.)
1607. Captain John Smith founds the first permanent English settlement in America at Jamestown, Va.
- 1609-1610. Publication of the Old Testament in English at Douai.
1611. The King James Version of the English Bible is published.
- 1613-1645. Reign of Michael Romanov, czar of Russia. Although he is weak and incompetent, he founds the Romanov dynasty, which rules until 1917.
- 1611-1632. Reign of Gustavus II (Adolphus) of Sweden. War with Russia ends with the Treaty of Stolbovo (1617); during the war with Poland (1621-29) Sweden occupies Livonia. In 1630, Sweden becomes involved in the Thirty Years' War, and the king is killed at the Battle of Lützen (Langer, 434, 440).
- 1624-1642. Administration of Cardinal Richelieu, chief minister of King Louis XIII of France (reigned 1610-43). The true greatness of Richelieu lay in the field of foreign affairs. It was his work that laid the foundation for the power of Louis XIV, and became the traditional basis of French foreign policy. (Langer, 414, 435-37.)
- 1625-1649. Reign of Charles I of England. Most of his reign is a struggle between king and Parliament for supremacy, which culminates in his trial before the high court. He is convicted of treason and beheaded! (Langer, 401-405.)
1633. The Inquisition forces Galileo (1564-1642) to repudiate the Copernican system which he had substantiated which asserted that the planets, including the earth, circle around a stationary sun. (Copernicus lived 1514-1564.) (Langer, 454, 455.)
- 1642-1646. Civil War in England between the Roundheads (Parliamentarians or Puritans) and the Cavaliers (Royalists). (Langer, 403.)
- 1643-1715. Reign of Louis XIV (the Sun King) of France. His mother, Anne of Austria, is regent during his long minority (he came to the throne at the age of five), but Cardinal Mazarin is the real authority until his death in 1661. The Peace of Westphalia (1648) concluding the Thirty Years' War and the wars of the Fronde (1648-53) occur before Louis reaches his majority. Wars continue to rage throughout his reign: the Queen's War (1667-68), the Dutch War (1672-78), the invasion of the Spanish Netherlands (1683-97), and the War of the Spanish Suc-

- cession (1701-1714). Internal strife against the Huguenots (French Protestants) results in the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1683). In the midst of the wars stands Louis' magnificent court created perhaps to reflect his absolute power and the idea that the state is himself ("l'état c'est moi"). (Langer, 477-85.) Remember that the vast <sup>war</sup> expenses and Louis' court paved the way for the ultimate outburst in France—the French Revolution! He set a pattern that subsequent kings—Louis XV and Louis XVI—would not reverse. In short, Louis XIV sowed the wind and Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette (Langer, 485, 631-32) reaped the whirlwind!
1644. Battle of Marston Moor (July 2). Cromwell's Ironsides defeat the Royalists. This is the decisive battle of the Civil War in England, Parliament gaining the north (Langer, 404).
1648. The Peace of Westphalia concludes the Thirty Years' War although France and Spain do not sign a treaty until 1659. The provisions include the cession of Metz, Toul, and Verdun to France; Farther Pomerania and the Elbe bishoprics to the Elector of Brandenburg. The United Provinces and the Swiss Cantons are recognized as being independent. Calvinism may now be chosen as the state religion by the German states. Each German state may determine the course of its internal and foreign affairs, and the Empire as a whole is not permitted to make decisions for its parts (Langer, 436-7).
1649. Beheading of King Charles I of England (Jan. 30). (Langer, 405.)
1650. Charles II of England lands in Scotland (June 24). He is crowned king at Scone, but his army is defeated by Cromwell at the Battle of Worcester (Sept. 3) and he escapes to France in disguise after romantic adventures (Langer, 459).
- 1652-1654. War between England and Holland. Both countries vie for the control of commerce and shipping, especially in the east. Famous sea battles. (Langer, 459.)
- 1653-1658. Oliver Cromwell, leader of the victorious Roundheads, becomes Lord Protector of the newly established Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland. Although a republican form of government, order is maintained by the army led by Cromwell, who abolishes the title and office of king and the House of Lords! (But this does not constitute a discontinuation of the line of David—Jeremiah 33:17!) (Langer, 459.) (Note: This Commonwealth of 1649-53 is not to be confused with the British Commonwealth of Nations officially declared in 1926; see Langer, 981.)
- 1658-1705. Reign of Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor; king of Hungary and of Bohemia. Wars break out against the Turks (1661-64, 1682-99), the French (1668, 1688-97), and the ruling Spanish Bourbons (War of the Spanish Succession, 1701-14). The reconquest of Hungary from the Turks results in the concentration of power in Vienna (Langer, 498-500, 518).
1659. Treaty of the Pyrenees between France and Spain. France receives Roussillon, Cerdagne, and certain border towns in the Spanish Netherlands. A marriage is arranged between Louis XIV and Maria Teresa, daughter of Philip IV of Spain. This treaty marks the end of Spanish ascendancy in Europe (Langer, 418, 477.)

- 1660-1685. Reign of Charles II of England (Langer, 461-4). The monarchy after the period of Oliver Cromwell's rule. The Cavalier Parliament (1661-79) enacts the Clarendon Code, repressive measures against Puritanism (page 461, col. two). The discovery of the "Popish Plot" (1678) results in a wave of anti-Catholic activity including the passage of the Papists' Disabling Act excluding Roman Catholics from Parliament! This act was not repealed until 1829.
1665. The Great Plague in London (April).
- 1672-1678. France and England at war with Holland. French troops overrun the Netherlands, and the Dutch open their dikes, flooding the country! War ends with the Treaty of Nijmegen (1678-79), the Dutch coming off without losses (Langer, 474-6).
- 1676-1689. Papacy of Innocent XI. He attempts moral reform of the clergy and financial reorganization of the papacy. Following a church assembly called by Louis XIV of France at St. Germain (1682), the pope refuses to make bishops of any French clergy who attended. He protests against the expulsion of the Huguenots and, pursuing his anti-French policy, approves William III's expedition to England (Langer, 493).
- 1682-1699. Turks at war with Austria and Poland. Vienna is under siege from the Turks, led by Kara Mustafa. Successful relief of the city by a united German and Polish army under Charles of Lorraine and John Sobieski. Hungary is liberated from the Turks, and the war ends with the Treaty of Karlowitz (1699). (Langer, 518-19.)
1685. Louis XIV of France revokes the Edict of Nantes (1598), a document giving religious freedom to French Protestants. He forbids the practice of Protestantism! Thousands flee abroad, in spite of Louis' attempts to prevent emigration. Their loss was a blow to the industry of the country that perhaps hastened the approach of the French Revolution (Langer, 480).
- 1685-1688. Reign of James II of England. A Roman Catholic, he arouses Anglican opposition, and, in 1687, William of Orange is invited to save England from Catholic tyranny. James escapes to France, and (in 1689) Parliament offers the crown jointly to William and Mary (Langer, 464-6).
- 1689-1697. War of the League of Augsburg. An alliance consisting of the Holy Roman Emperor; the kings of Spain and Sardinia; and the Electors of the Palatinate, Bavaria, and Saxony is formed in 1686 against Louis XIV of France. England and Holland join the alliance in 1689. William III of Holland leads the coalition, which largely fights in the Netherlands. The Treaty of Ryswick (1697) ends the war (Langer, 480).
- 1689-1725. Reign of Peter I (the Great) of Russia. He is largely responsible for introducing western civilization into Russia. His reforms, though revolutionary, evolve gradually in accordance with the needs of his army. By the end of his reign he moves the capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg. The Great Northern War concludes with the acquisition by Russia of the Baltic islands which serve as the long-sought-after "window on the West." Russia now (1721, Treaty of Nystadt) definitely takes her place as a European power! (Langer, 514-16.)

1701. The Act of Settlement in England (Langer, 467). By this act no Roman Catholic may become king of England. When the Stuart family ceases to give any direct Protestant heirs, the crown is supposed to be passed to the German House of Hanover. George I, the grandson of James I, becomes the first Hanoverian king.
- 1701-1713. Reign of Frederick I, first king of (in) Prussia. Originally known as Frederick III, elector of Brandenburg, he lends his army to the Austrian Emperor during the War of the Spanish Succession, and, in return, Frederick acquires the title of king (Langer, 500).
- 1701-1714. War of the Spanish Succession involving Spain, France, England and other countries. See Langer, 481, for details.
- 1702-1714. Reign of Anne of England. See Langer, 467, for details.
1704. During the War of the Spanish Succession (see above) the English take Gibraltar (Aug. 4) which they have held ever since! (Langer, 467, 487).
1707. England and Scotland are joined under the name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and the Union Jack is adopted as the national flag (Langer, 467).
- 1713-1740. Reign of Frederick William I of Prussia. He devotes all his energies and funds to building the strong standing army that Prussia relies upon for future expansion (Langer, 500-501).
- 1714-1727. Reign of George I of England, the first king of the house of Hanover, which, in 1917, becomes the house of Windsor (Langer, 468-70).
- 1715-1774. Reign of Louis XV of France. France wars with Spain (1718-20), takes part in the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-48), and in the Seven Years' War (1756-63). Louis is influenced first by his tutor, Cardinal Fleury, and later by his mistresses, especially Madame de Pompadour (1721-64) and Madame du Barry (1746-93). Perhaps his unpopularity in old age is responsible for his prediction "Après moi, le deluge"—After me, the deluge! (Langer, 484-5.)
- 1727-1760. Reign of George II of England (Langer, 470).
- 1740-1780. Reign of Maria Theresa, archduchess of Austria, queen of Bohemia and Hungary, and empress consort of Francis I (Langer, 501-5). Her daughter, Marie Antoinette, is the wife of Louis XVI of France (p. 485).
- 1760-1820. Reign of George III of England. The Treaty of Paris is signed by Great Britain, France, and Spain (1763) resulting in the acquisition by Britain of Canada, Cape Breton Island, and Florida! The Mississippi River is recognized as the boundary between British colonies and Louisiana. The outstanding event of his reign is the American War for Independence (1775-83). William Pitt the Younger serves as prime minister (1783-1801). In 1801, Great Britain and Ireland unite under the name the United Kingdom. In 1811 George III is declared insane and the Prince of Wales (later George IV) acts as regent in this period of economic depression (Langer, 471-2).

Important note: Tracing the political events of the 1700's does not make clear the real significance and importance of this period termed the Age of Reason or the Enlightenment. The two previous centuries laid the groundwork for this age: The 16th century witnessed the Protestant Reformation--they two key individuals were Luther and Calvin--and the 17th century brought the scientific revolution with such figures as Galileo, Descartes, and Newton. These two centuries set the stage for the great champions of human reason--Voltaire, Locke, Diderot, and Rousseau; and, in America, Jefferson and Franklin. This intellectual revolution went hand-in-hand with the political revolutions in England (1688), America (1775), and France (1789). Were not these spokesmen of "liberty" really the advocates of license? So the 18th century was the period of the philosophes in France and the Enlightened Despots in other nations of Europe. The scope of this entire period is captured well in a statement on page 490 of the college text published by Harcourt, Brace, and World entitled The Mainstream of Civilization (vol. two), 1969: "So the two centuries that saw the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment might well be called the most revolutionary centuries in western intellectual history. The true watershed between what we call 'medieval' and 'modern' thought about God, man, and nature runs somewhere through these two centuries. The world of Luther and Loyola, of Charles V and Philip II, was still organically related to the Middle Ages. The world of Newton and Locke, of Voltaire and Rousseau, was unmistakably the father of our own."

- 1762-1796. Reign of Catherine II (the Great) of Russia. In the name of the Enlightenment she encourages art, education, and letters, and instigates political and social reforms, but she does nothing to abolish serfdom. Her answer to Pugachev's rebellion is repression. Russia fights repeated wars with Turkey (1768-72, 1787-92), and Sweden (1788-90). The three partitions of Poland (1772, 1793, 1795) result in Russia's preponderance in European affairs. (Langer, 517-18.)
- 1765-1790. Reign of Joseph II, Holy Roman Emperor, king of Bohemia and Hungary. (He was not, of course, crowned by the pope--note the list on pp. 1311-1312 in Langer.) He rules jointly with his mother, Maria Theresa, from his father's death (1765) to her death (1780); he reigns alone during his last ten years (1780-90). Although he abolishes serfdom, his other reforms are largely unsuccessful. Joseph II is the best representation of the contradictions of the 18th century, and of its philanthropy and its devotion to right, and again of its severity and lack of consideration, where there was a question of executing some favorite theory. Despite all his failures, despite the fact that, with few exceptions his reforms did not outlive him, Joseph's reign regenerated the Austrian monarchy, lending it mobility and vitality. (Langer, 504-5.)
- 1769-1774. Papacy of Clement XIV. Under Bourbon pressure, Pope Clement dissolves the Society of Jesus, the Jesuits (1773). It is reinstated in 1814 by Pope Pius VII. (Langer, 494, 711.)

- 1774-1793. Reign of Louis XVI of France. Louis fails to avert the pending finan-  
In 1788, he summons the Estates-General, but his decision to support  
the nobility alienates the third estate who then look for another way  
of governing France besides absolute monarchy. The French Revolution  
begins (1789) and, in the course of events, the monarchy is abolished  
(1792—page 631 in Langer), and Louis and his queen, Marie Antoinette,  
are executed. (Langer, 485-6, 631-2.)
- 1775-1783. American War for Independence. The Treaty of Paris of 1783 with Great  
Britain recognizes the independence of the 13 United States. (Langer,  
page 562.)
- 1789-1799. The French Revolution. See pages 627-652 in Langer for the details.
1794. Toussaint L'Ouverture (1743-1803) and Jean Jacques Dessalines (1758-  
1806) lead a Haitian revolt against the French; in 1804, independence  
is won. France and Napoleon lose so many men in Haiti in attempting  
to quell this rebellion that it becomes an important factor in the  
sale of Louisiana to the United States.
1803. The Louisiana Purchase. President Thomas Jefferson successfully nego-  
tiates the acquisition of Louisiana from France for 80,000,000 francs,  
thereby doubling the size of the nation! The territory runs westward  
from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains and includes the island  
where New Orleans stands. (Langer, 808.) This event and date mark  
the end of Israel's 2520 years of punishment dating from 718 B.C.

Note: For the events of the Napoleonic period, see Langer through  
page 652. From this point on see the syllabus item entitled "Import-  
tant Events Since Napoleon."



## SUMMARY OF HISTORY

### Napoleon

1769. Napoleon is born on the island of Corsica.
1778. At the age of nine, Napoleon was admitted to a military school in France. From that time on, he knew no other life than the army.
1785. At the age of sixteen, he was appointed a second lieutenant in the artillery.
1789. Up to the outbreak of the French Revolution, Napoleon's career did not look very promising. But the Revolution suddenly opened up new prospects for him. After the fall of the monarchy, he stayed on to serve the Republic. He became an ardent French patriot and Jacobin.
1793. Napoleon's role in recapturing of the port of Toulon from the royalists and the English in winter of this year earned him a promotion from captain to brigadier general and attracted the notice of an influential politician, Barras, who later proved of assistance to him. Napoleon was now just 24 years old.
1794. The fall of Robespierre brought Bonaparte a temporary reversal of fortune. He was arrested as a Terrorist, deprived of his commission, and briefly imprisoned.
1795. Subsequently, however, Barras had him put in charge of the defense of the Convention when it was threatened by an uprising in October of 1795 and his success in this enterprise (he used the famous "whiff of grapeshot" against the Parisian insurgents) led to his appointment as commander in chief of the Army of the Interior.
1796. Barras, now one of the Directors in the new government, cultivated Napoleon's friendship by introducing the young general to one of his cast-off mistresses, Josephine de Beauharnais. She was the attractive widow of an aristocratic general who had died on the guillotine during the Terror. She was six years his senior, had two children, and was without a fortune, but the young Napoleon fell violently in love with her and married her on March 9, 1796.
- 1796-1797. Napoleon's Italian Campaign. Two days before his marriage to Josephine, he was appointed to command the French army in Italy. Here he first demonstrated his qualities as a military genius; brilliant in offensive warfare, he put emphasis on great speed and mobility and on surprise attacks to disconcert the enemy. This campaign was a success, removing Austria from the war (they were driven from northern Italy). Napoleon's reputation as an outstanding general was established and he was now a national hero.
1798. The French occupied Rome and proclaimed the Roman Republic. Pope Pius VI (1775-1799) was taken captive to southern France where he died in the next year!

- 1798-1799. Bonaparte's Egyptian campaign in which he is eventually defeated. He took an army by sea to Egypt, where he hoped to sever England's lifeline to India. He easily defeated the Egyptians, but the English admiral, Horatio Nelson, sank the French fleet near the mouth of the Nile. Napoleon's army, trapped in Egypt, was soon decimated by disease and dysentery. In the midst of this crisis, Napoleon heard that the Directory was in danger of falling and that some of the Directors wanted to create a military dictatorship. Leaving his army in Egypt, he made his way secretly back to France to offer his services to the conspirators.
1799. On November 9, Napoleon forced the legislators to abolish the Directory and substitute a new government known as the Consulate. With this coup d'état the French Revolution had come to an end. To Frenchmen exhausted by years of revolution, terror, and economic instability, Napoleon seemed to be the guarantor both of the gains of the Revolution and of order.
- 1799-1804. The Consulate. Napoleon held the title of First Consul but was virtual dictator of France. In August of 1802 he became consul for life. The only remaining step was to become Emperor!
- 1799-1801. During this period Napoleon led a series of successful campaigns against the coalition that England, Austria, and Prussia had formed to defeat him. Hostilities ended in 1801 and did not break out again on any major scale until 1805.
1801. During this interlude of peace, Napoleon took the opportunity to drastically reshape the map of Germany and the destiny of the old Holy Roman Empire. His power to do this stemmed from the Treaty of Basel (concluded by France with Prussia in 1795) and from France's treaties with Austria—Campofornio in 1797 and Lunéville in 1801. Through these treaties France acquired all the German territories lying along the left (west) bank of the Rhine. Langer comments (page 637) that the Treaty of Lunéville of 9 February 1801 practically involved the destruction of the Holy Roman Empire! So this is a significant date although the final demise of the Empire did not come until 1806 (see below).
1801. Concordat between France and the Papacy. In another important step toward becoming Holy Roman Emperor in every sense of the title, Napoleon came to an agreement with the Pope (Pius VII, 1800-1823) which reconciled their differences, but only for a short time. For details of the agreement, see page 535 in the mainstream text.
1803. The Louisiana Purchase. President Thomas Jefferson successfully negotiated the acquisition of Louisiana from France for \$15,000,000. The greatest real-estate bargain of history, it doubled the size of the United States! This area included not only the present state of Louisiana and the vital port of New Orleans, but also the immense territory extending northwards as far as Canada and westward from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, a vast region encompassing well over one million square miles! This was another important step in the relinquishing of the birthright blessings by Reuben to Joseph in the modern period; and it also marked the close of the 520-year period beginning in 718 B.C.

1804. Bonaparte is proclaimed Emperor as Napoleon I (1804-1814 or 1815). He was proclaimed by the senate and tribunate on May 18, and consecrated at Paris by Pope Pius VII on December 2. In the climax of the impressive ceremony in Notre Dame, Napoleon took the crown from the surprised pope, turned his back on him, and facing the audience, placed the crown upon his own head. In this manner he proclaimed to the pope and all others present his independence of any earthly authority! By this, and many other acts, Napoleon demonstrated that he regarded himself as the successor of Pepin and Charlemagne—that he was the new Holy Roman Emperor!

1805. Large-scale hostilities began again in 1805. From this time on, until Napoleon's defeat ten years later, France was almost constantly at war! The key events of 1805 were these:

Formation of the Third Coalition. Joining England were Austria, Russia, and Sweden. Spain was allied with France.

Battle of Ulm. On October 17 Napoleon defeated Austria.

Battle of Trafalgar. On October 21 the English navy, under the command of Lord Donald M. Nelson, famous British admiral, defeated the French and Spanish fleets but lost his life in the battle. This was the single most important defeat of Napoleon before Waterloo because it meant that France had lost control of the sea. If the British had lost this battle, Napoleon would ultimately have won the war and been able to keep Europe in total subjection, Russia notwithstanding. This victory broke the naval power of France and established Britain as the mistress of the seas throughout the 19th century! And Napoleon was never able again to threaten England with invasion. However, he continued to be able to dominate all military campaigns on land on the Continent.

Battle of Austerlitz. On December 2 of this eventful year, Napoleon won his most spectacular victory. The combined Austrian and Russian armies were defeated, the Austrians hastily agreed to a truce, and the Russians retreated!

1806. With Austria defeated and Russia in retreat, Napoleon followed up his victory with a complete reorganization of the German states. He abolished the Holy Roman Empire (see next item) and eliminated many of the smaller German principalities. Out of these petty states he created a satellite system composed of fourteen larger states which were united in a Confederation of the Rhine of which Napoleon was president. So, as in each era of the Roman Empire, this resurrection also had two parts as the image in Daniel 2 had two legs—France itself and the German Confederation. Without this German support, Napoleon's power would have been greatly diminished.

End of the Holy Roman Empire. Napoleon brought an end to the office of Holy Roman Emperor. On August 6th, 1806, Francis II, the Austrian Emperor resigned from the imperial office, giving up the old imperial crown. One thousand and six years after the crowning of Charlemagne at St. Peter's in Rome in 800 A.D., the world's most venerable institution had fallen!

1806. Battle of Jena. Napoleon defeated Prussia. The main Prussian armies were completely routed and quickly fell to pieces. Napoleon occupied Berlin. (October 27.)
1807. Battle of Friedland. Napoleon defeated the Russians in June. Thus, in three campaigns in three successive years, Napoleon had defeated the 3 strongest powers on the Continent—Austria, Prussia, Russia—and established his position as master of Europe.
- Treaty of Tilsit. A few weeks after Friedland, Napoleon and Emperor Alexander I of Russia held a dramatic meeting near Tilsit. Alexander recognized Napoleon's supremacy in the west, and Napoleon agreed not to intervene in Russia's internal affairs or her Balkan policy. He was now at the summit of his power. All Europe, save England, was to some degree under his rule. But from this point on his fortunes were on the descent.
1809. Problems with the Papacy. There had been growing friction between Napoleon and Pius VII from 1805 on after the imperial coronation. There had been difficulties in working out the Concordat of 1801; and Napoleon had used high-handed methods in depriving the Pope of some of his territories. On May 17, 1809, the Papal States were declared incorporated with France. Pius replied by excommunicating Napoleon (June 10), whereupon the emperor had him arrested (July 6) and taken to Savona, near Genoa, where he was held prisoner. Pius continued his attitude of opposition and in 1812 was removed to Fontainebleau. (He was freed after the fall of Napoleon and lived to 1823.) Remember, the "woman's" ride on the "beast" is not always smooth! These hostile relations between church and state are significant because it means that from this point on the Church will support all the enemies of Napoleon!
1812. Invasion of Russia. As Austria and Prussia prepare to fight Napoleon again, he invades Russia in June. In September the French occupied Moscow, but the Russians have left the city vacant. Napoleon's troops are forced to retrace their steps out of Russia. They suffer severely from hunger, cold, and Russian snipers! Napoleon left his army and hastened to Paris arriving in December.
1813. Battle of Leipzig. In October Napoleon is defeated by Prussia, Russia, and Austria. Napoleon lost about two-fifths of his men and retreated back across the Rhine.
1814. In April Napoleon abdicated; he is exiled to the island of Elba.
- 1814-1815. The Congress of Vienna ended the wars of the Napoleonic era.
1815. The Hundred Days (March 20 to June 29) marked the period of Napoleon's brief return to power in France.
- Battle of Waterloo. On June 18 Napoleon is defeated by the English army led by the Duke of Wellington, and by the Prussian army led by Blücher and Gneisenau.
- Second Abdication of Napoleon. On June 22 Napoleon abdicated for the last time. He is banished to St. Helena where he died May 5, 1821.

## IMPORTANT EVENTS SINCE NAPOLEON

Note to students: These important events of modern history are discussed here in only the briefest manner. To learn more about each of these items you would do well to look them up in Langer, and read the more extensive summary provided there.

- 1814-1815. The Congress of Vienna ends the wars of the Napoleonic Era.
1815. The Holy Alliance is signed by all European rulers except the king of England, the Pope, and the sultan.
- 1837-1901. Reign of Victoria of England (1819-1901)—one of the longest reigns in European history! It is characterized by vast imperial expansion, marked by many colonial wars; economic and political reforms made necessary by the industrial revolution; and the recurrent question of Home Rule for Ireland. Coming to the throne at the age of 18, Victoria occasionally rebukes her ministers—chief among them are Viscount William Lamb Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, Viscount Palmerstone, Benjamin Disraeli, and William Gladstone. Victoria, in general, respects their rights under the Parliamentary system. She dies (Jan. 22, 1901), before the end of the Boer War (1899-1902).
1842. Hong Kong is ceded to Great Britain by China at the end of the Opium War.
1846. Repeal of the Corn Laws by the British Parliament marks a victory for free-trade advocates despite the opposition of a group of Conservatives headed by Benjamin Disraeli.
1848. The March days. Prince Metternich flees from Vienna after a revolt (March 3) inspired by the February Revolution in Paris and by the Hungarian insurrection. Nearly all parts of the Austrian Empire succeed in freeing themselves from the Hapsburg rule!
- Note that in this period liberal revolts took place also in Prussia, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and many parts of Italy. Most of these revolts failed.
- 1848-1916. Reign of Francis Joseph I, emperor of Austria; king of Hungary. He subdues the revolutions of 1848 in his empire, but is not strong enough to prevent Prussian domination over Germany nor can he prevent the unification of Italy. In 1883 he joins Italy and Germany in the Triple Alliance, leading Austria into World War I.
- 1849-1871. The African expeditions of David Livingstone. He crosses the Kalahari desert (1849), discovers Victoria Falls (1856), and Lake Nyasa (1859). Henry M. Stanley, after searching for Livingstone, finds him at Lake Tanganyika (1871).
- 1852-1870. Reign of Napoleon III as emperor of France. This period is known as the Second Empire.
- 1854-1856. The Crimean War. Great Britain, France, Turkey, and Sardinia battle against Russia. Russia is defeated in a series of battles and asks for peace.

1861. Victor Emmanuel II is proclaimed king of Italy made up of representatives from all of Italy except Rome and Venetia. This made the unification of Italy practically complete.
1870. Rome is taken (from France) by forces of Victor Emmanuel II in the name of the Kingdom of Italy, thus finally uniting the country. Marks the beginning of the 6th and weakest resurrection of the Roman Empire!
- 1870-1871 The Franco-Prussian War. Napoleon III declares war on Prussia. France surrenders after defeat at the battle of Sedan.
1871. The German Empire as framed by Bismarck is proclaimed at Versailles, thus uniting north and south Germany into a single Reich. William I is declared emperor with Bismarck as the first chancellor.
- 1862-1890. Otto von Bismarck becomes minister president of Prussia. Largely through his efforts--"by blood and iron!"--he succeeds in uniting Germany under the hegemony of Prussia. (Note that this item should have been placed earlier in the chronology.)
1877. Queen Victoria is proclaimed Empress of India.
1882. The Triple Alliance. Italy joins the military pact formed in 1879 by Germany and Austria-Hungary. This helps set the stage for the ultimate outbreak of World War I.
- 1894-1917. Reign of Nicholas II of Russia, the last czar. The victim of the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 led by Lenin, he is forced to abdicate and then is assassinated in 1918 with his family.
- 1899-1902. The Boer War in South Africa between the British and the Dutch results in victory for Great Britain.
- 1900-1946. Reign of Victor Emmanuel III of Italy. With the rise of the Fascist party (1922) his power declines, until the party is dissolved in 1943.
- 1904-1905. Russo-Japanese War. Japan attacks the Russians at Port Arthur, and astonishes the world by defeating them with relative ease! Assumed to be a so-called backward nation, Japan, in less than 50 years, becomes a threat to the European powers, who must now include Japan in their military maneuvers. Moreover, that Japan could become westernized so rapidly and successfully serves as an example to other nonwestern peoples. As for Russia, the defeat exposes her need of reform to her people, who respond by revolting in 1905!
- 1910-1936. Reign of George V, king of England and Northern Ireland; emperor of India. His reign is marked the establishment of Home Rule for Ireland (1914), and by World War I (1914-19).
1911. Chinese revolution begins. Yuan Shih-k'ai becomes premier and Sun Yat-sen president.

1914. On June 28 the heir to the Austrian throne, Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, are assassinated at Sarajevo, Bosnia, by agents of a secret terrorist organization. This is the spark that started the 4-year bonfire called World War I!!
- 1914-1918. World War I. The powers of the Triple Entente—France, Great Britain and Russia—and their associates are known as the Allies. Their adversaries, the Dual Alliance—Germany and Austria-Hungary—and their associates are known as the Central Powers.
1916. Gregory Rasputin, a Siberian peasant who posed as a mystic and who reputedly exerted a great influence over the Russian royal family of Nicholas II, is murdered. This man was clearly demon-possessed and his deeds helped pave the way for the Bolshevik Revolution, at least in part.
1917. The United States declares war on Germany on April 6th.
1917. Lenin arrives in Moscow from Switzerland. As Dr. Hoeh pointed out in the final lecture of the semester, he was transported on a German train by the Germans. The date was April 16th.
1917. The Balfour Declaration. Great Britain announces that Palestine should become a home for the Jewish people.
1917. November 6th—the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia! The Council of People's Commissars is established, with Lenin at its head and Leon Trotsky and Joseph Stalin among its members.
1918. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (Mar. 3). Russia loses Poland, the Ukraine, and border areas inhabited by non-Russians. This humiliating treaty, dictated by Germany, is accepted by the Bolsheviks, who pledge to bring peace to the Russian people.
1919. June 28th—the Treaty of Versailles is signed in the Hall of Mirrors. Many territorial problems decided. Germany accepts all war guilt, and will pay indemnity. The Kaiser is to be tried. The German military establishment is severely limited. The treaty is ratified by Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan—but never by the United States.
1919. On July 31 the Weimar Constitution is adopted by Germany.
1922. Treaty of Rapallo is signed between Germany and Soviet Russia (April 16th).
- 1922-1939. Papacy of Pius XI, a militant anti-Communist. The Lateran Treaties (ratified June 7, 1929—ending the 70 years of 1859-1929 when "Tyre shall be forgotten"—see Isa. 23) define the position of the Church in the Fascist state.
1923. The "Beer Hall Putsch" of Nov. 8-11 at Munich. German General Ludendorff and Adolf Hitler, leader of the Nazi Party, try to overthrow the Bavarian government. Hitler is arrested and imprisoned at Landsberg, where he writes Mein Kampf.

1924. Death of Lenin. A struggle for leadership begins between Stalin and Trotsky.
- 1927-1928. Nationalist Kuomintang government is established in China by Chiang Kai-shek.
1929. The crash of the New York stock market on Oct. 29 begins the depression in the United States.
1933. On Jan 30 Adolf Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany. On Feb. 27 the German Reichstag is burned by the Nazis. Hitler denounces this as a Communist plot and suspends freedom of speech and of the press!!
1933. The United States recognizes the Soviet Union as the government of Russia. Diplomatic relations resume.
1933. Both Germany and Japan withdraw from the League of Nations.
- 1933-1945. The Third Reich in Germany. Although the Nazi Party does not receive the majority vote in an election (March, 1933) called by the Nazis, Hitler is given dictatorial power for four years—but he continues to exercise it until 1945!
- 1934-1938. Kurt von Schuschnigg replaces Dollfuss as premier of Austria until the Nazis seize the government. Schuschnigg is interned in a concentration camp!
1935. Italy invades Ethiopia (Oct. 3).
1936. Germany breaks the Locarno Pact and her troops reoccupy the Rhineland. Had the French called Hitler's bluff, the Germans would have retreated! But the French reached for another cigarette and cocktail and hoped the problem would go away!!
- 1936-1939. The Spanish Civil War. Generalissimo Francisco Franco, a leader of the rebellion, forms a junta on July 30, 1936 to direct the activities of the war. With the intervention of other countries, the war becomes an international battleground. On Oct. 1, 1936 Franco is appointed chief of the Spanish State.
1936. Abdication of King Edward VIII of England (Dec. 11). His brother becomes king as George VI.
- 1936-1938. Purge trials in the USSR. Trotskyites and others opposed to Stalin are forced to confess their guilt and are executed or exiled.
- 1936-1952. Reign of George VI of England. During this reign the appeasement policy of Neville Chamberlain leads to the Munich agreements with Hitler (Sept. 1938), but war between England and Germany breaks out nevertheless (Sept. 3, 1939). The postwar period of George's reign is marked by the socialization program of Clement Atlee, which results in the nationalization of utilities, communications, and some industries; and by the gradual achievement of self-government by many imperial possessions.
1937. German-Czech crisis. France, who is allied with Czechoslovakia, ig-



norens this union and, together with Great Britain, permits Germany to digmember Czechoslovakia!

- 1937-1939. Undeclared war between Japan and China.
1938. Germany invades Austria (Mar. 12).
1938. Conference at Berchtesgaden between Hitler and British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain. (Sept. 15th.)
1938. The Munich Conference (Sept. 30). Britain and France agree to the cession of the Sudetenland to Germany by Czechoslovakia. On Oct. 3 German troops occupied the Sudetenland.
1939. German troops invade Poland, triggering World War II (Sept. 1). The war lasts until Sept. 2, 1945. The Allies, including the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Greece, Norway, Poland, Russia, and Yugoslavia, halt the aggression of the Axis powers: Germany, Austria, Italy, Japan, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Finland.
- 1940-1945. Term of Winston Churchill as prime minister of Great Britain.
1940. June 4th: British forces withdraw from France—215,000 British and 120,000 French cross the channel from Dunkirk in small boats, abandoning equipment and sustaining losses. The unusually calm water of the channel and the foggy conditions show God's hand in preserving Ephraim!
1941. Dec. 7th: Japanese bombers attack Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The next day the U. S. declares war on Japan.
1943. Jan. 14-24: Casablanca Conference. President Roosevelt and Prime minister Churchill discuss the Allied offensive and agree on "unconditional surrender" terms for Axis. Other important war-time conferences by the Allied leaders include Teheran (1944), Yalta (1945), and Potsdam (1945).
1944. June 6, D-Day: Normandy invasion. Allied troops land on Cherbourg peninsula under the command of U. S. General Dwight D. Eisenhower.
1945. April 12: Death of President Franklin Roosevelt.
1945. April 28: Mussolini is captured and executed by Italian partisans—shot 13 times by 300 Italian sharpshooters, as the joke goes! But remember that if Vince Lombardi, late of the Green Bay Packers and now with the Washington Redskins, had been the leader of the Italian army, Italy would have won! (Another joke familiar in sports circles!)
1945. June 26: Delegates of 50 nations sign the U. N. Charter at San Francisco. Mr. Herbert Armstrong attends. See PT articles of this period.
1945. July 16: First atom bomb test at Los Alamos, New Mexico. Soon atom bombs are dropped on Hiroshima (Aug. 6) and Nagasaki (Aug. 9).
1945. Sept. 2: V-J Day. Japan signs formal surrender on board U.S. battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay.

1945. International War Crimes Tribunal opens at Nuremburg.
- 1946-1949. Civil war in China between the Nationalists, led by Chiang Kai-shek, and the Communists, led by Mao Tse-tung.
- 1948 May 14: The state of Israel is proclaimed by a Jewish provisional government headed by David Ben-Gurion, who is prime minister. Chaim Weizmann is its president until his death.
- 1950-1953. The Korean War breaks out when North Korea invades South Korea. The Armistice is signed on July 27, 1953.
1950. Nov. 1: Pope Pius XII proclaims the dogma of the Assumption of the Virgin.
1951. July 17: Abdication of King Leopold III of Belgium in favor of Baudouin, his son.
1952. Feb. 8: Reign of Elizabeth II (born 1926) of Great Britain begins, after the death of her father, George VI (Feb. 6). Her coronation takes place June 2, 1953.
1953. March 5: Death of Joseph Stalin in Russia.
1956. Oct. 23-30: The Hungarian uprising, an armed revolt and student demonstrations against the Communist regime in Hungary. On Nov. 4 Russian troops and tanks crush the insurrection.
1957. Oct. 5: The USSR announces her launching of the first artificial earth satellite, or "Sputnik," on Oct. 4. This marks the beginning of the Space Age—just a little over 12 years after the start of the atomic age.

## *A Chronology of World War II*

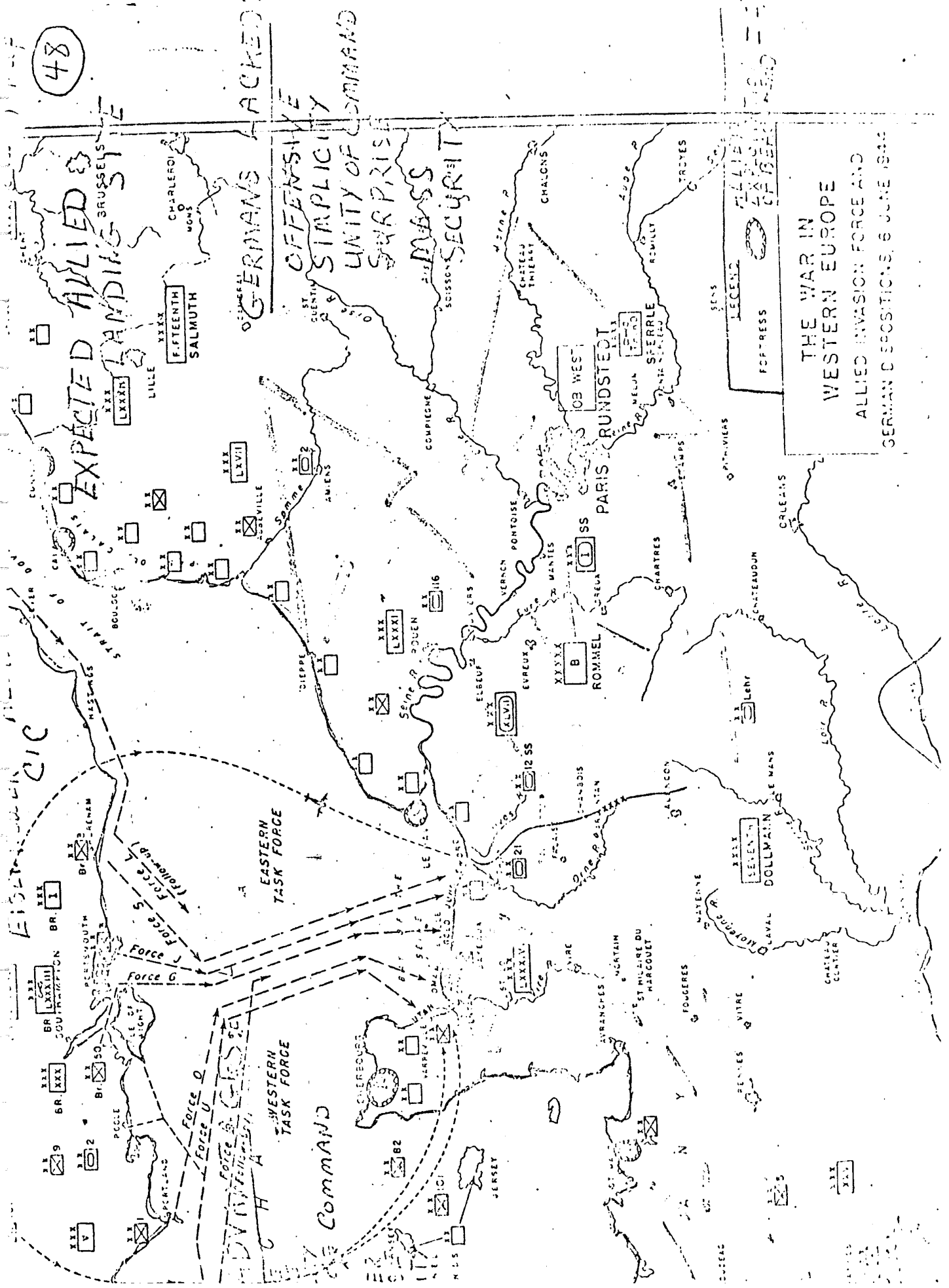
September, 1931	The Japanese invasion of Manchuria.
1935	The Italian invasion of Ethiopia.
1935	Announcement of German rearmament.
1936	Signing of the Berlin-Rome Axis.
1936	Beginning of the Spanish Civil War.
1937	Japanese entry into the Axis pact.
March, 1938	German <i>Anschluss</i> with Austria.
September, 1939	The Munich Conference. The Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia given to the Germans.
August 23, 1939	Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact signed.
September 1, 1939	Nazi invasion of Poland.
May 10, 1940	German attack on France.
May 26-June 4, 1940	Evacuation of Allied troops from Dunkirk.
August 8, 1940	Beginning of mass bombing raids on Britain.
June, 1941	Nazi invasion of Russia.
December 7, 1941	Japanese attack on the American naval base at Pearl Harbor.
August, 1942	Beginning of the battle for Stalingrad.
August, 1942	American invasion of Guadalcanal.
Summer, 1943	Russian offensive in the east.
June 6, 1944	Allied assault on Normandy.
December, 1944	Battle of the Bulge in the Ardennes forest.
February, 1945	The Yalta meeting.
May, 1945	The fall of Berlin and the death of Hitler.
July-August, 1945	The Potsdam meeting.
August 6, 1945	An atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima.
September 2, 1945	Formal surrender of the Japanese and the end of World War II.

EXPECTED ALLIED LANDING SITE

GERMANS ACKED

OFFENSIVE  
SIMPLICITY  
SURPRISE  
SECURITY

THE WAR IN  
WESTERN EUROPE AND  
GERMAN POSITIONS, 6 JUNE 1944





## ANATOMY OF REVOLUTION

Source: A Preface to History, Carl G. Gustavson, 1955, pp. 102-109.

Misconceptions about revolutions and the truth about the French Revolution

Definition: A true revolution is one in which a social or economic group is superseded in control of the state by another social or economic group under circumstances of violence.

Misconceptions — and the true perspective

- (1) A revolution is caused by the misery of the people.

France: The fundamental change in the situation was the growth of economic strength and organization of the middle class, especially the upper middle class, coincident with a diminution of real power in the status of the nobility and clergy. . . . The French government, which had undergone no fundamental revision for upwards of a century and a half, was out of date; it did not properly represent the social forces of France in 1789. Also, French peasants were better off than all others elsewhere in Europe.

- (2) One of the principal reasons for a revolution is the tyranny and brutality of the government.

France: The picture that emerges [of Louis XVI's government] is not one of strength, but of such ridiculous weakness as to evoke derision. Someone has very aptly said that governments are not overthrown, they commit suicide . . . . An outbreak is most likely to occur when a government is obviously incompetent.

- (3) The transfer of power occurs when the people storm the citadels of the government in the course of a civil war.

France: Actually, civil war occurs after the ruling class is deprived of power and then tries to get it back. In the words of Gustavson: We have discovered that the virtual collapse of an old regime permits peaceful accession to power by the reformers. Those who usually start the civil war are the former ruling classes, who have been deprived of more than they had expected, and who now realize what loss of power really means.

- (4) In a revolution, the people rise spontaneously and take power.

France: Judging from the French example, a revolution enters a violent stage due to a combination of resistance from the opposition, the presence of a well-knit revolutionary group that wishes to carry the movement to its logical conclusion, and the proximity of the mob, whose arms are ready for use when force is necessary. . . . A fairly good rule-of-thumb standard for thinking about the radical stage of a revolution is to assume that about 10% of the people are strongly in favor of the movement and another 10% are equally strongly against it . . . . The momentum and the leaders emerge from a small minority; any revolution is certain to be a minority revolution after an initial swelling of popular enthusiasm. In France, the society which ultimately emerged as the guiding spirit of the radicals was the Jacobin Club with HQs in Paris and clubs established throughout the country.

- (5) The result of a revolution is to gain greater freedom for the people.

France: Successful revolutionists naturally claim to have restored liberty to the people. The fact obviously is, however, that the French under the Jacobins or Napoleon were more directly affected by the government and were better controlled by it than under the Old Regime. The Communists gave the Russians a police-system far more efficient than that of the tsars. The American government, after the establishment of the Constitution, was stronger than the British predecessor. Judging by these examples, one must decide that a revolution usually replaces a decrepit authority with a vigorous one. The new administration will exercise more effective control than its predecessor, which is likely to result in a positive lessening of individual liberties. At the same time, the removal of the principal abuses existent before the insurrection will give a sense of added freedom.

### The Pattern of Revolution

Following is a brief sketch of the probable successive stages in a revolution. We must take care to remember that the pattern can only be a tentative one because of inevitable variations.

- (1) Generally speaking, the initial indication of impending upheaval is the activity of writers in denouncing existent conditions, pointing out the worst maladjustments, satirizing and rendering ridiculous certain common practices and ideas, and destroying faith in existent institutions. These men provide new goals for humanity, coin popular slogans, and paint pictures of future utopias if suggested reforms were to occur.
- (2) In the second stage, widespread public dissatisfaction manifests itself and culminates in riots, assassinations, and other acts of violence.
- (3) The ruling group is intimidated into making repeated concessions until a real transfer of power takes place—the third stage. Then, by peaceful means, the reformers try to carry out their ideas.
- (4) If the measures are of so drastic a nature as to split the nation, the ability of the moderates to maintain control is lost, and the initiative passes to the extremists. In this, the fourth stage, the former ruling group, now out of power, and experiencing the disabilities of this position, attempts to regain control of the machinery of government. Civil war follows! This struggle entrenches the radicals in power.
- (5) In the fifth stage these radicals attempt to bring into realization their utopian dreams. In France, this meant the nobles lost their heads!
- (6) When their tenure of power has run its course, the drift to normalcy occurs, which is called the Thermidorian Reaction in the French Revolution. According to Crane Brinton, whose book The Anatomy of Revolution should be consulted in this connection, Russia would seem to be undergoing a protracted Thermidorian Reaction.
- (7) Some writers add a seventh stage to the pattern, that of Bonapartism or imperialism, in which the new regime embarks upon a career of conquest under the guise of liberating other countries.

## INTELLECTUAL HISTORY

Or, "How Modern Man Reasoned Himself Astray!"

Note: Dr. Hosh presented the following lecture as an introduction to the material found in the Cambridge History of the Bible.

There are many books in the library that you can read which will show you how men think and how they approach religion and the Bible. The Cambridge History of the Bible actually tells what was going on and I will summarize the story this way so you will know what to look for in your reading: The real beginning of critical was not in the last century; it did not start with the German Higher Critics; it didn't start with the French like Voltaire and the encyclopedists; it started a long way back. In terms of this Cambridge History, of course, we're not going back to the first millennium after the founding of the Church; we're only starting in the western world in the period from the Reformation to the present day. But there are earlier roots and the obvious earlier roots that this work alludes to are the ideas of what we would call classical learning or revived studies in the Greek and Roman classics. The western world had forgotten the Greek language through the Middle Ages. Then, as a result of the Crusades, there came to be a renewed interest in the learning of the Greek world. There came a time, finally, when all books in the best part of this period tended to emphasize Latin on one page, Greek on the other or both on the same, one a translation of the other. In other words, suddenly the western world of learning—and remember, Cambridge and Oxford were founded in the 12th century, approximately a hundred years after the conquest of England by William the Conqueror (Battle Of Hastings, 1066). You must take note of the fact, then, that here were individuals who suddenly found in the classical learning of Greece a whole new view—and this classical learning of the ancient, pagan philosophers—discovered the Greek idea of man. Among the ancient Greeks, man was thought to be the proper study of man. The emphasis was on the mind. The Greeks did not look upon man as other animals, but looked upon man as possessing reason.

In the 16th century, after the Reformation (began by Luther in 1517), the idea came into vogue that man should view what he is doing rationally. Luther had started out with the emphasis on emotion and faith—an emotional fervor involving faith distinct from works. But gradually, after that began to break down and the Reformation took varying directions in different countries, there developed in ENGLAND—interestingly enough, it was in England!—the beginning of the concept of REASON RATIONALIZATION. England became, by this time, the leader in fact in the scientific world. And science cannot proceed without reason! That is, given a premise, what are the conclusions? After all, you've heard about Roger Bacon—going back over a century; and certainly by the 1600's we have the great minds—Newton probably is the mind in terms of science for his day of any. I'm not sure of the cause of this—whether he was hit on the head with an apple, or something happened! But there is no doubt that it was quite a mind which could come to the mathematical conclusion that he did! He was also interested in the Bible. He viewed what he was discussing as the result of God's creative activity. However, no sooner had the laws that he grasped and was able to write down been defined—and scientific law, by the way, is only a definition; it's not what actually carries it out—it's only man's definition. What happened was that Newton's relationship in his mind of Bible and science set a pattern. And in this pattern you will discover that most theologians and churchmen began to say that, "Our faith should be based and confirmed by reason!" Newton, in discovering the laws in the universe and, similarly, the theologians began to reason from the Bible as a premise so that "our conduct and our faith that we draw from



Bible, which is a revelation, should be rational." And they concluded that it was rational that God set a law in motion; rational that we should keep that law; rational that since man breaks it he therefore sins—rational therefore that somebody must pay the price. In other words, the old fundamentalist point of view was belittled and analyzed by the theologians of the 17th century; and most of these men explained the beliefs, the faith that they had, rationally having deduced it from statements which they took for granted, you see, as not subject immediately to rational proof but accepted as a body of the religious tradition that was handed down. They went from there to begin to analyze the Bible and to see how you could rationally prove that man has a capacity to reason. It is only logical therefore that a revelation of those things which he couldn't otherwise find out should be given. In fact, many of the things that we recognize as valid principles these theologians in the 17th century had! They recognized, just as we do, that animals don't need a Bible—they couldn't use it, you know, if they tried! Whereas human beings had the capacity, and it is only rational that such a revelation should exist; because if we don't have it then there are areas wherein we cannot use our reasoning. I mean, they looked at it much as I think I have explained it myself before: God would have given a revelation because we cannot know all of these things and then we can proceed and prove rationally that our religion is a logical consequence of that revelation.

But once you open the doors to reason, as they did, and then have no Spirit of God to let you understand what you are really saying—but they were only able to grasp what they were studying and saying rationally and naturally, then, instead of understanding as we can what this really means, they took the next step. And that is to begin to question the tradition, to begin to question next whether some of the things in the revelation were in fact subject to rational analysis. And they began to reason that no miracles are taking place because that's contrary to reason, contrary to experience. And gradually the question of miracles came into vogue, the supernatural. And you finally had—I'm just briefly summarizing it—by the 18th century books written on whether miracles were rational. Some said they were because God is in control; others said they were not because God wound up the universe and then wound up His business and hasn't poked a finger in since! And so you have the DEISTS.

Now remember, men like Jefferson, Franklin and others were DEISTS in the 18th century, the 1700's. These Deists looked upon God as the Creator, not God as the Revolver! You see, they could see that rationally there was no other way to explain the presence of the universe. They understood Bedi's proofs of the origin of microbes. These men recognized that life comes from previous life; it has to be created. The universe has not been here for all time. So they looked upon God as the Creator but, "since we now have Newton's law, He set the laws in motion that control the universe, and God has not acted or intervened or done anything since." And these were logical conclusions that these men came to as a result of applying rationalism. In other words, they began to reason themselves away from revelation.

Now at the same time there were extremists. You've no doubt heard of Tom Paine. Now Tom Paine was not a Deist, he was an atheist. Tom Paine wrote his book attacking the Bible as an atheist. After he had written the book, he read the Bible; and as he said, he discovered "it was seven times worse than he even had imagined before he had read it!" In other words, Tom Paine never did read the Bible originally—and when he did his prejudice toward it was already well formed! Now, why is it that Tom Paine is a name that we associate so much with the sequence of events in early America? The answer of course is that Tom Paine wrote not like the theologians and the philosophers—he wrote for the little man. In other words, the average person can read his rantings—that's what they are—because they are simply written and very clear. They may be wrong-headed, but they are clearly wrong-headed.

That is, one can easily see where the man was using his own reason in many cases without any scientific proof. But after all, he was writing to people who didn't have very much proof in their minds one way or the other.

Men like Tom Paine never ultimately got anywhere except in the lower echelons. But in terms of influencing the great thinkers, he represented an extreme. Theologians were still able to point up the <sup>fact</sup> impact of the church in history and the rational need of Christ and of the presence of God denied the implications of Deism. Deism was never ultimately accepted because it was sort of a dead thing. In other words, the idea was there once was a God who did something but He's now "God emartus" and everything else is strictly scientific, so the appeal of Deism was to the scientific mind. Therefore it was not really very interesting to the average person. People either want an argument or they want something to believe—you know, it's got to be something to attract their interest.

Nevertheless, an interesting result of this happened. The people outside of the church, whether atheists or Deists, were never able to overthrow the significance of the Bible in the minds of the majority of people. When these attacks had been properly or improperly defended against by the theologians, it was discovered that the citadel of religion and of theology had held firm against all outside attacks of atheists or agnostics or deists. That is, there had been no full, rational proof that was accepted either by the religious community or religious leaders. But the something that happened was that the religious leaders themselves came to be influenced by the beginning of the 19th century by the ideas of deism, historical scholarship and scientific reason. And as Greenalade very interestingly and properly summarizes it, what the enemies of religion could not do the friends of religion did. And it turned out that the theologians began to behave like book worms and chewed away the citadel of theology and of religion from within! So that in the last century all—without exception—all primary attacks against the Bible were executed in such theological seminaries in Germany as Gottingen and Tubingen, or in England indeed even at places like Oxford and Cambridge. And these men, prior to Darwin, began to attack the concept of an authoritative revelation, the presence of God, the idea of preservation of the text of the Bible, the reality of miracles or any of those things—the need of forgiveness of sin and the question of whether there's any law, and anything imaginable began to be subjected now to new, rational processes.

Thus there were such men as Friedrich Daniel Ernst Schleiermacher (1768-1834; German theologian and philosopher, one of the most influential thinkers of 19th-century Protestantism) who was probably the greatest name and prime illustration of what happens to a man who takes the path of human reason. He ended up as a complete atheist. He started out as a theologian and he ended up as a complete atheist—just a completely frustrated human being! Ferdinand Christian (?) Baur (1792-1860, leader of the Tubingen school of theology), the disciple of Schleiermacher, was more careful: He properly analyzed and categorized things and found that Paul was an epileptic—you know, these various things—and that when Jesus stilled the waters and the storm was suddenly stopped, it was simply that Jesus knew that they were just about to head around the bend into the cove where it was quiet! They came up with ideas like this that were regarded as rational explanations! So these are examples of theologians who began to attack the Bible and theology and the church from within.

Whatever happened, it seems that whereas at one time the man in charge of theology were able to defend their realm and the enemies were outside, now what we discover is that in the 19th century, following the sowing of the seeds and the expansion of French rationalism all over Europe, that this rationalism took firm root on German soil in the theological institutions and the Lutheran seminaries immediately picked it up. So it is that we think of German rationalism as having been applied to the Bible. Now actually one could say that there is a reason why it started in Germany more than any other country even though the deists were in England and France. What we call rationalism as applied to theology started in Germany for a simple

reason: When Henry VIII of England broke with the Catholic Church, he broke over the question of sex and marriage and not over the question of theology. But when Luther broke with the Church he broke over the question of theology—the question then was, "Whose authority?" Remember it was Luther himself who said that the Book of James is an epistle of straw—because James said that faith without works is dead, and Luther said that it has to be faith alone. He said, moreover, that the Book of Esther doesn't belong in the Bible; it doesn't mention the name of God! Besides that, it extols the Jews! Dr. Martin Luther even wrote a pamphlet entitled (I think this is right) "The Jews and Their Crimes." So don't blame Hitler for everything! He merely came to climax the long sequence of events that had roots much earlier in German history. So you see that the German theologians actually had, in the person of Luther himself, a man who did not completely accept the question of authority of the Bible even though he put it in place of the Church; he still put his own judgment about the Bible ahead of the Bible. So he added to Romans 1:17 the word alone—"The just shall live by faith alone!" If you remember the Martin Luther film, he added the Latin word solus—"alone!" "Faith alone"—but it was not faith alone; it requires faith but not faith alone. Luther was then, in fact, a very primitive critic! And the Lutheran theology had his concepts and approaches as a standard!

And many of these men then got into these institutions and became enamored of the French atheists, the French rationalists, the encyclopedists during the time just before and during Napoleon's period. Diderot is an illustration—a thoroughgoing atheist, man who were the greatest minds of their day who invented the cult of rationalism and worshipped the god of reason instead of the Creator—not realizing that God made human reason possible.

All of this, however, was not anything that fully overthrew theology because these were all rational arguments. It did begin to crumble the citadel, if you please of theology in the world—that's what I'm talking about; because, all during this time where was the true Church? Well, it was fragments of scattered people who probably couldn't have reasoned their way through most of these books anyway—if you've ever met members of the Sardis Era of the Church. It was a tragedy but those were the people God was calling. The rest of the world was enamored of Protestantism or Catholicism or atheism or rationalism, the new ideas of theology. Or perhaps nothing more than the new discoveries in gold—trade and commerce, just like people are today. But there was still no scientific proof. It was mostly based on reason—based on reason. And you could reason in more than one way depending on your premise. That's the point: It depends on what your premise is! So they had various conclusions.

During this time, of course, geology was beginning to—in the end of the 1700's and well into the 1800's—imply the world was very old and that there had been life long before man. Then in (1859) an interesting book was written called The Descent of Man—by a man who should have remained a student of earth worms! But this student of earth worms decided to study about man! His name was Charlie Darwin!! CHARLES DARWIN said that he'd been thinking about this for a long time and he thought he'd just sort of throw it out to the scholarly world to see what would happen. And you guess it: The fish bit! Now he didn't say he had any proof, as even Leakey pointed out: Charles Darwin didn't claim he had found any proof; he only said that if you looked hard enough "you probably could find the kind of evidence which would support my theory." Darwin really didn't have any proof at all!! He only cited illustrations. But, after all, at this time the only thing Darwin noticed was that there are different kinds of sparrows or different kinds of roses, or different kinds of whatever he was studying on his trips. But there had been no studies of what we would call the anthropology of man. All of that has come since. So they began then to have a rapid look for the "Missing Link!" And they began to accept, in the non-theological world, the concept of EVOLUTION as a working theory.

Within approximately 30 years evolution had taken hold. That is, it took about one generation for the old theologians to die off who didn't believe it! They may have been rationalists to quite an extent, but the citidel of traditional, established religion was already so shattered and battered in a world that was more interested in trade and commerce in the 19th century—planting colonies, making money—that it could not stand the new intellectual onslaught. The theologians found that all of the new younger, up-coming people in the educated world were beginning to find this a fascinating theory. And as it turned out, after the older generation died off without really having any firm basis for most of their beliefs, the younger theologians that were coming along took up the evolutionary approach. And remember, most people who study in theological institutions have already studied in secular ones before they come to theology. It's not as we have it at Ambassador College. At Fuller you have to have already graduated from college to go to their theological institution. By contrast, we have students right out of high school. This makes a big difference!

By 1900—or by 1890 for that matter—but already by 1900, one would say that the majority of theologians had come in some way or another to accept THEISTIC EVOLUTION—theistic evolution. Of course there are those even who are thorough-going evolutionists, leaving the "theistic" off. But most theologians sort of look upon evolution as the means that God has used. This is not just strictly a natural view, but a theistic view.

Also by 1880 they had already tampered with the text of the Bible, so they overthrew any authority of the scripture or the text. Every man had his own idea that was adhering to—theology was split up into hundreds of denominations and denominational beliefs. The Bible had been tampered with; they had already lost the concept of any solid authority of the written record.

And then was added the scientific capstone, evolution, which was thought to be visually and scientifically a remarkable proof that, indeed, this was the way it had happened! And these men, of course, only looked at the skeletal pattern. They don't realize that skeletons don't reproduce skeletons!—that it is the germ plasma area, if you want it call it that, that reproduces. And if you want to know whether evolution is potentially possible, it isn't a matter of skeletons that you examine; it is the question of whether it is even possible to have the germ plasma, and all the subdivisions that take place in it—you know, the genes—change their pattern a structure to produce new species as Darwin wanted to imply. This is not possible. Anybody who has studied something about DNA and RNA notices the structure of the genes and in the egg and realizes that it is impossible to have any deformation that would lead to such a thing as another kind that hadn't existed before. And any such "kinds" that occur are tragedies that are usually accentuated under radiation. And beside, there aren't even skeletal patterns that bridge the gaps between the major kinds. But there are many skeletal patterns that are similar, so they just look at those that are similar. They're not concerned really whether you can link up all life because that can't be done; man doesn't even have that thoroughly studied, never could find it. But they just want to link up man with something else that is somewhat similar skeletally.

Anyway, this evolutionary approach has appealed to man because it is visual. The Catholic Church appealed to its adherents with color and music, the visual and aesthetic senses. And evolution appeals to the sense of sight, the sense of reason. That's why they line these things up—the little horse and the big horse, the cats and the dogs, and the monkeys and the apes and the great apes and Homo Erectus and then the human being—all lined up just on the basis of skeletons. And they usually picture even the great apes and these creatures standing whenever possible whereas, in reality, they don't even do that except on very rare occasions!

"Darwinism," as it was called, was finally accepted in the schools as permissible of being taught as a theory, and today it has come to be accepted as a fact. And at great educational institutions (that are basically secular) accept Darwinism as a f

This would not be true in all Catholic schools or in some conservative Protestant institutions. But Cal Tech would entertain a speaker like Dr. Leakey who would say that evolution is no longer a theory but a proven, scientific fact! Now what he means is that "we have about as much proof for evolution as we have for most scientific facts. That's really what he was saying! That's what he called it—he didn't say this was a fact: He said, "It is a proven, scientific fact!" Now you have to realize that as a scientific fact goes, most of them (not all)—most of them that they're talking about are just deductions that aren't true either. Not until you get into the realm of plain chemistry and physics do you begin to get down to the repetition of what we call scientific experiment. What is most ethmology and anthropology—or, for that matter, astrophysics—cosmology? These are pseudo-sciences in most cases, they're not really sciences. They are as scientific as most history is—and history is art!

Today we are at the place, of course, where anybody who is inclined toward religion in the world (we'll leave ourselves out here) is even looked down upon in most cases. And the only thing that'll ever save the Pope is the fact that there are a lot of people in Europe, for instance, that are still religiously inclined—just brow up in the Church to believe it. But even there, a lot of those are dead; they may be thorough-going rationalists like in the Western world—they're just Communists. Most people who are Communists west of the Iron Curtain were born Catholic! Let the Pope start to perform miracles and, of course, we'll see a new view of science in a number of areas! And this will suddenly rocket up the prestige of the Pope! That's all.

So this is where we are today. Quite a change! And so here today we have had a 30-minute, 400-year view of history. But it gives you the idea of what was taking place. The Cambridge History of the Bible—especially Chapter VII, "The Criticism and Theological Use of the Bible, 1700-1950"—gives this much more thoroughly; it gives names and places, and shows to what extent it started in England, started there by men who didn't realize where it would end! They looked at it quite differently than each succeeding generation which kept adding more ideas.

Clay White

## REFUTATION OF MARXISM

- I. ERRONEOUS THEORY. The biggest criticism that can be leveled at Marxist theory is that it is wrong. The reasons for this error lie in four areas:
  - A. Faulty historical analysis. Marx's and Engels' historical analysis is guilty of the gross error of single factor analysis, i.e., the over-emphasis of one factor to explain a complex social reality. This over-emphasis leads to the accompanying error of selective perception which involves relying on a very limited (and very supportive) historical experience to prove your point. This error blinds the observer to other equally valid explanations and thereby leads him to faulty conclusions.
    1. Historical analysis can show that economic factors have greatly influenced human behavior but this does not mean that economic factors have exclusive control over the actions of men.
    2. Other motives influence the behavior of men: desire for power, sex, status, prestige, pursuit of ideals (patriotism, justice), public service, religion, tradition, nationalism, cultural and aesthetic values, attachment to value systems, etc.
    3. Other elements influence history: great men, natural catastrophes, geography, inventions, discoveries, racial affinity, etc.
    4. The means of production do not exclusively determine the form of government. No direct relationship is historically provable although a change in social and economic structure will affect a change in political institutions ordering that society (but it will not dictate what form the change will take).
      - 4.1 U.S. has had basically the same form of government throughout its different economic stages -- slavery, early industrialism, mature industrialism, etc.
      - 4.2 Greece and Rome experienced a variety of different forms of government ranging from hereditary and autocratic despotism to democracy despite the fact that slavery was the means of production in both civilizations.

- 4.3 Climate, geography, natural resources, customs, religion, languages, traditions, density of population, neighboring peoples all help determine the form a government will assume.
5. The means of production do not exclusively determine the nature of the code of laws. (See comments for #4 above).
  - 5.1 Modern American and Western European societies are still governed by basically the same law systems as they were prior to the Industrial Revolution.
  - 5.2 England's common law system was developed in the feudal period, strengthened by the overthrow of feudal institutions, and strengthened further by the impact of the Industrial Revolution.
  - 5.3 America was and has been governed by the same fundamental law before and after slavery.
6. Class conflict is not the only important kind of conflict that has engulfed the history of man. Tribal, regional and national conflicts have played important roles as well.
7. Religion is not the opiate of the people or the instrument used by the dominant class to suppress the exploited by teaching them respect for property rights, duties of the poor toward property, the prerogatives of the ruling class, and the spirit of acquiescence -- all in order to destroy the revolutionary spirit of the people. True, unscrupulous people have used religion to exploit but the "Christian-Judaic ethic" is loaded with instructions regarding the duties of the rich toward the poor, the evil of exploitation, the dangers of riches, the virtues of brotherly love, and denunciations of the selfish rich. Historically religion has been as much of an active force as a passive one.
8. Civilizations are not on an upward evolutionary spiral via the vehicle of class struggle. The pattern of civilizations revealed to the objective observer of history is one of rise, peak, and decline.
9. The right to personal property does not equal the abuse of personal property. Marx and Engles failed to make this elementary distinction.

- B. Inability to foresee future developments. Marx and Engels were unable to see certain future trends that subsequently revealed the holes in their theories. Only God can predict the future of human history.
1. Did not properly evaluate rising tide of nationalism, a force that served to unite all classes within society.
  2. Did not foresee growing political awareness of the working class (instead of class awareness), a movement which culminated in rise of trade unions.
  3. Did not foresee growing governmental concern for abuse of industrialism, an awareness that yielded the needed social legislation to correct abuses.
  4. Did not foresee the influence that public opinion has had on modern industrial managements.
  5. Overall, did not foresee the opportunity and desirability of peaceful settlement of class conflict.
- C. Faulty assumptions. Much of Marxist theory lies in the sandy foundation of erroneous assumptions made by Marx and Engels.
1. They assumed economic awareness of individuals and corresponding action according to this class awareness.
  2. They assumed that people acted in their own best interests after rational consideration.
  3. They assumed material increase would yield happiness.
  4. They assumed that ownership of property was the only means to economic prosperity.
  5. They assumed human nature and its inherent greed and "acquisitiveness" could be changed by eliminating private property which they saw as the source of human greed. Man cannot change human <sup>NATURE</sup> by altering his environment.
  6. They assumed that production would rise under the "from each...to each" doctrine. In fact, high producers slump under this system due to lack of an incentive and low producers are relieved of the necessity to work hard.



Overall production levels fall, not rise. Then compulsory labor and punishments need to be established by a higher authority to ensure any production at all. Men just do not work according to their abilities unless they are compensated according to their abilities.

D. Faulty tools of logic. Marx and Engels relied on the veracity of Hegel's dialectic. The dialectic reveals an interesting insight into the process of logic but it is not infallible by any stretch of the imagination.

1. The inherent weakness of the dialectic is the fact that any statement can be used as the thesis, antithesis, or synthesis. You can select any statement or series of statements that will enable you to arrive at a pre-conceived conclusion.
2. By definition should never cease.
3. Does not possess the scientific aura Marx gave it. No social science can be completely scientific -- it can only use scientific or pseudo-scientific tools for gathering data. Conclusions, analysis of human behavior by human judgement is not scientific in the strict definition of the word.

II. UNFULFILLED PROPHECY. ("If the sign or wonder come to pass" Dt. 13:2; "Produce your cause" Isa. 41:21). As fulfilled prophecy is the proof of God, unfulfilled prophecy is a disproof of Marx. Because the theory was wrong due to single factor analysis and its accompanying selective perception, conclusions and predictions based upon the theory of necessity also proved wrong. Prophecy that failed include the following:

1. Class antagonism have not polarized society.
2. The proletariat never did coalesce and rise in revolt.
3. Prophecy about the conditions that must be present for the rise of the proletariat and the advent of the revolution are disproved by the Russian experience (agricultural, not industrial society).
4. Proletariat has never risen to establish a communist society -- always achieved by a powerful militarily superior minority; not a class struggle, a power struggle.
5. Classless society has not come about in Communist societies. An elite still exists among party, government, intellectual, and scientific personnel who receive a more abundant share of the goods of society.

6. Wealth has not been monopolized in capitalist society. There has been concentration of economic power but not the oppressive monopoly that Marx predicted. In fact, in capitalist societies, all have wealth in some form or another -- land, possessions, savings, social security, retirement benefits, life insurance, stocks, bonds, etc.
7. Theory of wages also proved to be a false prophecy. Marx predicts declining wages due to increased technology. In fact, advanced technology has brought with it increased wages due to higher productivity of the workers who run the machines.
8. Two diametrically opposed classes have not evolved according to Marxist prophecy. Instead, a large and influential middle class has developed in capitalist society.
9. The state has not withered away in Communist society. It never will. Society of any kind requires government of some kind, especially a highly complex industrialized, totalitarian state. The concept of anarchy is idiotic because man will always establish some higher authority to settle conflicts that inevitably crop up.
10. More equitable distribution of the goods of society has not come about under Communist government. More have less.
11. Lenin's prophecies re: capitalism, have also failed.
  - 11.1 colonies did not join to make war on capitalist countries but rather have won their independence with support of capitalists.
  - 11.2 capitalist countries have not warred against each other over markets but have cooperated to defend themselves against totalitarian regimes.

III. SPIRITUAL DEFICIENCIES. Above all else, Marxism is riddled with spiritual error. Among its spiritual deficiencies are the following:

1. It is grossly atheistic. With the avowed goal of "dethroning God" Marx claimed that there is no spiritual reality, that all is material. Psa. 14:1 says "The fool has said in his heart, there is no God. They are corrupt, they have done abominable works."

2. It is diametrically opposite the way of love. Lenin said that hatred is the basis of communism.
3. It is purely Satanic in its approach to solving social problems -- by destructive means. To the Marxist the solution to a social problem is the elimination of the institution from which the problem emanates. If there be a problem of government, religion, family, marriage, property rights, money, free economy, competition, wages, prices, etc. destroy, abolish, eliminate government, religion, family, marriage, etc. The Communist purpose is to destroy.
4. It denies God-given free moral agency (Deut. 30:19).
5. It destroys human dignity as evidenced in the fruit of any communist "revolution."
6. It bases morality on pure expediency -- an action is "moral" if it furthers the cause. Acknowledges no higher source of morality that determines right and wrong.

## Great Men in History

The theory that history is determined by the great men of an age has long been out of fashion. Even while Thomas Carlyle was delivering his brilliant lectures on Heroes, Hero Worship and the Heroic in History more than a hundred years ago, there were those in the audience who refused to be swayed by his eloquence. And the general trend of historical thinking since those days has been away from the doctrine of the omnipotent genius. Some of us believe that the destiny of our world is being shaped by ideals like democracy, nationalism, the classless society, or the greatest happiness of the greatest number. Others, that the distribution of material resources and rewards forms the essential character of a civilization. There are those who feel that the ultimate arbiter of human affairs is armed might, the ability to create and use nuclear bombs, robot aircraft, space satellites, nerve gases. A few will even maintain that we are all ultimately in the grip of those irrational and subconscious forces which Sigmund Freud discovered deep in man's psyche. But believers in the heroic determination of history are few and far between.

Yet in a sense we covertly accept what we publicly deny. Men may insist on the primacy of ideology in affairs of state, or on the importance of economic relationships, or on the arbitrament of arms, or on the might of the libido. But in practice they behave as if it made a great deal of difference whether Kennedy or Nixon, de Gaulle or Mendes-France, Adenauer or Brandt, Khrushchev or Mao Tse-tung decides policy. Apparently personalities are not unimportant after all. What is more, on reflection we would probably have to concede that in times of crisis the role of the individual becomes particularly significant. Would the Union have been preserved, if James Buchanan rather than Abraham Lincoln had been inaugurated as President of the United States in the spring of 1861? Could a disorganized faction of doctrinaire radicals have seized power in Russia in 1917, if Lenin had never taken that trip across Germany in a sealed train? How would the people of England have responded in 1940, if Neville Chamberlain or Lord Halifax had demanded of them blood, sweat and tears? Willy-nilly, we are forced into a semi-Carlylean position. There is a group of political leaders--consider Napoleon, Cavour, Lincoln, Lenin, Churchill--who exercised a profound political influence on the course of events at some crucial point in history. In a very important respect they are the makers of the world in which we live.

Otto von Bismarck belongs in this company. . . .

(From the introduction to Otto von Bismarck: A Historical Assessment by Theodore S. Hamerow in the D. C. Heath and Company series "Problems in European Civilization.")

## PRINCIPLES OF WAR

OBJECTIVE: i.e. a purpose; it can be broad or narrow.

OFFENSIVE: you must be the attacker; that is dynamic instead of static.

SIMPLE: the avg. I. Q. in the army is 70, thus must be simple whatever plan.

UNITY OF COMMAND: must have one leader of forces or head man.

MASS: must combine forces to attain victory quickly.

ECONOMY OF FORCE: make enemy think there are more of you than there are.

MANUEVER: this aspect is subject to conjecture, whim of commander.

SURPRISE: just what it says; best form of strategy.

SECURITY: keep your surprise a secret.

Mao Tse- Tung is the world's recognized authority on guerrilla warfare. In the 1920's and early 1930's he fought Chiang Kai-Shek and his Kuomintang government. Ten years later found him defeating the Japanese in China. In the late 1940's he conquered all of China in a series of free-flowing fast-moving campaigns. Finally, his forces in Korea stood off the United States in positional warfare.

### Mao's Strategic Theory

GET THE FACTS

ANALYZE THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF ENEMY: strike his weak point.

INITIATIVE: "the very life of the army."

FLEXIBILITY: change plan of attack when to do so will help win.

PLANNING: "take the long-war view."

Mao quotes famous Fifth Century general, Sun Tzu, who said, "Know your enemy and know yourself, and you can fight a hundred battles without disaster."

**MINERALS AND THE BALANCE OF POWER**

**I. Statement of topic and premise.**

**A. Resources are the KEY to International Balance of Power**

- 1. Past War Motives
- 2. Present balance (available minerals).of power
- 3. Future balance of power (technology is a key variable along with available minerals)

**II. Orientation.**

- A. What resources?
- B. Essential resources -
- C. Geographical locations of Resources
- D. Mineral use in war effort

**III. Proof.**

- A. Past Wars
- B. Present Wars
- C. Future Wars
  - 1. Present availability of materials (cause & effect)
  - 2. Substitutes--plastics for example

**IV. Conclusion.**

- A. Past war motives
- B. Present balance (minerals available and degree of self-sufficiency)
- C. Future (prophecy and why it has to happen)