

The Christian Church – Part 4

Lutheranism

- 1517 – 1600's
 - Philip Melanchthon
 - JS Bach
 - Paul Gerhardt
 - Johann Gerhard
 - Martin Chemnitz
 - A time of prolific writing and doctrinal formation
- 1650 – 1790 To the New World
 - John Muelenberg
 - Strong proponent of American Revolution
 - Forms “The General Synod” – congregations in the original 13 colonies
- 1790-1840
 - Lutheranism grows and expands into the Midwest
 - Ohio Synod, Iowa Synod, Buffalo Synod, Synod of the South
- 1840 -1875
 - With a new group of German immigrants—Lutheranism continues to grow
 - Minnesota Synod, Norwegian Synod, Wisconsin Synod, Michigan Synod, Illinois Synod, Missouri Synod
- 1875-1900
 - Three distinct “branches” of Lutheranism develop in the US
 - First wave – the original 13 – Lutheran Church of America
 - Second wave – Ohio, Iowa, Buffalo, Synod of the South – American Lutheran Church
 - Third wave – Minnesota, Norwegian, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri – Synodical Conference
- 1900-1920
 - Lutheranism expands into all 50 states
 - Differences begin to develop
 - Is the Bible God’s Word?
 - What is the place of human reason in the understanding of Scripture?
 - Did God elect us on the basis of his divine goodness or did God elect us in view of our faith?
- 1920 to present
 - Splits, mergers, more splits, more mergers
 - Role of Man and Woman
 - View of Scripture
 - Ordination of Women
 - Fellowship
 - Chaplaincy
 - Office of Pastor / Ministry

 - 1950 CLC 80 / 8000
 - 1950 WELS 1200 / 350,000
 - 1950 LCMS 6,000 / 2.3 million
 - 1970 AELC 250 / 100,000
 - 1988 ELCA 8,900 / 3.3 million
 - 2001 LCMC 954 / 300,000
 - 2010 NALC 424 / 140,000