

America

Early Dutch Lutherans on the Hudson River were persecuted by Dutch Reformed. **Jacob Fabritius**, a native of Silesia, came to New York in 1669

Lutherans on the Delaware River **Lars Lock**, a native of Finland

1683 Lutherans in Germantown, PN

1691 Fabritius blindness caused his to terminate his ministry, no Lutheran minister for six years

1703 first permanent German congregation in New Hanover (1728 in Germantown, 1730 Philadelphia)

1708 first group of Palatine set out under **Joshua Kocherthal**, Lutheran minister (p.22-26) to New York and North Carolina

After 1720 the German Redemptioners came until 1775. Most went to Pennsylvania

By 1734 there were some Germans in Virginia and Maryland, and North Carolina

1727 Salzburg Refugees (Oct 31, 1731 all protestants ordered to leave) settled in Georgia

Some in New England and Nova Scotia

Church of Sweden and Germany sends ministers up to about the America Revolution

1742 Justus Falckner Dutch Lutherans on Hudson, unaltered AC (see p.62 orthodoxy)

1734-1744 The First Great Awakening - [George Whitefield](#), [John Wesley](#) and [Jonathan Edwards](#)

-public worship among Lutherans p.65-77)

1742 Henry Melchior Muhlenberg (1711-1787) (commissioned in 1742 to go to America by Franke)

-brought Luther's Bible, Catechism, and True Christianity

-immediately dealt with Pretenders

-*An ecclesia plantanda*, not an *ecclesia plantata*

1748 Pennsylvania Ministerium (Muhlenberg, some called us pietists)

Congregational Organization – p.52-56

1776 American Revolution (At least 300 Lutheran congregations)

Synods formed: 1787 South Carolina , 1791 North Carolina, 1792 New York, 1793 Virginia, 1792

Pennsylvania Ministerium reformed.

1797 Ministerium of Pennsylvania took notice of population shift over the Appalachians, set up "office of catechist" India missions, deism.

Ohio Synod with John Stough(1762-1845) 1st Lutheran pastor west of the Alleghenies at Virginia Glades

1787-1825 The Second Great Awakening p.131

-new measures with **Charles Grandison Finney's** (1792-1875)

Benjamin Kurtz spread revival news, took over "The Lutheran Observer" in 1833

Muhlenberg tears are a sign of conversion

John George Schmucker (1771-1854) and American Evangelicalism

With **Charles Philip Krauth (1797-1867) license to preach in 1819 for Ministerium of Pennsylvania**

and **Benjamin Kurtz** formed **Lutheran Theological Seminary in Gettysburg, PN in 1826**. He was seminary president 1833-1850

1770 **John Kunze** emigrated to America, married to daughter of Henry Muhlenberg. **p. 84 *****

Helped form **Ministerium of New York**. Transitional Character

1807 Frederick Henry Quitman – both reason and revelation (Rationalism) p.35

1817 300th Anniversary of (95 theses of 1517) -revival of interest in confessions, etc.

Europe = **Claus Harms(1778-1855) in 1817, 95 theses** on contemporary theological scene (seeing the poverty of rationalism), Moving Frontiers p.65-