

Revival of Confessions (p.151-152)

1. Repristination

Ernst Wilhelm Hengstenberg
-return to 17th century fathers

2. Neo-Lutheranism

Wilhelm Loehe(1808-72), August Vilmar (1800-1868)
-Lutheran church defined by Confessions conformed to NT church

3. Erlangen School

Adolph von Harless
Confession as religious experience of the church

Three groups (p.211-214)

1. Neo Lutherans

Puritan/Methodistic
American Lutheran church
General Synod and Gettysburg Seminary
The Lutheran Observer
Schmucker's Popular Theology
American-born Germans
Gave up all that was Lutheran

2. Old Lutheran

Immigration
Saxony, Prussia, Bavaria (p.212)
Faithfully indoctrinated
Two doctrines of Ministry (1. Transference, 2. Not)
Two political organizations(1. Congregational, 2. Episcopal/Prebytery)
Der Lutheraner (Missouri) and Information (Grabau)
Pure doctrine

3. Moderate Lutheran (Melancthonian)

Middle road, Pietistic
Pennsylvania Ministerium
Lutheran Standard
Joint Synod of Ohio

Differed Theologically, Constitutionally, Liturgically (p.214)

1. Neo Lutherans

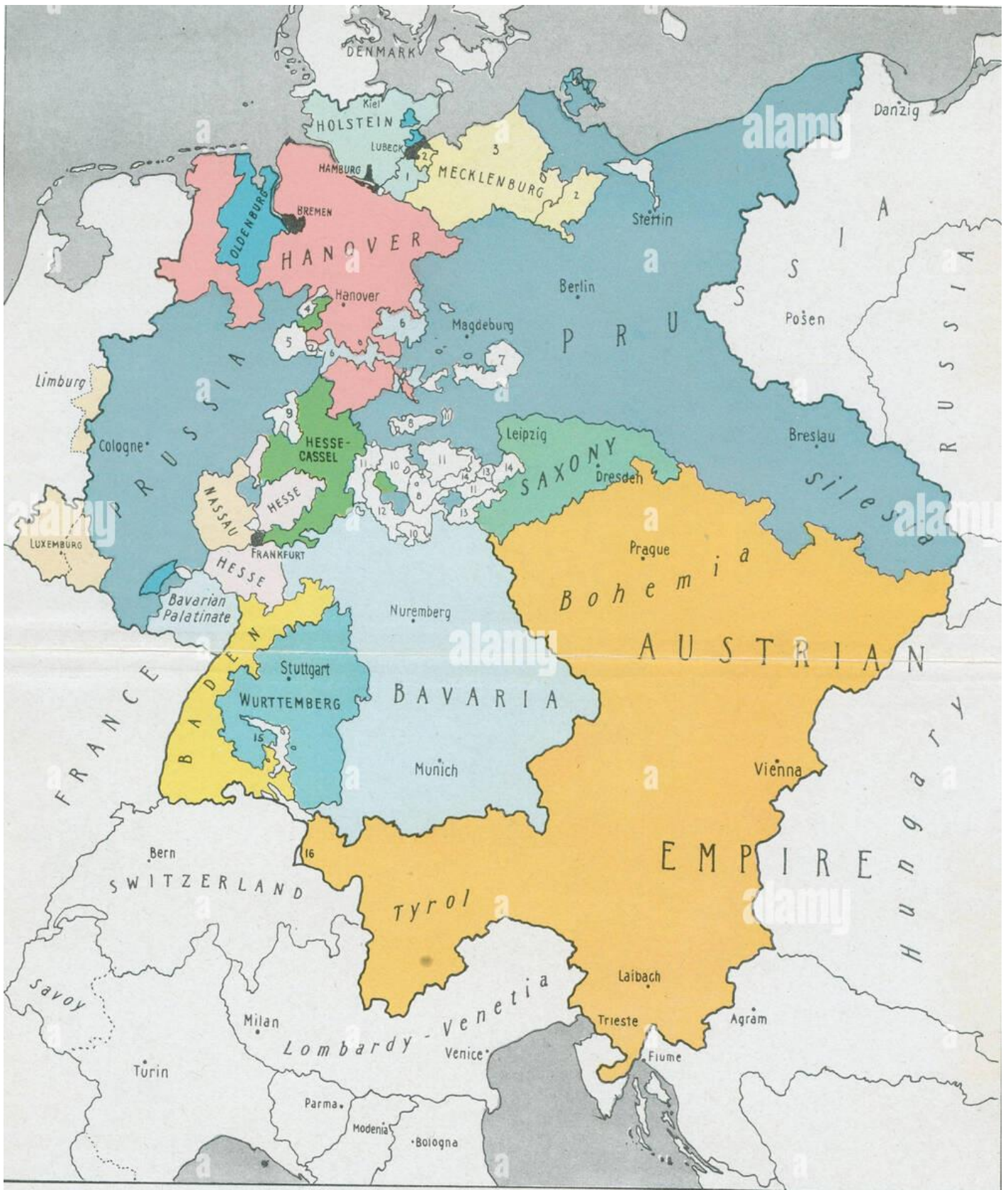
No specific of Lutheran doctrine
All manner of revivalism

2. Old Lutheran

Book of Concord
Traditional Lutheran forms

3. Moderate Lutheran (Melancthonian)

Middle road of doctrine
Reviving religious life



GERMAN CONFEDERATION, 1815-1866

NOTE. Numbered states are as follows: (1) Lauenburg; (2) Mecklenburg-Strelitz; (3) Mecklenburg-Schwerin; (4) Schaumburg-Lippe; (5) Lippe; (6) Brunswick; (7) Anhalt; (8) Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; (9) Waldeck; (10) Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; (11) Saxe-Weimar; (12) Saxe-Meiningen; (13) Reuss, Elder and Younger; (14) Saxe-Altenburg; (15) Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; (16) Liechtenstein. In Luxemburg and Limburg, the dotted line shows the boundary of the Confederation after 1830.

