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Christian History Made Easy (Rose Bible Basics)

24. What You Should Know About Christian History, 1620–1814

A quick-reference list covering key events, people, and terms in Christian history from 1620 to 1814. It maps the rise of new movements—Quakers, Moravians, Methodists—alongside the Great Awakening, Pietism, and the intellectual shift of the Enlightenment.

Key takeaways

- Roger Williams championed religious liberty and founded Rhode Island after being expelled from Massachusetts.
- George Fox founded the Quakers (Friends), stripping worship of outward elements and trusting God's 'inner light.'
- John Wesley launched the Methodist movement, stressing holiness and 'Christian perfection'; it grew from an Anglican conference (1784) toward its own denomination.
- The Great Awakening (1720s–1750s) revived Congregational and Reformed churches, stressing visible signs of conversion.

- Pietists sought God through personal prayer and Bible study; the Enlightenment and Deism instead exalted human reason and nature over revelation.