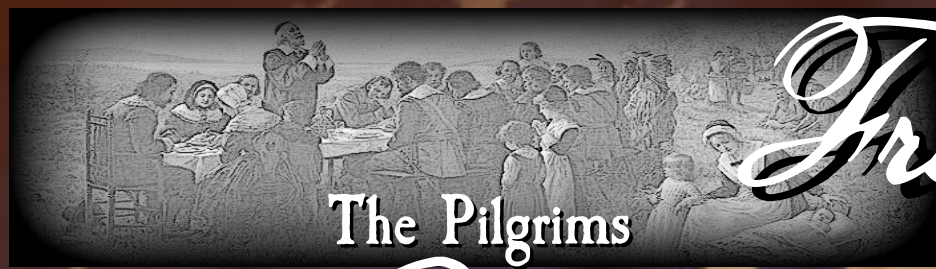
The background of the image is a close-up, slightly blurred view of the American flag, showing the red and white stripes and the blue field with white stars.

Agape Life

Bible
Study

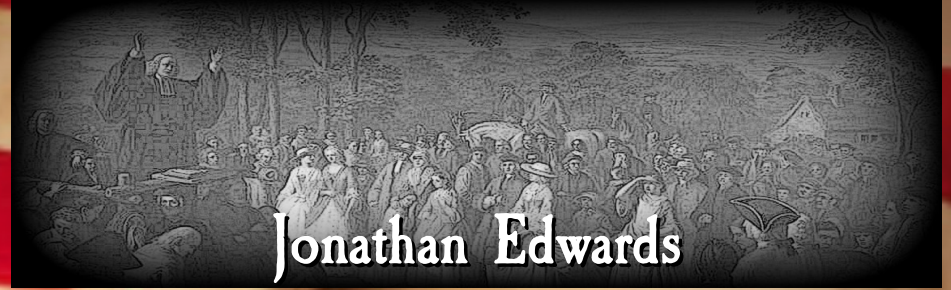




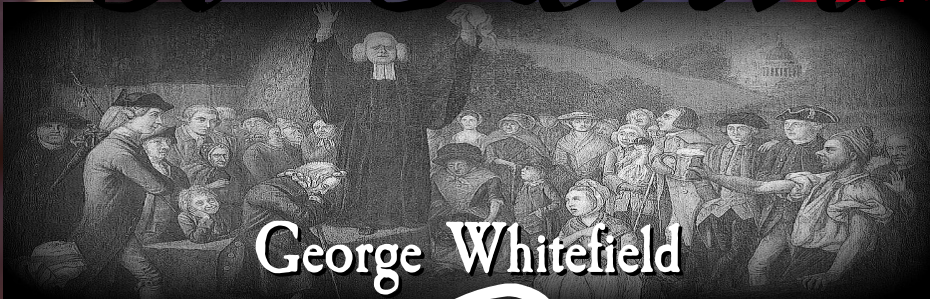
The Pilgrims

From Reverence

To Revival



Jonathan Edwards



George Whitefield

To Revolution



First Continental Congress

From Reverence To Revival To Revolution

**Father, as we reflect on the birth of our nation
and Your Providence in establishing It,
What we know not - teach us,
What we have not - give us,
What we are not - make us,
For your Son's sake,
Amen.**



From Reverence To Revival To Revolution

As we study the formation of our nation we must remember that . . .

While God established this nation it is not a theocracy.

While God moved and moves in the minds and hearts of individuals in the development of our nation,
our governmental system is secular, not religious.

While many of our laws and governmental structures are based on Biblical concepts, the final arbiter of our governmental system is the law itself.

While we study and ponder the people and events of our nation's founding,
we should do so not to exalt them, but to learn from them so that we
can better serve our Lord in the land in which we live.

We must further remember that God is Sovereign over ALL naations including the United States of America.

Daniel 2:21, Psalm 22:28, Psalm 75:6-7, Job 12:23, Jeremiah 18:7-10, Acts 17:26, Romans 13:1, John 19:11



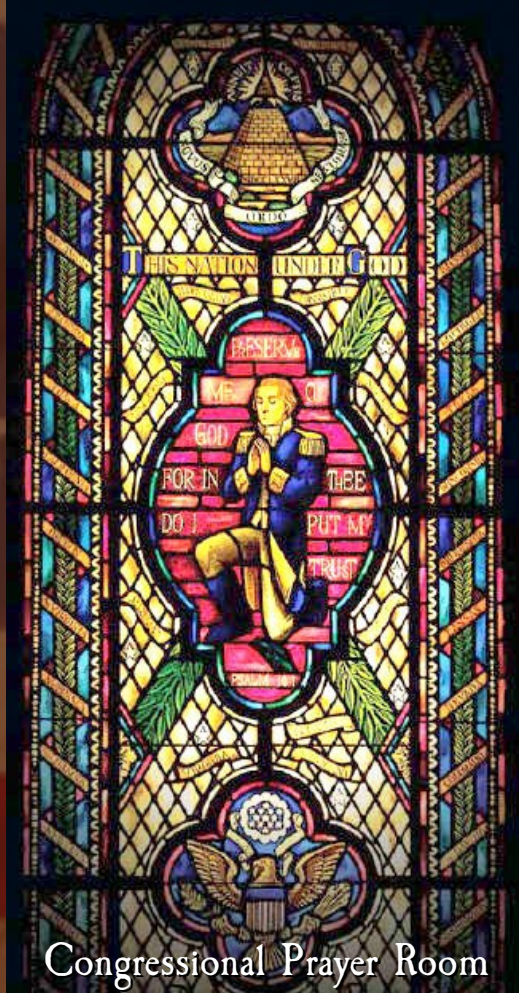
From Reverence To Revival To Revolution

Faith of Our Founding Fathers

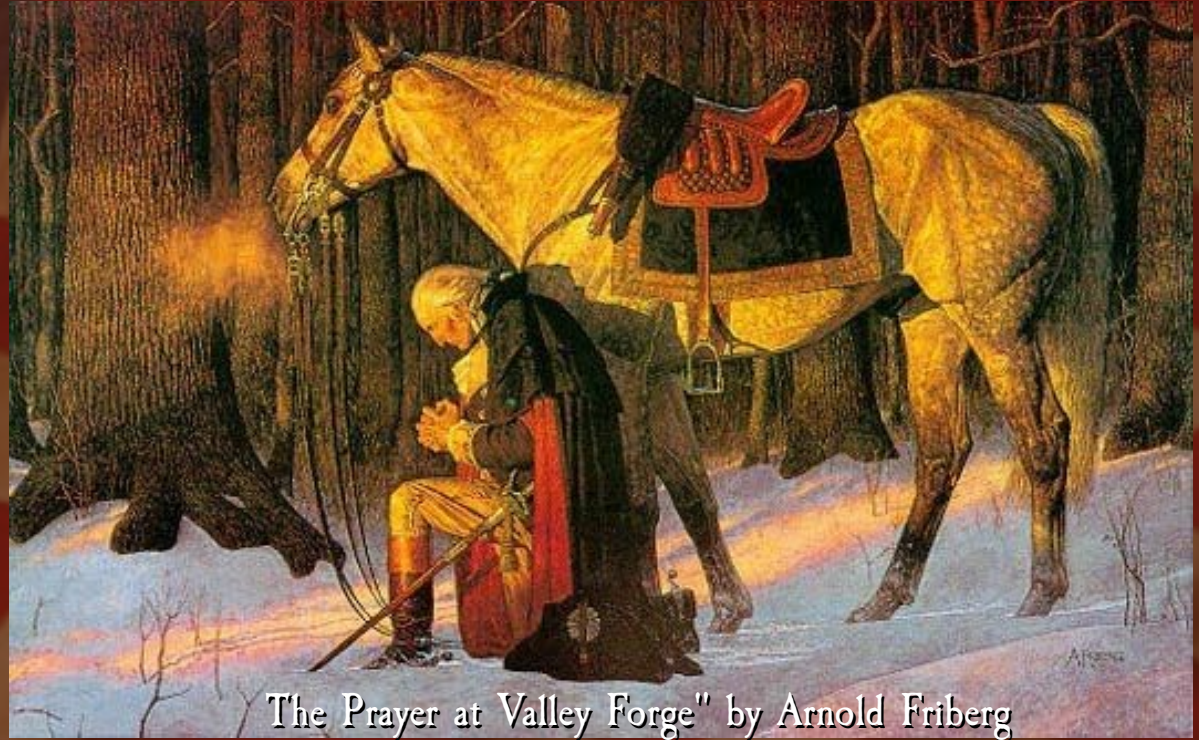


From Reverence To Revival To Revolution

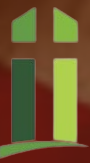
George Washington The Founding Father



Congressional Prayer Room



"The Prayer at Valley Forge" by Arnold Friberg



From Reverence To Revival To Revolution

Glossary

Theocentric – Life is centered and focused on and by God

Ecclisiocentric – Life is centered and focused on and by the Church

Christian – one who believes that Jesus is God's son and that He paid the price for one's sins and also accepts Him as Savior and Lord

Deist – one who believes in a God who created the universe and now lets the universe run on its own (Clockwork God)

Unitarian – one who believes in a single God as opposed to a Trinity and who denies the divinity of but not the teachings of Jesus

Theistic Rationalist – one who blends natural theology (observation of the natural world to understand God) with elements of Christianity.



From Reverence To Revival To Revolution

Who's Who

56 signers of the Declaration of Independence

56 were church members of Christian Denominations

26 Anglicans* 14 Congregationalists

10 Presbyterians 4 Quakers

1 Catholic 1 Baptist (John Hart – New Jersey)

5 leaned toward Unitarianism (or Theistic Rationalism)

2 leaned toward Deism

*Anglicans under British rule eventually became Episcopalians in America.



From Reverence To Revival To Revolution

Who's Who

39 signers of the Constitution of the United States of America

39 were church members

17 Anglicans

6 Congregationalists

8 Presbyterians

4 Quakers

2 Catholics

2 Methodists

3 leaned toward Theistic Rationalism

1 leaned toward Deathbed Conversion Christianity



From Reverence To Revival To Revolution

Divine Providence in Founding Documents

Declaration of Independence

“ . . . equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them . . . ”

“ . . . endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights . . . ”

“ . . . appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions . . . ”

“ And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.”



From Reverence To Revival To Revolution

Divine Providence in Founding Documents

Constitution of the United States of America

Attestation Clause

“Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names. . . .”

James Madison (Theistic Rationalist) -In Federalist No. 37, Madison wrote that it was impossible not to see a divine hand in their success:

“It is impossible for the man of pious reflection not to perceive in it a finger of that Almighty hand which has been so frequently and signally extended to our relief in the critical stages of the revolution.”

George Washington (Theistic Rationalist) - In a 1788 letter to the Marquis de Lafayette regarding the ratification of the Constitution:

“. . . it will demonstrate as visibly the finger of Providence, as any possible event in the course of human affairs.”



From Reverence To Revival To Revolution

Our Founding Fathers understood that God was the source of every blessing we have enjoyed as a Nation. Therefore, they were not hesitant to call the people to Humiliation, Fasting, and Prayer.

Thomas Jefferson & the Assembly of Virginia – June 1, 1774

John Hancock & the Massachusetts Congress – May 11, 1775

John Hancock & the Continental Congress – July 12, 1775

General George Washington – March 7, 1776

The Continental Congress – March 17, 1776

Samuel Adams, Governor of Massachusetts – Feb. 28, 1795

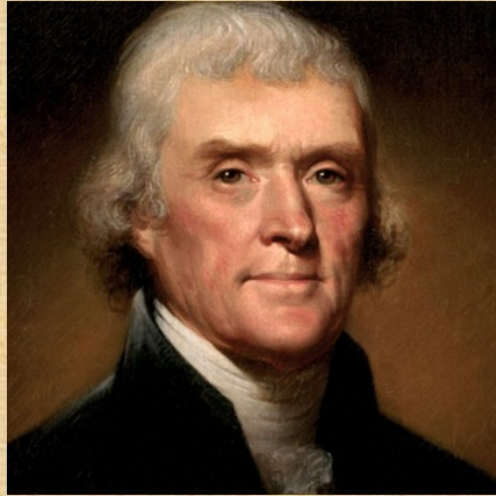
John Adams, President of the United States – May 9, 1798

James Madison, President of the United States – July 20, 1812



From Reverence To Revival To Revolution

**Incredible things happen when we
humbly kneel before the Almighty God.**



Thomas Jefferson

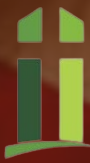
**What began as a call to
Humiliation, Fasting
and Prayer
led to the founding of the
United States of America.**

After the Boston Tea Party, King George punished the city by instituting the Boston Port Act, March 7, 1774, effectively closing the harbor to all commerce.

Upon hearing of the Boston Port Act, Thomas Jefferson drafted a Day of Fasting, Humiliation & Prayer resolution, to be observed the same day the blockade was to commence. It was introduced in the Virginia House of Burgesses by Robert Carter Nicholas, May 24, 1774 and was supported by Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee and George Mason. It passed unanimously. It was to be “a Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, devoutly to implore the Divine interposition, for averting the heavy calamity which threatens destruction to our civil rights.”

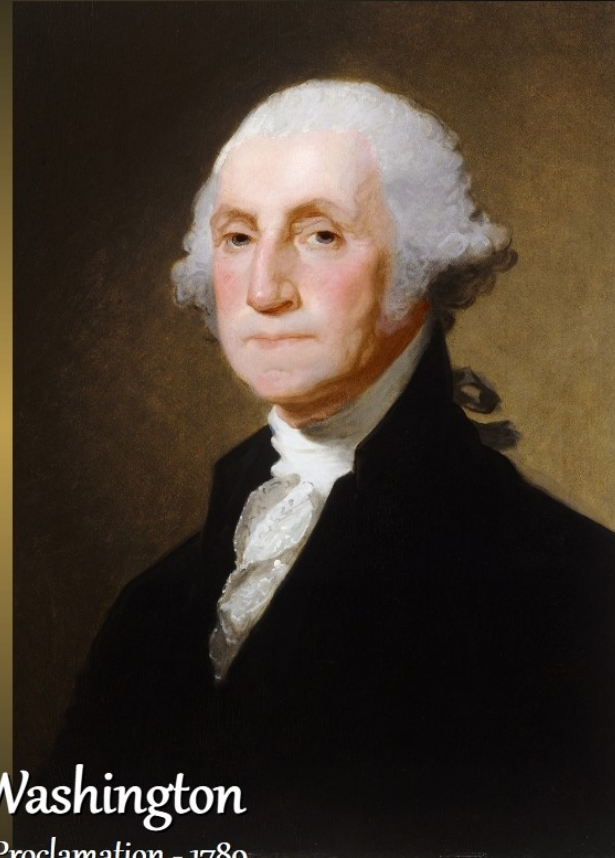
The King’s appointed Royal Governor, Lord Dunmore, was so angered by this Day of Fasting, Humiliation & Prayer resolution that two days later he dissolved Virginia’s House of Burgesses. Virginia’s colonial leaders went down the street and gathered in Raleigh Tavern, where they decided to form the first Continental Congress which met in Philadelphia a little over three months later. In 1775 they reconvened as the second Continental Congress and then, in 1776, voted for Independence.

From the Back Porch



From Reverence To Revival To Revolution

"It is the duty
of all Nations
to acknowledge
the providence of
Almighty God,
to obey His will,
to be grateful for
His benefits, and
humbly to implore
His protection and favor."



George Washington
Thanksgiving Proclamation - 1789

FromTheBackPorch.org



From Reverence To Revival To Revolution

Samuel Adams

Firebrand of the Revolution

Father of the American Revolution

Issued the following proclamation in 1775

I do hereby appoint Thursday, the Second Day of April next, to be observed as a Day of Public Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer throughout this Commonwealth:

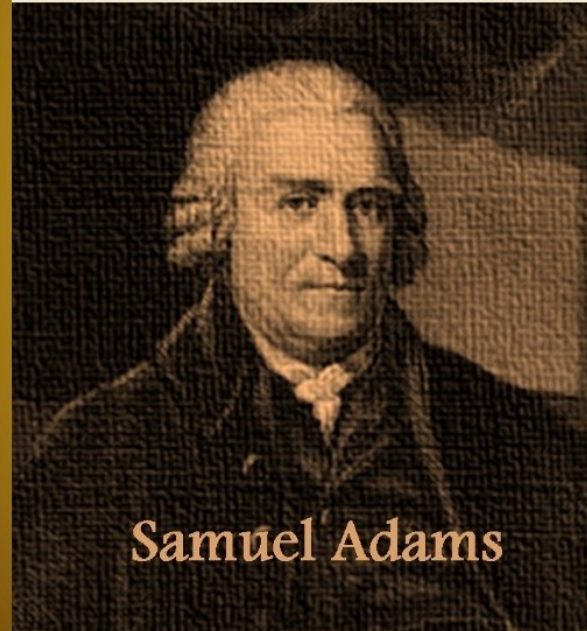
-Calling upon the Ministers of the Gospel, of every Denomination, with their respective Congregations, to assemble on that Day, and devoutly implore the Divine forgiveness of our Sins, - To pray that the Light of the Gospel, and the rights of Conscience, may be continued to the people of United America; and that his Holy Word may be improved by them, so that the name of God may be exalted, and their own Liberty and Happiness secured.

Commonwealth  of Massachusetts.

By the GOVERNOR.

A Proclamation

For a Day of PUBLIC FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER.



Samuel Adams

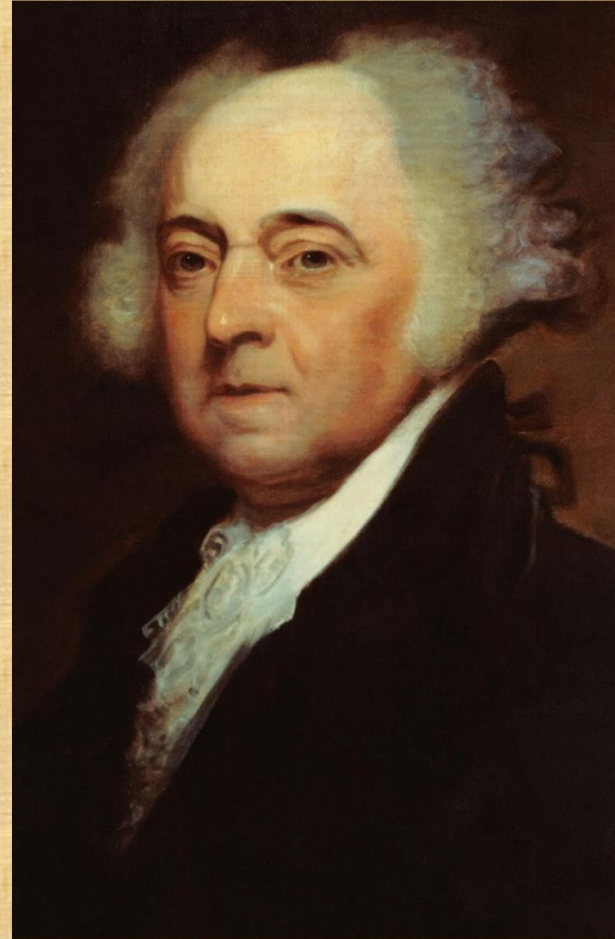


From Reverence To Revival To Revolution

As the safety and prosperity of nations ultimately and essentially depend on the protection and the blessing of Almighty God, and the national acknowledgment of this thought is not only an indispensable duty which the people owe to Him, but a duty whose natural influence is favorable to the promotion of that morality and piety, without which social happiness cannot exist, nor the blessings of free government be enjoyed

I HAVE therefore thought it fit to recommend, that Wednesday, the 9th day of May next be observed throughout the United States, as a day of Solemn Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

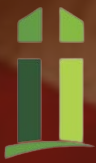
John Adams, President—1798



From Reverence To Revival To Revolution

*Our Constitution was made
only for a moral and
religious people.
It is wholly inadequate
to the government
of any other.*

John Adams



From Reverence To Revival To Revolution



~ Ben Franklin ~

I have lived, Sir, a long time, and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth that God Governs in the affairs of men.

And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without his notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without his aid?

We have been assured, Sir, in the sacred writings, that "except the Lord build the House they labour in vain that build it."

I firmly believe this; and I also believe that without his concurring aid we shall succeed in this political building no better, than the Builders of Babel.

~ from the minutes of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 ~



From Reverence To Revival To Revolution



John Hancock

April 18, 1775

in

Lexington,
Massachusetts

The night before
the Battles of
Lexington and
Concord



John Adams

A group of American colonists, including John Hancock and John Adams, were gathered in the home of the Reverend Jonas Clarke.

A British officer ordered them to "surrender in the name of King George."

Hancock replied:

"We have no government any longer but that which our own hands have created; and we have no sovereign but God, and no king but Jesus."



From Reverence To Revival To Revolution

Quote of the Day

King George called the American Revolution the Presbyterian War.

Meanwhile ...

Horace Walpole, addressed Parliament and declared,

"There is no use crying about it.

**Cousin America has run off with a
Presbyterian parson, and that is the end of it."**

