

# **Baptist Foundations In The South Tracing Through The Separates The Influence Of The Great Awakening 17541787**

Robert Caldwell traces the fascinating story of American revival theologies during the Great Awakenings, examining the particular convictions underlying these conversions to faith. Caldwell offers a reconsideration of the theologies of important figures and movements, giving fresh insight into what it meant to become a Christian during this age in America's religious history.

From the Founding Fathers through the present, Christianity has exercised

powerful influence in America—from its role in shaping politics and social institutions to its hand in art and culture. The Encyclopedia of Christianity in the United States outlines the myriad roles Christianity has played and continues to play. This masterful multi-volume reference includes biographies of major figures in the Christian church in the United States, documents and Supreme Court decisions, and information on theology and theologians, denominations, faith-based organizations, immigration, art—from decorative arts and film to music and literature—evangelism and crusades, women ' s issues, racial issues, civil religion, and more.

"Oliver Hart was arguably the most important evangelical leader of the pre-revolutionary South. For thirty years the pastor of the Charleston Baptist Church, Hart's energetic ministry breathed new life

into that congregation and the struggling Baptist cause in the region. As the founder of the Charleston Baptist Association, Hart did more than any single figure to lay the foundations for the institutional life of the Baptist South, while also working extensively with evangelicals of all denominations to spread the revivalism of the Great Awakening across the lower South. One reason for Hart's extensive influence is the uneasy compromise he made with white Southern culture, most apparent in his willingness to sanctify the institution of slavery rather than to challenge as his more radical evangelical predecessors had done. While this capitulation gained Hart and his fellow Baptists access to Southern culture, it would also sow the seeds of disunion in the larger American denomination Hart worked so hard to construct. Oliver Hart and the Rise of Baptist America, Eric C.

Smith has written the first modern biography of Oliver Hart, while at the same time interweaving the story of the remarkable transformation of America's Baptists across the long eighteenth century. It provides perhaps the most complete narrative of the early development of one of America's largest, most influential, and most understudied religious groups"--

Drawing upon the religious writings of southern evangelicals, John Boles asserts that the extraordinary crowds and miraculous transformations that distinguished the South's First Great Awakening were not simply instances of emotional excess but the expression of widespread and complex attitudes toward God. Converted southerners were starkly individualistic, interested more in gaining personal salvation in a hopelessly evil world than in improving society. As Boles

shows in this landmark study, the effect of the Revival was to throw over the region a conservative cast that remains dominant in contemporary southern thought and life.

The Influence of the Great Awakening on Revival Among Baptists in America, 1754-1787

Evangelizing the South

Cumulative List of Organizations

Described in Section 170 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954

The Baptist Heritage

Religion in the Old South

Baptists on the American Frontier

The Baptist Heritage: Four Century of Baptist Witness H. Leon

McBeth's 'The Baptist heritage' is a definitive, fresh interpretation of Baptist history. Based on primary source research, the book combines the best features of chronological

and topical history to bring alive the story of Baptists around the world. The publication of the Encyclopedia of Religion in the South in 1984 signaled the rise in the scholarly interest in the study of Religion in the South. Religion has always been part of the cultural heritage of that region, but scholarly investigation had been sporadic. Since the original publication of the ERS, however, the South has changed significantly in that Christianity is no longer the primary religion observed. Other religions like Judaism, Buddhism, and Hinduism have begun to have very important voices in Southern life. This one-volume reference, the only one of its kind, takes this

expansion into consideration by updating older relevant articles and by adding new ones. After more than 20 years, the only reference book in the field of the Religion in the South has been totally revised and updated. Each article has been updated and bibliography has been expanded. The ERS has also been expanded to include more than sixty new articles on Religion in the South. New articles have been added on such topics as Elvis Presley, Appalachian Music, Buddhism, Bill Clinton, Jerry Falwell, Fannie Lou Hamer, Zora Neale Hurston, Stonewall Jackson, Popular Religion, Pat Robertson, the PTL, Sports and Religion in the South,

theme parks, and much more. This is an indispensable resource for anyone interested in the South, religion, or cultural history.

Between late 1863 and mid-1864, an armed band of Confederate deserters battled Confederate cavalry in the Piney Woods region of Jones County, Mississippi. Calling themselves the Knight Company after their captain, Newton Knight, they set up headquarters in the swamps of the Leaf River, where they declared their loyalty to the U.S. government. The story of the Jones County rebellion is well known among Mississippians, and debate over whether the county actually seceded from the state



during the war has smoldered for more than a century. Adding further controversy to the legend is the story of Newt Knight's interracial romance with his wartime accomplice, Rachel, a slave. From their relationship there developed a mixed-race community that endured long after the Civil War had ended, and the ambiguous racial identity of their descendants confounded the rules of segregated Mississippi well into the twentieth century. Victoria Bynum traces the origins and legacy of the Jones County uprising from the American Revolution to the modern civil rights movement. In bridging the gap between the legendary and the real Free State of

Jones, she shows how the legend--what was told, what was embellished, and what was left out--reveals a great deal about the South's transition from slavery to segregation; the racial, gender, and class politics of the period; and the contingent nature of history and memory. In a new afterword, Bynum updates readers on recent scholarship, current issues of race and Southern heritage, and the coming movie that make this Civil War story essential reading. The Free State of Jones film, starring Matthew McConaughey, Gugu Mbatha-Raw, and Keri Russell, will be released in May 2016.

Baptists in America began the

eighteenth century a small, scattered, often harassed sect in a vast sea of religious options. By the early nineteenth century, they were a unified, powerful, and rapidly-growing denomination, poised to send missionaries to the other side of the world. One of the most influential yet neglected leaders in that transformation was Oliver Hart, longtime pastor of the Charleston Baptist Church. *Rise of Baptist America* is the first modern biography of Hart, arguably the most important evangelical leader in the pre-Revolutionary South. During his thirty years in Charleston, Hart emerged as the region's most important Baptist

denominational architect. His outspoken patriotism forced him to flee Charleston when the British army invaded Charleston in 1780, but he left behind a southern Baptist people forever changed by his energetic ministry. Hart's accommodating stance toward slavery enabled him and the white Baptists who followed him to reach the center of southern society, but also eventually doomed the national Baptist denomination of Hart's dreams. More than a biography, *Oliver Hart and the Rise of Baptist America* seamlessly intertwines Hart's story with that of eighteenth-century American Baptists, providing one of the most thorough

accounts to date of this important and understudied religious group's development. This book makes a significant contribution to the study of Baptist life and evangelicalism in the pre-Revolutionary South and beyond.

The Revival Spirituality of Oliver Hart and the Regular Baptists in Eighteenth-Century South Carolina

The Free State of Jones

The Southern Baptist International Mission Board Faces the Third Millennium

The Roots of Evangelical Christianity in Colonial America

The Collected Writings of James Leo Garrett Jr., 1950-2015: Volume Two

## Paradigm Wars

A Controversial Spirit offers a new perspective on the origins and nature of southern evangelicalism. Most recent historians have focused on the differences between evangelicals and non-evangelicals. This has led to the perception that during the "Era of Awakenings" (mid-18th and early 19th century) American evangelicals constituted a united front. Philip N. Mulder dispels this illusion, by examining the internal dynamics of

evangelicalism. He focuses on the relationships among the Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists who introduced the new religious mood to the South between 1740 and 1820. Although the denominations shared the goal of saving souls, he finds, they disagreed over the correct definition of true religion and conversion. The Presbyterians and Baptists subordinated the freedom, innovation and experience of the awakenings to their particular denominational concerns. The Methodists,

on the other hand, were more aggressive and innovative advocates of the New Light awakenings. They broke through the insularity of the other two groups and revolutionized the religious culture of the emerging nation. The American Revolution exacerbated the growing competition and jealousy among the denominations by displacing their common enemy, the established Anglican church. Former dissenters now turned to face each other. Free religious competition was



transformative, Mulder argues. The necessity of competing for converts forced the Presbyterians and Baptists out of their narrow confines. More importantly, however, competition compromised the Methodists and their New Light ideals. Methodists had presented themselves as an ecumenical alternative to the rigid and rancorous denominations of England and America. Now they turned away from their open message of salvation, and began using their distinctive

characteristics to separate themselves from other denominations. The Methodists thus succumbed to the evangelical pattern set by others - a pattern of distinction, insularity, and divisive competition. Examining conversion narratives, worship, polity, and rituals, as well as more formal doctrinal statements in creeds and sermons, Mulder is able to provide a far more nuanced portrait of southern evangelicals than previously available, revealing the deep

differences between denominations that the homogenization of religious history has until now obscured. Across a century, Victoria Bynum reinterprets the cultural, social, and political meaning of Mississippi's longest civil war, waged in the Free State of Jones, the southeastern Mississippi county that was home to a Unionist stronghold during the Civil War and home to a large and complex mixed-race community in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The origins of the Southern Baptist Convention, the world's largest Protestant denomination, is most often traced back to the colorful, revivalist Separate Baptist movement that rose out of the Great Awakening in the mid-1700s. During that same period the American South was likewise home to the often-overlooked Regular Baptists, who also experienced a remarkable revitalization and growth. Regular Baptists combined a concern for orderly doctrine and church life

with the ardor of George Whitefield's evangelical awakening. In *Order and Ardor*, Eric C. Smith examines the vital role of Regular Baptists through the life of Oliver Hart, pastor of First Baptist Church in Charleston, South Carolina, a prominent patriot during the American Revolution, and one of the most important pioneers of American Baptists and American evangelicalism. In this first book-length study of Hart's life and ministry, Smith reframes Regular Baptists as

belonging to an influential revival movement that contributed significantly to creating the modern Southern Baptist denomination, challenging the widely held perception that they resisted the Great Awakening. During Hart's thirty-year service as the pastor of First Baptist Church, the Regular Baptists incorporated evangelical and revivalist values into their existing doctrine. Hart encouraged cooperative missions and education across the South, founding the

Charleston Baptist Association in 1751 and collaborating with leaders of other denominations to spread evangelical revivalism. Order and Ardor analyzes the most intense, personal experience of revival in Hart's ministry—an awakening among the youths of his own congregation in 1754 through the emergence of a vibrant thirst for religious guidance and a concern for their own souls. This experience was a testimony to Hart's revival piety—the push for evangelical Calvinism. It

reinforced his evangelical activism, hallmarks of the Great Awakening that appear prominently in Hart's diaries, letters, sermon manuscripts, and other remaining documents. Extensively researched and written with clarity, *Order and Ardor* offers an enlightened view of eighteenth-century Regular Baptists. Smith contextualizes Hart's life and development as a man of faith, revealing the patterns and priorities of his personal spirituality and pastoral ministry that identify him as a



critically important  
evangelical revivalist  
leader in the colonial  
lower South.

A revised edition of the  
standard text outlining  
the processes, structure,  
and literature content of  
abstracts and summaries in  
the biological, physical,  
engineering, behavioral,  
and social science fields.  
Cremmins advocates a three-  
stage analytical reading  
method, solid writing and  
editing skills, and  
adherence to abstraction  
rules and conventions. The  
appendices include  
abstract standards, style

and writing resources, and  
a selective bibliography.

Annotation copyright by  
Book News, Inc., Portland,  
OR

The Baptist Perspective on  
Religious Liberty

A History of Evangelism in  
North America

Theologies of the American  
Revivalists

Staking the Boundaries of  
Baptist Identity

A Contemporary  
Ecclesiology

On Jordan's Stormy Banks  
Margaret Meuse Clay, who barely escaped a  
public whipping in the 1760s for preaching  
without a license; "Old Elizabeth," an ex-  
slave who courageously traveled to the

South to preach against slavery in the early nineteenth century; Harriet Livermore, who spoke in front of Congress four times between 1827 and 1844--these are just a few of the extraordinary women profiled in this, the first comprehensive history of female preaching in early America. Drawing on a wide range of sources, Catherine Brekus examines the lives of more than a hundred female preachers--both white and African American--who crisscrossed the country between 1740 and 1845. Outspoken, visionary, and sometimes contentious, these women stepped into the pulpit long before twentieth-century battles over female ordination began. They were charismatic, popular preachers, who spoke to hundreds and even thousands of people at camp and revival meetings, and yet with but a few notable exceptions--such as Sojourner Truth--these women have essentially vanished from our history. Recovering their

stories, Brekus shows, forces us to rethink many of our common assumptions about eighteenth- and nineteenth-century American culture.

How slaves created the organized black church while still under the oppression of bondage.

Who were the Separates? Where did they originate? What did they believe? What part did they play in the Great Awakening of religious fervor in the South? What effect did they have on the history and heritage of Southern Baptists? Any evaluation of the genius and growth of Southern Baptists is impossible without recognition of the tremendous influence of a handful of rugged, single-minded, enthusiastic colonists from Connecticut who, for their irregularity, were known as Separate Baptists. They settled at Sandy Creek in central North Carolina in 1755 and immediately introduced the phenomenon

of revival to the southern frontier. The life and history of the Separate Baptists have continued to leave their mark upon the subsequent story of the denomination and the nation. Yet, until now, it has been a phase of American church history that has never been adequately treated.

Minute book, 1907-1973, of the Board of Trustees of the Haverfordwest Baptist Foundation, containing minutes of Board meetings, 1907-1913, 1926, 1929-1930, 1967-1970 (pp. 1-71). The Foundation was established by a scheme of the Board of Education in February 1907 to administer the foundations and subsidiary endowments of the former Haverfordwest Baptist College, Pembrokeshire, and thereby provide an annual income to the North and South Wales Baptist Colleges.

Social Change and Religious Conflict in the Southern Baptist Convention  
Black and White Values in Eighteenth-

Century Virginia  
The Great Revival  
Baptists and Mission

A History of Ten Baptist Churches of which  
the Author Has Been Alternately a Member  
Cumulative List of Organizations Described  
in Section 170 (c) of the Internal Revenue  
Code of 1986

In the recent past, enormous  
creative energy has gone into  
the study of American slavery,  
with major explorations of the  
extent to which African culture  
affected the culture of black  
Americans and with an almost  
totally new assessment of slave  
culture as Afro-American.

Accompanying this new  
awareness of the African values  
brought into America, however,  
is an automatic assumption that

white traditions influenced black ones. In this view, although the institution of slavery is seen as important, blacks are not generally treated as actors nor is their "divergent culture" seen as having had a wide-ranging effect on whites. Historians working in this area generally assume two social systems in America, one black and one white, and cultural divergence between slaves and masters. It is the thesis of this book that blacks, Africans, and Afro-Americans, deeply influenced white's perceptions, values, and identity, and that although two world views existed, there was a deep symbiotic relatedness

that must be explored if we are to understand either or both of them. This exploration raises many questions and suggests many possibilities and probabilities, but it also establishes how thoroughly whites and blacks intermixed within the system of slavery and how extensive was the resulting cultural interaction. "A major study of American cultural history, a book distinguished both for its careful research and for its innovative interpretations. . . . Professor Mathews's book is an explanation of what religion meant in the everyday lives of southern whites and blacks. It is



indispensable reading not just for those who want to know more about the Old South but for anyone who wants to understand the South today."—David Herbert Donald, Harvard University "A major achievement—a magnificently provocative contribution to the understanding of the history of religion in America."—William G. McLoughlin, Book Reviews "A meticulous and well-documented study . . . In the changing connotations of the word 'liberty' lie most of the dilemmas of Southern (and American) history, dilemmas Dr. Mathews analyses with considerable

penetration."—Times Literary Supplement "The most compact and yet comprehensive view of the Old South in its religious dimension that is presently available. This is a pioneering work by one who is widely read in the sources and is creative enough to synthesize and introduce fresh themes. . . . He makes a unique contribution to southern historiography which will act as a corrective upon earlier works. . . . Boldly stated, every library that consults Choice should purchase this volume."—Choice "Mathews presents us with the finest and grandest history of old southern religion that one could imagine

finding in so short a book on so large a topic. . . . Here stands in its own right a masterpiece of regional historiography of religion in America."—William A. Clebsch, *Reviews in American History*

Change--in population, economy, and culture--is sweeping through American communities. Corner groceries are stocking new foods. New roads are being built and Main Streets abandoned. Schools have come and gone, and old friends move away as strangers arrive. But in every community, no matter how volatile, religious institutions provide for their members places of moral

guidance and spiritual nurture, civic participation, and identity. How do congregations react to significant community change? Why do some religious institutions decline in the face of racial integration while others adapt and grow? How do congregations make sense of economic distress? Do they provide havens from community upheaval or vehicles for change? Congregation and Community is the most comprehensive study to date of congregations in the face of community transformation. Nancy Ammerman and her colleagues include stories of over twenty congregations in

nine communities from across the nation, communities with new immigrant populations, growing groups of gays and lesbians, rapid suburbanization, and economic dislocations. With almost half of the nation's population attending religious services each week, it is impossible to understand change in American society without a close look at congregations. Congregation and Community will exist as a standard resource for years to come, and clergy, academics, and general readers alike will benefit from its insights. In this volume, representatives of several North American

Baptist seminaries and a Baptist university make the exegetical and theological case for a Baptist polity. Right polity, they argue, is congregationalism, elder leadership, diaconal service, regenerate church membership, church discipline, and a Baptist approach to the ordinances.

James Robinson Graves  
Mississippi's Longest Civil War  
Oliver Hart and the Rise of  
Baptist America  
A Four-century Study  
Baptist Theology  
From Whitefield to Finney  
First Freedom is an important  
gathering of messages from a  
recent conference on religious

liberty held at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary. Editor Jason B. Duesing explains: "The purpose of this collection is, first, to provide an introductory look into the biblical and historical foundations of religious liberty combined with several instances of contemporary expression and defense for the purpose of instruction, edification, and encouragement to all who take the time to read this volume. Second, however, we wish to remind Baptists in the twenty-first century of the price that was paid by their forefathers for the establishment and defense of religious liberty. To

be sure, there were people of various religious and denominational preferences that providence used to implement the religious freedoms now enjoyed by all, but for Baptists to overlook the contribution of their own would be a travesty." The first new biography in more than eighty years of James Robinson Graves (1820-1893), a noted Southern Baptist who staked distinct denominational boundaries through what is known as Landmarkism. James Leo Garrett Jr., has been called "the last of the gentlemen theologians" and "the dean of Southern Baptist theologians." In The Collected Writings of



James Leo Garrett Jr., 1950-2015, the reader will find a truly dazzling collection of works that clearly evince the meticulous scholarship, the even-handed treatment, the biblical fidelity, the wide historical breadth, and the honest sincerity that have made the work and person of James Leo Garrett Jr., so esteemed and revered among so many. The first two volumes of the series explore Dr. Garrett's writings on the experience, history, and lives of Baptist Christians, and this inaugural volume specifically considers Baptists, Baptist views of the Bible, and Anabaptists. Spanning

sixty-five years and touching on topics from Baptist history, theology, ecclesiology, church history and biography, religious liberty, Roman Catholicism, and the Christian life, *The Collected Writings of James Leo Garret Jr., 1950-2015* will inform and inspire readers regardless of their religious or denominational affiliations.

The Baptists today are easily the largest Christian group in the southern portion of the United States. The triumph of free-church principles in the Revolutionary era, the homogeneity of southern people, and the rise of the common man and the

economically depressed in the South are among the factors which have contributed to Baptist growth in the region. - Publisher.

First Freedom

The Great Awakening

The Religious Herald

Foundations

Haverfordwest Baptist

Foundation Minute Book

Baptist Foundations in the South

In the mid-eighteenth

century, Americans

experienced an outbreak of

religious revivals that shook

colonial society. This book

provides a definitive view of

these revivals, now known as

the First Great Awakening, and their dramatic effects on American culture. Historian Thomas S. Kidd tells the absorbing story of early American evangelical Christianity through the lives of seminal figures like Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield as well as many previously unknown preachers, prophets, and penitents. The Great Awakening helped create the evangelical movement, which heavily emphasized the individual's experience of salvation and the Holy Spirit's work in revivals. By

giving many evangelicals radical notions of the spiritual equality of all people, the revivals helped breed the democratic style that would come to characterize the American republic. Kidd carefully separates the positions of moderate supporters of the revivals from those of radical supporters, and he delineates the objections of those who completely deplored the revivals and their wildly egalitarian consequences. The battles among these three camps, the author shows, transformed colonial

America and ultimately defined the nature of the evangelical movement. Trying to describe the religious folk music of the Southern mountains is a little like trying to organize the church itself — songs, like people, just will not line up quietly in neat rows. Still, there are patterns in this varied and vital tradition, and searching for them reveals, as well as anything can, the intensity of religious feeling that has always been part of mountain life. Religious singing in the mountains flourished with the wave of

revivals that has swept the region in the last two hundred years. The emotional intensity of these movements combined with the strong musical traditions of the area to produce some of America's most powerful music. It is true folk music — home-made music that people use in their everyday lives to express their deepest feelings. Every three years since 1997, an International Conference on Baptist Studies has been held--each conference being in a different country. The theme in 2006, when the conference

was held in Nova Scotia, was Baptists and Mission. This is a theme that has been at the heart of Baptist life. Papers examined home and foreign mission, evangelicalism, and social concern. This volume draws together a range of the papers that were delivered. This volume has studies of significant Baptist figures such as Hanserd Knollys, Andrew Fuller, and Earl Merrick. Home mission in a number of settings in North America and Europe is examined. The range of places covered in the papers on overseas mission is



considerable, including Bolivia, Mexico, India, Ivory Coast, and Brazil. All of these studies, by historians drawn from many different contexts, add new insights in this crucial area of Baptist studies.

Encounter North American evangelism from the Great Awakening to the present day  
A History of Evangelism in North America guides readers on a tour through circuit riders and tent meetings to campus evangelism and online ministries. Academic research combines with gospel faithfulness and love

for the lost in this historical survey. Encountering these prominent evangelism movements will inspire innovation and courage in the call to spread the Good News of Jesus Christ. Few Christians recognize the historical backgrounds of various evangelistic ministries, their theological traditions, or their guiding principles. *A History of Evangelism in North America* explores evangelism methodologies and legacies from the early 1700s to today. Experts deliver current scholarship on twenty-

two evangelists and ministries, including the following: John Wesley and itinerant preachers The camp meeting movement The American Bible Society and Bible distribution evangelism The Navigators and personal discipleship Billy Graham and crusade evangelism Campus ministries The Jesus Movement 21st-century evangelistic approaches A History of Evangelism in North America promises to have lasting value for those who study evangelism, missions, Christian history, and the church in North

America.

Encyclopedia of Religion in  
the South

The Collected Writings of  
James Leo Garrett Jr.,  
1950 – 2015: Volume Two  
Slave Missions and the Black  
Church in the Antebellum  
South

The World They Made  
Together

Tracing Through Separates  
the Influence of the Great  
Awakening, 1754-1787

Strangers and Pilgrims

James Leo Garrett Jr., has  
been called “ the last of the  
gentlemen theologians ” and  
“ the dean of Southern Baptist

theologians. ” In *The Collected Writings of James Leo Garrett Jr., 1950 – 2015*, the reader will find a truly dazzling collection of works that clearly evince the meticulous scholarship, the even-handed treatment, the biblical fidelity, the wide historical breadth, and the honest sincerity that have made the work and person of James Leo Garrett Jr., so esteemed and revered among so many. The first two volumes of the series explore Dr. Garrett ’ s writings on the experience, history, and lives of Baptist Christians, and this

inaugural volume specifically considers Baptists, Baptist views of the Bible, and Anabaptists. Spanning sixty-five years and touching on topics from Baptist history, theology, ecclesiology, church history and biography, religious liberty, Roman Catholicism, and the Christian life, *The Collected Writings of James Leo Garret Jr., 1950 – 2015* will inform and inspire readers regardless of their religious or denominational affiliations. This title offers a comprehensive analysis of Baptist theology. Embracing

in one common trajectory the major Baptist confessions of faith, the major Baptist theologians, and the principal Baptist theological movements and controversies, this book spans four centuries of Baptist doctrinal history. Acknowledging first the pre-1609 roots (patristic, medieval, and Reformational) of Baptist theology, it examines the Arminian versus Calvinist issues that were first expressed by the General Baptists and the Particular Baptists; that dominated English and

American Baptist theology during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries from Helwys and Smyth and from Bunyan and Kiffin to Gill, Fuller, Backus, and Boyce; and, that were quickened by the 'awakenings' and the missionary movement.

Concurrently there were the Baptist defense of the Baptist distinctives vis-a-vis the pedobaptist world and the unfolding of a strong Baptist confessional tradition. Then during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries the liberal versus evangelical issues became dominant with Hovey,



Strong, Rauschenbusch, and Henry in the North and Mullins, Conner, Hobbs, and Criswell in the South even as a distinctive Baptist Landmarkism developed, the discipline of biblical theology was practiced and a structured ecumenism was pursued. Missiology both impacted Baptist theology and took it to all the continents, where it became increasingly indigenous. Conscious that Baptists belong to the free churches and to the believers' churches, a new generation of Baptist theologians at the advent of the twenty-first

century appears somewhat more Calvinist than Arminian and decidedly more evangelical than liberal.

An updated examination of ecclesiology from a Baptist perspective In this useful book, professor and former pastor John Hammett helps church leaders think through foundational questions about the nature of the church.

Blending biblical teaching and practical ministry experience, Hammett presents a comprehensive ecclesiology from a historic Baptist perspective, examining crucial contemporary issues

such as church discipline, the role of elders, and church ministry in a post-Christian culture. This second edition contains updates throughout, including:

- Substantive changes to chapters on the nature of the church, Baptist church polity, and deacons
- An expanded chapter on baptism and the Lord's Supper
- A thoroughly revised chapter on church models like multisite churches and missional churches
- A brand-new chapter on meaningful church membership

Although many refer to the

American South as the "Bible Belt", the region was not always characterized by a powerful religious culture. In the seventeenth century and early eighteenth century, religion-in terms both of church membership and personal piety-was virtually absent from southern culture. The late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century, however, witnessed the astonishingly rapid rise of evangelical religion in the Upper South. Within just a few years, evangelicals had spread their beliefs and their fervor, gaining converts and

building churches throughout Virginia and North Carolina and into the western regions. But what was it that made evangelicalism so attractive to a region previously uninterested in religion? Monica Najjar argues that early evangelicals successfully negotiated the various challenges of the eighteenth-century landscape by creating churches that functioned as civil as well as religious bodies. The evangelical church of the late eighteenth century was the cornerstone of its community, regulating marriages,

monitoring prices, arbitrating business, and settling disputes. As the era experienced substantial rifts in the relationship between church and state, the disestablishment of colonial churches paved the way for new formulations of church-state relations. The evangelical churches were well-positioned to provide guidance in uncertain times, and their multiple functions allowed them to reshape many of the central elements of authority in southern society. They assisted in reformulating the lines

between the "religious" and "secular" realms, with significant consequences for both religion and the emerging nation-state.

Touching on the creation of a distinctive southern culture, the position of women in the private and public arenas, family life in the Old South, the relationship between religion and slavery, and the political culture of the early republic, Najar reveals the history behind a religious heritage that remains a distinguishing mark of American society.

Tracing through the

Separates the Influence of the  
Great Awakening, 1754-1787  
Biblical Foundations for  
Baptist Churches  
Evangelical Awakenings in  
the South  
Order and Ardor  
Church Government for an  
Anti-Institutional Age  
Female Preaching in America,  
1740-1845