Spiritual Awakenings in the Bible and Church History Wednesdays at 6:30 pm, Building D

Class 4, January 24

God shaped the world using Spiritual Awakenings. A study of awakenings (1) restores our faith, (2) gives us hope in the future, and (3) teaches us to seek God. We are desperately in need of a spiritual awakening today!

Our Biblical Example: The Revival Under King Asa

"Reform focuses upon practices; revival focuses on people . . . Reform may or may not lead to revival; awakening always leads to reform. Reform is the correction of methods; revival is the restoration to fellowship with God. Both reform and revival are essential in Christian progress." Malcom McDow in Firefall, page 45

		Walcom Webow in The Call, page 4	
1.	c	:	
	a.	P: Solomon's spiritual decline continued under the next two kings of Judah—Rehoboam and Abijah.	
	b.	I: All three kings promoted Jehovah at times; all three ultimately promoted pagan Gods.	
	C.	J: Within 20 years, Solomon's riches were taken by Egypt and the people of Judah were left in decline morally, spiritually, and economically.	
2.	R: King Asa tore down pagan altars, promoted Jehoval worship, and strengthened the nation economically and militarily.		
3.	V: Egypt attacked Judah's army of 580,000 with 1,000,000; Asa called out to God and God gave Judah a great victory.		
4.	R: The prophet Azariah led them to revival when He called the people to God. "Azariah did not preach what they wanted to hear, but what they needed to hear." (McDow, page 50)		
5.	renew	: Half-completed reforms were finished. The nation ed their covenant with God. They had 20+ years of peace. The e celebrated and found joy in God—something new to them!	

Tentative Lessons from the Revival under King Asa

1. Even a nation "called by God" can I

1.	said, <i>"T</i>	nation "called by God" can l Azariah The Lord is with you when you are with him. If you seek him, he found by you, but if you forsake him, he will forsake you."
2.	R	is easier after a r Asa was right in instituting , but it wasn't complete until he experienced a personal revival.
3.	years fr	is immune from spiritual decline. Within a lifetime (60 rom David's death to King Asa), the nation turned away from ven Asa shows spiritual decline in the years after the revival.
		The Second Great Awakening, 1787-1843
рі	seemed reaching people w	se was like the roar of Niagara. The vast sea of human beings to be agitated as if by a storm. I counted seven ministers, all at one time, some on stumps, others in wagons Some of the vere singing, others praying, some crying for mercy in the most bus accents, while others were shouting most vociferously." An eyewitness, James Finley
1.		: The revolutionary war secured the beginning of a tion of about 4,000,000 people, according to the 1790 census.
	a.	The f of the first awakening mostly waned by 1750.
	b.	War s churches and many closed.
	C.	The E led to skepticism, deism, and atheism. Writings of Voltaire, Hume, and Rousseau and critics of Christianity in America (Thomas Paine, Ethan Allen) arose.
	d.	C, especially, were s dead. Only 2 students at Princeton in 1782 professed to be Christian.
2.	Revival	l:
	a.	It began in c In 1787, revival came to Hampden-Sydney college in Virgina; to Yale in 1802, and a famous "Haystack Revival" at Williams College in Mass. in 1806.
	b.	Churches in the NE called for p which revived churches there and in the middle seaboard states.
	c.	In 1800, in Kentucky, a weekend Communion service was extended when God began to work, leading to c
	d.	After a lull during the war of 1812, Charles Finney became a leader of the revivals and instituted "n," later modified by evangelists up to our day.