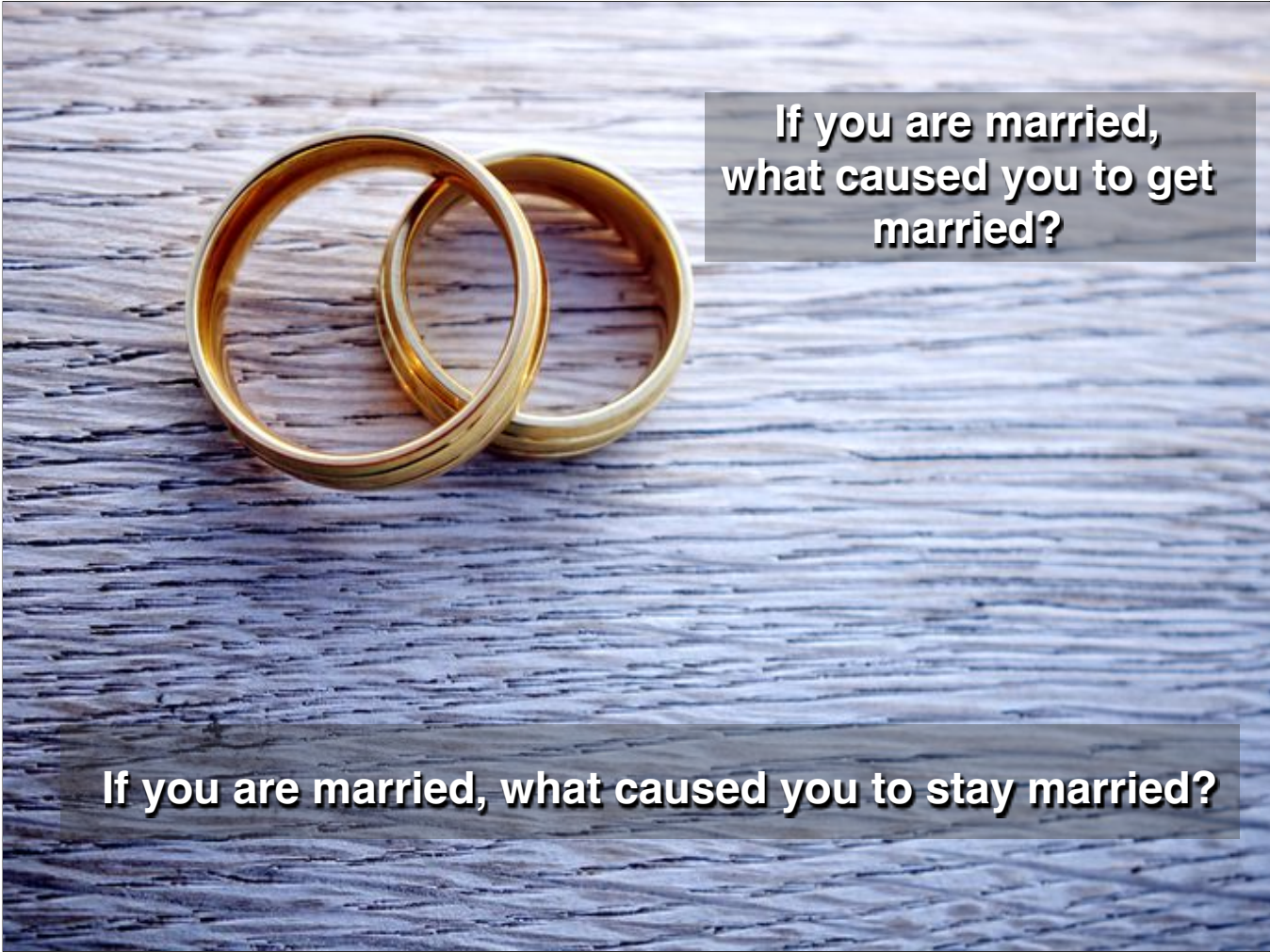


ROOTS



Why We Are What We Are

A photograph of two gold wedding rings resting on a dark, textured wooden surface. The rings are positioned in the upper left quadrant of the image, with one ring slightly behind and to the right of the other. The wood grain is visible, running horizontally across the frame. Two semi-transparent grey text boxes are overlaid on the image: one in the upper right and one in the lower left.

**If you are married,
what caused you to get
married?**

If you are married, what caused you to stay married?



**Different
Groups Come
Together**

**The concept
takes shape**



**Differences
drive us
apart.**

The Cornerstones of Restoration



Is the Bible enough?

How do you put the church together?



*Restoration over unity or
unity over restoration?*



We've looked at the first great part of the restoration story. Men like Jones and Smith, O'Kelley, Stone and the Campbells saw a vision of God's people becoming one by going back and doing what they did as portrayed in the New Testament.



The trouble is that they came out of a group and were all still distinct. While those from Jones and Smith would become a dying ember, many (like Rice Haggard) came to know the Stone movement. There were two major steam engines of restoration but they were on parallel tracks. How do you get together.



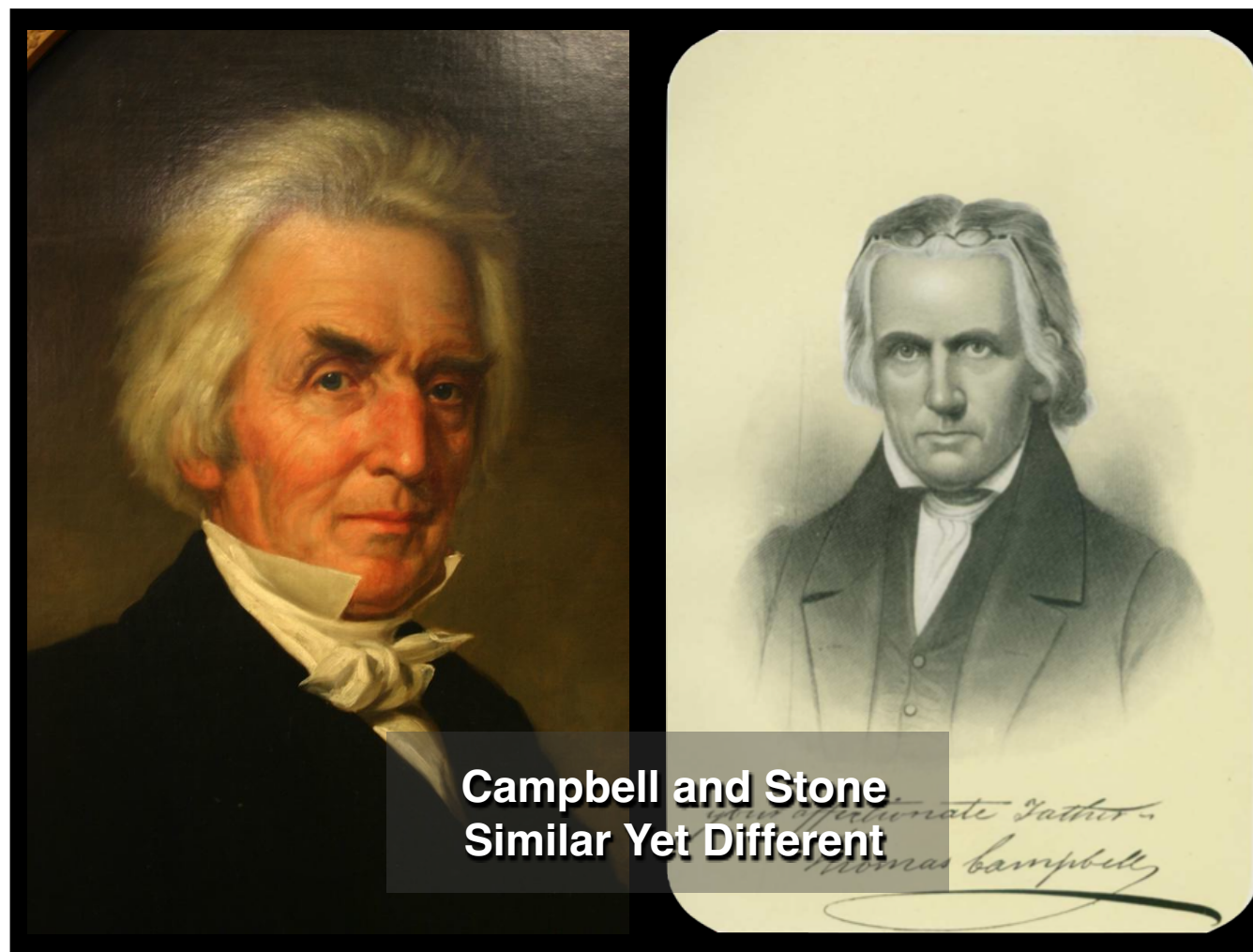
But to survive, they had to rekindle the fire. That required them to come together.

The Principle?

Unity can be achieved through restoring the pattern found in the New Testament.

But there remained two distinct pieces of restoration.

Restoration has a great appeal in theory. The problem it is hard to hammer out the differences. It was especially true when you do not have good communication and long differences.



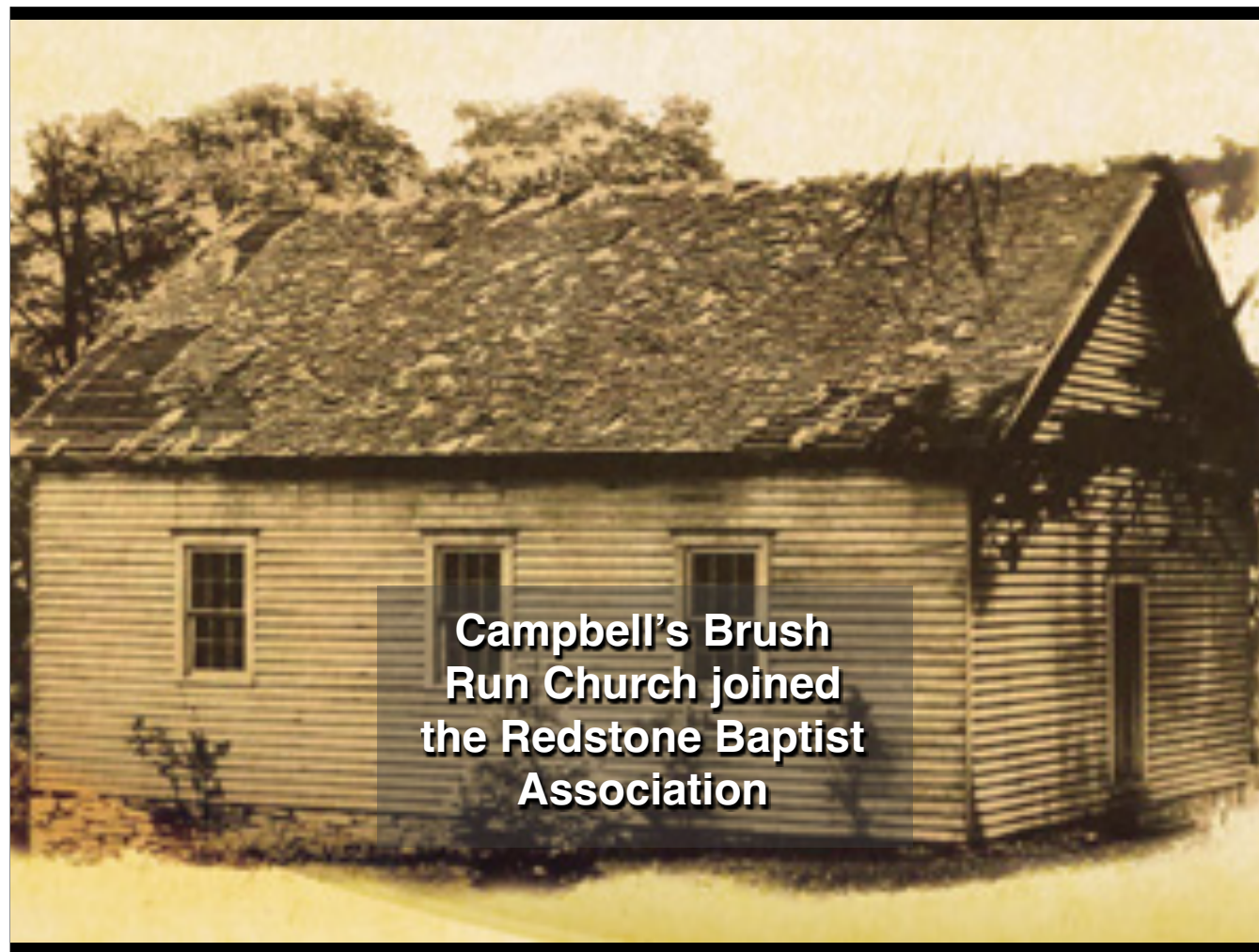
Campbell and Stone
Similar Yet Different



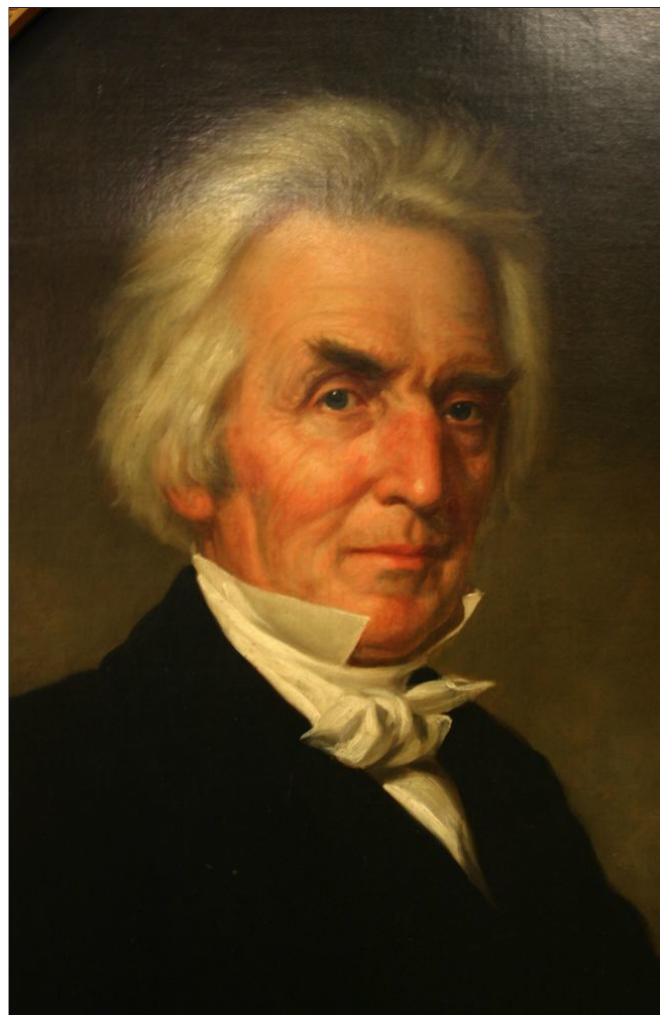
Campbell (like all others) sought to shape the group they were in.

For Campbell, this was the Baptists.

For the Campbells, they too tried to be reformers. In 1812, Alexander Campbell had a son and suddenly, they were faced with the issue of infant baptism. Campbell searched for a year but could find not a single command or example of an infant being sprinkled. They severed their ties with Presbyterians and were immersed. Since the only group who immersed were the Baptists, they became Baptist, but they became known as the non-Baptist leaven.



Spent 17 years among the Baptists. The established the Redstone Baptist Association but this was but a marriage of convenience.



What It Gave Campbell

**It opened pulpits to
Campbell**

**Association meetings
had sermons**

**Sermon on the Law
showing the
distinction between
the Law of Moses and
the gospel of Christ**

It opened pulpits to Campbell

- ◆ Association meetings had sermons
- ◆ Sermon on the Law showing the distinction between the Law of Moses and the gospel of Christ



**It also gave them
their best evangelist**

Walter Scott



Walter Scott

**Learned from the
Haldanes**

**Was preaching
restoration a year
before he met
Campbell**

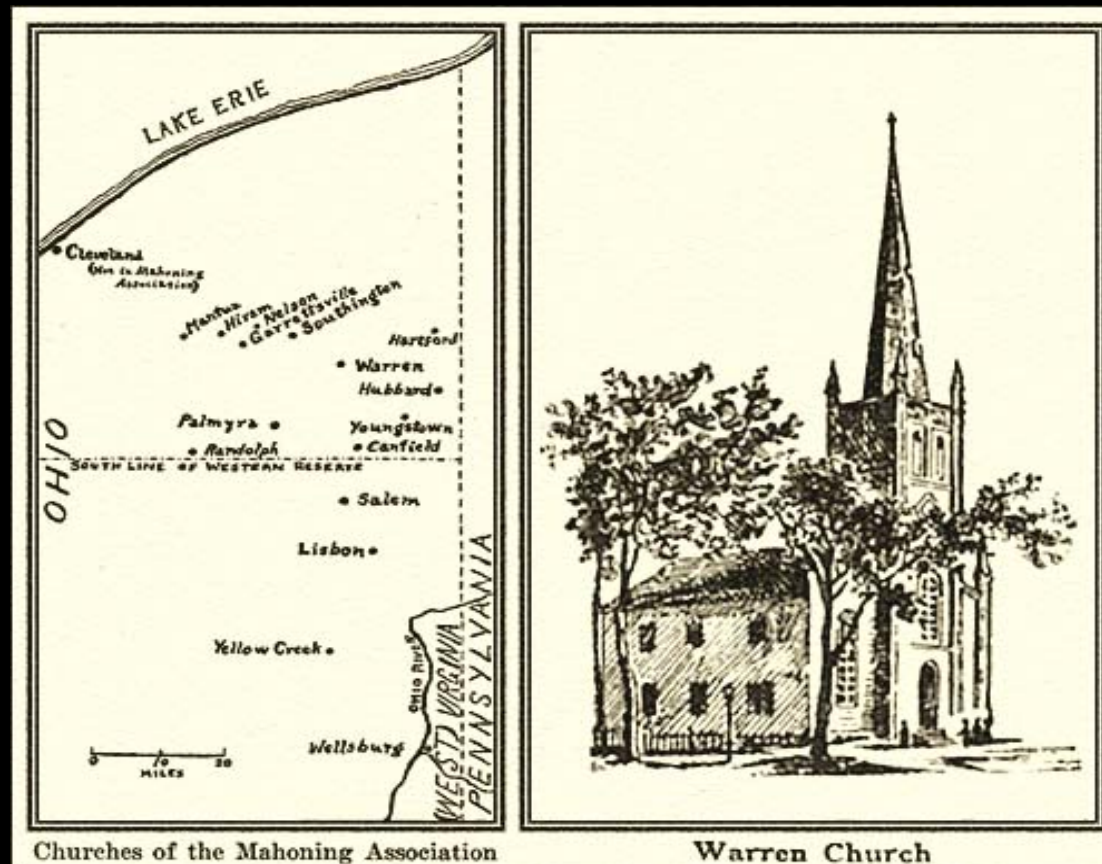
**Suggested the name
Christian Baptist for
Campbell's first
journal**

Scott was a Scotsman trained in Edinburgh and was teaching many similar things in Pittsburgh before even meeting Campbell in 1821. He is the one that suggested the name Christian Baptist, the name of Campbell's first journal.



After the Sermon on the Law had so infuriated other Baptist preachers, they started plans in 1823 to excommunicate Campbell from the Redstone Association.

The pressure continued with the Baptist until it reached a breaking point in 1827-1830. In 1823, the Redstone Association proclaimed all churches in the association had to accept the Philadelphia Confession of Faith with its basis in Calvinism.



Went to the Mahoning Association in Ohio

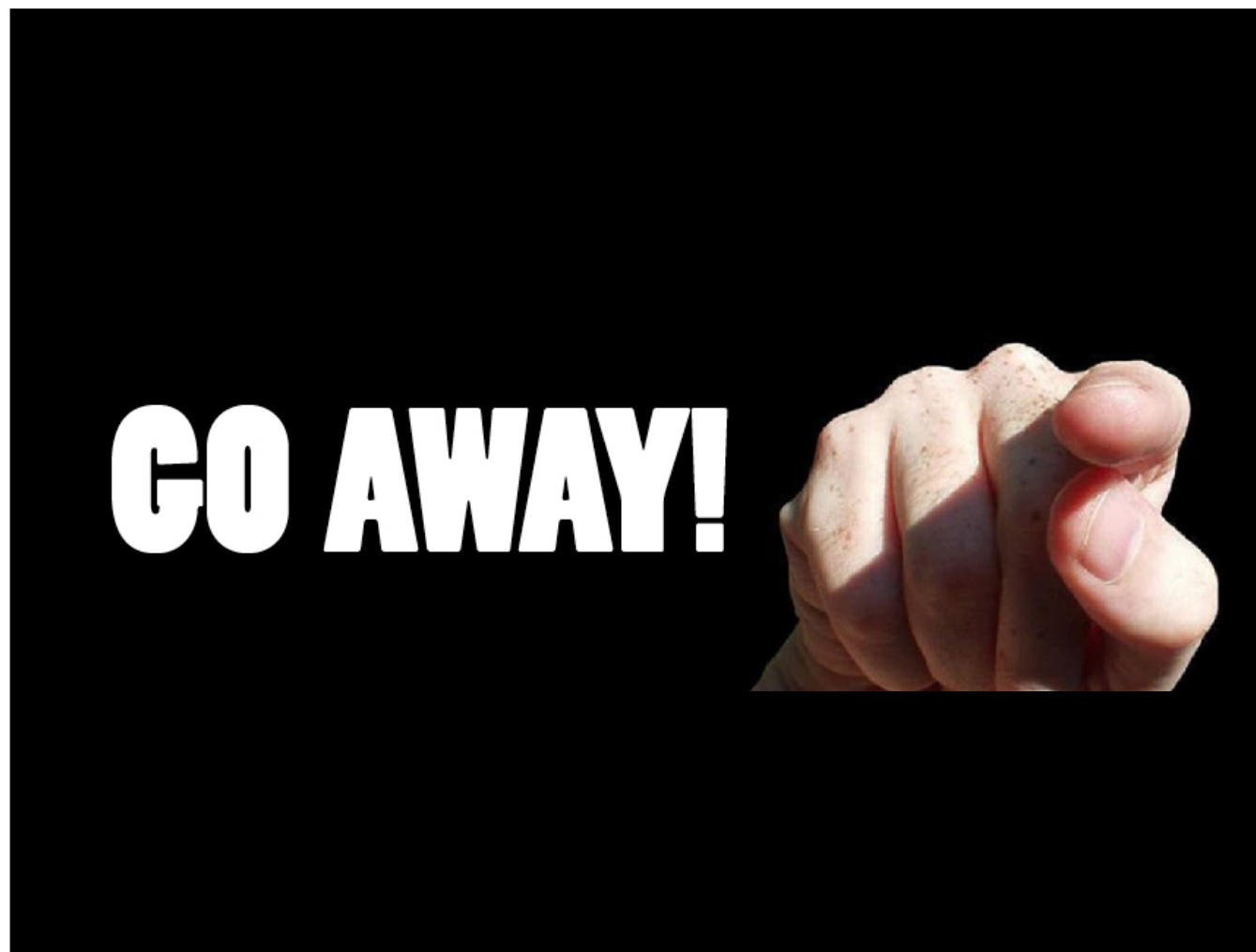
Instead, Campbell went a few miles up the road and joined the Mahoning Association in Ohio. The association was not growing so they employed Walter Scott as an evangelism.

THE PLAN OF SALVATION





He preached clearly baptism was for the purpose of the remission of sins. He believed in following the scripture as opposed to personal emotion. His five finger exercise: faith, repentance, baptism, forgiveness, Holy Spirit.



Finally in 1829, the Beaver Association pronounced Anathemas against Campbell and the Mahoning Association.

Charges of False Teaching Brought Against Campbell

They maintained there was no salvation without baptism.

Baptism should be administered to all who believe that Jesus is the Son of God without question on any other point

There is no direct operation of the Holy Spirit in the mind prior to baptism.

Baptism procures the remission of sins and the gift of the Holy Spirit.

No Creed is necessary for the church but the Scriptures as they stand.

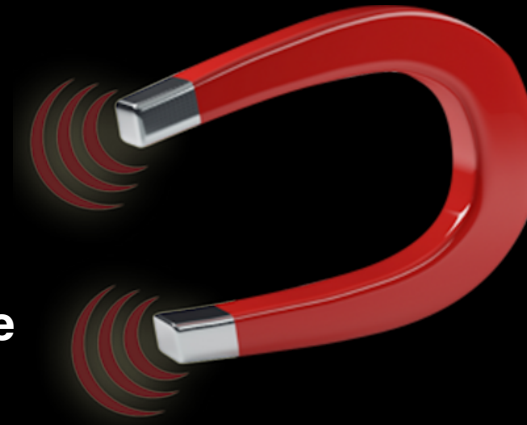
They maintained there was no salvation without baptism.

- Baptism should be administered to all who believe that Jesus is the Son of God without question on any other point (meaning the Westminster Confession).
- There is no direct operation of the Holy Spirit in the mind prior to baptism.
- Baptism procures the remission of sins and the gift of the Holy Spirit.
- No Creed is necessary for the church but the Scriptures as they stand.

With this the Campbells left the Baptist Association for good.

**Campbell's travels
took him south.**

**met Barton W. Stone for the
first time in 1823 in
Georgetown, KY**



The Draw of Unity

Campbell travelled widely as a debater and preacher. He spent the night in the home of Andrew Jackson. He so admired the wallpaper that when he built his house at Bethany, WV, he had the same wallpaper made in Paris. It occurs only in these two places in the world.

On one of those journeys, he met Barton W. Stone for the first time in 1823 in Georgetown, KY, fifteen years after each had independently come to the same conclusion about restoring the New Testament Church.



Similarities Between the Two

Sole authority of scripture

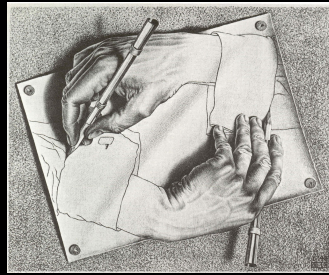
Christian unity was based upon a return to the Bible

Reaction against Calvinism

**Rejected infant sprinkling and practiced
immersion. Both taught some relation between
baptism and forgiveness**

Refused use of unscriptural or sectarian names

Rejected human organizations as unscriptural



Did Have Some Different Approaches

Names

Campbell: Disciples; Stone: Christian

Immersion

Stone: not essential for previous baptism; Campbell: Essential for all

Lord's Supper

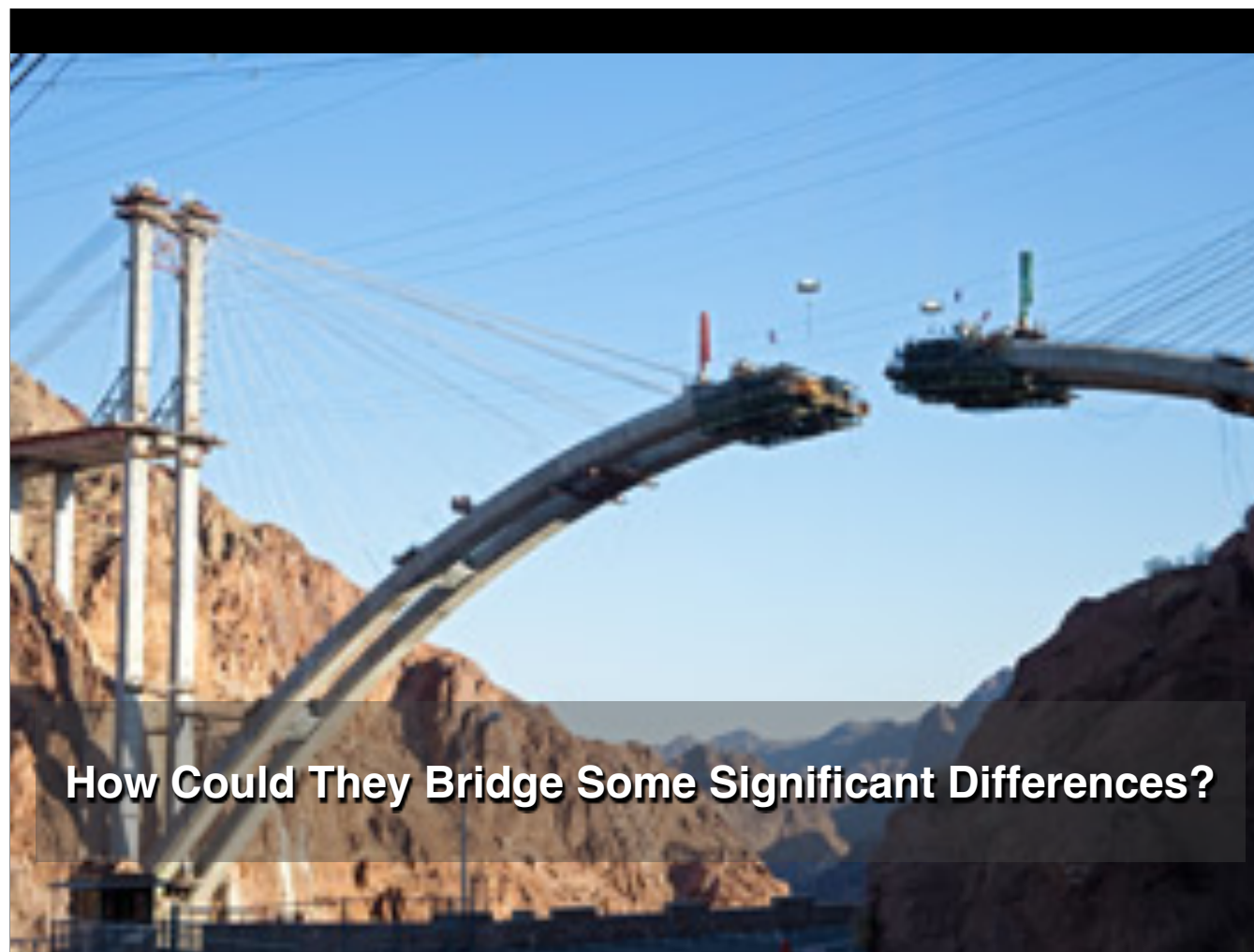
Stone: not weekly; Campbell: Weekly

Evangelistic Methods

Stone—emotional; Campbell—rational

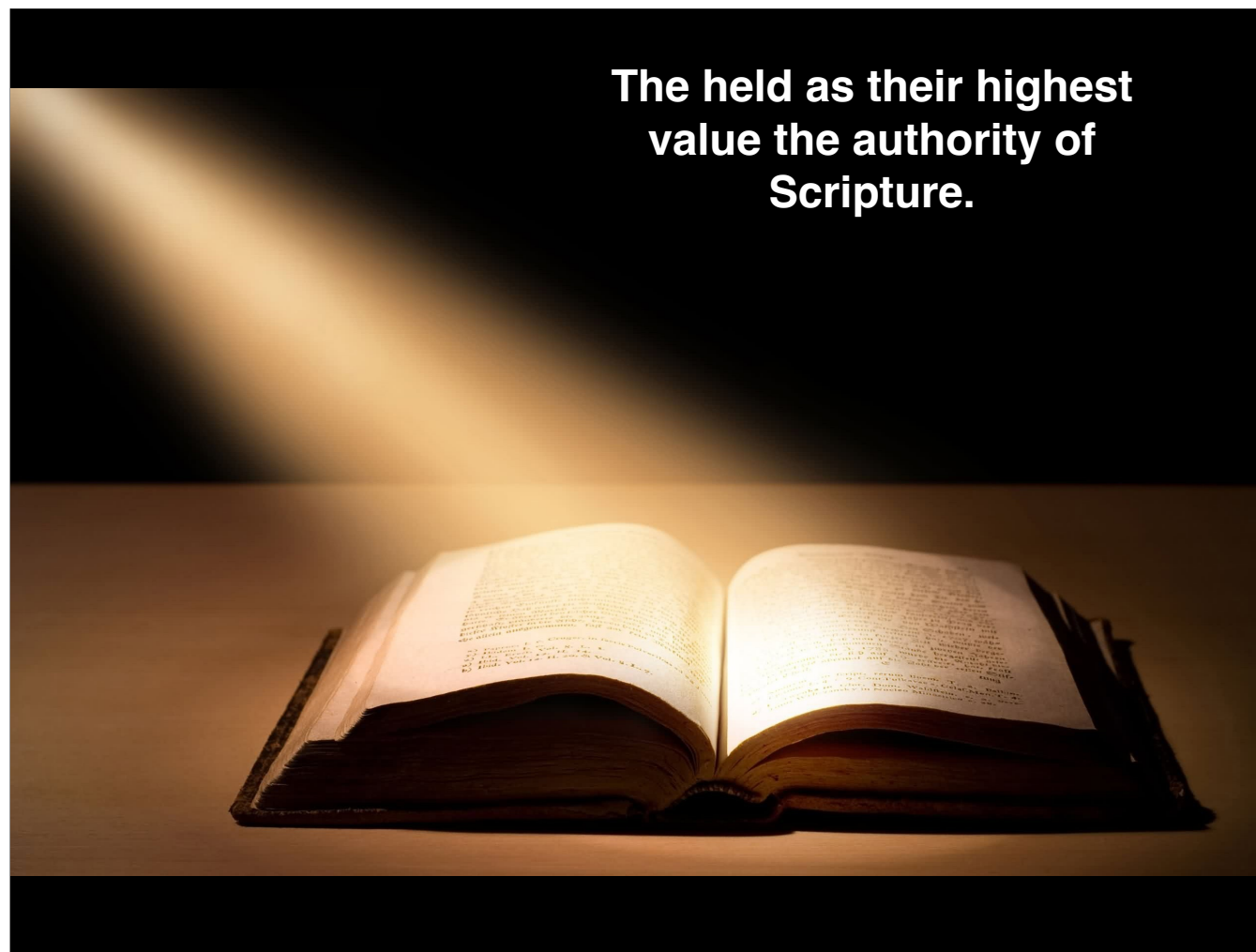
Differences

1. Names-Campbell—reformers or “Disciples”; Stone—Christian
2. Immersion-- Stone—not essential for forgiveness; Campbell—essential
3. Lord's Supper--Stone—not weekly; Campbell—weekly
4. Evangelistic Methods--Stone—more emotional, dependence on Holy Spirit (revival); Campbell and Scott—more reasonable—faith was acceptance

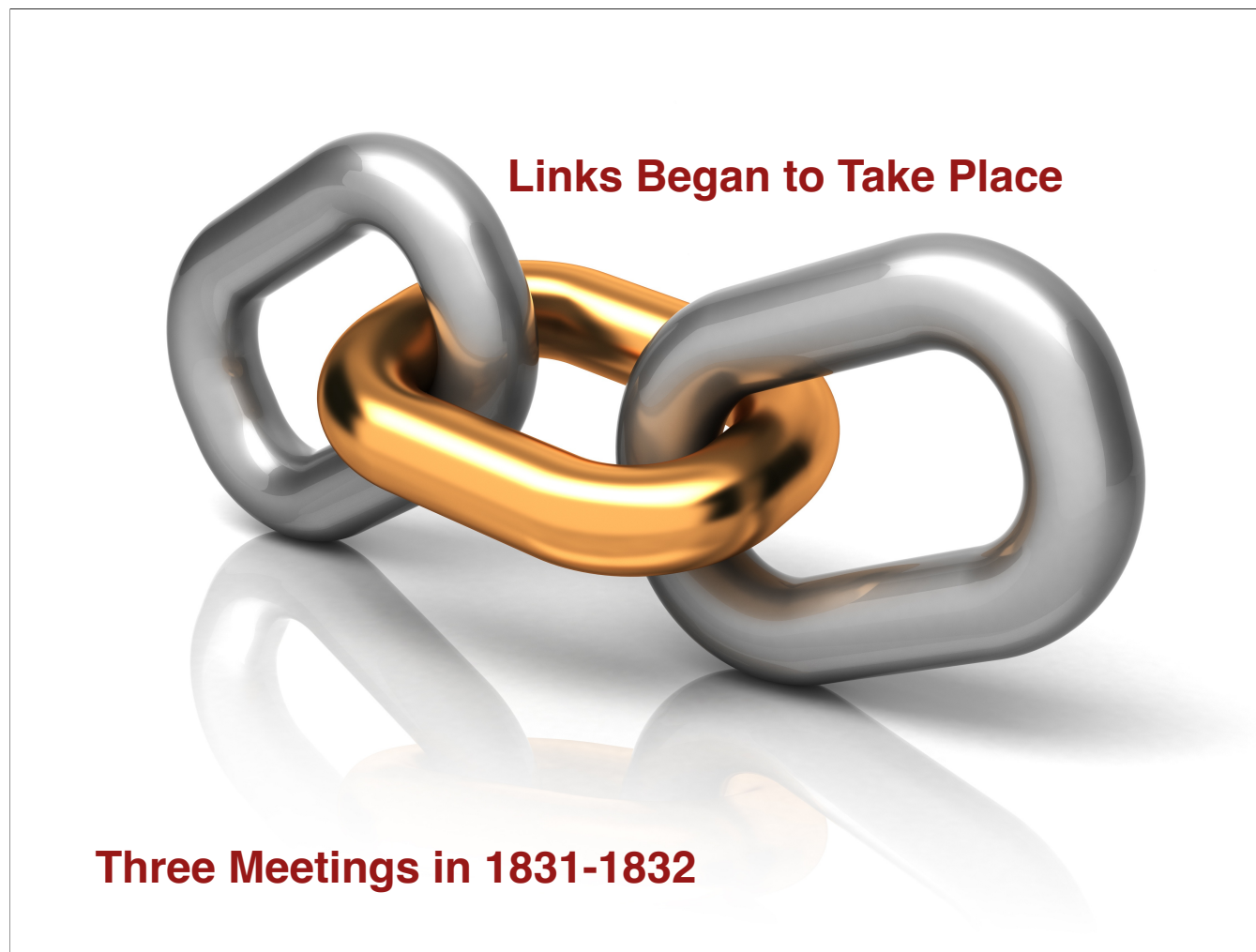


How Could They Bridge Some Significant Differences?

They held some pretty significant differences. How in the world could they ever come together?



When you can both defer personal opinion to the text of scripture you can talk. But if you don't consider the Letters of the New Testament as important as the Gospels, you can't. If you hold to the idea that personal preference is the prism through which we interpret the Bible, you are left with a post-Modern chaos of competing preferences. The only way to talk out scriptural differences is if you defer to scripture.



Unity Achieved

1st merger was at Millersburg, KY in 1831.

John T. Johnson (brother was vice-president).

Nov 1831 met with Stone along with Raccoon John Smith and John Rogers

Two more meetings held over Xmas 1831 and New Years 1832.

Resulted in the right hand of fellowship—see quote from Smith below.

**Lexington, KY
January 1, 1832**



“Let us, then, my brethren, be no longer Campbellites or Stonites, New Lights or Old Lights, or any other kind of lights, but let us all come to the Bible, and to the Bible alone, as the only book in the world that can give us all the Light we need.”

1832 in Lexington, KY, a meeting was held between representatives of the Stone movement, represented by Stone himself and Campbell, represented by Smith. At this meeting, they agreed to fellowship and unity. Smith best summed up the times, “Let us, then, my brethren, be no longer Campbellites or Stonites, New Lights or Old Lights, or any other kind of lights, but let us all come to the Bible, and to the Bible alone, as the only book in the world that can give us all the Light we need.”



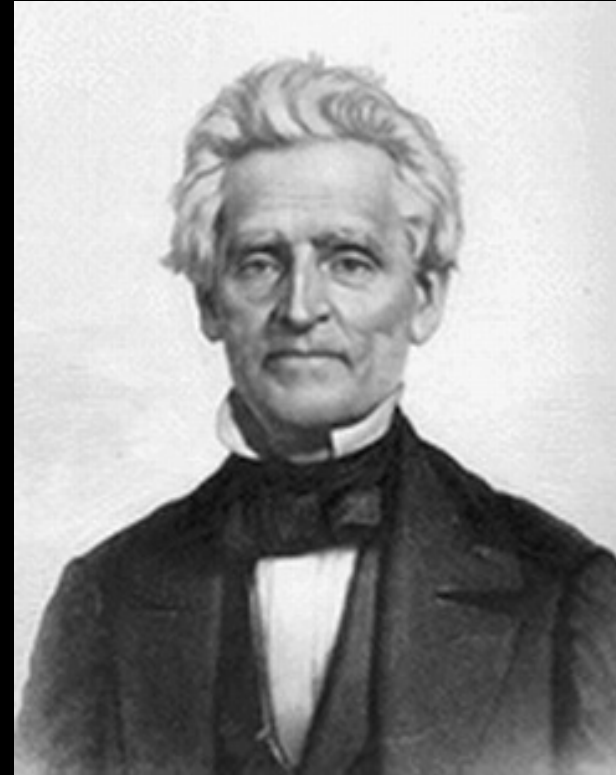
The Link—Raccoon John Smith

Raccoon John Smith

Preacher in Kentucky

“I plead guilty to them all.”

**Since Smith had baptized
900, the association was
in disarray and folded in
1831**



Raised a Baptist, he struggled with the sense of guilt. He started reading

The Christian Baptist. When Campbell came to Kentucky he went to listen to him and commented that here was the first man he had heard who understood the true nature of Christianity.

Since he was in Kentucky, he joined with Stone in the “go back to the Bible” movement. Stone was urging the communion of Christians in the spirit of Bible rather than a formal union based on it.

But as he read The Ancient Order of Things, he saw the rational basis of the Restoration.

In him, Restoration found a spokesman for both the spirit and the logic of Restoration.

In KY, a Baptist association brought charges against “a preacher.” When the charges were read Raccoon John Smith jumped to his feet and said, “I plead guilty to them all.” Since Smith had baptized 900, the association was in disarray and folded in 1831



Some Observations About Unity

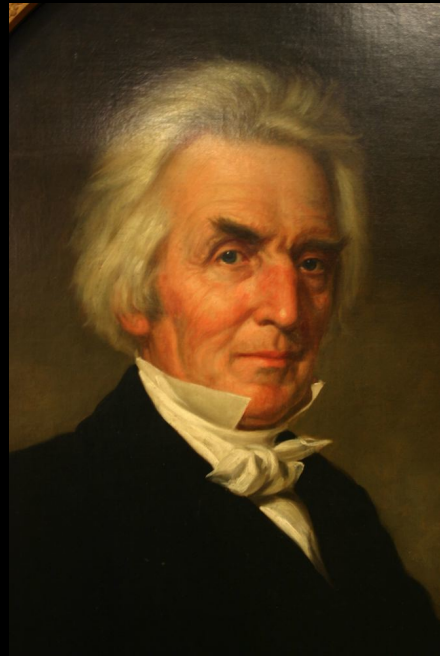


**Unity can be achieved by taking differences
to the New Testament and let it settle the
matter...as long as all agree to what it
means.**

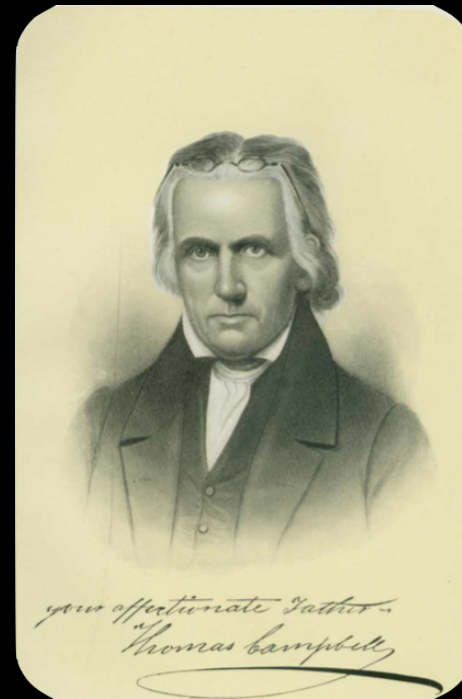


**But unity is attained by talking but maintained
through faithfulness.**

Key Difference?



**Restoration Brings
Unity**



**Unity Brings
Restoration.**

**But it would come down to which is the most important
aim...**



Restoration or Unity?

Next Week:



Cracks Begin to Form