

# Puritan Evangelism: A Biblical Approach

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## CHAPTER ONE

### Introduction: Puritan Evangelism Defined

A great Puritan evangelist, John Rogers, warned his congregation against neglecting Scripture by telling them what God might say: "I have trusted you so long with my Bible...it lies in [some] houses all covered with dust and cobwebs, you care not to listen to it. Do you use my Bible so? Well, you shall have my Bible no longer." Rogers then picked up his Bible and started walking away from the pulpit. Then he stopped, fell on his knees, and took on the voice of the people, who pleaded, "Lord, whatever Thou dost to us, take not Thy Bible from us; kill our children, burn our houses, destroy our goods; only spare us Thy Bible, take not away Thy Bible." "Say you so?" the minister replied, impersonating God. "Well, I will try you a while longer; and here is my Bible for you. I will see how you use it, whether you will search it more, love it more, observe it more, and live more according to it." Thomas Goodwin was so moved by Rogers's dramatic presentation that when he left church he wept upon his horse's neck for fifteen minutes before he felt strong enough to mount it.<sup>1</sup>

John Calvin and his Puritan successors did not lack evangelistic zeal, as some have claimed. David Calhoun has defended Calvin's work as a teacher and practitioner of evangelism.<sup>2</sup> Similarly, I will show how the Puritans brought the gospel to others in a thoroughly scriptural manner.<sup>3</sup> First, I will define what I mean by Puritan evangelism, then show that the Puritan evangelistic message, based on Scripture, was doctrinal, practical, experimental, and symmetrical. Then I will examine the primary methods Puritans used to communicate the gospel—a plain style of preaching and the practice of catechetical evangelism. Finally, we will see that the Puritans believed that the message and methods of evangelism were inseparable from the inward disposition of an evangelist. That disposition included a heartfelt dependence on the Holy Spirit and earnest prayer that God's Word and Spirit would bless all evangelistic efforts.

A look at the scriptural message, methods, and disposition of Puritan evangelism should convict us of our need to return to a scriptural foundation for all evangelism. As the Puritans adopted biblical principles of evangelism and became practitioners of them in their ministries, so we should embody these same

principles in our teaching and work. We have much to learn from the Puritans about how to evangelize.

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In this brief study, our use of the word Puritan includes not only those people who were ejected from the Church of England by the Act of Uniformity in 1662, but also those in Britain and North America who, for several generations after the Reformation, worked to reform and purify the church and to lead people toward biblical, godly living, consistent with the Reformed doctrines of grace.<sup>5</sup> Puritanism grew out of at least three needs: (1) the need for biblical preaching and the teaching of sound, Reformed doctrine; (2) the need for biblical, personal piety that stresses the work of the Holy Spirit in the faith and life of the believer; and (3) the need for a restoration of biblical simplicity in liturgy, vestments, and church government, so that a well-ordered church life would promote the worship of the triune God as prescribed in His Word.<sup>5</sup> Doctrinally, Puritanism was a kind of broad and vigorous Calvinism; experientially, it was a warm and contagious kind of Christianity; evangelistically, it was tender as well as aggressive.<sup>6</sup>

"Evangelism" is not a word the Puritans commonly used, but they were evangelists nonetheless. Richard Baxter's *Call to the Unconverted* and Joseph Alleine's *Alarm to the Unconverted* were pioneer works in evangelistic literature. Evangelism was, for these and other Puritans, a Word-centered task of the church, particularly of her ministers. They understood well the centrality of preaching, the role of the pastor, and the necessity of prayer in evangelism. They were truly "fishers of men," seeking to awaken the unconverted to their need of Christ, to lead them to faith and repentance, and to establish them in a lifestyle of sanctification.

The expression "Puritan evangelism," then, refers to how the Puritans proclaimed what God's Word counsels regarding the salvation of sinners from sin and its consequences. That salvation is granted by grace, received by faith, grounded in Christ, and reflective of the glory of God. For the Puritans, evangelism not only involved presenting Christ so that by the power of the Spirit people come to God through Him; it equally involved so presenting Christ that the believer may grow in Him, and serve Him as Lord in the fellowship of His church and in the extension of His kingdom in the world. Puritan evangelism involved declaring the entire economy of redemption by focusing on the saving work of all three Persons of the Trinity, while simultaneously calling sinners to a life of faith and commitment, and warning that the gospel will condemn forever those who persist in unbelief and impenitence.<sup>7</sup>

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1Allen C. Guelzo, "The Puritan Preaching Ministry in Old and New England," *Journal of Christian Reconstruction* 6, 2 (1980):24-25.

2David B. Calhoun, "John Calvin: Missionary Hero or Missionary Failure?," *Presbyterian* 5, 1 (1979):16-33. Cf. Samuel M. Zwemer, "Calvinism and the Missionary Enterprise," *Theology Today* 7, 2 (1950):206-216; Johannes van den Berg, "Calvin's Missionary Message," *Evangelical Quarterly* 22 (1950):174-87; G. Baez-Camargo, "The Earliest Protestant Missionary Venture in Latin America," *Church History* 21, 2 (1952):135-45; Johannes van den Berg, "Calvin and Missions," in *John Calvin: Contemporary Prophet*, ed. J.T. Hoogstra (Grand Rapids: Baker, 1959), pp. 167-84; Charles Chaney, "The Missionary Dynamic in the Theology of John Calvin," *Reformed Review* 17, 3 (1964):24-38; Philip E. Hughes, "John Calvin: Director of Missions," and R. Pierce Beaver, "The Genevan Mission to Brazil," in *The Heritage of John Calvin*, ed. John H. Bratt (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1973), pp. 40-73; W. Stanford Reid, "Calvin's Geneva: A Missionary Centre," *Reformed Theological Review* 42, 3 (1983):65-73; J. Douglas MacMillan, "Calvin, Geneva, and Christian Mission," *Reformed Theological Journal* 5 (1989):5-17.

3The best sources for a Puritan theology of evangelism and missions are Sidney H. Rooy, *The Theology of Missions in the Puritan Tradition. A Study of Representative Puritans: Richard Sibbes, Richard Baxter, John Eliot, Cotton Mather, and Jonathan Edwards* (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1965), and James I. Packer, *A Quest for Godliness: The Puritan Vision of the Christian Life* (Wheaton, Ill.: Crossway, 1990), chps. 2, 10, 17-19. Cf. Francis G. James, "Puritan Missionary Endeavors in Early New England" (M.A. thesis, Yale, 1938); Ernst Benz, "Pietist and Puritan Sources of Early Protestant World Missions," *Church History* 20, 2 (1951):28-55; Johannes van den Berg, *Constrained by Jesus' Love: An Inquiry into the Motives of the Missionary Awakening in Great Britain in the Period Between 1698 and 1815* (Kampen: J.H. Kok, 1956); Alden T. Vaughan, *New England Frontier: Puritan and Indian, 1620-1675* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1965); R. Pierce Beaver, *Pioneers in Mission* (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1966); Charles L. Chaney, *The Birth of Missions in America* (South Pasadena, Calif.: William Carey Library, 1976); William S. Barker, "The Rediscovery of the Gospel: The Reformation, the Westminster Divines, and Missions," *Presbyterian* 24, 1 (1998):38-45.

4Richard Mitchell Hawkes, "The Logic of Assurance in English Puritan Theology," *Westminster Theological Journal* 52 (1990): 247. For the difficulties in, and attempts at, defining Puritanism, see Ralph Bronkema, *The Essence of Puritanism* (Goes: Oosterbaan and LeCointre, 1929); Leonard J. Trinterud, "The Origins of Puritanism," *Church History* 20 (1951):37-57; Jerald C. Brauer, "Reflections on the Nature of English Puritanism," *Church History* 23 (1954):98-109; Basil Hall, "Puritanism: The Problem of Definition," in G. J. Cumming, ed., *Studies in Church History*, vol. 2 (London: Nelson, 1965), pp. 283-96; Charles H. George, "Puritanism as History and Historiography," *Past and Present* 41 (1968):77-104; William Lamont, "Puritanism as History and Historiography: Some Further Thoughts," *Past and Present* 42 (1969):133-46; Richard Greaves, "The Nature of the Puritan Tradition," in R. Buick Knox, ed., *Reformation, Conformity and Dissent: Essays in Honour of Geoffrey Nuttall* (London: Epworth Press, 1977), pp. 255-73; D.M. Lloyd-Jones, "Puritanism and Its Origins," *The Puritans: Their Origins and Successors* (Edinburgh: Banner of Truth Trust, 1987), pp. 237-59; Packer, "Why We Need the Puritans," in *A Quest for Godliness*, pp. 21-36; Joel R. Beeke, *The Quest for Full Assurance: The Legacy of Calvin and His Successors* (Edinburgh: Banner of Truth Trust, 1999), pp. 82ff.

5Peter Lewis, *The Genius of Puritanism* (Hayward Heath, Sussex: Carey, 1975), pp. 11ff.

6Rooy, *Theology of Missions in the Puritan Tradition*, pp. 310-28.

7*The Complete Works of Thomas Manton*, ed. T. Smith. (1870; reprint Worthington, Pa.: Maranatha, 1980), 2:102ff.

## CHAPTER TWO

### Thoroughly Biblical

In discussing the message of Puritan evangelism, we will focus on five distinctive characteristics of Puritan preaching and consider how those characteristics differ from what is used in evangelistic preaching today. First, then, Puritan preaching was *thoroughly biblical*. The Puritan preacher found his message in God's Word. "The faithful Minister, like unto Christ, [is] one that preacheth nothing but the word of God," said Puritan Edward Dering.<sup>1</sup> John Owen agreed: "The first and principal duty of a pastor is to feed the flock by diligent preaching of the word."<sup>2</sup> As Miller Maclure noted, "For the Puritans, the sermon is not just hinged to Scripture; it quite literally exists inside the Word of God; the text is not in the sermon, but the sermon is in the text.... Put summarily, listening to a sermon is being in the Bible."<sup>3</sup>

The Puritans were people of the living Book. They loved, lived, and breathed Scripture, relishing the power of the Spirit that accompanied the Word.<sup>4</sup> They regarded the sixty-six books of Scripture as the library of the Holy Spirit that was graciously bequeathed to them. They viewed Scripture as God speaking to them as a father speaks to his children. They saw the Word as truth they could trust in and rest upon for all eternity. They saw it empowered by the Spirit to renew their minds and transform their lives.

The Puritans searched, heard, and sang the Word with delight, and encouraged others to do the same. Puritan Richard Greenham suggested eight ways to read Scripture: with diligence, wisdom, preparation, meditation, conference, faith, practice, and prayer.<sup>5</sup> Thomas Watson provided numerous guidelines on how to listen to the Word. Come to the Word with a holy appetite and a teachable heart. Sit under the Word attentively, receive it with meekness, and mingle it with faith. Then retain the Word, pray over it, practice it, and speak to others about it.<sup>6</sup> "Dreadful is their case who go loaded with sermons to hell," Watson warned. By contrast, those who respond to Scripture as a "love letter sent to you from God" will experience its warming, transforming power.<sup>7</sup>

"Feed upon the Word," the Puritan preacher John Cotton exhorted his congregation.<sup>8</sup> The preface to the Geneva Bible contains similar advice, saying the Bible is "the light to our paths, the key of the kingdom of heaven, our comfort in affliction, our shield and sword against Satan, the school of all wisdom, the glass wherein we behold God's face, the testimony of his favor, and the only food and nourishment of our souls."<sup>9</sup>

The Puritans sounded a clarion call to become intensely Word-centered in faith and practice. They regarded the Bible as a trustworthy guide for all of life. "We should set the Word of God alway before us like a rule, and believe nothing but that which it teacheth, love nothing but that which it prescribeth, hate nothing but that which it forbiddeth, do nothing but that which it commandeth,"<sup>10</sup> said the Puritan preacher Henry Smith to his congregation. "The Scriptures teach us the best way of living, the noblest way of suffering, and the most comfortable way of dying," wrote John Flavel.

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No wonder, then, that a typical page of a Puritan evangelistic sermon contains five to ten citations of biblical texts and about a dozen references to texts. Puritan preachers were conversant with their Bibles; they memorized hundreds, if not thousands, of texts. They knew what Scripture to cite for any concern. "Long and personal familiarity with the application of Scripture was a key element in the Puritan ministerial makeup," Sinclair Ferguson writes. "They pondered the riches of revealed truth the way a gemologist patiently examines the many faces of a diamond."<sup>11</sup> They used Scripture wisely, bringing cited texts to bear on the doctrine or case of conscience<sup>12</sup> at hand, all based on sound hermeneutical principles.<sup>13</sup>

The evangelistic sermons of contemporary preachers often incorporate verses wrested out of context or a string of texts that do not belong together. Modern evangelism, in quest of a "simple gospel," favors a mere formula, a packaged presentation, instead of the whole counsel of God. Moreover, some preachers seem to have a better understanding of professional football and television programs, or of the teachings of Sigmund Freud and Paul Tillich, than they do of Moses and Paul.

Puritan preachers, for the most part, were well-grounded in biblical languages and classical learning. But they were also men who were convinced of the need to be "born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God, which liveth and abideth for ever" (1 Pet. 1:23). They were persuaded that the Holy Spirit worked through Scripture to bring truth home to sinners. The very thought patterns of the Puritans were steeped in the exact phraseology of the Bible.

If we are ever prone to be proud of our Bible knowledge, we ought to open any volume of John Owen, Thomas Goodwin, or Thomas Brooks, note how some obscure passage in Nahum is quoted followed by a familiar passage from John - both of which perfectly illustrate the point the writer is making - then compare our knowledge to theirs. How can we explain this marvelous - for us, humbling - grasp of Scripture other than that these divines were *ministers of the Word*? These men obviously studied their Bibles daily, falling to their knees as God's Spirit burned the Word into their pastoral hearts. Then, as they wrote or preached their evangelistic messages, one scriptural passage after another would come to mind.

Our evangelistic efforts must be similarly grounded in the Bible. We must search the Scriptures more frequently and love the Word of God more fervently. As we learn to think, speak, and act more biblically, our messages will become more authoritative and our witness will become more effective and fruitful.

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1M. Derings *Workes* (1597; reprint New York: Da Capo Press, 1972), p. 456.

2 *The Works of John Owen*, ed. William H. Goold (1853; London: Banner of Truth Trust, 1965), 16:74.

3 *The Paul's Cross Sermons, 1534-1642* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1958), p. 165.

4 See Joel R. Beeke and Ray B. Lanning, "The Transforming Power of Scripture," in *Sola Scriptura: The Protestant Position of the Bible*, ed. Don Kistler (Morgan, Pa.: Soli Deo Gloria, 1995), pp. 221-76.

5 "A Profitable Treatise, Containing a Direction for the reading and understanding of the holy Scriptures," in

H[enry] H[olland], ed., *The Works of the Reverend and Faithfull Servant of Iesvs Christ, M. Richard Greenham* (1599; reprint New York: Da Capo Press, 1973), pp. 389-97. Cf. Thomas Watson, "How We May Read the Scriptures with Most Spiritual Profit," in *Heaven Taken by Storm: Showing the Holy Violence a Christian is to Put Forth in the Pursuit After Glory*, ed. Joel R. Beeke (1669; reprint Pittsburgh: Soli Deo Gloria, 1992), pp. 113-129.

6Ibid., pp. 16-18, and Thomas Watson, *A Body of Divinity* (1692; reprint London: Banner of Truth Trust), pp. 377-79.

7Ibid., p. 379. "There is not a sermon which is heard, but it sets us nearer heaven or hell" (John Preston, *A Pattern of Wholesome Words*, quoted in Christopher Hill, *Society and Puritanism in Pre-Revolutionary England*, 2nd ed. (New York: Schocken, 1967), p. 46.

8*Christ the Fountain of Life* (London: Carden, 1648), p. 14.

9*Geneva Bible* (1599; reprint Ozark, Mo.: L.L. Brown, 1990), p. 3.

10"Food for New-Born Babes," in *The Works of Henry Smith*, ed. Thomas Smith (Edinburgh: James Nichol, 1866), 1:494.

11"Evangelical Ministry: The Puritan Contribution," in *The Compromised Church: The Present Evangelical Crisis*, ed. John H. Armstrong (Wheaton, Ill.: Crossway, 1998), p. 267.

12E.g., *William Perkins, 1558-1602: English Puritanist. His Pioneer Works on Casuistry: "A Discourse of Conscience" and "The Whole Treatise of Cases of Conscience"*, ed. Thomas F. Merrill (Nieuwkoop: B. DeGraaf, 1966). These works earned Perkins the title of "the father of Puritan casuistry."

13See Packer, *A Quest for Godliness*, pp. 81-106; Leland Ryken, *Worldly Saints: The Puritans as They Really Were* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1986), pp. 143-49, 154; Thomas D. Lea, "The Hermeneutics of the Puritans," *Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society* 39, 2 (1996):271-84.

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## CHAPTER THREE

### Unashamedly Doctrinal

Puritan preaching was *unashamedly doctrinal*. The Puritan evangelist saw theology as an essentially practical discipline. William Perkins called it "the science of living blessedly for ever";<sup>1</sup> William Ames, "the doctrine or teaching of living to God."<sup>2</sup> As Ferguson writes, "To them, systematic theology was to the pastor what a knowledge of anatomy is to the physician. Only in the light of the whole body of divinity (as they liked to call it) could a minister provide a diagnosis of, prescribe for, and ultimately cure spiritual disease in those who were plagued by the body of sin and death."<sup>3</sup>

The Puritans, therefore, were not afraid to preach the whole counsel of God. They did not conciliate their hearers by lightening up their messages with humorous stories or folksy anecdotes. They felt the awesome responsibility of handling eternal truth and addressing immortal souls (Ezek. 33:8). They preached the weighty truths of God,

*As a dying man to dying men,  
As never sure to preach again!*

For example, when the Puritans dealt with the doctrine of sin, they called sin *sin*, and declared it to be moral rebellion against God which reaps eternal guilt. They preached about sins of commission and sins of omission in thought, word, and deed. Works such as Jeremiah Burroughs's *The Evil of Evils: The Exceeding Sinfulness of Sin*, stress the heinousness of sin. In sixty-seven chapters, Burroughs exposes sin for what it is: the least sin involves more evil than the greatest affliction; sin and God are contrary to each other; sin opposes all that is good; sin is the poison of all evils; sin bears an infinite dimension and character; and sin makes us comfortable with the devil.<sup>4</sup>

The Puritans linked sin with the fall of Adam and Eve in Paradise.<sup>5</sup> They taught in no uncertain terms that through that fall we inherit the depravity that makes us unfit for God, holiness, and heaven. "In Adam's fall, we sinned all," they affirmed. They stressed that the problem of sinners was twofold: a bad record, which is a legal problem; and a bad heart, which is a moral problem. Both make us unfit for communion with God. More than an outward reformation of life is needed to meet the demands of God; inward regeneration of heart through a triune God is essential for salvation (John 3:3-7).

The Puritans also preached the doctrine of God without equivocation. They proclaimed God's majestic being, His trinitarian personality, and His glorious attributes.<sup>6</sup> All of their evangelism was rooted in a robust biblical theism, unlike modern evangelism which too often approaches God as if He were a next-door neighbor who can adjust His attributes to our needs and desires. While modern evangelism claims John 3:16 as its text, the Puritan would more likely cite Genesis 1:1, "In the beginning God," to show how everything that happened since is part of what God has designed for His own glory. The Puritans understood that the doctrines of atonement, justification, and reconciliation are meaningless apart from a true understanding of God who condemns sin, and atones for sinners, justifies them, and reconciles them to Himself.

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Puritan evangelism also proclaimed the doctrine of Christ. "Preaching is the chariot that carries Christ up and down the world," wrote Richard Sibbes.<sup>7</sup> In works such as Thomas Taylor's *Christ Revealed*, Thomas Goodwin's *Christ Our Mediator*, Alexander Grosse's *Happiness of Enjoying and Making a Speedy Use of Christ*, Isaac Ambrose's *Looking Unto Jesus*, Ralph Robinson's or Philip Henry's *Christ All in All*, John Brown's *Christ: the Way, the Truth, and the Life*, John Owen's *The Glorious Mystery of the Person of Christ*, and James Durham's *Christ Crucified*, the Puritans preached the whole Christ to the whole man.<sup>8</sup> They offered Him as Prophet, Priest, and King. They did not separate His benefits from His person or offer Him as a Savior from sin while ignoring His claims as Lord. As Joseph Alleine wrote in his model of Puritan evangelism, *9 An Alarm to the Unconverted*:

All of Christ is accepted by the sincere convert. He loves not only the wages but the work of Christ, not only

the benefits but the burden of Christ. He is willing not only to tread out the corn, but to draw under the yoke. He takes up the commands of Christ, yea, the cross of Christ. The unsound convert takes Christ by halves. He is all for the salvation of Christ, but he is not for sanctification. He is for the privileges, but does not appropriate the person of Christ. He divides the offices and benefits of Christ. This is an error in the foundation. Whoever loves life, let him beware here. It is an undoing mistake, of which you have often been warned, and yet none is more common.<sup>10</sup>

Alleine shows us that the dividing of the offices and benefits of Christ is not a twentieth-century invention. Throughout the ages man has rebelled against Christ as God offers Him - as Savior and Lord (Psa. 2). The true convert, however, is willing to receive a whole Christ, without limitations. "He is willing to have Christ upon any terms; he is willing to have the dominion of Christ as well as deliverance by Christ," Alleine said.<sup>11</sup>

This unreserved receiving of Christ is especially evident in written covenants entered into by Puritans. Puritan preachers encouraged their listeners to "close with" (appropriate) a freely offered Christ by faith, then draft and sign a document of total commitment, in which they "covenanted" (surrendered) their entire lives to God. These moving covenants are found in numerous Puritan diaries and evangelistic books.<sup>12</sup> The Puritans would stand aghast at the present trend in modern evangelism which seeks merely to rescue sinners from hell, postponing their submission to the sovereign lordship of Christ until later.

Preaching Christ with winsomeness and grace was the greatest burden and most essential task of the Puritan evangelist. "Christ crucified" must be "the subject matter of gospel-preaching," Robert Truill said. "Two things ministers have to do: . . . 1. To set him forth to people; to paint him in his love, excellency, and ability to save. 2. To offer him unto them freely, fully, without any limitation as to sinners, or their sinful state."<sup>13</sup> Robert Bolton agreed: "Jesus Christ is offered most freely, and without exception of any person, every Sabbath, every Sermon."<sup>14</sup>

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The Puritan evangelists repeatedly presented Christ in His ability, willingness to save, and preciousness as the only Redeemer of lost sinners. They did so with theological articulation, divine grandeur, and human passion. They extolled Christ to the highest as both an objective and a subjective Savior, and abased man to the lowest. They were not worried about injuring the self-esteem of listeners. They were far more concerned about esteeming the triune God: the Father who created us with dignity in His image; the Son who restores that dignity to us through redemption and the adoption of sons; and the Holy Spirit who indwells us and makes our souls and bodies His temple. Self-esteem messages which do not center upon a triune God they would have viewed as "self-deceit" messages. We have nothing to esteem in ourselves apart from God, the Puritans said. Apart from His grace, we are fallen, wretched, unworthy, and hell-bound.

To mention only one more doctrine, Puritan evangelists also stressed sanctification.<sup>15</sup> The believer must walk the king's highway of holiness in gratitude, service, obedience, love, and self-denial.<sup>16</sup> He must know experientially the continued exercise of the twin graces of faith and repentance.<sup>17</sup> He must learn the art of meditation, of fearing God, and of childlike prayer.<sup>18</sup> He must press on by God's grace, seeking to make his calling and election sure.<sup>19</sup>

1 *The Works of William Perkins* (London: John Legate, 1609), 1:10.

2 William Ames, *The Marrow of Theology*, ed. John D. Eusden (1629; Boston: Pilgrim Press, 1968), p. 77.

3 *Compromised Church*, p. 266.

4 Burroughs, *The Evil of Evils* (1654; reprint Morgan, Pa.: Soli Deo Gloria, 1995). Cf. Ralph Venning, *The Plague of Plagues* (1669; reprint London: Banner of Truth Trust, 1965); Thomas Watson, *The Mischief of Sin* (1671; reprint, Morgan, Pa.: Soli Deo Gloria, 1994); Samuel Bolton, "Sin: the Greatest Evil," in *Puritans on Conversion* (Pittsburgh: Soli Deo Gloria, 1990), pp. 1-69.

5 The most powerful Puritan work on the dread consequences of original sin is Thomas Goodwin, "An Unregenerate Man's Guiltiness Before God in Respect of Sin and Punishment," vol. 10 of *The Works of Thomas Goodwin* (1865; reprint Eureka, Calif.: Tanski, 1996). The classic doctrinal Puritan work on the subject is Jonathan Edwards, *Original Sin*, vol. 3 of *The Works of Jonathan Edwards* (1758; New Haven: Yale, 1970). The best secondary source on the Edwardsean view is C. Samuel Storms, *Tragedy in Eden: Original Sin in the Theology of Jonathan Edwards* (Lanham, Md.: University Press of America, 1985). Thomas Boston's classic, *Human Nature in Its Fourfold State* (1720; reprint London: Banner of Truth Trust, 1964), focuses on the four states of innocence, depravity, grace, and glory, but his section on imputed and inherited depravity is especially poignant. He details how Adam's original sin broke man's relationship with God as well as each of the Ten Commandments.

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6 The classic work on God's attributes is Stephen Charnock's massive *Discourses on the Existence and Attributes of God* (1682; reprint Grand Rapids: Baker, 1996). See also William Bates, *The Harmony of the Divine Attributes in the Contrivance and Accomplishment of Man's Redemption* (1674; reprint Harrisonburg, Va.: Sprinkle, 1985).

7 *The Complete Works of Richard Sibbes*, ed. Alexander B. Grosart (1862; reprint Edinburgh: Banner of Truth Trust, 1977), 5:508.

8 Thomas Taylor, *Christ Revealed: or The Old Testament Explained; A Treatise of the Types and Shadowes of our Saviour* (London: M.F. for R. Dawlman and L. Fawne, 1635) is the best Puritan work on Christ in the Old Testament. Thomas Goodwin, "Christ Our Mediator," vol. 5 of *The Works of Thomas Goodwin* (1865; reprint Eureka, Calif.: Tanski, 1996) ably expounds primary New Testament texts on the mediatorship of Christ. Alexander Grosse, *The Happiness of Enjoying and Making a True and Speedy use of Christ* (London: Tho: Brudenell, for John Bartlet, 1647) and Isaac Ambrose, *Looking Unto Jesus* (1658; reprint Harrisonburg, Va.: Sprinkle, 1988) are experiential Christology at its best. Ralph Robinson, *Christ All and In All: or Several Significant Similitudes by which the Lord Jesus Christ is Described in the Holy Scriptures* (1660; reprint Ligonier, Pa.: Soli Deo Gloria, 1992), Philip Henry, *Christ All in All, or What Christ is Made to Believers* (1676; reprint Swengel, Pa.: Reiner, 1976), and John Brown, *Christ: the Way, the Truth, and the Life* (1677; reprint Morgan, Pa.: Soli Deo Gloria, 1995) contain precious sermons extolling Christ in all His relations to believers. John Owen, *A Declaration of the Glorious Mystery of the*

*Person of Christ* (1679; reprinted in vol. 1 of *Works of Owen*) is superb on the relation of Christ's natures to His person. James Durham, *Christ Crucified; or The Marrow of the Gospel in 72 Sermons on Isaiah 53* (1683; reprint, 2 vols., Glasgow: Alex Adam, 1792) remains unrivaled as a scriptural exposition of Christ's passion.

9 Joseph Alleine, *An Alarm to the Unconverted* (1671; reprint London: Banner of Truth Trust, 1959), p. 11. This book was reprinted again by Banner of Truth Trust in 1995 as *A Sure Guide to Heaven*, a title first used in 1675.

10 *Ibid.*, p. 45.

11 *Ibid.*, pp. 45-46.

12 E.g., see *ibid.*, pp. 117-20; William Guthrie, *The Christian's Great Interest* (1658; reprint London: Banner of Truth Trust, 1969), pp. 169-92; Richard Alleine, *Heaven Opened: The Riches of God's Covenant of Grace* (1666; Grand Rapids: Baker, 1979); Philip Doddridge, *The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul* (1744; Edinburgh: for Ogle, Allardice, & Thomson, 1819), pp. 217-26.

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13 "By what Means may Ministers best win Souls?," in *The Works of Robert Traill* (1810; Edinburgh: Banner of Truth Trust, 1975), 1:246.

14A *Treatise on Comforting Afflicted Consciences* (1626; reprint Ligonier, Pa.: Soli Deo Gloria, 1991), p. 185.

15 The Puritan classic on sanctification is Walter Marshall, *The Gospel Mystery of Sanctification* (1692; reprint Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1954). Marshall effectively grounds the doctrine of sanctification in a believer's union with Christ and underscores the necessity of practical holiness in everyday living. See also Lewis Bayly, *The Practice of Piety* (1611; reprint Morgan, Pa.: Soli Deo Gloria, 1996); Henry Scudder, *The Christian's Daily Walk, in Holy Security and Peace*, 6th ed. (1635; reprint Harrisonburg, Va.: Sprinkle, 1984); Henry Scougal, *The Life of God in the Soul of Man* (1739; reprint Harrisonburg, Va.: Sprinkle, 1986).

16 See Thomas Brooks, "The Crown and Glory of Christianity: or Holiness, The only way to Happiness," in *The Works of Thomas Brooks*, vol. 4 (1864; reprint Edinburgh: Banner of Truth Trust, 1980); George Downam, *The Christian's Freedom: The Doctrine of Christian Liberty* (1633; reprint Pittsburgh, Pa.: Soli Deo Gloria, 1994); Samuel Bolton, *The True Bounds of Christian Freedom* (1645; reprint London: Banner of Truth Trust, 1964); Jonathan Edwards, *Charity and Its Fruits* (1852; reprint London: Banner of Truth Trust, 1969); Thomas Watson, *The Duty of Self-Denial* (1675; Morgan, Pa.: Soli Deo Gloria, 1995), pp. 1-37.

17 See Samuel Ward, *The Life of Faith*, 3rd ed. (London: Augustine Mathews, 1622); Thomas Watson, *The Doctrine of Repentance* (1668; reprint Edinburgh: Banner of Truth Trust, 1987).

18 See Nathanael Ranew, *Solitude Improved by Divine Meditation* (1670; reprint Morgan, Pa.: Soli Deo Gloria, 1995); Jeremiah Burroughs, *Gospel Fear* (1647; reprint, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Soli Deo Gloria, 1991); Thomas Cobbet, *Gospel Incense, Or A Practical Treatise on Prayer* (1657; reprint Pittsburgh: Soli Deo Gloria, 1993); John Bunyan, *Prayer* (London: Banner of Truth Trust, 1965); John Preston, Nathaniel Vincent, Samuel Lee, *The Puritans on Prayer* (Morgan, Pa.: Soli Deo Gloria, 1995).

19 William Perkins, "A Christian and Plain Treatise on the Manner and Order of Predestination, and of the Largeness of God's Grace," in *Works*, 2:687-730; Anthony Burgess, *Spiritual Refining* (1652; Ames, Ia.: International Outreach, 1990), pp. 643-74.

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## CHAPTER FOUR

### Experimentally Practical

Puritan preaching was *experimentally practical*. Puritan preaching explained how a Christian experiences biblical truth in his life. The term *experimental* comes from the Latin word *experimentum*, which is derived from the verb which means to "try, test, prove, or put to the test." The same verb can also mean "to find or know by experience," and so gives rise to the word *experientia*, meaning "trial, experiment" and "the knowledge gained by experiment."<sup>1</sup> Calvin used experiential (*experientia*) and experimental (*experimentum*) interchangeably, since both words, from the perspective of biblical preaching, indicate the need for examining or testing experienced knowledge by the touchstone of Scripture (Is. 8:20).<sup>2</sup>

Experimental preaching stresses the need to know by experience the truths of the Word of God. Experimental preaching seeks to explain in terms of biblical truth, how matters *ought to go* and how they *do go* in the Christian life, and aims to apply divine truth to the whole range of the believer's experience: in his walk with God as well as his relationship with family, the church, and the world around him. We can learn much from the Puritans about this type of preaching. As Paul Helm writes:

The situation calls for preaching that will cover the full range of Christian experience, and a developed experimental theology. The preaching must give guidance and instruction to Christians in terms of their actual experience. It must not deal in unrealities or treat congregations as if they lived in a different century or in wholly different circumstances. This involves taking the full measure of our modern situation and entering with full sympathy into the actual experiences, the hopes and fears, of Christian people.<sup>3</sup>

The experimental preaching of the Puritans focused on the preaching of Christ. As Scripture clearly shows, evangelism must bear witness to the record God has given of His only begotten Son (Acts 2:30-36; 5:42; 8:35; Rom. 16:25; 1 Cor. 2:2; Gal. 3:1). The Puritans thus taught that any preaching in which Christ does not have the preeminence is not valid experiential preaching. William Perkins said that the heart of all preaching was to "preach one Christ by Christ to the praise of Christ."<sup>4</sup> According to Thomas Adams, "Christ is the sum of the whole Bible, prophesied, typified, prefigured, exhibited, demonstrated, to be found in every leaf, almost in every line, the Scriptures being but as it were the swaddling bands of the child Jesus."<sup>5</sup> "Think of Christ as the very substance, marrow, soul, and scope of the whole Scriptures," Isaac Ambrose said.<sup>6</sup>

In this Christ-centered context, Puritan evangelism was marked by a discriminating application of truth to

experience. Discriminatory preaching defines the difference between the non-Christian and the Christian. Discriminatory preaching pronounces the wrath of God and eternal condemnation upon the unbelieving and impenitent. It likewise offers the forgiveness of sins and eternal life to all who embrace by true faith Jesus Christ as Savior and Lord. Such preaching teaches that if our religion is not experiential, we will perish - not because experience itself saves, but because Christ who saves sinners must be experienced personally as the Rock upon whom our eternal hope is built (Matt. 7:22-27; 1 Cor. 1:30; 2:2).

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The Puritans were very aware of the deceitfulness of the human heart. Consequently, Puritan evangelists took great pains to identify the marks of grace that distinguish the church from the world, true believers from merely professing believers, and saving faith from temporary faith.<sup>7</sup> Thomas Shepard in *The Ten Virgins*, Matthew Mead in *The Almost Christian Discovered*, Jonathan Edwards in *Religious Affections*, and other Puritans wrote dozens of works to differentiate imposters from true believers.<sup>8</sup>

That kind of discriminatory preaching is extremely rare today. Even in conservative evangelical churches, head knowledge of scriptural truth is often a substitute for heart experience, or, what is equally unscriptural, heart experience is substituted for head knowledge. Experimental preaching calls for both head knowledge and heart experience; its goal, according to John Murray, is "intelligent piety." Experimental preaching is "Christianity brought home to men's business and bosoms," Robert Burns said. "The principle on which experimental religion rests is simply this, that Christianity should not only be known, and understood, and believed, but also felt, and enjoyed, and practically applied."<sup>9</sup>

How different this is from most contemporary preaching! The Word of God is often preached today in a way that will never transform anyone because it never discriminates and never applies. Preaching is reduced to a lecture, a catering to the wishes and needs of people, or a form of experientialism removed from the foundation of Scripture. Such preaching fails to expound from Scripture what the Puritans called vital religion: how a sinner is stripped of all his own righteousness, driven to Christ alone for salvation, finds joy in obedience and reliance upon Christ, encounters the plague of indwelling sin, battles against backsliding, and gains the victory through Christ.<sup>10</sup>

When God's Word is preached experimentally, the Holy Spirit uses it to transform men, women, and nations. Such preaching transforms because it corresponds to the vital experience of the children of God (Rom. 5:1-11), clearly explains the marks of saving grace in the believer (Matt. 5:3-12; Gal. 5:22-23), proclaims the high calling of believers as the servants of God in the world (Matt. 5:13-16), and shows the eternal destination of believers and unbelievers (Rev. 21:1-9).<sup>11</sup>

Space does not permit me to show how the various stages of spiritual experience are neglected in today's preaching. Let's focus instead on only the first step - *conviction of sin*<sup>12</sup> If we consider those periods from the apostolic age onwards when the gospel advanced with the greatest success in the world and conversions have been multiplied, then ask what element was evident at those times that is lacking today, the absence of conviction of sin must be noted first of all. D. Martyn Lloyd-Jones rightly pointed out that the greatest problem of the present day church is that she is far too "healthy." The church shows little consciousness of spiritual need or distress. As J.S. Sinclair, a twentieth-century Free Presbyterian minister, writes:

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Today, the sense of sin is absent from many supposed *conversions*. This important change is now generally reduced to one category, decision for Christ. All that the convert is expected to say is that he believes in and intends to follow Christ. There is no word of conviction of sin, and ruin, and helplessness. A lost sinner, crying to the Lord for mercy and pardon and faith through Jesus Christ, and not ceasing until he is helped and saved from above, is not the newer Christian at his beginnings. He believes and decides by his own native ability with hardly a pang of conscience, and this is what is called conversion.<sup>13</sup>

In all periods of revival and spiritual prosperity, including the Puritan era, a sense of sin is common. In his preface to Jonathan Edwards's *A Narrative of Surprising Conversions*, Isaac Watts wrote, "Wheresoever God works with power for salvation upon the minds of men, there will be some discoveries of a sense of sin, of the danger of the wrath of God, and the all-sufficiency of His Son Jesus, to relieve us under all our spiritual wants and distresses, and a hearty consent of soul to receive him in the various offices of grace, wherein he is set forth in the Holy Scriptures."<sup>14</sup>

Genuine revivals are always accompanied by profound conviction of sin. That is due to the Holy Spirit, whose first work in a sinner is to convince of sin (John 16:8). And the more the Spirit works in a person, the more he is convicted of his unworthiness before God. The Spirit prompts such an awareness of God, that the sinner confesses along with Isaiah, "Woe is me! for I am undone; because I am a man of unclean lips...for mine eyes have seen the King, the LORD of hosts" (Is. 6:5), and with Paul, "O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" (Rom. 7:24). Does the lack of conviction of sin in much modern evangelism imply the absence of the Spirit whose convicting work is essential to salvation?

The church should take a fresh look at Scripture, the Puritans, and church history, which all show that God is pleased to work conviction through His Holy Spirit using men whose hearts He has broken and led to Christ, and who then go out to preach with hearts full of compassion for Christless sinners. In the words of John Willison, God raises up men "of large hearts," when He is going to save many people. We need today more biblical, holy, humble, prayerful, and heavenly ministers. We do not need stalwart polemicists and apologists so much as we need genuinely pious men of God who bring the atmosphere of heaven with them to the pulpit.<sup>15</sup>

When God is pleased to raise and use such men to bring others to a conviction of sin, there is something distinctive about their preaching. Such preaching purposefully aims to convict of sin, not just to alarm people, but to awaken them as sinners. Such preaching searches and "rips up the consciences" of men and women, as Perkins put it, boldly calling sinners to heartfelt repentance. And the Holy Spirit normally uses such preaching by bringing listeners to conviction of sin. When John the Baptist preached convictingly, people fled from the wrath to come (Matt. 3:1-12). When Peter preached convictingly on Pentecost, at least three thousand were pricked in their hearts (Acts 2:37).

By contrast, modern evangelism, dating in North America from Charles Finney, doesn't strive to bring sinners to repentance, partly because of its defective, Pelagian view of man and sin.<sup>16</sup> The Bible, however, abounds with teaching about sin as guilt, defilement, depravity, and corruption in the human heart. Reformed confessions of faith and Puritan theology are also clear and full of teaching on this subject. But many evangelists today say too little about sin, perhaps because they have little sense of sin themselves and because they believe that the first task of evangelism is to win people to Christ by addressing their "felt needs" - the things people think they need to hear about, rather than real spiritual needs related to sin.

Even among evangelists today who speak about the guilt of sin and man's need of forgiveness, they do not go far enough. They do not teach that "the natural man" - the non-Christian - is so dead in trespasses and sins (Eph. 2:1-3) that, left to himself, he is not able to seek God and His forgiveness (Rom. 3:9-18). They overlook verses such as Romans 8:7, "The carnal mind is enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be," and 1 Corinthians 2:14, "The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God: for they are foolishness unto him: neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." Such texts are not relevant to evangelism, contemporary evangelists say, because "How can we speak of the sinner's depravity, then ask him to respond to the gospel?"<sup>17</sup>

The error of such thinking is the premise that any teaching on human sinfulness that denies a person's ability to respond is a hindrance to evangelism. They forget that only God can bring the dead to life and grant them faith to believe in His Son. They forget that He commands His servants to preach to valleys of dry, dead bones (Ezek. 37:1-14) and blesses the preaching of His Word by breathing life into those bones and regenerating them by His Spirit. They forget that such an inward change of soul is generally accompanied with inward struggle and agony on account of sin.

The results, then, of the absence of a sense of sin in the modern pulpit reaps tragic fruit in the pew. Unconverted sinners are not warned of their sin and danger, and are seldom directed to the way of escape through Jesus Christ and Him crucified. Nominal professors are allowed to sleep on in self-complacency and carnal security. The believer is not urged to daily repentance and mortification of sin.<sup>18</sup>

Let us remember that the Puritan emphasis on conviction of sin is only the starting point for biblical, experiential, and practical evangelism. The ultimate aim of such preaching is to lead people, just as they are in all their sinfulness and need, to Jesus Christ, who alone can save them from eternal condemnation and present them holy before the Father.

1 Cassell's *Latin Dictionary*, revised J. R. V. Marchant and J. F. Charles (New York: Funk & Wagnalls, n.d.).

2 Willem Balke, "The Word of God and *Experientia* according to Calvin," in *Calvinus Ecclesiae Doctor*, ed. W. H. Neuser (Kampen: J.H. Kok, 1978), pp. 20-21; cf. Calvin's *Commentary* on Zechariah 2:9.

3 "Christian Experience," *Banner of Truth*, No. 139 (Apr. 1975):6. 4 *Works of Perkins*, 2:762.

5 *The Works of Thomas Adams* (1862; reprint Eureka, Calif.: Tanski, 1998), 3:224.

6 *Works of Isaac Ambrose* (London: for Thomas Tegg & Son, 1701), p. 201.

7 Thomas Watson, *The Godly Man's Picture* (1666; reprint Edinburgh: Banner of Truth Trust, 1992), pp. 20-188, sets forth twenty-four marks of grace for self-examination.

8 Thomas Shepard, *The Parable of the Ten Virgins* (1660; reprint Ligonier, Pa.: Soli Deo Gloria, 1990); Matthew Mead, *The Almost Christian Discovered; Or the False Professor Tried and Cast* (1662; reprint Ligonier, Pa.: Soli Deo Gloria, 1988); Jonathan Edwards, *Religious Affections* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1959).

9 Introduction to *The Works of Thomas Halyburton* (London: Thomas Tegg, 1835), pp. xiv-xv.

10 Joel R. Beeke, *Jehovah Shepherding His Sheep* (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1982), pp. 164-203, and *Backsliding: Disease and Cure* (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1982), pp. 17-32.

11 See the *Heidelberg Catechism* for a Reformed confessional statement that facilitates experimental preaching. This is evidenced by (1) the Catechism's exposition of an outline (misery, deliverance, and gratitude) that is true to the experience of believers, (2) its application of most doctrines directly to the believer's conscience and spiritual profit, and (3) its warm, personal character in which the believer is regularly addressed in the second person.

12 For this section on conviction of sin, I am indebted for several thoughts to addresses given by Iain Murray, Donald Macleod, and Albert Martin.

13 "The Absence of the Sense of Sin," *Banner of Sovereign Grace Truth* 6 (1998):262.

14 *Works of Jonathan Edwards*, ed. Edward Hickman (1834; reprint London: Banner of Truth Trust, 1974), 1:345.

15 Cf. Isaac Watts, "Rules for the Preacher's Conduct," in *The Christian's Pastor Manual*, ed. John Brown of Edinburgh (1826; reprint Ligonier, Pa.: Soli Deo Gloria, 1991), pp. 198-243; Gardiner Spring, *The Power of the Pulpit* (1848; Edinburgh: Banner of Truth Trust, 1986), pp. 137-66.

16 See Packer, *A Quest for Godliness*, pp. 292-94; Iain Murray, *Revival and Revivalism: The Making and Marring of American Evangelicalism 1750-1858* (Edinburgh: Banner of Truth Trust, 1994), pp. 228ff., and *Pentecost - Today? The Biblical Basis for Understanding Revival* (Edinburgh: Banner of Truth Trust, 1998), pp. 33-53.

17 Cf. Billy Graham, *The Holy Spirit: Activating God's Power in Your Life* (Waco, Tx.: Word, 1978).

18 Sinclair, "The Absence of the Sense of Sin," *Banner of Sovereign Grace Truth* 6 (1998):263.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### Holistically Evangelistic

Puritan preaching was *holistically evangelistic*. The Puritans used all of Scripture to confront the whole

man. They did not merely pressure the human will to respond on the basis of a few dozen texts that emphasize the volitional aspect of evangelism.

Modern evangelism stresses a decisional act of faith on the part of the sinner. It is convinced that the first aim of preaching is to call upon men to believe. It does not think the saving work of the Holy Spirit is necessary prior to faith. It holds that we believe in order to be born again, that faith precedes and effects regeneration. Faith, of course, is essential to salvation from beginning to end (e.g., Rom. 1:17; Heb. 11:6), and there is no time lapse between regeneration and the Spirit's implanting of saving faith in the heart of a sinner. Puritan evangelism, however, has a deeper and wider message to the unconverted.

Certainly the duty to respond to the gospel in faith is important, but so are other duties. There is the duty to repent, not just as a temporary feeling of sorrow, but as a full amendment of life. The Puritans preached that sinners are to "cease to do evil" (Is. 1:16b), and to be holy as God is holy. They are to love God and His holy law with heart and mind and strength, and to let nothing stand in the way of obedience. They are to "strive to enter in at the strait gate" (Luke 13:24).<sup>1</sup>

Some church leaders would argue that such preaching leads to legalism. But such preaching is justified on this ground: In the work of conversion God does not normally begin with a conscious decision of faith but with conviction of sin and a sense of total helplessness to obey God's commands. Thus the Puritans preached the precepts of the law before they offered the promises of the gospel. They spoke about the obligations that lie upon sinners before showing the way of deliverance through faith in the blood of Christ. Puritan evangelists preached the law before the gospel in much the same way Paul wrote the first three chapters of Romans. The apostle first explained the holiness of God and His law so that the mouths of sinners would be stopped and the whole world would be found guilty before God. The Puritans did not urge the wicked to turn from sin because they thought sinners could do so but because they believed that through such a confrontation with the demands of the law the Holy Spirit would bring sinners to know their helplessness before God and their need for salvation.

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The Puritans did not believe that such preaching prepared people for salvation by qualifying them to proceed to faith. That would have been legalistic, as some, including Spurgeon, have falsely charged several Puritans.<sup>2</sup> Rather, they believed that the gospel is meaningful only to sinners who recognize their sinfulness. Conviction - or the killing work of the law - is the way that leads to Christ, not a condition for receiving Christ. It is the normal way to faith, not the warrant of faith. The Puritans did recognize some exceptions, however. In *The Christian's Great Interest*, William Guthrie suggested four ways in which sinners are drawn to Christ:

1. Some, such as John the Baptist, are called from the womb;
2. Some, such as Zaccheus, are called as adults in a sovereign, gospel way;
3. Some, such as the thief on the cross, are graciously called at death's door; but
4. Most are called and prepared for Christ by the work of the law.

The first three ways of being drawn to Christ are exceptions; the fourth is the normal way of conviction. Guthrie then explains the difference between "the preparatory work of the law which leads to salvation and the temporary convictions of those who relapse."<sup>3</sup>

The Puritans, then, were not afraid to use the law of God as an instrument of evangelism. When God is about to play the chord of grace in the soul, they taught, he usually starts with the bass note of the law. In order for man to come to Christ, he must first come to an end of his own righteousness.<sup>4</sup> "They held [that] the index of the soundness of a man's faith in Christ is the genuineness of the self-despair from which it springs," says Packer.<sup>5</sup>

This type of evangelism is clearly rooted in Scripture. John the Baptist preached repentance and holiness (Matt. 3:1-2) before he preached, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world" (John 1:29). Jesus began his ministry with the same message. As Matthew 4:17 says, "From that time Jesus began to preach, and to say, Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." He continued that theme with individuals such as Nicodemus, saying, "Ye must be born again" (John 3:7), and with the rich young ruler, confronting him first of all with the commandments (Mark 10:19).

Law preaching is more than explaining the Ten Commandments. It is preaching God's righteous judgment and holy wrath against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men. It is preaching the attributes of God. When Joseph Alleine wrote about the misery of the unconverted, for example, he showed how several attributes of God - His holiness, faithfulness, justice, and purity - condemn the sinner because he has denied God's claims, spurned His laws, and lies under His wrath and condemnation.<sup>6</sup> Alleine's hope in preaching is that the Spirit of God will make these truths so real to the sinner that he will become receptive to the good news that the very God whose attributes burn against him in righteous indignation has provided a way of escape in Jesus Christ for just such sinners as he.

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The message of the Bible and the Puritans is: The law has an evangelistic use.<sup>7</sup> Let man try to obey the law for salvation. At first he will think he can do it. Then he will learn that he cannot possibly be as holy as the law demands. Wielded by the Spirit, the law condemns him, pronounces a curse upon him, and declares him liable to the wrath of God and the torments of hell (Gal. 3:10). Finally, he will come to the desperate realization that only God can save him by changing his heart and giving him a new nature. The Spirit brings him to the end of the law, Christ Jesus, as the only righteousness acceptable with God (Gal. 3:24).

So the old Puritan evangelists labored with the law to convince sinners both of their need for salvation and the impossibility of accomplishing such salvation themselves. Sinners who experience both this necessity and impossibility cry out in anguish for God to do for them what they cannot do for themselves. In this way sinners have room made in them to receive the rich proclamation and application of the gospel; the Spirit of God then enables them to embrace Christ by faith.<sup>8</sup>

Modern evangelism differs from this in how it persuades men to embrace the gospel. Puritans and modern evangelists both use persuasive argument in evangelism, but the content of those arguments differs. Modern evangelists do not believe that the necessity of holiness is a suitable subject for the unconverted, so they do not present the gospel as a divine remedy for corrupt and impotent sinners. Puritans, by contrast, believed that the best news in the world for sinners who are truly convicted of sin is that deliverance from the power of sin is possible through faith in Christ. Such sinners need more than forgiveness or pardon; they want sin to be put to death in themselves forever. They want to live for the glory of God. They want to be holy as God is holy. They want to be conformed to the character of the Father, the image of the Son, and the mind of the Spirit.<sup>9</sup>

Joseph Alleine distinguished between true and false converts in this manner: "When [false converts] have as much as will save them, as they suppose, they look no farther, and so show themselves short of true grace, which always sets men aspiring to perfection (Phil. 3:13)."<sup>10</sup> An important mark of saving faith, then, is that a convert not only wants to be delivered from the corruption of sin, but that he also hungers and thirsts after righteousness and holiness.

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Modern evangelism has lost sight of that motive. Holiness is treated as something separate from salvation. Thus the message that seeks to convince people to embrace Christ is generally an appeal to self-interest. It offers forgiveness with the assurance of heaven and the kind of happiness and satisfaction that is found in Christ, without mentioning fruits of sanctification such as self-denying humility and unconditional obedience. Thankfully, under such defective preaching (by the mercy of God) some people are saved. But that doesn't make such preaching right. Such preaching often minimizes the difficulty of coming to Christ and overplays the temporal benefits of living life as a Christian. This type of preaching is an attempt to give men who have no conviction of sin an alternative reason to decide for Christ.

If being saved is presented as nothing more than professing faith in Christ, and if regeneration can happen without corresponding evidence of holy living, then the church will soon be filled with people who deceive themselves and others about their true spiritual condition. Those who have not been slain by the law will show little concern to keep the law once they believe they are Christians. And if they are taught that holiness isn't an essential part of being a Christian, they may live with that delusion the rest of their lives.

All of this leads us to conclude that the teaching of modern evangelism on the nature of faith and its relationship to regeneration fails the test of the Word of God. The Puritans taught that a "regeneration" which leaves men without the indwelling power of the Holy Spirit and without the practice of holy living is not what Scripture promises.<sup>11</sup> According to the Bible, a regenerate person is not simply changed in his religious opinions. A regenerate person is someone who has been given a new nature by the Holy Spirit. He is born of the Spirit to become spiritual (John 3:6). He has been recreated so all things are become new.<sup>12</sup> Such a person ceases to be self-centered and becomes God-centered. "They that are after the flesh do mind the things of the flesh; but they that are after the Spirit the things of the Spirit" (Rom. 8:5). The regenerate man loves God, loves holiness, loves the Bible, loves the godly, and loves the thought of going to heaven to commune with God and to leave sin behind forever.

Modern evangelism treats regeneration as the fruit of an initial act of faith in Christ. That is erroneous because, as the Puritans taught, a person may exercise a type of faith that isn't saving faith. John 2:23-25 says that many people believed in Jesus' name, but Jesus did not commit Himself to them because He knew what was in them. Scripture teaches that there are different kinds of faith. One kind of faith is an outward expression that is not backed by internal renewal. This is a kind of intellectual conviction that is little more than self-confidence in one's own opinions.

The discrepancies between Puritan and modern evangelism should prompt us to revert back to the older message where the whole of Scripture is addressed to the whole man.

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1 Cf. Joel R. Beeke, *Knowing and Living the Christian Life* (Grand Rapids: Reformation Heritage Books, 1997), pp. 16-21.

2 Packer, *A Quest for Godliness*, pp. 171-72.

3 Chapter 2, pp. 37-59.

4 Thomas Hooker, *The Soul's Preparation for Christ: Or, A Treatise of Contrition, Wherein is discovered How God breaks the heart, and wounds the Soul, in the conversion of a Sinner to Himself* (1632; reprint Ames, Ia.: International Outreach, 1994), pp. 121-55; Samuel Bolton, Nathaniel Vincent, and Thomas Watson, *The Puritans on Conversion* (Pittsburgh: Soli Deo Gloria, 1990), pp. 107-113.

5 *A Quest for Godliness*, p. 170.

6 *Alarm to the Unconverted*, pp. 85-88. 7 Joel R. Beeke and Ray B. Lanning, "Glad Obedience," in *Trust and Obey*, ed. Don Kistler (Morgan, Pa.: Soli Deo Gloria, 1996), pp. 159-62.

8 For a description of how faith embraces Christ, see Joel R. Beeke, "The Relation of Faith to Justification," in *Justification by Faith Alone*, ed. Don Kistler (Morgan, Pa.: Soli Deo Gloria, 1995), pp. 68-78.

9 Joel R. Beeke, *Holiness: God's Call to Sanctification* (Edinburgh: Banner of Truth Trust, 1994), p. 11.

10 *Alarm to the Unconverted*, p. 75.

11 William Whately, *The New Birth* (London, 1618); Stephen Charnock, "A Discourse of the Efficient of Regeneration," in *The Works of Stephen Charnock* (1865; reprint Edinburgh: Banner of Truth Trust, 1986), 3:166-306.

12 "A Discourse on the Nature of Regeneration," *ibid.*, 3:82-165.

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## CHAPTER SIX

### Studiously Symmetrical

Puritan preaching was *studiously symmetrical*. There was in Puritan preaching both well-roundedness and

good balance. Puritan preaching achieved this symmetry in four ways:

1. *Puritan preaching allowed Scripture to dictate the emphasis for each message.* The Puritans did not preach sermons that were a kind of balancing act between various doctrines. Rather, they let the biblical text determine the content and emphasis of each message. When Jonathan Edwards preached on hell, for example, he didn't make a single reference to heaven. When he later preached on heaven, he didn't include a word about hell.<sup>1</sup>

The Puritans preached a Bible text completely whatever its theme, so in time they would be sure to address every major theme of Scripture and every major doctrine of Reformed theology. Nothing was left unbalanced in the total range of their frequent and lengthy sermons. In theology proper, they proclaimed God's transcendence as well as His immanence. In anthropology, they preached about the image of God in its narrower as well as its wider sense. In Christology, they exhibited Christ's state of humiliation as well as exaltation. In soteriology, they presented divine sovereignty and human responsibility as doctrines that do not need to be reconciled by our finite minds, since as one preacher quipped, "friends need no reconciliation." In ecclesiology, they acknowledged the high calling of special offices (ministers, elders, and deacons) as well as the equally high calling of the general office of all believers. In eschatology, they declared both the glories of heaven and the horrors of hell.

2. *Puritan preaching instilled appreciation for each scriptural doctrine.* The typical member of a Puritan congregation could relish a sermon one week on Genesis 19:17 ("Escape for thy life") for its warning notes on fleeing wickedness and following God, and the next week savor a message on how difficult it is to follow God unless God draws us to Himself (John 6:44). Puritan pastors and people alike treasured the full scope of God's biblical truth rather than just their favorite passages or particular doctrines by which they rated each sermon.

3. *Puritan preaching allowed for a wide variety of sermon topics.* A carefully cultivated appreciation for all scriptural doctrine in turn allowed the Puritans to cover nearly every topic imaginable. For example, one volume of Puritan sermons includes the following messages:

How May We Experience in Ourselves, and Evidence to Others, that Serious Godliness is more than a Fancy?

What Are the Best Preservatives Against Melancholy and Overmuch Sorrow?

How May We grow in the Knowledge of Christ?

What Must We Do to Prevent and Cure Spiritual Pride?

How May We Graciously Improve Those Doctrines and Providences That Transcend Our Understanding?

What Distance Ought We to Keep, in Following the Strange Fashions of Apparel Which Come Up in the Days in Which We Live?

How May We Best Know the Worth of The Soul?<sup>2</sup>

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Modern evangelism, by contrast, is reductionistic - using only a few texts, expounding a limited range of themes, and bringing little if any doctrine to bear on the work of evangelism.

4. *Puritan preaching was backed by right living.* Puritan preachers lived what they preached. For them, balanced doctrine was inseparable from balanced living. Puritan ministers were teaching prophets, interceding priests, and governing kings in their own homes as well as their congregations and society. They were men of private prayer, family worship, and public intercession. They were living illustrations of Robert Murray M'Cheyne's words: "A holy minister is an awful weapon in the hand of God.... A minister's life is the life of his ministry."<sup>3</sup> Or as John Boys put it: "He doth preach most, that doth live best."<sup>4</sup>

One of the glaring faults in modern evangelism is its lack of balance in word and deed. Modern evangelism presents a gospel that is so stripped of the demands of Christ's Lordship that it becomes cheap grace. And cheap grace produces cheap living. We need to ask ourselves: Is our preaching, teaching, and evangelizing thoroughly scriptural, unashamedly doctrinal, experimentally practical, holistically evangelistic, and beautifully symmetrical?

<sup>1</sup>Cf. *The Wrath of Almighty God: Jonathan Edwards on God's Judgment against Sinners*, ed. Don Kistler (Morgan, Pa.: Soli Deo Gloria, 1996); *The Works of Jonathan Edwards*, 2:617-41; John H. Gerstner, *Jonathan Edwards on Heaven and Hell* (Grand Rapids: Baker, 1980).

<sup>2</sup>*Puritan Sermons 1659-1689: Being the Morning Exercises at Cripplegate*, ed. James Nichols (1682; reprint Wheaton, Ill.: Richard Owen Roberts, 1981), vol. 3.

<sup>3</sup>*Memoir and Remains of Robert Murray M'Cheyne*, ed. Andrew A. Bonar (London: Banner of Truth Trust, 1966), p. 282.

<sup>4</sup>*The Works of John Boys* (1629; reprint Morgan, Pa.: Soli Deo Gloria, 1997), p. 481.

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The Method of Puritan Evangelism

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### Plain Preaching

Though evangelism differs to some degree from generation to generation according to gifts, culture, style, and language, the primary methods of Puritan evangelism - plain preaching and catechetical teaching - can teach us much about how to present the gospel to sinners. The greatest teacher of the Puritan "plain style of preaching" was William Perkins. Perkins, often called the father of Puritanism, wrote that preaching "must bee plaine, perspicuous, and evident.... It is a by-word among us: *It was a very plaine Sermon*: And I say againe, *the plainer, the better*."<sup>1</sup> Henry Smith, another great Puritan preacher, said, "To preach simply, is not to preach unlearnedly, nor confusedly, but plainly and perspicuously, that the simplest which doth hear,

may understand what is taught, as if he did hear his name."2 And Cotton Mather wrote succinctly in his eulogy for John Eliot, a great Puritan missionary to the Indians, that his "way of preaching was very plain; so that the very *lamb*s might wade into his discourses on those texts and themes, wherein *elephant*s might swim."3

The Puritans used the plain style of preaching because they were evangelistic to the core - they wanted to reach everyone, to preach so that all might know the way of salvation. This style of preaching, according to William Perkins, did three things:

1. It gave the basic meaning of a text of Scripture in its context;
2. It expounded a few profitable points of doctrines gathered from the natural sense of the text;
3. It applied, in plain speech, the doctrines "rightly collected to the life and manners of men."4

The first part of a Puritan sermon was thus exegetical; the second, doctrinal and didactic; and the third, applicatory.<sup>5</sup> The third part, often called the "uses" of the text, was quite lengthy and applied Scripture in various ways to various listeners.<sup>6</sup> Perkins gave distinct directions on how to shape Scripture's applications to seven categories of listeners: ignorant and unteachable unbelievers; teachable but ignorant people; knowledgeable but unhumiliated people; the humiliated who lack assurance; believers; backsliders; and "a mingled people" - i.e., those who are a combination of several categories.<sup>7</sup> Puritan preachers addressed all seven types of people over a period of time, but not in each sermon. The Westminster Directory for Public Worship advises ministers not to pursue "every use" contained in the text being expounded. Each sermon did at least include directions to believers and unbelievers. The unbeliever was usually called to examine how he was living and what behavior needed changing, then admonished to flee to Christ who alone could fulfill his needs. For the believer, "uses" usually contained points of comfort, direction, and self-examination. The applicatory part is "the life of preaching," wrote James Durham. "Hence, preaching is called persuading, testifying, beseeching, entreating, or requesting, exhorting."<sup>8</sup>

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The studied, Word-centered plainness of Puritan preaching was buttressed by Puritan hermeneutics. J.I. Packer says that plain preaching helped the Puritans interpret the Bible literally and grammatically; consistently and harmonistically; doctrinally and theocentrically; christologically and evangelically; experimentally and practically; and with a faithful and realistic application.<sup>9</sup>

The Puritan plain style of preaching avoided all that was not clear or "perspicuous" to an ordinary listener. Since the minister was first and foremost God's appointed interpreter of the Word, no oratorical interest should ever be allowed to obscure the gospel's truth and clarity. "A crucified style best suits the preachers of a crucified Christ," John Flavel noted.<sup>10</sup> Lengthy quotations of the Fathers, the usage of Greek or Latin, and an embellished style were detested, for then we "do not paint Christ, but ourselves," said Perkins.<sup>11</sup> The heart of the true Christian, said Robert Bolton, "feels itself more soundly comforted, and truly Christianized by one Sermon woven out of a feeling soul by the strength of meditation, supported by the true, natural, and necessary sense of the Word of life, managed with the powerful incomparable eloquence of Scripture... than with a world of general [discourses] though they should be stuffed with the flower and quintessence of all the Arts, humanities, Philosophies."<sup>12</sup>

Three characteristics associated with Puritan plain preaching need to be recovered by today's preachers:

First, *Puritan preaching addressed the mind with clarity*. It addressed man as a rational creature. The Puritans loved and worshipped God with their minds. They viewed the mind as the palace of faith. They refused to set mind and heart against each other, but taught that knowledge was the soil in which the Spirit planted the seed of regeneration. "In conversion, reason is elevated," John Preston wrote. And Cotton Mather said, "Ignorance is the mother not of devotion but of heresy." Puritans thus preached that we need to *think* in order to be holy. They challenged the idea that holiness is only a matter of emotions.

Puritan evangelists labored to show sinners the unreasonableness of persisting in sin. They tore away every excuse for remaining unregenerate, whether it be an unbeliever's own inability and unwillingness, or divine sovereignty and election. As John Owen told his listeners, even election is no excuse for remaining in unbelief. "Election is first from God's side, but it is known last from the believer's side," he said.<sup>13</sup> Joseph Alleine added:

You begin at the wrong end if you dispute about your election. Prove your conversion and then never doubt your election.... Whatever God's purposes be, which are secret, His promises are plain. How desperately do rebels argue, "If I am elected I shall be saved, do what I will. If not, I shall be damned, do what I can."

Perverse sinner, will you begin where you should end? Is not the word before you? What saith it? "*Repent and be converted that your sins may be blotted out.*" "*If you mortify the deeds of the body you shall live.*" "*Believe and be saved*" (Acts 3:19; Rom. 8:13; Acts 16:31). What can be plainer? Do not stand still disputing about your election, but set to repenting and believing. Cry to God for converting grace. Revealed things belong to you; in these busy yourself.<sup>14</sup>

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So the Puritans reasoned with sinners through plain preaching, using biblical logic to persuade each listener that it was foolish not to seek and serve God because of the value and purpose of life, and the certainty of death and eternity.

God gave us minds for a reason, the Puritans taught. It is crucial that we become like Christ in the way we think. Our minds must be enlightened by faith and disciplined by the Word, then put into God's service in the world. We ought to be challenged by the Puritans to use our intellect to further God's kingdom through scriptural evangelism. Without clear thinking, we will never be able to evangelize and counter the culture in which we live, work, and minister. We will become empty in ourselves, non-productive, and narcissistic, lacking a developing interior life.

The Puritans preached that a flabby mind is no badge of honor. They understood that a mindless Christianity will foster a spineless Christianity. An anti-intellectualistic gospel will spawn an irrelevant gospel that doesn't

go beyond "felt needs." That's what is happening in our churches today. We have lost our Christian mind, and for the most part we don't see the necessity of recovering it. We do not understand that where there is little difference between the Christian and non-Christian in what we think and believe, there will soon be little difference in how we live.

Second, Puritan *preaching confronted the conscience pointedly*. The Puritans worked hard on the consciences of sinners as the "light of nature" in them. Plain preaching named specific sins, then asked questions to press home the guilt of those sins upon the consciences of men, women, and children. As one Puritan wrote, "We must go with the stick of divine truth and beat every bush behind which a sinner hides, until like Adam who hid, he stands before God in his nakedness." They believed that was necessary because until the sinner gets out from behind that bush, he will never cry to be clothed in the righteousness of Christ.

So the Puritans preached *urgently*, believing that many of their listeners were still on their way to hell. They preached *directly*, confronting their hearers with law and gospel, with death in Adam and life in Christ. They preached *specifically*, taking seriously Christ's command "that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name" (Luke 24:47).

Today, modern evangelism is, for the most part, afraid to confront the conscience pointedly. We need to learn from the Puritans who were solemnly persuaded as they evangelized that the friend who loves you most, will tell you the most truth about yourself. Like Paul and the Puritans, we need to testify earnestly and with tears, of the need for "repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ" (Acts 20:21).

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Third, Puritan *preaching wooed the heart passionately*. It was affectionate, zealous, and optimistic. It is unusual today to find a ministry which both feeds the mind with solid biblical substance and moves the heart with affectionate warmth, but this combination was commonplace with the Puritans. They did not just reason with the mind and confront the conscience; they appealed to the heart. They preached out of love for God's Word, love for the glory of God, and love for the soul of every listener. They preached with warm gratitude of the Christ who had saved them and made their lives a sacrifice of praise. They set forth Christ in His loveliness, hoping to make the unsaved jealous of what the believer has in Christ.

The Puritans used every weapon they could - compelling preaching, personal pleading, earnest praying, biblical reasoning, joyful living - to turn sinners from the road of destruction to God. And they believed that God would use their preaching as a weapon to conquer and a power to convert sinners. They believed that God exalted Christ "with his right hand to be a Prince and a Saviour, for to give repentance to Israel, and forgiveness of sins" (Acts 5:31). They knew from Scripture and by experience that only an omnipotent Christ can arrest a dead sinner wedded to his sinful lusts, divorce him from the primary love of his heart, make him willing to forsake his bosom sin, and turn him to God with full resolve to obey and honor Him and make Him his end and goal. They preached knowing that Christ, not our old Adamic nature, was sufficient for these things. "Preaching, therefore, ought not to be dead, but alive and effective so that an unbeliever coming into the congregation of believers should be affected and, as it were, transfixed by the very hearing of the word so that he might give glory to God," wrote William Ames.

1 *The Works of Perkins*, 2:222. Cf. William Perkins, *The Art of Propheying* (1606; revised ed., Edinburgh: Banner of Truth Trust, 1996), pp. 71-72; Charles H. George and Katherine George, *The Protestant Mind of the English Reformation 1570-1640* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1961), pp. 338-41.

2 *Works of Henry Smith*, 1:337. Cf. Leland Ryken, *Worldly Saints*, pp. 104-107.

3 *The Great Works of Christ in America: Magnalia Christi Americana*, Book III (1702; reprint London: Banner of Truth Trust, 1979), 1:547-48. For a bibliography of Eliot's sermons and writings, see Frederick Harling, "A Biography of John Eliot" (Ph.D. dissertation, Boston University, 1965), pp. 259-61. For additional material on Eliot, see John Wilson, *The Life of John Eliot* (New York: G. Land and P.P. Stanford, 1841); Martin More, *Memoir of Eliot* (Boston: Seth Goldsmith and Crocker & Brewster, 1842); Nehemiah Adams, *The Life of John Eliot* (Boston: Massachusetts School Society, 1847); Converse Francis, *Life of John Eliot, Apostle to the Indians* (Boston: Hilliard, Gray and Co., 1896); Ezra Hoyt Byington, "John Eliot, the Puritan Missionary to the Indians," in *Papers of the American Society of Church History* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1897), 8:109-145; James de Normandie, "John Eliot, Apostle to the Indians," *Harvard Theological Review* 5 (1912):249-370; David Chamberlain, *Eliot of Massachusetts, Apostle to the Indians* (London: Independent Press, 1928); Rooy, *Missions in the Puritan Tradition*, pp. 156-241; Ola Elizabeth Winslow, *John Eliot, "Apostle to the Indians"* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1968).

4 *Works of Perkins*, 2:762. Cf. *The Art of Propheying*, p. 79.

5 Perry Miller, *The New England Mind: The Seventeenth Century* (Cambridge: University Press, 1939), pp. 332-33.

6 Most Puritans preached from fifty to sixty minutes. They wrote out their sermons, particularly their application, in a much fuller way than they were actually preached.

7 *The Art of Propheying*, pp. 56-63.

8 *Commentarie Upon the Book of the Revelation* (Amsterdam: John Fredericksz Stam, 1660), pp. 260-66.

9 *Quest for Godliness*, chapter 6.

10 *The Works of John Flavel* (1820; reprint London: Banner of Truth Trust, 1968), 6:572.

11 *Works of Perkins*, 2:222.

12 *The Workes of the Reverend, truly Pious, and Iudiciously learned Robert Bolton* (London: George Miller, 1641), 4:161.

13 Cf. *Works of Owen*, 3:595-604. See also Christopher Love, *A Treatise of Effectual Calling and Election* (1658; reprint Morgan, Pa.: Soli Deo Gloria, 1998).

14 *Alarm to the Unconverted*, p. 30.

15 *The Marrow of Theology*, p. 194.

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## CHAPTER EIGHT

### Catechetical Evangelism

Like the Reformers, the Puritans were catechists. They believed that pulpit messages should be reinforced by personalized ministry through catechesis - the instruction in the doctrines of Scripture using catechisms. Puritan catechizing was evangelistic in several ways:

1. Scores of Puritans reached out evangelistically to children and young people by writing catechism books that explained fundamental Christian doctrines via questions and answers supported by Scripture.<sup>1</sup> For example, John Cotton titled his catechism, *Milk for Babes, drawn out of the Breasts of both Testaments*.<sup>2</sup> Other Puritans included in the titles of their catechisms such expressions as "the main and fundamental points," "the sum of the Christian religion," the "several heads" or "first principles" of religion, and "the ABC of Christianity." Ian Green shows the high level of continuity that exists in Puritan catechism books in their recurring formulae and topics such as the Apostles' Creed, the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the sacraments. He goes on to suggest that there really was no substantial discrepancy even between the simple message of many elementary works and the more demanding content of more sophisticated catechisms.<sup>3</sup> At various levels in the church as well as in the homes of their parishioners, Puritan ministers taught rising generations both from the Bible and from their catechisms. Their goals were to explain the fundamental teachings of the Bible, to help young people commit the Bible to memory, to make sermons and the sacraments more understandable, to prepare covenant children for confession of faith, to teach them how to defend their faith against error, and to help parents teach their own children.<sup>4</sup>
2. Catechizing was evangelistic in relation to both sacraments. When the Westminster Larger Catechism speaks of "improving" one's baptism, it refers to a task of lifelong instruction in which catechisms such as the Shorter Catechism play a decisive role.<sup>5</sup> William Perkins said that the ignorant should memorize his catechism, *The Foundation of Christian Religion*, so they would be "fit to receive the Lord's Supper with comfort." And William Hopkinson wrote in the preface to *A Preparation into the Waive of Life*, that he labored to lead his catechumens "into the right use of the Lord's Supper, a special confirmation of God's promises in Christ."<sup>6</sup>

The more their public efforts to purify the church were crushed, the more the Puritans turned to the home as a bastion for religious instruction and influence. They wrote books on family worship and the "godly order of family government." Robert Openshaw prefaced his catechism with an appeal "to those who were wont to ask how you should spend the long winter evenings, [to] turn to singing of psalms and teaching your household and praying with them."<sup>7</sup> By the time of the Westminster Assembly in the 1640s, the Puritans considered the lack of family worship to be an evidence of an unconverted life.<sup>8</sup>

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3. Catechizing was a follow-up to sermons and a way to reach neighbors with the gospel. Joseph Alleine reportedly followed up his work on Sunday five days a week by catechizing church members as well as reaching out with the gospel to people he met on the streets.<sup>9</sup> Richard Baxter, whose vision for catechizing is expounded in *The Reformed Pastor*, said that he came to the painful conclusion that "some ignorant persons, who have been so long unprofitable hearers, have got more knowledge and remorse of conscience in half an hour's close disclosure, than they did from ten years' public preaching."<sup>10</sup> Baxter thus invited people in his home every Thursday evening to discuss and pray for blessing upon the sermons of the previous Sabbath.
4. Catechizing was evangelistic for purposes of examining people's spiritual condition, and for encouraging and admonishing them to flee to Christ. Baxter and his two assistants spent two full days each week catechizing parishioners in their homes. In addition to that, on Monday and Tuesday afternoons and evenings he catechized each of his seven family members for an hour per week. Those visits involved patiently teaching, gently examining, and carefully leading family and church members to Christ through the Scriptures. Packer concludes: "To upgrade the practice of personal catechising from a preliminary discipline for children to a permanent ingredient in evangelism and pastoral care for all ages was Baxter's main contribution to the development of Puritan ideals for the ministry."<sup>11</sup>

Puritan churches and schools considered catechism instruction so important that some even offered official catechists. At Cambridge University, William Perkins served as catechist at Christ's College and John Preston at Emanuel College. The Puritan ideal, according to Thomas Gataker, was that a school is a "little church" and its teachers "private catechists."<sup>12</sup>

Puritan evangelism, carried on by preaching, pastoral admonition, and catechizing, took time and skill.<sup>13</sup> The Puritans were not looking for quick and easy conversions; they were committed to building up lifelong believers whose hearts, minds, wills, and affections were won to the service of Christ.<sup>14</sup> Some pastors were more gifted than others at catechizing, but all were called to be evangelistic catechists.

The hard work of the Puritan catechist was greatly rewarded. Richard Greenham claimed that catechism teaching built up the Reformed church and did serious damage to Roman Catholicism.<sup>15</sup> When Baxter was installed at Kidderminster in Worcestershire, perhaps one family in each street honored God in family worship; at the end of his ministry there, there were streets where every family did so. He could say that of the six hundred converts that were brought to faith under his preaching, he could not name one that had backslidden to the ways of the world. How vastly different was that result compared to the results of today's evangelists who press for mass conversions, then turn over the hard work of follow-up to others!

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<sup>1</sup>See George Edward Brown, "Catechists and Catechisms of Early New England" (D.R.E. dissertation, Boston University, 1934); R.M.E. Paterson, "A Study in Catechisms of the Reformation and Post-Reformation Period" (M.A. thesis, Durham University, 1981); P. Hutchinson, "Religious Change: The Case of the English Catechism, 1560-1640" (Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford University, 1984); Ian Green, *The*

*Christian's ABC: Catechisms and Catechizing in England c. 1530-1740* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1996).  
2London, 1646.

3*The Christian's ABC*, pp. 557-70.

4Cf. W.G.T. Shedd, *Homiletics and Pastoral Theology* (1867; reprint London: Banner of Truth Trust, 1965), pp. 356-75.

5The Westminster Assembly desired to establish one catechism and one confession of faith for both England and Scotland, but a large number of catechisms continued to be written after the Westminster standards were drafted (J. Lewis Wilson, "Catechisms, and Their Use Among the Puritans," in *One Steadfast High Intent* [London: Puritan and Reformed Studies Conference, 1966], pp. 41-42).

6*A Preparation into the Waie of Life, with a Direction into the righte use of the Lordes Supper* (London, 1583), sig. A.3.

7*Short Questions and Answaeres* (London, 1580), p. A.4.

8Wilson, "Catechisms, and Their Use Among the Puritans," pp. 38-39.

9C. Stanford, *Joseph Alleine: His Companions and Times* (London, 1861).

10Richard Baxter, *Gidlas Salvianus: The Reformed Pastor: Shewing the Nature of the Pastoral Work* (1656; reprint New York: Robert Carter, 1860), pp. 341-468.

11*A Quest for Godliness*, p. 305.

12*David's Instructor* (London, 1620), p. 18; see also B. Simon, "Leicestershire Schools 1635-40," *British Journal of Educational Studies* (Nov. 1954):47-51.

13Thomas Boston, *The Art of Manfishing: A Puritan's View of Evangelism*, intro. J.I. Packer (reprint Fearn, Ross-shire: Christian Focus, 1998), pp. 14-15.

14Thomas Hooker, *The Poor Doubting Christian Drawn to Christ* (1635; reprint Worthington, Pa.: Maranatha, 1977).

15*A Short Forme of Catechising* (London: Richard Bradocke, 1599).

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The Inward Disposition of the Puritan Evangelist

## CHAPTER NINE

### Dependency on the Holy Spirit

The Puritan evangelist brought to his work a unique inward disposition or frame of mind and soul. Commitment to godliness lay at the heart of the Puritan vision. Thomas Brooks wrote, "A preacher's life should be a commentary upon his doctrine; his practice should be the counterpane [counterpart] of his sermons. Heavenly doctrines should always be adorned with a heavenly life.

Preachers are the glass [the mirror], the school, the book,  
Where people's eyes do learn, do read, do look."<sup>1</sup>

The Puritan evangelist had a heart to serve God; devotion to and care for the people of God and the unsaved; devotion to the Scriptures and ability to preach them; a sense of dependency on the Holy Spirit coupled with a life of prayerfulness. These last two qualities in particular are lacking in modern evangelism and need to be addressed in our concluding chapters.

First, *the Puritans showed a profound dependence upon the Holy Spirit* in everything they said and did. They felt keenly their inability to bring anyone to Christ as well as the magnitude of conversion. "God never laid it upon thee to convert those he sends thee to. No; to publish the gospel is thy duty," William Gurnall said to ministers.<sup>2</sup> And Richard Baxter wrote, "Conversion is another kind of work than most are aware of. It is not a small matter to bring an earthly mind to heaven and to show man the amiable excellencies of God, to be taken up in such love to him that can never be quenched; to make him flee for refuge to Christ and thankfully embrace him as the life of his soul; to have the very drift and bent of his life change so that a man renounces that which he took for his happiness, and places his happiness where he never did before."<sup>3</sup> The Puritans were convinced that both preacher and listener are totally dependent on the work of the Spirit to effect regeneration and conversion when, how, and in whom He will.<sup>4</sup> The Spirit brings God's presence into human hearts. He persuades sinners to seek salvation, renews corrupt wills, and makes scriptural truths take root in stony hearts. As Thomas Watson wrote, "Ministers knock at the door of men's hearts, the Spirit comes with a key and opens the door."<sup>5</sup> And Joseph Alleine said: "Never think you can convert yourself. If ever you would be savingly converted, you must despair of doing it in your own strength. It is a resurrection from the dead (Eph. 2:1), a new creation (Gal. 6:15; Eph. 2:10), a work of absolute omnipotence (Eph. 1:19)."<sup>6</sup>

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Modern evangelists need to be persuaded that the Spirit's regenerating action, as John Owen wrote, is "infallible, victorious, irresistible, and always efficacious"; it "removeth all obstacles, overcomes all oppositions, and infallibly produces the effect intended."<sup>7</sup> All modes of action which imply another doctrine are unbiblical. As Packer writes: "All devices for exerting psychological pressure in order to precipitate 'decisions' must be eschewed, as being in truth presumptuous attempts to intrude into the province of the Holy Ghost." Such pressures may even be harmful, he goes on to say, for while they "may produce the outward form of 'decision,' they cannot bring about regeneration and a change of heart, and when the 'decisions' wear off those who registered them will be found 'gospel-hardened' and antagonistic." Packer concludes in a Puritan vein: "Evangelism must rather be conceived as a long-term enterprise of patient teaching and instruction, in which God's servants seek simply to be faithful in delivering the gospel message and applying it to human lives, and leave it to God's Spirit to draw men to faith through this message in his own way and at his own speed."<sup>8</sup>

1*Works of Thomas Brooks*, 4:24.

2*The Christian in Complete Armour* (1662; reprint London: Banner of Truth Trust, 1964), p. 574 (second

pagination).

3Cf. Richard Baxter, *Reformed Pastor*, abridged (1862; reprint London: Banner of Truth Trust, 1974), pp. 94-96, 114-16.

4Packer, *A Quest for Godliness*, pp. 296-99.

5A *Body of Divinity*, p. 154.

6*An Alarm to the Unconverted*, pp. 26-27.

7*Works*, 3:317ff.

8A *Quest for Godliness*, pp. 163-64.

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## CHAPTER TEN

### Men of Prayer

Finally, the *Puritans saturated all their evangelistic efforts in prayer*. They were "men of the closet" first of all. They were great preachers only because they were also great petitioners who wrestled with God for divine blessing upon their preaching. Richard Baxter said, "Prayer must carry on our work as well as preaching; he preacheth not heartily to his people, that prayeth not earnestly for them. If we prevail not with God to give them faith and repentance, we shall never prevail with them to believe and repent."<sup>1</sup> And Robert Traill wrote, "Some ministers of meaner gifts and parts are more successful than some that are far above them in abilities; not because they preach better, so much as because they pray more. Many good sermons are lost for lack of much prayer in study."<sup>2</sup>

The well-known story of Puritan-minded Robert Murray M'Cheyne illustrates best what Traill means. An old sexton in M'Cheyne's church noticed the awe on the face of a visitor and invited him into his study. "Tell me," said the visitor, "having sat under this godly man's ministry, what is the secret of his success?"

The sexton told the visitor to sit at M'Cheyne's desk. Then he asked the man to put his hands on the desk. Then to put his face in his hands and weep. Next the two men walked into the church sanctuary and ascended to the pulpit. "Lean over the pulpit," the sexton said. "Now stretch out your hands and weep."

"Now you know the secret of M'Cheyne's ministry."<sup>3</sup>

The church today desperately needs such preachers whose private prayers season their pulpit messages. The Puritan pastors jealously guarded their personal devotional time. They set their priorities on spiritual, eternal realities. They knew that if they ceased to watch and pray constantly they would be courting spiritual disaster. Faithful, steadfast, and sincere, they were God-fearing men who continually examined themselves and were painfully aware, as John Flavel said, "that a man may be *objectively* a *spiritual [man]*, and all the while *subjectively* a *caral* man."<sup>4</sup> They believed, as John Owen noted: "No man preacheth that sermon well that doth not first preach it to his own heart.... If the word do not dwell with power in us, it will not pass with power from us."<sup>5</sup> Unlike many modern evangelists, the quality of their spiritual life was uniformly high.<sup>6</sup>

Concluding Application

Let us seriously ask ourselves: Are we, like the Puritans, thirsting to glorify the triune God? Are we motivated by biblical truth and biblical fire? Do we share the Puritan view of the vital necessity of conversion? It is not enough just to read the Puritans. A stirring of interest in the Puritans is not the same thing as a revival of Puritanism. We need the inward disposition of the Puritans toward evangelism. We need in our hearts, lives, and churches the authentic, biblical, intelligent piety the Puritans showed.

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Let us challenge one another! Who among us will live godly in Christ Jesus like the Puritans? Who will go beyond studying their writings, discussing their ideas, recalling their achievements, and berating their failures? Who will practice the degree of obedience to God's Word for which they strove? Will we serve God as they served Him? "Thus saith the LORD, Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls" (Jer. 6:16).

We must ourselves be conquered by the great and mighty truths of God. The time is short. Soon we shall pray our last prayer, read Scripture for the last time, preach our last sermon, and witness to our last friend. Then the only thing that will matter will be the gospel. Surely on our deathbed a question uppermost in our minds will be: What kind of an evangelist have I been? Scripture tells us: "He that winneth souls is wise" (Prov. 11:30). "And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever" (Dan. 12:3).

<sup>1</sup>*The Reformed Pastor*, p. 123.

<sup>2</sup>*Works of Robert Traill*, 1:246.

<sup>3</sup>Cf. John Flavel, "The Character of a True Evangelical Pastor, in *Works of Flavel*, 6:564-85.

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 568.

<sup>5</sup>*Works*, 9:455, 16:76.

<sup>6</sup>See Benjamin Brook, *The Lives of the Puritans*, 3 vols. (1813; reprint Pittsburgh: Soli Deo Gloria, 1994); Joel R. Beeke, "Meet the Puritans," *Banner of Truth* 52 (1986):44-45, 102-103, 156-57, 240-41, 292-93; 53 (1987):154-55, 184-85; William Barker, *Puritan Profiles* (Fearn, Ross-shire: Christian Focus, 1996).

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Puritan evangelism by Joel R. Beeke, 1999, Reformation Heritage Books edition, Unknown Binding in English. Puritan evangelism. A biblical approach (Guidance from church history). by Joel R. Beeke. Published 1999 by Reformation Heritage Books . Biblical evangelism is so important that it must not be ruled by non-Biblical suppositions and fears. If it is Biblical, it must be guided by clear Biblical command, inference, or example. Also, it is guided by the command to tell the "Good News". Mass evangelism also seems to free us, as individuals, of the guilt of not trying. After all, with a mass media approach the lost could be converted, so we are less obligated. The result of mass evangelism is discouraging after it begins with great hope and a definite investment period of high expense. The first contacts offer hope but they don't pan out. Although evangelism differs to some degree from generation to generation according to gifts, culture, style, and language, the primary methods of Puritan evangelism—plain preaching and catechetical teaching—can show us much about how to present the gospel to sinners. The Puritan "plain style of preaching" avoided all that was not clear or perspicuous to an ordinary listener. The greatest teacher of this preaching style was Perkins. They believed that such an approach was necessary because, until the sinner is drawn from behind that bush, he will never cry to be clothed in the righteousness of Christ. Modern evangelism seems to be afraid to confront the conscience pointedly.