

# Liturgy and Pietism: Then and Now

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David Luecke has advocated pietism as a slice of the Lutheran heritage which holds promise for the renewal of mission, congregational life, and worship. Luecke argues that pietism is the "other story" of worship among Lutherans, a story that he claims has been ignored by the "restorationists" who have written liturgical histories and prepared the hymnals. According to Luecke, pietism is part of a tradition that is finding expression in congregations which have abandoned or radically altered traditional Lutheran liturgical forms and hymnody.

The alternative worship movement which has become so attractive to many within American Lutheranism draws more deeply on revivalism or the "frontier tradition" of worship as James White calls it and Pentecostalism via the charismatic movement than it does on classical pietism. One could only wish that contemporary praise hymns had the theological and spiritual depth of hymns such as Johann Schroeder's "One Thing's Needful; Lord this Treasure" (277 LW) which Wilhelm Nelle called "the most blessed hymn of the entire circle of Halle Pietists." When we compare the changes in liturgical texts and structures introduced by pietism with those brought about by the advocates of so-called alternative worship, we might be tempted to conclude that the innovations of pietism were rather minor. For the most part, pietism did not produce new liturgical orders. What pietism did introduce was a shift away from the centrality of the divine service in the life of the church. This shift was necessitated by a prior shift from justification to sanctification, from the objective reality of the means of grace to the subjective experience of the believer, from beneficium to sacrificium, from the Office of the Holy Ministry to the priesthood of believers. This is the crucial shift which prepares the way for later developments in pietism's offspring, revivalism and Pentecostalism, which, in turn have exercised a destructive influence in the liturgical life of North American Lutheranism. The central themes of pietism are unable to sustain the liturgical life envisioned in the Book of Concord.

If we are to understand the influence of pietism on the liturgy in contemporary Lutheranism, it is essential that we see that pietism was more than a renewal movement. It was a theological movement. Bengt Haeggglund writes "The Pietist movement, which penetrated Lutheran territory in the latter part of the 17th century and contributed to the diminution or the internal transformation of the orthodox Lutheran tradition, was not simply a reaction against certain weaknesses in the church life of the time; it was rather a new theological position, which was based on a new concept of reality and which bore within itself the seeds of the modern point of view."

Most of the standard treatments of pietism see pietism as a necessary corrective to the alleged frigidity and formality of Lutheran orthodoxy, Pietism is said to have recaptured the vitality of Luther's evangelical insight. Examples of the living piety of orthodoxy as embodied in Johann Gerhard's devotional writings or the hymnody of Philip Nicolai and Paul Gerhardt are overlooked or else they are classified as a germinal form of pietism. Pietism's reliance on a selected slice of the early Luther to the exclusion of his later sacramental writings is overlooked. Whatever deficiencies there may have been in the church life of Lutheran orthodoxy, it cannot be claimed that pietism is a return to Luther. Pietism was seeking something new. Jeremiah Ohl summarizes the outcome of pietism's search as it relates to worship: "...in a word, what Pietism set out to do finally resulted not in bringing about again a proper union between the objective and the subjective, but in the overthrow of the former and the triumph of the latter. The sacramental and the

sacrificial were divorced, and the sacrificial alone remained. Public worship ceased to be a celebration of redemption, and became only an act of edification" (Ohl, 70-71). Pietism succeeded in introducing a new theology of worship grounded not in the delivery of the fruits of Christ's redeeming work but rather in the edification of the saint.

In his programmatic work, *Pia Desideria*, Spener does not set forth a plan for liturgical innovation yet we observe a shift away from objective understanding of the divine service in Luther and Lutheran orthodoxy. Spener begins not with the Lord's gifts but with the Lord's people and what he sees is lamentable: clergy whose lives do not conform to their teaching, contentiousness among the theologians, worldliness and drunkenness on the part of the common people. When Spener finally comes to discuss the efficacy of the Word of God and the place of Baptism, the Lord's Supper, and absolution, he focuses not the character of these gifts but on their right use. Spener gives assurances that he has not departed from the orthodox Lutheran understanding of the power of God's Word: "We also gladly acknowledge the power of the Word of God when it is preached, since it is the power of God for salvation to everyone who has faith (Rom. 1:16). We are bound diligently to hear the Word of God not only because we are commanded to do so but because it is the divine hand which offers and presents grace to the believer, whom the Word itself awakens through the Holy Spirit." Likewise he affirms baptismal regeneration and the sacramental presence of Christ's body and blood: "Nor do I know how to praise Baptism and its power highly enough. I believe that it is the real 'washing of regeneration and renewal in the Holy Spirit' (Tit. 3:5), or as Luther says in the Catechism, 'it effects forgiveness of sins, delivers from death, and grants (not merely promises) eternal salvation. Not less gladly do I acknowledge the glorious power in the sacramental, oral, and not merely spiritual eating and drinking of the body and blood of the Lord in the Holy Supper. On this account I heartily reject the position of the Reformed when they deny that we receive such a pledge of salvation in, with, and under the bread and the wine, when they weaken its power, and when they see in it no more than exists outside the holy sacrament in spiritual eating and drinking."

Yet after confessing these gifts, Spener once again returns to what he observes in the majority of those who hear the Word, are baptized, and receive Christ's body and blood. It is not enough to be baptized. Baptism is described as a two-sided covenant. From God's side a covenant of grace; from man's side a covenant of faith. The efficacy of the Word is judged in light of what it accomplishes in the interior life of the auditor. Spener writes "But it is not enough that your ear hears it. Do you let it penetrate inwardly into your heart and allow the heavenly food to be digested there, so that you get the benefit of its vitality and power, or does it go in one ear and out the other?" Spener worries that confession and absolution as well as the Lord's Supper are being used *opus operatum*. In his desire to guard against a fleshly *securitas* Spener undermines the certainty of faith so clearly articulated in Luther's sacramental writings.

In Part III of *Pia Desideria*, Spener provides six proposals to correct conditions in the church. His first proposal is "a more extensive use of the Word of God among us." Spener notes that there already is frequent and in some cases daily preaching in the churches. But increased preaching is not what Spener has in mind. The lectionary provides the church with a limited exposure to Scripture. Later Gottfried Arnold would conclude that the pericopal system is "a vicious and abominable mutilation of the Bible; and Spener himself declared: 'How I wish with all my heart, that our Church had never adopted the use of Pericopes, but had allowed a free choice, or else had made the Epistles instead of the Gospels the chief texts'. Quoting II Timothy 3:16, Spener argues that as all Scripture is inspired by God "all Scripture, without exception, should be known by the congregation if we are to receive the necessary benefit"

Spener offers three suggestions for the increased use of the Bible: (1) Every housefather should have a Bible, or at least a New Testament and read it aloud for his household on a daily basis; (2) Books of the Bible should be read one after another at specified times in public services of the congregation; (3) Special

meetings be organized for the reading and application of the Scriptures. It is the development of this third point which will be most influential in pietism.

According to Spener, these gatherings would be "the ancient and apostolic kind of church meeting." These meetings were not designed to replace the divine service but to supplement it. Spener describes how these assemblies would function:

In addition to our customary services with preaching, other assemblies would also be held in the manner which Paul describes them in I Corinthians 14:26-40. One person would not rise to preach (although the practice would be continued at other times), but others who have been blessed with gifts and knowledge would also speak and present their pious opinions on the proposed subject to the judgment of the rest, doing all this in such a way as to avoid disorder and strife. This might conveniently be done by having several ministers (in places where a number of them live in a town) meet together or by having several members of a congregation who have a fair knowledge of God or desire to increase their knowledge meet under the leadership of a minister, take up the Holy Scriptures, read aloud from them, and fraternally discuss each verse in order to discover its simple meaning and whatever may be useful to the edification of all. Anybody who is not satisfied with his understanding of a matter should be permitted to express his doubts and seek further explanation. On the other hand those (including the ministers) who have made progress should be allowed the freedom to state how they understand each passage. Then all that has been contributed, insofar as it accords with the sense of the Holy Spirit in the Scriptures, should be carefully considered by the rest, especially by the ordained ministers, and applied to the edification of the whole meeting.

Thus the conventicle was born as a para-liturgical assembly. Spener outlines what he sees to be the benefits of these assemblies. Preachers would gain a more intimate knowledge of the spiritual weaknesses of their people while the people would grow in confidence in their ministers. Those who participate would experience personal growth better enabling them to give religious instruction to their children and servants at home. Both sermons and the private reading of the Bible would be better understood. The apostolic admonition of Colossians 3:16 would be fulfilled as "psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs" would be used in these gatherings "for the praise of God and the inspiration of the participants." While Spener did not envision the conventicle as a replacement for the divine service, the history of pietism provides evidence that these meetings, not the divine service, would come to the focal point of the spiritual life. Ultimately the songs of the conventicle would find their way into the liturgical services.

Other themes in *Pia Desideria* are developed which will influence the shape of liturgy within pietism. Spener's second proposal calls for "the establishment and diligent exercise of the spiritual priesthood." The spiritual priesthood is seen in contrast to the office of the holy ministry. While Spener argues that members of this priesthood may not take it upon themselves to preach or administer the sacraments, priests are to be actively involved in the exercise of spiritual functions including the study of the Word of God, prayer, teaching, admonishing, comforting, and chastising the erring. Spener sees the ministry as inadequate without the involvement of the spiritual priesthood. He writes "one man is incapable of doing all that is necessary for the edification of the many persons who are generally entrusted to his pastoral care. However, if the priests do their duty, the minister, as director and oldest brother, has splendid assistance in the performance of his duties and his public and private acts, and thus his burden will not be too heavy." While Spener does not advocate any special function of the spiritual priesthood in the liturgy, his understanding of the priesthood in terms of its activities and his stress on true faith as practice, prepares the way of increased involvement of the laity in the conduct of the services.

A third theme with liturgical consequences in *Pia Desideria* is that of preaching. We have already noted that Spener called for a wider use of the Word of God in the congregation, a use that would go beyond the

preaching which takes place in the services. He finds the preaching of his contemporaries lacking. After criticizing his colleagues for the making an ostentatious display of their homiletical skills, their quotation of phrases in foreign languages, and the polemical content of their sermons, Spener goes on to describe the goal of the sermon: "Our whole Christian religion consist of the inner man or the new man, whose soul is faith and whose expressions are the fruits of life, and all sermons should be aimed at this. On the one hand, the precious benefactions of God, which are directed toward the inner man, may ever be strengthened more. On the other hand, works should be set in motion that we may by no means be content merely to have people refrain from outward vices and practice outward virtues and thus be concerned only with the outward man, which the ethics of the heathen can also accomplish, but that we lay a right foundation in the heart, show that what does not proceed from this foundation is mere hypocrisy, and hence accustom the people first to work on what is inward (awaken love of God and neighbor through suitable means) and only then to act accordingly."

Spener broadens his understanding of the goal of the sermon to also include the sacraments. Worship is internalized. "One should therefore emphasize that the divine means of Word and sacrament are concerned with the inner man. Hence it is not enough that we hear the Word with our outward ear, but we must let it penetrate to our heart, so that we may hear the Holy Spirit speak there, that is, with vibrant emotion and comfort feel the sealing of the Spirit and the power of the Word. Nor is it enough to be baptized, but the inner man, where we have put on Christ in Baptism, must also keep Christ on and bear witness to him in our outward life. Nor is it enough to have received the Lord's Supper externally, but the inner man must truly be fed with that blessed food. Nor is it enough to pray outwardly with our mouth, but true prayer, and the best prayer, occurs in the inner man, and it either breaks forth in words or remains in the soul, yet God will find and hit upon it. Nor, again, is it enough to worship God in an external temple, but the inner man worships God best in his own temple, whether or not he is in an external temple at the time". The preached Word, Baptism, and Supper still remain but clearly the focus is no longer on these for they are externals; rather the concern is with that which is internal to man. This is fundamental to the theology of worship in pietism. The objectivity (*extra nos*) of the means of grace is overcome by the subjectivity of the believer's experience.

This shift can be seen both in the way the classical liturgical forms of Lutheranism were diminished under the influence of pietism as well as in the new hymns and styles of preaching. Frank Senn notes "Pietism did not have a liturgical program of its own with which to replace that of orthodoxy; but its emphasis did have a profound impact on public worship" (Senn, 498). The impact of pietism on Lutheran liturgy is seen, at least originally, not in the production of new church orders but in the way in which the subjective and personal impulses are given expression in the church service. The spiritual character and effectiveness of the officiant is seen as a necessary condition for the right hearing of the Word. *Ex corde* prayers are substituted for churchly, liturgical prayers. Exorcisms are omitted from the baptismal rite. Eucharistic vestments are discarded. The Lord's Supper is celebrated less frequently and is given less emphasis in preaching. The church year becomes less influential in shaping the preaching as pericopal preaching declines along with the use of hymns reflective of the themes of the lectionary. Ohl observes "...the objective and sacramental elements came to be underestimated to the same extent that Orthodoxy had overestimated them, and public worship became more and more subjective and sacrificial. Its value and the value of its component parts were gauged altogether according to subjective results; the claim was made that spiritual life could be awakened only by those who were themselves spiritually alive; and edification was sought not so much in the worship of the whole congregation as in the exercise of the small private assemblies. This however, was virtually putting the awakened personality above the Means of Grace, the *ecclesiola* in *ecclesia* above the *ecclesia*" (Ohl, 70).

This subjectivity is given expression both in the hymnody and preaching that issues from pietism. The most significant hymnals to come out of pietism were the two books produced by the son-in-law of August Francke, Johann Freylinghausen in 1704 and 1714. These two hymnals were combined into a single volume

in 1741 which was known as the "Freylinghausen Gesangbuch" or the "Halle Hymnal." The theological faculty at Wittenberg rendered a negative evaluation of this hymnal, declaring that it was not suitable for use in church or home not only because it omitted several of the classical Lutheran hymns but because many of the hymns which it did contain were theologically wrong. Among the hymns criticized by the Wittenbergers was Ludwig Andreas Gotter's "Treuer Vater und Deine Liebe" ("True Father and Thy Love") which contains this stanza:

"Since I thought I was a Christian  
And knew how to speak about it,  
I needed the church and altar,  
I sang and gave to the poor.  
I had no terrible vices,  
And yet it was only hypocrisy"

The hymns of pietism reflect a "warm Jesus-mysticism" as Senn calls it. Coupled with this "Jesus-mysticism" is a stress on sanctification with an accent on the imitatio Christi. The pietist hymnals arranged hymns not according to the church calendar but according to the ordo salutis and selected situations in the Christian life. New tunes were composed which fit with the sentimental character of the pietist texts.

The preaching of pietism like its hymnody directs the hearer inward. In "A Letter to a Friend Concerning the Most Useful Way of Preaching," August Hermann Francke advises that ministers should frequently "lay down in his sermons the distinguishing marks and characters both of the converted and the unconverted, and that with all possible plainness so that every one of his hearers may be able to judge his own estate, and may know to which of these two classes he belongs." The sermon should lead to self-examinations so hearers are exhorted to see "whether they can find in themselves the genuine marks of a true conversion to God and living faith in Christ, or whether, on the other hand, they do not conclude that they are true Christians and in a state of salvation, different from being merely moral honest men, and not living in any gross and scandalous sin; and perhaps too, from saying their prayers, hearing sermons, and frequenting the places of public worship, and from their practicing such outward duties of religion?"

Francke understands the preaching of the Gospel not so much as a proclamation of the forgiveness of sins for the sake of Christ but rather that Christ is the source of the newness of life and the enabler of God-pleasing works. Preachers are to preach in such a way as to bring their hearers "under the influence of the Spirit of Christ" so that "they find themselves transported as it were into a new life, and now they go on with vigor and pleasure in the practice of universal piety." Sermons are to set forth the way of salvation which Francke explains as the "whole progress of conversion." Genuine conversion would be accompanied by penitential struggle and sensations of grace. The preacher should urge his hearers to make a fervent use of prayer. The effective preacher must love Christ and love his people so that by his example, those committed to his care might learn to love Jesus. Preaching, for Francke, aims at the edification of the individual using all the spiritual resources that the preacher can muster within himself and from his own experience as a believer.

The pietism of Spener and Francke was to have far reaching effects on the liturgical ethos of Lutheranism not only in Germany and Scandinavia but eventually in North America. While pietism may not be the direct source of the liturgical chaos that has come upon North American Lutherans, it surely has provided contemporary Lutherans with an orientation which is predisposed toward an anti-liturgical bias. This orientation can be observed in the history of American Lutheranism in a wide spectrum of Lutherans of both German and Scandinavian descent as it embraces both the revivalism of Hauge to the milder pietism of Muhlenberg to the more neo-pietism of Schmucker.

It is through Muhlenberg that the heritage of Halle shapes the liturgical life of the early American Lutherans. The Church Agenda of 1748 gives evidence of this especially in section 5 where instructions are provided for the care of those who are preparing to come to the Lord's Supper. These questions are put to the communicants:

I now ask you in the presence of the omniscient God, and upon testimony of your own conscience:

I ask you: Whether you are fully resolved, with the help of God, to yield yourselves entirely to the gracious direction of the Holy Spirit, by His Word; in order that by His power, the help, and grace of the same, sin may be subdued in you, the old man with all his evil deeds and corrupt affections be weakened and overcome by daily sorrow and repentance, and that you may win a complete victory over the world and all its allurements?

If this be your serious purpose, confess it and answer, Yes.

Finally, I ask you: Whether any one of you yet has, in his heart, an complaint against another.

After these scrutinies, the rubrics call for the communicants and the pastor to kneel as one of the communicants leads the group in speaking a confessional prayer. The pastor is further instructed to "a few words of prayer." Then the pastors forgives and retains sins in these words:

Upon this confession of sin which you have now made, I, a minister of my Lord Jesus Christ, hereby to declare, to all who are truly penitent and heartily believe in Jesus Christ, and are sincerely resolved, in heart, to amend their lives and daily to grow in grace, to them I declare the forgiveness of all their sins; in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen

But, on the other hand, I declare to all who are impenitent, to the hypocritical as well as the openly ungodly, and I testify, by the Word of God, and in the name of Jesus, that so long as they continue in their impenitent state, loving sin and hating righteousness, God will not forgive their sins, but retains their sin against them, and will assuredly punish and condemn them for their iniquities, in the end, except they turn to him now, in His day of grace; except they sincerely forsake all their evil ways, and come to Christ in true repentance and faith; which we heartily pray they may do. Amen.

Here we note that the absolution is anchored in the sincerity of the penitent. The penitent is directed to the strength of his repentance and the resolve to amend his life. Thus pietism leaves its finger prints on this early American Lutheran liturgy.

In 1782, the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium in North America meeting in Lancaster, PA appointed Muhlenberg and others to begin work on a new hymnal. The ministerium's resolution gives five directives to the committee:

1. As far as possible to follow the arrangement of the Halle Hymn Book.
2. Not to omit any of the old standard hymns, especially those of Luther and Gerhardt.
3. To omit the Gospel and Epistles for Apostles' Day, Minor Festivals, and the History of the Destruction of Jerusalem, together with the collection of prayers and the Catechism.
4. To report all this together with incidental changes, e.g., the Litany to a special meeting of Synod.
5. Not to admit more than 750 hymns into the collection.

As he worked on the this new hymnal, Muhlenberg makes the following entry in his journal:

Those hymns which expect the last judgment of the world in the too-near future and mention the signs that precede it I have left out. I also have not included those which inspired by the Song of Solomon, are composed too close to the verge of sensuality, and also those that dally with diminutives-for example, 'little Jesus,' 'little brother,' 'little angels,' etc. These appear to me to be too childish and not in accord with Scripture, even though they were intended to be childlike and familiar. The ancient and medieval hymns, which have been familiar to Lutherans from childhood on, cannot well be left out; even though they sound somewhat harsh in construction, rhyme, etc., they are nevertheless orthodox.

The pietistically flavored confessionalism of Muhlenberg would ultimately give way to the neo-pietism of Samuel Simon Schmucker. In Schmucker the central motifs of pietism are given an American expression. Indifference to doctrinal distinctives where there is unity in spiritual experience marked the thought of Schmucker as it had for the pietists. Like the earlier pietists, Schmucker defines Lutheranism in opposition to Roman Catholicism. What Rome is, Lutheranism is not. For Schmucker as for the pietists, the Reformation was a return to the primitivism of the of genuine Christianity. "The Reformation restored the church to the 'primitive, simple ordinances of the Gospel' instead of corrupted sacraments." Schmucker like pietists believed that the Reformation was fundamentally unfinished; Luther and his colleagues had not gone far enough. The essence of Lutheranism was to be found not in the confessional documents but in the brave, reformatory spirit of Luther who replaced the pope with the Bible and freed believers to engage in a genuine spirituality unhampered by external ritualism.

This can be seen in Schmucker's Definite Platform as it identifies five errors in the Augustana: (1) the approval of the ceremonies of the mass; (2) private confession and absolution; (3) denial of the divine obligation of the Christian Sabbath; (4) baptismal regeneration; (5) the real presence of the body and blood of the Savior in the Lord's Supper. Schmucker's rejection of these confessional teachings as remnants of Romish error echo similar sentiments in pietism. Schmucker's pietism makes it possible for him to adapt the new measures of revivalism for Lutheran use. This adaptation can be seen clearly in the General Synod's Hymns Selected and Original of 1828. This hymnal stands in the pietistic tradition with hymns arranged topically not according to the liturgical year or catechetical themes but the being and characteristics of God and the ordo salutis. It is especially telling that in the section designated "The Means of Grace" six hymns are included on prayer, nineteen on the spiritual pleasures of worship in God's house, five on Baptism, and fourteen on the Lord's Supper. None of the great sacramental hymns of Lutheranism are included in this collection. Typical of the hymns on the Lord's Supper are stanzas 3 and 4 of "My God! And is Thy Table Spread"

"Let crowds approach; with hearts prepar'd  
With warm desire, let all attend;  
Nor, when we leave our Father's board,  
The pleasure or the profit end.

Revive thy dying churches, Lord!  
And bid our drooping graces live;  
And more that energy afford,  
A Savior's death alone can give."

Not a single hymn in this section contains an unambiguous statement of the Lord's Supper as the place where Christ's body and blood are bestowed for the forgiveness of sins. Instead the hymns are dominated by the themes of remembrance, the need for heart-felt repentance and preparation, the delights of personal communion with Christ, the eucharistic nature of the Supper, and the Lord's Supper as the expression of a communion of love between believers.

While Schmucker and his co-religionists in the General Synod were not the only perpetrators of the pietistic legacy, their efforts surely resulted in the ecclesiastical establishment of pietism as a clearly defined element within American Lutheranism; an element that would be hospitable to and further shaped by revivalism, ecumenism, and eventually the charismatic movement. Pietism's theological orientation provides a context for the impulse of these three movements to shape both the theological understanding of liturgy as well as actual liturgical texts, practices, and hymnody among modern North American Lutherans. It is these contemporary developments that we shall now turn.

Pietism left its imprint on Lutheran hymnody as texts and tunes from pietist authors and composers found a permanent place in Lutheran hymnals. The hymns of Tersteegen, Zinzendorf, and Freylinghausen have widely used in American Lutheran hymnals. The use of pietistic hymns opened the way for the inclusion of hymns from the Wesleyan tradition in England and from a variety of American Protestant traditions that accented themes identical or similar to the central motifs of pietism.

The sentiments of pietism are given a contemporary voice in Dave Anderson's *The Other Song Book*. Telling is the comment that Anderson quotes in his inside front cover the book: "Music prepares the heart for worship and commitment. Music is the greatest mood alternator of all, and unlocks the ministry of God in the untrespassed soil of a person's soul". The continuity with pietism is clear. John Weborg writes "Various proposals for reform were made such as would contribute to the renewal of the spiritual life of persons and congregations investing as it were 'soul' into the music and manner of life. These reforms...contributed the experimental aspect to the pietistic movement. I have chosen this word because the Pietists did not necessarily see a cause and effect relation between these proposals for reform and their results. Rather, they sought to create occasions within the context of which God's Holy Spirit in, with, and under Word and Sacrament, could do the work of renewal and regeneration in persons and in the church. God made certain promises to the church regarding the future as such and regarding the power of the Word of God itself. It was a human responsibility, motivated by the obedience of faith, to provide tangible instances whereby this Word could embody itself in creative and regenerative activity." "Music is used to create a mood, to provide such an occasion for the Spirit to work. Hence, it is common in many "alternative services" to begin with a period of mood-setting music, of so-called "praise and worship" songs.

The vast majority of songs in *The Other Song Book* (TOSB) reflect both the theological themes of pietism while also fitting in with the pietistic goal of creating a "moment" for the Spirit. The language of the heart, so common in pietism, predominates. A few examples will suffice:

"There is a flag flown from the castle of my heart  
When the King is in residence there.  
So raise it high in the sky,  
Let the whole world know, let the whole world know,  
Let the whole world know.  
So raise it high in the sky,  
Let the whole know that the King is in residence there. (TOSB 226)

Like pietism of old this song is *Christus in nobis* not *Christus pro nobis*. Another song invites the worshiper to "feel the faith":

Feel the faith swell up inside you,  
Lift your voice with us and sing.  
Accept him with your whole heart,  
Oo-and use your own two hands;



With one reach out to Jesus,  
And with the other bring a friend (TOSB 242)

Most telling, however, is the total subjectivity of a song entitled "He Lives" which ends with this line "You ask me how I know He lives? He lives within my heart" ( TOSB 61)

References to Baptism and the Lord's Supper are all but non-existent in the songs included in The Other Song Book. However, songs describing the blessings of prayer abound:

The blessings come down as the prayers go up,  
The blessings come down as the prayers go up,  
The blessings come down as the prayers go up,  
So build your Life on the Lord ( TOSB 224)

Songs having to do with the church generally define the church as a community of love or a fellowship of shared experience as in "There's a Quiet Understanding" which contains these words:

And we know when we're together,  
Sharing love and understanding,  
That our brothers and sisters feel the oneness that He brings.  
Thank you, thank You, Jesus,  
For the way you love and feed us,  
For the many times You lead us,  
When we gather in His name.  
Thank you, thank You, Lord (TOSB 223)

A look at "contemporary Christian music" reveals that much of it is really not that contemporary as it embodies themes set in place by 17th and 18th century pietism.

Pietism has also shaped preaching. We have already noted that the pietists found difficulty with the lectionary, judging it to be too restrictive. In a recent article in Worship Innovations, entitled "The Lectionary Captivity of the Church...Or Ten Reasons to Kick the Lectionary 'Habit'", Philip Bickel offers ten arguments against lectionary-based preaching:

1. Freedom to preach on one subject.
2. Freedom to develop worship services with a single focus.
3. Freedom to encourage lay Bible reading.
4. Freedom to develop sermons and services specific to the needs of the local church.
5. Freedom for local leaders to LEAD!
6. Freedom to utilize Bible narratives.
7. Freedom to shape and cast a vision.
8. Freedom to creative rather than conform.
9. Freedom to have immediate relevancy.
10. Freedom for preachers to share what God is teaching them

The parallels with pietism are obvious. Lectionaries inhibit the preacher's freedom by binding the preacher to the text, making it more difficult for him to share to "what God is teaching him." The assumptions that fuel Bickel's call to abandon the lectionary are already there in pietism. The text is no longer the bearer of the Spirit's presence and the instrument through which He works to create and sustain faith. Instead the

preacher's own experiences and spiritual insights become primary. Bickel's exposition of his tenth point could have been written by Gottfried Arnold himself:

A pastor may be personally stirred through study of a standard pericope. But personal, devotional Bible reading is often the crucible where the Lord refines his servant. Lectionaries tend to limit you from preaching on what God is teaching you. When you preach on the biblical texts which God has been using to encourage and disciple you, many good things happen. First, you speak with the ardor of personal conviction. Second, you model the growth that is to occur in people's lives. Third, they will see you not as the religious know-it-all of the church but as a fellow traveler on the journey (WI, 7).

The chief aim of preaching in pietism was not the delivery of the forgiveness of sins but the spiritual edification of the believer. The goal of the sermon was to change the life of the hearer. Preaching was seen as an appeal to the heart which would result in a changed life. Philip Bickel's diatribe against lectionary preaching is consistent with the major thrust of the book which he co-authored with Robert Nordlie, *The Goal of the Gospel* Here the goal of preaching is not absolution but obedience to the commandments. The law predominates the gospel as the "effectiveness of the sermon" is determined by "the obedience of faith" evidenced in the conduct of the hearers.

Pietistic preaching demands visible results. Such results are best achieved by preaching which inspires or motivates. Narrative preaching or stories from the life of the preacher become a fundamental medium for such preaching, not unlike the place of the preacher's own testimony in pietism. Gerald Krispin aptly summarizes this trend within pietism "Ultimately only that pastor who himself is a true Christian can lead people rightly in the ways of God. As a guide, he therefore becomes the *primus inter pares*, who is in fact the director, the older brother to all priests in the faith. Thus the pastoral office is not so much a *Predigtamt* as the means by which a godly example and encouragement provide concrete help for the formation of the inner man." Much the same can be seen in contemporary Lutheran writing on preaching.

Gerhard Forde has coined the term "decadent pietism" for the contemporary replacement of the pietism of Spener and Francke. Decadent pietism indulges the "felt needs" of the potential believer, offering a cafeteria of religious options, encouraging imagination and creativity in preaching. Sermons must be practical, offering solutions for the problems of daily life. While the sermons of classical pietism at least dealt with issues of sin and grace, the sermons of the decadent pietists are shaped by therapeutic concerns. Self-realization replaces salvation and right feelings overshadow right doctrine.

We observe in pietism a shift from congregation to conventicle that is not unlike the "meta church" emphasis of recent memory. It is beyond the scope of this paper to draw out the many parallels between the pietistic collegium and the meta-church cell groups. However a few comments are in order. According to Spener's original proposal, the small, informal gatherings would operate under the oversight of the pastor and they were intended to supplement the divine service. With the passage of time, the conventicles became the central feature of the corporate life of the Christian. In some cases, such as that of Gerhard Tersteegen, to the exclusion of the divine service. In other cases, believers continued to attend the divine service but the prayer group was clearly the foundational assembly. The divine service where the Word was proclaimed and the Lord's body and blood were distributed is seen as inferior to the prayer group and at best as a supplement to it.

The meta-church method, as it is set forth by Carl George, does not need preaching and sacraments in order to exist. Prayer and Bible study are essential but not the means of grace. Larger gatherings, called "celebrations" by George will support and supplement the cell groups but these gatherings are not the church of Augustana VII. These gatherings are not assemblies drawn together around the preached and sacramental Word. Instead they are "praise celebrations" in which participation is the key. George writes

that these celebrations provide "...a sense of significance" which "emerges in the consciousness of the group, an apprehension that God is accomplishing something big enough to be worthy of their involvement and investment." Both the cell groups with their focus on the "felt needs" of the participants as well as the "praise celebrations" are centered in man and not in the bestowal of the forgiveness of sins in Gospel and Sacrament

Pietism, both classical and contemporary, call for active involvement of the laity in worship. There is a convergence here between the modern liturgical movement and pietism. In a very short but intriguing section of his *The Liturgical Renaissance in the Roman Catholic Church*, Ernest Koenker notes how the liturgical movement challenged complacency within the church. He entitles this section "Sociological Classification of the Movement as a Collegium Pietism." We generally do not think of the Liturgical Movement as pietistic. But perhaps one of the ways in which this movement has a decidedly pietistic flavor is with its definition of "liturgy as the work of the people" and its concomitant desire to make sure everybody has something to do. Hence, the call for lay readers, communion assistants and so forth. We have been slow to think through the theological implications of this trend. Especially pietistic is the rationale that is given for lay readers that ties this practice to the Royal Priesthood, arguing that the Word of God comes out of the believing congregation. *Worship Alive*, a publication of Fellowship Ministries, contains this rubric: "...assign various people within the congregation to stand up, right where they are and read out the verses boldly! The 'Word of God coming from among the people of God'-a nice concept." So much for the extra nos character of the Word and the Lutheran assertion that the church is created by the Word.

The influence of pietism can be seen in the subjectivity of liturgical texts. We have confessions that don't confess sin and absolutions that don't absolve. Assurance, and it is not a blessed assurance, has replaced absolution. We have homemade creeds that engage in creativity but never come close to saying back to God what He has said to us. Note this example from "Worship Order No. 3" in *The Other Song Book*:

I believe in God who created all things and continues to  
create new life within us.  
I believe in Jesus-son of God-son of man-The Savior of the  
World.  
By His life, His death, and His resurrection I can know the true  
depth of human possibility and experience the true joy of a  
meaningful life.  
I believe that the Holy Spirit is present-now and always-calling  
us to faith, giving us His gifts and empowering us for  
service.  
I believe that the community of believers called the church can  
experience the fullness of life through the Word, the  
sacraments and all that we do. Amen (TOSB, Worship  
Order #3).

The subjectivity of pietism can be seen in Francke's reshaping of the confirmation rite as he omits the Apostles' Creed as the form of confession, and in its place as the confirmands express their faith in their own words - a practice has also been encouraged by some in Lutheran circles today.

Finally, it must be noted today's pietism like its counterpart three hundred years ago collapses the beneficium into the sacrificium. Man is the actor and God is the audience. The Chicago Folk Mass of the 1960's went so far as to call the Service of the Sacrament, "the Service of the Doers." You can't get much more pietistic than that! The focus in the divine service is not on our response but on God's gifts. Pietism

ancient and modern confuses the two. Where these are confused, law and Gospel are mingled and faith is anchored not in the gifts of God which are always extra nos but in the subjectivity of the religious ego. This was the great mischief of pietism and it remains a threat yet today.

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Pietism's greatest contribution was certainly in the field of Protestant theology. Pietism produced a large body of edifying literature and song. Especially noteworthy is its contribution in the area of the spiritual song, which served as a compensation for Pietism's otherwise strict admonition against secular forms of entertainment such as theater or dance. A major point of scholarly debate remains the complex relationship between Pietism and the Enlightenment. Both of these "movements" were brothers in arms (at least initially) against religious orthodoxy and doctrine, and both strongly emphasized charity, compassion, and pedagogical initiatives. The Liturgy of the Presanctified Gifts, informally the Presanctified Liturgy, is a liturgical service for the distribution of the Holy Gifts on the weekdays of Great Lent. Because Great Lent is a season of repentance, fasting, and intensified prayer, the Orthodox Church regards more frequent reception of communion as especially desirable at that time. However, the Divine Liturgy has a festal character not in keeping with the season. Thus, the Presanctified Liturgy is celebrated instead; the Divine Pietism (/É^paÉÉtÉzÉ™m/) is a movement within Lutheranism that combines its emphasis on biblical doctrine with the Reformed emphasis on individual piety and living a vigorous Christian life. Although the movement initially was active exclusively within Lutheranism, it had a tremendous impact on Protestantism worldwide, particularly in North America and Europe. Pietism originated in modern Germany in the late 17th century with the work of Philipp Spener, a Lutheran theologian whose emphasis on personal