





American Minute with Bill Federer
John Peter Muhlenberg: Major-General,
Congressman, Senator & Pastor; with his Pastor
brother Frederick-First Speaker of U.S. House

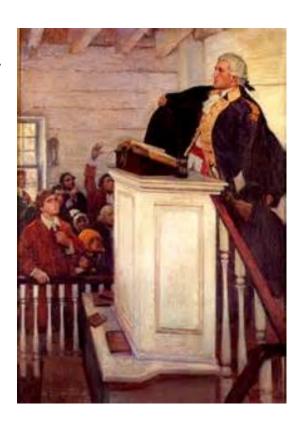
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"For everything there is a season, and a time for every matter under heaven," preached **Rev. John Peter Muhlenberg**, from the book of Ecclesiastes 3:1.

He closed his message by saying:

"In the language of the Holy Writ, there is a time for all things. There is a time to preach and a time to fight."

And now is the time to fight"



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Miracles in American History-32
Amazing Stories of Answered
Prayers

John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg was a 30 year old member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, who was also a pastor.

At the end of his sermon, January 21, 1776, John Peter

Muhlenberg threw off his clerical robes to reveal the uniform of an officer in the Continental Army.

Drums began to roll, men kissed their wives, and they walked down the aisle to enlist.

The next day, **Pastor Muhlenberg** led 300 men of his church and surrounding churches to join **General Washington's Continental Army** as the **8th Virginia Regiment**.

John Peter Muhlenberg was born OCTOBER 1, 1746, and he died the same day sixty-one years later, OCTOBER 1, 1807.

As a youth, he lived with relatives in Germany from 1763-1767: first in the city of Halle (Saale) in the southern part of the German state Saxony-Anhalt; then in the northern German port city of Lübeck in Schleswig-Holstein.

John Peter Muhlenberg served briefly in the German dragoons.

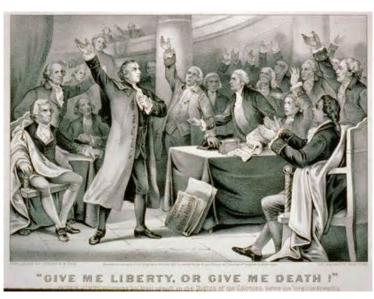
In 1767, he returned to America to finish his schooling at the Academy of Philadelphia (University of Pennsylvania), which was founded by Ben Franklin, who helped build the school's first hall for Evangelist George Whitefield to preach in.

In 1772, John Peter
Muhlenberg traveled to
England where he was
ordained as a minister
in the Anglican
Church, a necessary
requirement for him to
pastor the Lutheran
congregation in
Woodstock, Virginia, as



Virginia was established an Anglican colony.

In 1774, Pastor
John Peter
Muhlenberg was
elected to the
Virginia House of
Burgesses. He
served as a
delegate to the
First Virginia
Convention.



He heard **Patrick Henry's** famous "Give me liberty or give me death" speech in 1775, and was inspired to enlist.



General George Washington gave him the rank of Colonel and personally asked him to raise a regiment of soldiers.

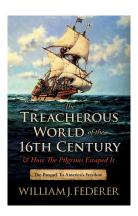
John Peter Muhlenberg and his men endured the freezing winter of Valley Forge and saw action at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and Stonypoint.

He helped force **British General Cornwallis** to surrender at **Yorktown**.

By the end of the war **John Peter Muhlenberg** was promoted to the rank of **Major-General**.

In 1789, he was elected a Representative to the first session of the U.S. Congress.

The Treacherous World of the 16th
Century and How the Pilgrims Escaped It:
The Prequel to America's Freedom





John Peter's grandfather was Conrad Weiser, a pietist lay German Lutheran minister who was interpreter with the Mohawk, Iroquois, Lenape-Delaware, and Shawnee tribes.

Weiser served as the Indian interpreter for the pietist Count Ludwig von Zinzendorf when he visited America in 1741, and founded Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Due to Conrad
Weiser's peacebrokering, the
Iroquois stayed
allied with the
British during the



French and Indian War, which was critical to the survival of the British colonies in America.



John Peter's
father was the
pietist pastor
Henry
Muhlenberg,
known as "the
Patriarch of the
Lutheran Church
in America."

Pastors in America held one of two basic views.

> The first was a Calvinist Puritan view: that God has

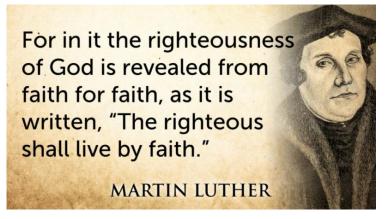
Colonial Pastors held two main views:

1) Calvinist Puritan

2) Pietism

a plan for your life, marriage, family, employment, church, and government. Believers are to find out what God's plan is and put it into effect.

 The second was a Pietist view, which emphasized a personal relationship with God and a separation from the sinful world.



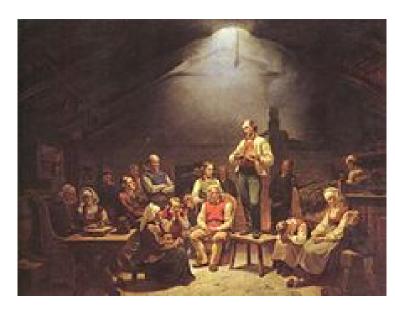
When Martin
Luther started the
Reformation, he
had an intensely
personal
revelation that
the just shall live
by faith, but when
some German

kings wanted to break away from Rome, they made the impersonal decision for their entire kingdom that everyone had to be **Lutheran**.

To many individuals in these kingdoms, it was not a personal decision but rather an acknowledgment of a new set of state-approved doctrines.

So the revival movement of **pietism** began.

Pietism's view was that being a Christian was not just acknowledging a new set of doctrines, as



scriptural as those doctrines may be, but a person also needed to have a personal experience with Jesus, through the power of the Holy Spirit, and when they

did, their life should change.

They would **no longer** go to worldly **bars**, **brothels**, **lewd theaters**, or be **involved in worldly government**.

What? What was that last item?

Yes, government! If someone was truly a Christian they would not be involved in government, as it was filled full of selfish, ambitious, worldly people.

It was an early version of **separation of church and state.**

Some influenced by **pietism** would not even vote.

John Peter
Muhlenberg had a
brother would was a
pietist Lutheran pastor,
Fredrick Augustus
Muhlenberg.

He was pastor of Christ
Lutheran Church in
New York City,
nicknamed the "Old
Swamp Church," which
had branched off of one
of the oldest Lutheran
Churches in America.

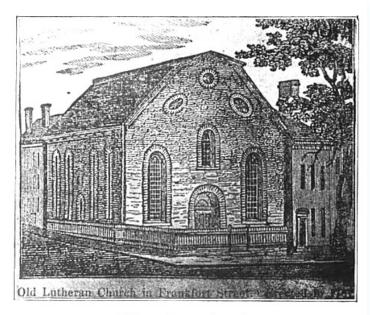


The pietist **Frederick** opposed **John Peter's** involvement in politics, writing to him:

"You have become too involved in matters which, as a preacher, you have nothing whatsoever to do."

John Peter wrote back, accusing Frederick of being a British Tory sympathizer.

Frederick wrote back stating he could not serve two masters.



THE OLD SWAMP CHURCH

Then the British bombarded and invaded New York City following the Battle of Brooklyn Heights, and Fredrick Muhlenberg's church was burned, forcing him and his family to flee the city.

After this, **Frederick** changed his mind and decided he should get involved.

He joined the patriotic cause and was elected as a **delegate** to the **Continental Congress** in 1779.

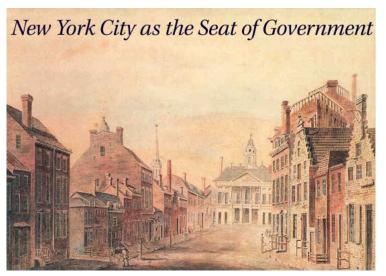
Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg was elected Speaker of the Pennsylvania General Assembly, 1780-1783, and presided over Pennsylvania's Convention to Ratify the U.S. Constitution.

Frederick Augustus
Muhlenberg was elected
to the U.S. Congress,
which met in New York
City.

He was chosen to be the first Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives.



Frederick
Muhlenberg, both
ordained
Lutheran
pastors, served in
the first session
of Congress
which passed the
First Ten
Amendments,
called The Bill of Rights.



Does anybody honestly think that these two **Pastor-Congressman** would vote to outlaw themselves?

On the contrary,



their involvement, being both antiFederalists, underscored the fact that the First Amendment was not keep people of faith out of government.

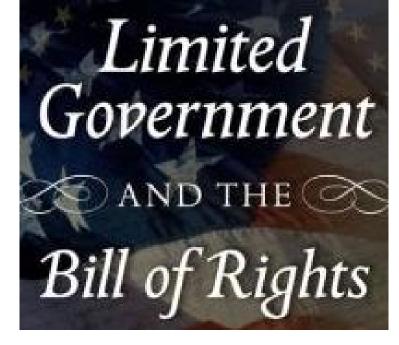
Instead, the First
Amendment, as
well as the first
Ten
Amendments,
were meant to be
handcuffs on the
power of the
Federal
Government, as
stated in the
Preamble to the
Bill of Rights:



"... the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added."

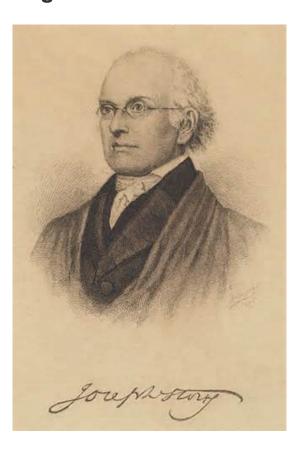
The Bill of Rights limited the Federal Government's power.

In other words, if the subject of religion came before the U.S.
Congress, the
Supreme Court
or the President,
their response
was to be "hands
off - religion is
under each
individual state's
jurisdiction."



The Federal Government was

limited from "prohibiting the free exercise" of religion as well as from taking away from the states and individuals the freedom of speech, press, right to peaceably to assemble, or petition the Government for a redress of grievances.



Supreme Court Justice Joseph Story wrote in *A Familiar Exposition of the Constitution of the United States*, 1840:

"The real object of the

First Amendment was not to countenance, much less to advance
Mohammedanism, or
Judaism, or infidelity, by prostrating Christianity, but to exclude all rivalry

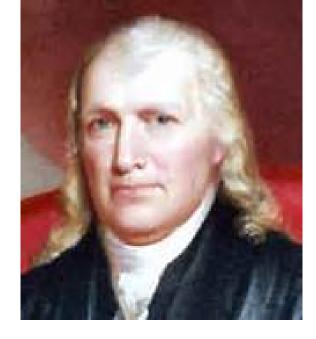
among Christian sects
and to prevent any national

ecclesiastical establishment which should give to a hierarchy the exclusive patronage of the national government."

Justice Samuel Chase

wrote in Maryland Supreme Court case of Runkel v. Winemiller, 1799:

"By our form of government, the Christian religion is the established religion; and all sects and denominations of Christians are placed upon the same equal



footing, and are **equally entitled to protection** in their religious liberty."



John Peter
Muhlenberg
served on
Pennsylvania's
Supreme
Executive
Council in 1784,
and in 1787 he
was elected VicePresident
(LieutenantGovernor) of
Pennsylvania.

In 1790, **John Peter Muhlenberg** was a member of the **Pennsylvania's State Constitutional Convention**.

Being an **anti-Federalist**, he founded some of the **first Democratic-Republican Societies** in 1793.

John Peter Muhlenberg served as a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, his alma mater.

In 1801, he was elected a U.S. Senator.

He was also appointed by **President Thomas Jefferson** as Supervisor of Revenue for Pennsylvania, 1801, and Customs Collector for Philadelphia, 1802.

His statue is in front of the **Shenendoah County Courthouse** in Woodstock, Virginia.

A memorial to **John Peter Muhlenberg** stands behind the **Philadelphia Museum of Art**.

Muhlenberg, Kentucky, and Muhlenberg College in Allentown, Pennsylvania, are named for him.

In Washington, D.C., at the corner of Connecticut Ave. and Ellicott St., there is a bronze memorial to **John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg**, with the inscription:

JOHN PETER GABRIEL MUHLENBERG

1746-1807 SERVING HIS CHURCH HIS COUNTRY HIS STATE ... THE "FIGHTING PARSON OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION"

> In 1889, the State of Pennsylvania placed a statue of John Peter Muhlenberg in the U.S. Capitol's Statuary Hall.



He was memorialized in a poem by Thomas Buchanan Read, titled **"The Rising,"** published in *William Holmes McGuffey's Fifth Eclectic Reader* (Cincinnati & New York: Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., revised ed., 1879, Lesson LXV, pp. 200-204):

... Within its shade of elm and oak The church of Berkley Manor stood: There Sunday found the rural folk, And some esteemed of gentle blood.

In vain their feet with loitering tread
Passed 'mid the graves where rank is naught:
All could not read the lesson taught

In that republic of the dead.

The pastor rose: the prayer was strong;

The psalm was warrior David's song; The text, a few short words of might,-'The Lord of Hosts shall arm the right!'

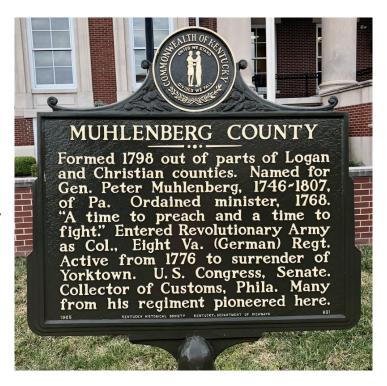
... He spoke of wrongs too long endured, Of sacred rights to be secured; Then from his patriot tongue of flame The startling words for Freedom came.

The stirring sentences he spake Compelled the heart to glow or quake,

And, rising on his theme's broad wing, And grasping in his nervous hand The imaginary battle-brand, In face of death he dared to fling **Defiance to a tyrant king.**

... Even as he spoke, his frame renewed In eloquence of attitude,

Rose, as it seemed, a shoulder higher;
Then swept his kindling glance of fire
From startled pew to breathless choir;



When suddenly his mantle wide

His hands impatient flung aside, And, lo! He met their wondering eyes Complete in all a warrior's guise. A moment there was awful pause,-

... When Berkley cried, 'Cease, traitor! Cease! God's temple is the house of peace!'

The other shouted, 'Nay, not so,

When God is with our righteous cause:
His holiest places then are ours,
His temples are our forts and towers
That frown upon the tyrant foe:
In this the dawn of Freedom's day
There is a time to fight and pray!'

And now before the open doorThe warrior priest had ordered soThe enlisting trumpet's sudden soar
Rang through the chapel, o'er and o'er,
Its long reverberating blow,

... So loud and clear, it seemed the ear Of dusty death must wake and hear. And there the startling drum and fife Fired the living with fiercer life;

While overhead with wild increase, Forgetting its ancient toll of peace, The great bell swung as ne'er before: It seemed as it would never cease;

And every word its ardor flung From off its jubilant iron tongue Was, 'War! War! War!'

"Who dares"-this was the patriot's cry,
As striding from the desk he came "Come out with me, in Freedom's name,
For her to live, for her to die?"

A hundred hands flung up reply,

A hundred voices answered "I!"

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