

**Heizenrater, *Wesley and the People Called Methodists*, Pp. 81-116**  
**Wesley Advocates** **27 August 2017**

How did the Georgia Trustees respond to John Wesley's sudden return to England?

What had George Whitefield achieved in Wesley's absence? What innovations did he introduce amongst the Methodists? How did he and Wesley treat their growing theological differences?

Describe Wesley's increasing intimacy with the Moravians. Who exactly were these Moravian Pietists? Whence came they? In what line of Protestant reform did they stand? How did their theology influence Wesley? How did it discourage him?

Specifically, how did Peter Bohler address Wesley's doubts about his own justification and assurance? What did Wesley mean by saying he was "not a Christian"? What did he consider the essentials for being a Christian?

What was instantaneous conversion?

Why did various churches and C of E priests bar the Methodists from their pulpits?

Describe the experience of assurance that occurred to Charles and then to John. When exactly did those experiences occur? And with what immediate results?

What fruits of faith did John Wesley insist on? How did he experience them?

Why did John Wesley visit Germany? When there, what understanding of justification and assurance did he attain? How did his understanding of sanctification develop and change?

What did Wesley learn from the Moravians about organizing his bands? How large were they? Whom did those bands include? What did they do, and how often?

How did Jonathan Edwards influence Wesley's thinking?

On page 95, note Wesley's requirements for faith as a Christian. How did he find himself lacking (see bottom of page)?

What was bibliomancy, and how did Wesley practice it?

Why did Wesley, at first, hesitate about field preaching? How did the Sermon on the Mount encourage him to undertake such preaching? How many persons typically came to hear Whitefield preach? To hear either of the Wesleys? Typically Whitefield drew much larger crowds—why?

In what context did Wesley declare “the world is my parish”? How did he come to live by that statement? Why is itinerancy important to that call?

The Evangelical Revival in England was preceded by what other chief efforts at religious reform? When and where?

Who first urged Wesley to visit Bristol? Why was Bristol an important site to begin preaching for the Methodists? What was the “New Room”? How long did the Wesleys remain closely associated with the Bristol Methodists?

On page 115, paragraph 2, see the definitions of justification and sanctification. Trace Wesley’s thinking as he arrived at these definitions.