

with them, answering their doubts, and silencing objections, and moderating them in all.”

Family catechizing and writing consumed the bulk of his time. His successive assistants made his pastoral work easier, helping him in catechizing and relieving him of other duties (Nuttall 1965, 62–63).

In 1660, Baxter was elected chaplain to Charles II and was forced to give up his position at Kidderminster. In the same year, he was offered a bishopric by Lord Chancellor Edward Hyde but declined. In 1661, he served as a member of a royal commission to advise upon and review the Book of Common Prayer. In 1662, he married Margaret Charlton, and in 1669 he was arrested under the Five Mile Act of 1665, an act of Parliament that sought to enforce conformity to the established Church of England and to expel any who did not conform, forbidding clergymen from living within five miles of the parish from which they had been expelled. Until his death in 1691, he lived a quiet life, in which he spent most of his time writing. He wrote more than 140 books, and Dean Arthur Stanley (1815–1881) has called him “the chief of English Protestant Schoolmen.” He was a leading writer in his own day and a pioneer in Protestant catechesis.

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—KEVIN P. EMMERT

## BAYLOR UNIVERSITY

Baylor University is a private Christian university with historic ties to the Baptist General Convention of Texas in Waco. Baylor reported an enrollment of about 16,000 students in 2012, with approximately 12,575 students enrolled in undergraduate programs and another 2,620 enrolled in graduate programs. The university is a member of the Big 12 athletic conference.

### Historical Overview

Baylor was founded in 1845 at Independence, Texas, by Baptist leaders who wanted to train young people for Christian service. It was named for Texas circuit court judge R. E. B. Baylor, one of the leaders who suggested its founding. The school was split into male and female institutes in 1851. The female institute would later become the foundation for the creation of the University of Mary-Hardin Baylor in Belton, Texas. Baylor’s campus was moved to Waco in 1885 and combined with Waco University. The school became coeducational again in 1887. In 1903, Baylor acquired a medical school in Dallas, which became the Baylor College of Medicine. It was eventually moved to Houston and became an independent entity in 1969, while still maintaining close ties with Baylor University. Baylor continued to select a small percentage of the Baylor College of Medicine’s governing board. Baylor University was granted accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools in 1914.

The university enjoyed a close working relationship with the Baptist General Convention of Texas for the first century of its existence. Until 1991, a majority of its trustees were appointed by the Baptist General Convention. President Herbert Reynolds moved to make Baylor’s board of trustees more autonomous in 1991 because of concerns about theological conflicts between moderates and conservatives in the Southern Baptist Convention, which had caused problems at other Baptists institutions. Reynolds led the Baylor board to create a self-perpetuating board of regents, which provided for the appointment of 75 percent of the regents by the board, while 25 percent continued to come from the Baptist General Convention. This structure enabled the university to maintain its relationship to the Baptist General Convention while also protecting the autonomy and academic freedom of the university.

Baylor launched an ambitious plan in 2000 to become a major research university, in addition to maintaining an excellent undergraduate program. This plan, known as Baylor 2012, was conceived under the leadership of President Robert Sloan and adopted by the campus community. It sparked a great deal of opposition from some faculty and alumni, who felt that the historic emphasis of the school on undergraduate education was being undermined by the emphasis on hiring persons with research agendas rather than strong commitment to the classroom. Baylor's visibility as a Christian research institution rose over the next decade, and the undergraduate program continued to expand. A number of research institutes, such as the Baylor Institute for the Study of Religion and the Baylor Institute for Faith and Learning, were established as a result of initiatives supported by Baylor 2012. The implementation of Baylor 2012 continued under the presidency of Dr. John Lilly, who succeeded Robert Sloan in 2005. Baylor's board of regents recently adopted a new vision for Baylor's future expansion, called *Pro Futura* or Baylor 2020. This vision statement calls for the further expansion of Baylor's undergraduate and graduate offerings while also including plans for major campus expansion. The crafting and presentation of *Pro Futura* was initiated by current Baylor president Dr. Kenneth Starr.

### Significant Programs

Baylor University boasts several programs that have earned national distinction. Several of its graduate programs are nationally ranked. Among Baylor's nationally ranked programs is the Baylor School of Law, which also has excelled in debating competition. Baylor's Hankamer School of Business and graduate program in social work have also achieved national ranking. Graduate programs in the sciences and education were among the top 100 graduate programs in their respective fields.

The university has successfully launched a number of research institutes. These include the previously mentioned Institute for the Study of Religion and Institute for Faith and Learning. The J. M. Dawson Institute of Church State Studies supports the study of the interactions between religions and the public sphere around the world. The Department of Religion at Baylor has launched a number of initiatives intended to explore the Baptist heritage of Baylor, including a project to explore Baptist approaches to biblical interpretation.

### Philosophy of Education

Baylor's official motto is *Pro Ecclesia Pro Texana* ("For church, for Texas"). The motto emphasizes the university's goal to train effective leaders to serve both the Christian church and the public sphere. A great deal of emphasis has been placed on the integration of Christian

faith and learning at Baylor, particularly since the adoption of Baylor 2012 in 2000. Baylor seeks to be a leader in innovative research done from a faith perspective.

The teaching philosophy of the institution corresponds to its research goals by seeking to significantly explore the essential questions of human existence from a faith perspective within the expertise of each discipline. Professors at Baylor are encouraged to relate their teaching and scholarship to their faith in a substantial way. Students are encouraged to explore questions of faith in every discipline. Baylor embraces an integral model of Christian education wherein rigorous pursuit of intellectual and professional excellence is ideally coupled with a genuine and committed faith. These philosophical and theological commitments guide the curriculum and mission of the university.

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—SCOTT CULPEPPER

## BEHAVIOR MANAGEMENT

### Introduction

In a recent poll, 34 percent of teachers agreed or strongly agreed that student misbehavior interfered with their teaching. Student verbal abuse of teachers had increased 12 percent and nonverbal disrespect as much as 18 percent (U.S. Department of Education 2010). The problem is not as severe in Christian education settings, but classroom behavior is a concern in this setting as well (Demuth and Demuth 1995; Kennedy 2012). One answer to such challenges is better behavior management.

### Definitions

Behavior management relates to how the classroom routines are structured to foster organization and smooth transitions from place and activities. There is usually a system of rules, rewards, and negative consequences for following or breaking the rules (Selig and Arroyo 1996). Zirpoli defines behavior management as "understanding why individuals behave the way they do and how behavior may be taught, changed, or modified" (2012, 3).