

- 1) _____ “was the first important Protestant theologian to respond to the challenges of modernity by reinterpreting the faith”. (answer – Friedrich Schleiermacher) (p.85)

According to Gonzalez, Schleiermacher was called the “father of liberalism” given his position that “Christian faith is not a matter of doctrines or of morality, but rather a feeling of absolute dependence on God... Schleiermacher reinterpreted all the main doctrines of Christianity in such a way that they would not conflict with a modern view of reality”. (p.85)

- 2) William _____ is “the first great modern advocate of missions”. (answer – Carey) (p.87)

Mr. Carey involved was involved in missions in India. Gonzalez advises that Mr. Carey “set the tone for much of the missionary movement in the nineteenth century, but he also was a forerunner of the ecumenical movement, calling for collaboration among various missionary enterprises long before most church leaders were ready to heed such a call”. (p.87)

- 3) Pope _____ “published a ‘Syllabus of Errors’ in which he condemned many of modern ideals of democracy, freedom of thought, and religious freedom”. (answer – Pius IX) (p.86)

This Pope was said to have condemned “anything that could have been seen as modern”. It “was during this period that the pope was formally declared to be infallible”. (p.86)

- 4) The _____ Revolution “showed hostility to the Christian faith, and eventually promulgated the ‘worship of reason’, on whose altars many Christians were sacrificed”. (p.84) (answer – French)

According to Gonzalez, the Catholic Church in France was weakened because of this revolution and as a response “Roman Catholicism became increasingly conservative. (p.84)

- 5) _____ was “[p]robably the greatest challenge facing the church”. (answer – slavery) (p.83)

Gonzalez explains that slavery “led to civil war and resulted in schism in many denominations” which “continued well into the twentieth century”. (p.83)

- 6) The “success” of _____ colonialism “led to an awakening in missionary interest and enterprise” (answer –European) (p.86-87)

The “growth and success of colonialism were due to a series of political, economic, technological and other circumstances” which resulted in “young churches” that “represented the faith and the political interests of the nations of the missionaries. (p.87)

This chapter was significant to Christianity as it expanded geographically as reflected by Protestant missions. Notably, Protestantism was impacted by modernity while Roman Catholicism became more conservative. The church was divided by slavery. Revivals took place including Azusa Street “from which much of the modern Pentecostal movement is derived”. In addition, several heretical religions derived from Christianity appeared including Mormon’s and Jehovah’s Witnesses.