

## 5-3-1 Assignment- Gonzalez, Essential Guide, Chapter 8

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### Questions

1. Which tradition was manifested also in the birth of several “holiness churches” that were groups that underscored the Wesleyan theme of sanctification?
2. What was one of the new theological movements and biblical interpretations that appeared and was made popular through the influence of an edition of the Bible with notes written by Cyrus Scofield?
3. The most important result of the clash between the incompatibility of the theory of evolution along with much of modern science with biblical revelation was \_\_\_\_\_, which took that name by reason of the five “fundamentals” of Christian faith proclaimed by a conference at Niagara Falls in 1895.
4. Who has been properly named the “father of liberalism”?
5. Who insisted on “existence” over “essence” (thus opposing Hegel) and being declared the founder of existentialism?

### Answers

1. The growth of the Wesleyan tradition.
2. Dispensationalism.
3. Fundamentalism.
4. Protestant theologian Friedrich Schleiermacher.
5. Danish theologian and philosopher Soren Kierkegaard.

### Terms

Opium War (1839-1842)- in which Great Britain went to war with China in order to defend the opium trade that resulted in China having to make vast commercial concessions first to Great Britain then to other Western powers. This led to thousands of missionaries being able to come to China that eventually led to a Chinese revolutionary movement of Christian inspiration gaining hold of significant portions of that land for a period of time.

First Vatican Council, 1870- the period that the pope was formally declared to be infallible.

“Syllabus of Errors”- where the modern ideals of democracy, freedom of thought, and religious liberty were condemned through a publication by the papacy of Pius IX (1846-1878).

## Summary

The nineteenth century was marked by the rise and establishment of modernity and “*opened the way for the ideals of democracy and free enterprise*” (83). During this period, “all American churches became independent”, and the Second Great Awakening occurred becoming “known as “revivals”” (83). The Roman Catholic church took an opposite stance against modernity, and many movements like Mormons, Jehovah’s Witnesses, Christian Science, fundamentalism, liberalism, existentialism, and rationalism arose during this time. The nineteenth century was nonetheless marked by great missionary fervor taking advantage of historical events like the Opium War (1839-1842) and European colonialism making headway into China, Japan, Africa, and Latin America (87).