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History of Christianity
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Questions:

1) Which Protestant theologian was the first to reinterpret faith in light of modernity, becoming known as the “father of liberalism”?
2) Which stream of Christianity took a strong anti-modern stance in the 19th century, deeming such things as democracy and freedom of conscience as heretical?
3) The Azusa Street Revival of 1906 served as the basis for which large Christian movement?
4) Churches across the globe exhibited typically North American Christian traits such as denominationalism and revivalism because of what focus of the North American church?
5) Which conflict between Great Britain and China served to open the doors of China to Western missionaries?

Answers:

1) *Friedrich Schleiermacher*
2) *Roman Catholicism*
3) *Pentecostalism*
4) *Missions*
5) *The Opium War*

Terms:

dispensationalism- a theological system of interpreting the Bible in which history is divided into ages of “dispensations” in which God acts with humanity in different ways
liberalism- a stream of Christianity which takes a strictly rational approach to faith, interpreting Christian theology with an emphasis on modern science and ethics
Christian existentialism- a theo-philosophical movement tracing back to Søren Kierkegaard which takes an existentialist approach to Christian theology

Summary:

In the nineteenth century, Christianity made its way in the face of modernity. Modern ideals such as democracy and freedom of thought were either accepted or rejected by the church. Some Christians sought to reinterpret faith through a rational, modern lens, which led to a reaction the opposite direction known as fundamentalism. The 19th century also saw great missionary endeavors, mainly from the West into Asia, Africa, and Latin America.