

5 Questions

1. What events in the nineteenth century paved the way for the ideals of democracy and free enterprise?
2. What was the greatest challenge facing the church in the nineteenth century?
3. How was the Roman Catholic Church affected by the French Revolution?
4. Why was Friedrich Schleiermacher, named the “father of liberalism?”
5. What was the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church concerning modernism?

5 Answers

1. The events were: North American independence, the French Revolution, and the beginning of independence for some of the Latin American nations.
2. The greatest challenge facing the church in the nineteenth century was slavery.
3. The Roman Catholic Church in France was weakened.
4. Friedrich Schleiermacher was named the “father of liberalism” because he reinterpreted the main doctrines of Christianity in a way that they would not conflict with the modern view of reality.
5. The Roman Catholic Church’s attitude was one of condemnation for anything seen as modern: such as democracy, freedom of conscience, and public schools.

3 Definitions

1. Modernity: an era that began with political unrests that later led to the ideals of capitalism and free enterprise.
2. Syllabus of Errors: a document published during the papacy of Pius IX in which he condemned many of the modern ideals of democracy, freedom of thought, and religious liberty.
3. Worship of reason: the state sponsored atheistic religion intended as a replacement for Roman Catholicism during the French Revolution.

Summary

This chapter discusses the religious and political changes in Europe and the Americas during the nineteenth century. In Europe, the effects of the French Revolution on the church and the Crown, led to the rise of modernism and the church’s response to it. In the Americas the Second Great Awakening was taking place, and resulted in the establishment of many churches, among them Protestant and Fundamentalist churches. Also there began an interest in missions, and missionary work. Many countries in Latin America began to seek independence from Catholic Spain, in great contradiction to their religious beliefs.