

Colt Emswiler

5-3-1 Chapter 8 - Gonzalez

QUESTIONS

1. What were the greatest challenges facing the American church in the 19th century?
2. What view point materialized from the clashing of ancient understanding with modern theories such as evolution?
3. Who was known as the “father of liberalism?”
4. Who was the first great modern advocate of missions?
5. What was missionary work like in Africa during this time?

ANSWERS

1. Slavery was an ever-increasing issue which divided the church and led to the civil war and resulted in a schism in the church which continued into the twentieth century.
2. Fundamentalism emerged in response to modern theories and this resulted in the five fundamentals of the Christian faith that were established at the conference in Niagara Falls in 1895.
3. Friedrich Schleiermacher held this title as he reinterpreted the doctrines of Christianity in such a way that they wouldn't contradict with the modern views of the times. He believed that Christian faith was more about a feeling of dependence on God rather than a matter of doctrines or morality.
4. William Carey was a forerunner of the missionary movement along with the ecumenical movement. He ministered in India and drew ministries and church leaders together to collaborate in their labors before others were even thinking in this way.
5. The 19th century saw Africa broken up into territories overseen by different European powers. Colonialism and missions went hand in hand as the Europeans pursued their own interest in Africa, and assumed that Africa would benefit from the advantages of modernity.

TERMS

Dispensationalism – The belief that history is broken into different ages in which God acts in different ways. This movement first appeared in the 19th century.

Immaculate conception – The dogma which was pushed by Pope Pius IX in 1854 which stated that Mary herself was free of original sin.

Azusa Street Revival– A revival which broke out in Los Angeles in 1906 which was marked by the gift of tongues and healings. This was the starting place of the modern Pentecostal movement.

SUMMARY

In the chapter 8 Gonzalez describes the growth of various Christian religious groups in America including Methodists and Baptists. While there were more liberal expressions of Christianity formulating at that time, Roman Catholicism leaned more conservative in response to modernism. New adaptations of Protestantism formed and developed new denominations that spread throughout the world. The modern missionary movement also developed as Protestantism influenced Asia and Latin America.