

Alex Worthington
History of Christianity
Gonzalez Ch. 9, 5-3-1
4/17/23

Questions:

- 1) Which of the three main branches of Christianity: Eastern, Roman Catholic, or Protestant, was most affected by the rise of communism?
- 2) Which 20th century pope helped to open the Catholic church to the contemporary world by calling the Second Vatican Council?
- 3) Which 20th century theologian helped to establish a post-modern “neo-orthodoxy” which marked the end of liberalism?
- 4) The 1910 World Missionary Conference is also known as which city that hosted it?
- 5) While the Catholic church failed to take a stance against Nazism, which Protestant theologian was famously martyred for his opposition to Nazism?

Answers:

- 1) *Eastern.*
- 2) *John XXIII.*
- 3) *Karl Barth.*
- 4) *Edinburgh.*
- 5) *Dietrich Bonhoeffer.*

Terms:

White man’s burden- the notion that white Westerners had the obligation to bring science, technology and progress to other peoples of the world, even doing so by force
decolonization- process by which colonies become independent of colonizing countries
Contextual theology- theology which has responded to the dynamics of a particular context

Summary:

The twentieth century saw the church move through the global changes of modernity to postmodernity, colonialism and neo-colonialism to post-colonialism, and fascism and communism to democracy, adapting and responding in different ways. Neo-orthodoxy led the way against liberalism, post-colonialism led to more indigenous voices in theological discourse, and the demographic shift of Christianity to the global South has the church facing a 21st century in which the missionary trends may reverse with the recipients of missionaries becoming the senders.