

5-Questions

1. What were the three great contributions the West was to make to the rest of the world?
2. What were the industrialized nations of the North Atlantic?
3. How did the dismembering of the Ottoman Empire affect the church in Constantinople?
4. What were some results of the Second Vatican Council?
5. What marks the beginning of a new age in the history of the church?

5-Answers

1. The three great contributions were science, technology and progress.
2. The industrialized nations of the North Atlantic were Europe and the United States.
3. The dismembering of the Ottoman Empire resulted in the rise of several national churches independent of Constantinople.
4. The Second Vatican Council resulted in the following: took measures favoring freedom of conscience, the development of liturgies fitting each culture and condition, and the celebration of the mass in the vernacular language of the land.
5. The beginning of a new age in the history of the church is marked by the change that has taken place in the demographic composition and the geographic distribution of Christianity.

3-Definitions

1. “the white man’s burden”: to take the benefits of science, technology to the more “backward” peoples of the world even by force if it were necessary.
2. “theology of the Word of God”: a reaction by theologian Karl Barth to the liberal teachings of his teachers.
3. Radical obedience: obedience to God and disobedience to unjust human laws.

Summary

This chapter addresses the twentieth century and the end of modernity. This period was expected to be a time when problems would have been solved and there would have been a time of abundance. However, with the advances in technology there were wars and the destruction of human lives. The rise of communism, Marxism and liberalism all presented challenges to the church. There were challenges to the unjust human laws, and the struggle for civil rights in the United States.