EVANGELICALS at the crossroads



QUESTIONS

- 1. What are the characteristics of an Evangelical? How did the characteristics develop over time and what influenced those characteristics?
- 2. What are the values of an Evangelical? Are the values static or dynamic? If dynamic, what caused them to change?
- 3. What is the rubric to label someone as an Evangelical or to identify the movement?
- 4. Is the term "Evangelical" one that should be fought to keep or jettisoned?

GOALS

- 1. Learn key events and figures that have shaped Evangelicals.
- 2. Understand Evangelicals core values and guiding principles for those values.
- 3. Understand and appreciate the breadth of the movement.
- 4. Understand the tensions within the movement and why people have broke from it throughout history.
- 5. Understand the external forces that shaped Evangelical's interests.

models of EVANGELICALISM

agents of movement

a political movement movement of the Spirit

psychological movement an economic movement

a social movement

our approach is going to follow

a history of EVANGELICALISM

that integrates aspects of these six models

David W. Bebbington

- 1. Conversionism—"the belief that lives need to be changed"
- 2. Biblicism—"belief that all spiritual truth is to be found in its pages"
- 3. Activism—dedication of all believers, including laypeople, to lives of service for God, especially as manifested in evangelism (spreading the good news) and mission (taking the gospel to other societies)
- 4. Crucicentrism—the conviction that Christ's death was the crucial matter in providing atonement for sin (i.e., providing reconciliation between a holy God and sinful humans.

CRUCICENTRISM

ACTIVISM

CONVERSIONISM

BIBLICISM

CRUCICENTRISM INCARNATIONISM

ACTIVISM SOCIAL GOSPEL

Left-Leaning
Evans, Early
20th Century

MODERNISM VERSIONISM BIBLICISM /

CRUCICENTRISM

ACTIVISM

Right-Leaning
Evans, Early
20th Century

CONVERSIONISM

BIBLICISM

CRUCICENTRISM

ACTIVISM

Mid 20th Century High Age of Evangelicalism

CONVERSIONISM

BIBLICISM

MAJOR EVENTS 192

1925-1975

July, 1925 | Scopes Monkey Trial

1926 | "Rum and Romanism," & Shoots Dexter Elliott Chipps, J. Frank Norris

1928 | Inter-Varsity Fellowship of Evangelical Unions

1929 | Westminster Theological Seminary

1929-1941 | The Great Depression

1941 | Mere Christianity Radio Talks

1943 | Abolition of Man

1939-1945 | World War 2

1949 | Billy Graham Revival in Los Angeles

1956 | Christianity Today, Carl F. H. Henry

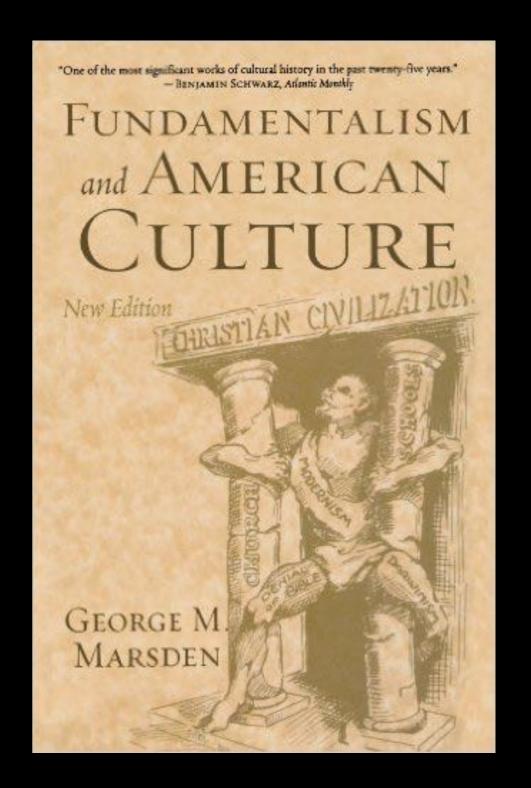
Nov. 22, 1963 | John F. Kennedy Assassinated

July 1974 | 1st International Congress on World

Evangelization, Lausanne

Fundamentalism & American Culture George M. Marsden

- Fundamentalism is a Premillennial Movement
- Characterized with militancy and intolerance
- Differentiated from naturalism, evolution, higher-criticism, social gospel, pentecostalism
- Plain interpretation of Scripture/scientifically inductive study, Premillennial Apocalypticism
- Preaching an evangelical gospel that is individualistic (calls people to make a decision; choice is significant)
- Filling not baptism of the Holy Spirit
- Free-Enterprise, Capitalism, Consumerism



CHRISTIANITY



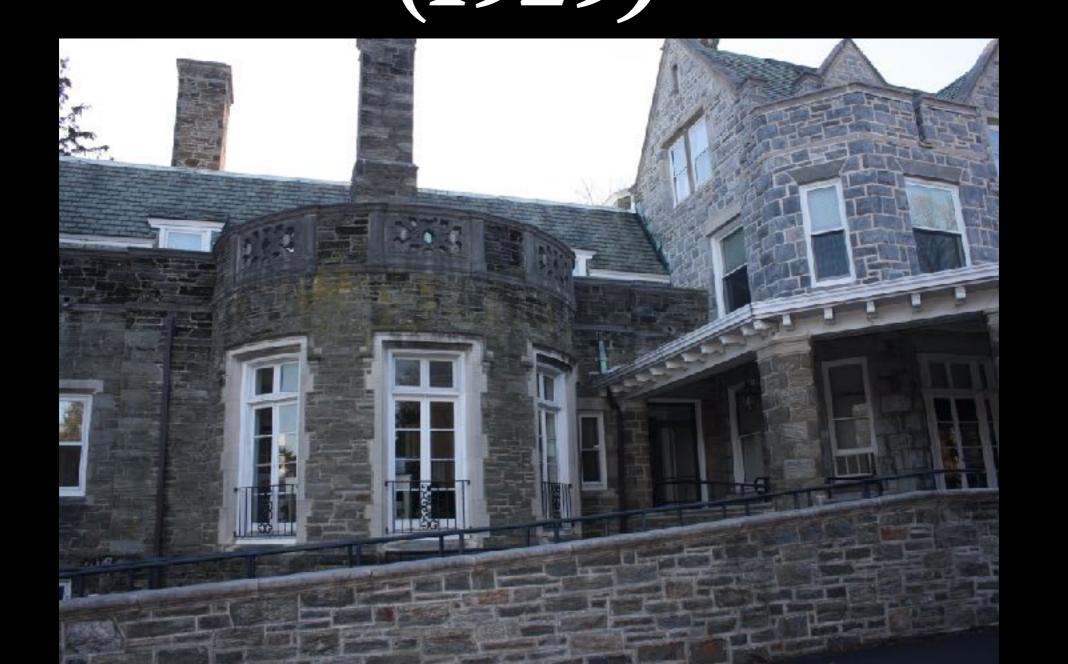
LIBERALISM

J GRESHAM MACHEN 1881-1937



- 1906 | Joined Princeton Seminary Faculty
- 1923 | Christianity and Liberalism
- 1929 | Westminster Theological Seminary
- 1933 | Starts the Independent Board for Presbyterian Foreign Missions & the Orthodox Presbyterian Church

WESTMINSTER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY (1929)

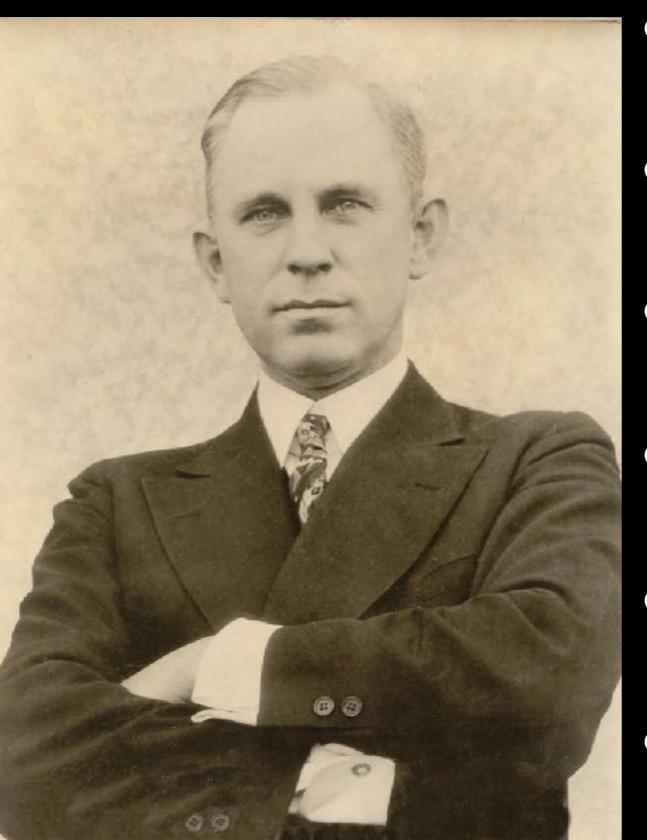


SCOPES TRIAL



J FRANK NORRIS

1877-1852



- •1909 | Pastor of 1st Baptist, Ft. Worth, TX
- •1920s | Successful Radio Preacher
- •1922-23 | Attacks on Baylor's Modernism
- •1926 | "Rum and Romanism" & Shot Dexter Elliott Chipps
- •1935 | Temple Baptist in Detroit, MI
- •1946 | Combined Membership of the two churches was 26,000

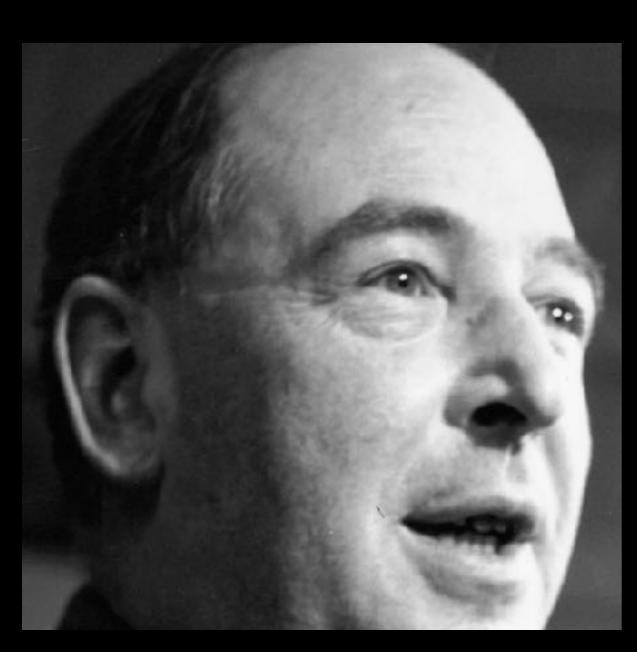
BILLY GRAHAM



- 1918-
 - Advised every President from Truman - Obama
 - Reached 2.1 Billion with Gospel
 - •1947 | Started Revivals
 - •1949 | 8 Week Revival in LA
 - •1950 | Billy Graham Evangelistic Association
 - •1950-55 | Hour of Decision
 - •1957 | 16 Week Madison Square Garden Crusade
 - •1974 | Lausanne Movement

C S LEWIS

1898-1963



- •1925 | Fellowship at Magdalen College Oxford
- •1930 | Purchases the Kilns
- •1941 | Mere Christianity Radio Talks
- •1943 | Abolition of Man
- •1950 | Narnia Series
- •1956 | Marries Joy Davidman Gresham
- •1946 | Combined Membership of the two churches was 26,000

ABOLITION OF MAN

"Plato said that the Good was 'beyond existence' and Wordsworth that through virtue the stars were strong, so the Indian masters say that the gods themselves are born of the Rta and obey it. The Chinese also speak of a great thing (the greatest thing) called the Tao. It is the reality beyond all predicates, the abyss that was before the Creator Himself. It is Nature, it is the Way, the Road. It is the way in which the universe goes on, the Way in which things everlastingly emerge, stilly and tranquilly, into space and time. It is also the Way which every man should tread in imitation of that cosmic and supercosmic progression, conforming all activities to that great exemplar. 'In ritual,' say the Analects 'it is harmony with Nature that is prized.' The ancient Jews likewise praise the Law as being 'true.' This conception in all its forms, Platonic, Aristotelian, Stoic, Christian, and Oriental alike, I shall henceforth refer to for brevity simply as 'the Tao.' ... But what is common to them all is something we cannot neglect. It is the doctrine of objective value, the belief that certain attitudes are really true, and others really false, to the kind of thing the universe is and the kind of thing we are."

ABOLITION OF MAN

"As the king governs by his executive, so Reason in man must rule the mere appetites by means of the 'spirited element.' The head rules the belly through the chest—the seat, as Alanus tells us, of Magnanimity, of emotions organized by trained habit into stable sentiments. The Chest— Magnanimity—Sentiment—these are the indispensable liaison officers between cerebral man and visceral man. It may even be said that it is by this middle element that man is man: for by his intellect he is mere spirit and by his appetite mere animal. The operation of The Green Book and its kind is to produce what may be called Men without Chests. It is an outrage that they should be commonly spoken of as Intellectuals...In a sort of ghastly simplicity we remove the organ and demand the function. We make men without chests and expect them virtue and enterprise. We laugh at honour and are shocked to find traitors in our midst."

C. S. Lewis, "The Abolition of Man" in The Essential C. S. Lewis (New York: Simon and Shuster, 1988), 437-38.