

WELCOME TO WEEK 10

- As you enter class this week please
 - Get yourself some snacks and coffee
 - Fill out a name tag and introduce yourself to others at the table
 - Read through the primary sources for this week.



CHRISTIAN HISTORY IN AMERICA

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide. It features a large orange circle at the top, with several smaller orange circles of varying sizes arranged in a descending, slightly curved pattern below it. The background consists of several vertical orange lines of different widths and opacities, creating a layered effect.

Crusading for a More Christian World: The Church in Prohibition and WWI

SOME CHANGES TO THE SYLLABUS

- November 20th - Prohibition and the US in WWI
- November 27th - The Rise of Fundamentalism and the Scopes Trial
- December 4th – The United States in World Missions

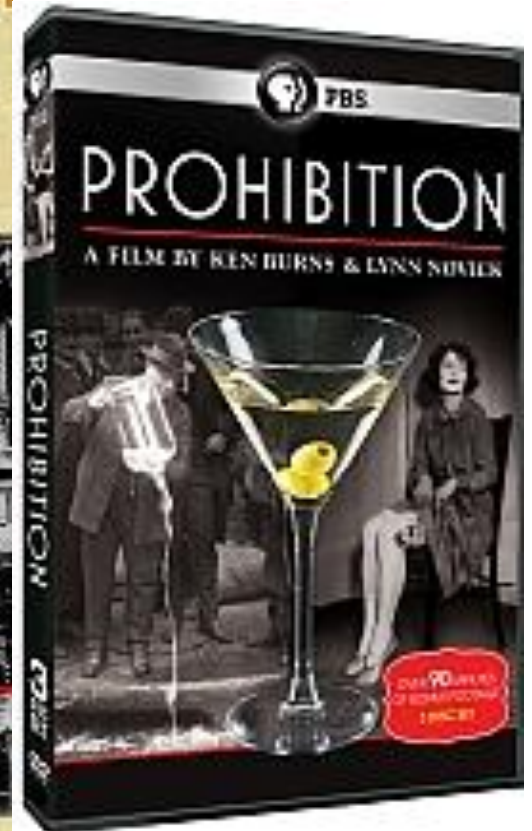
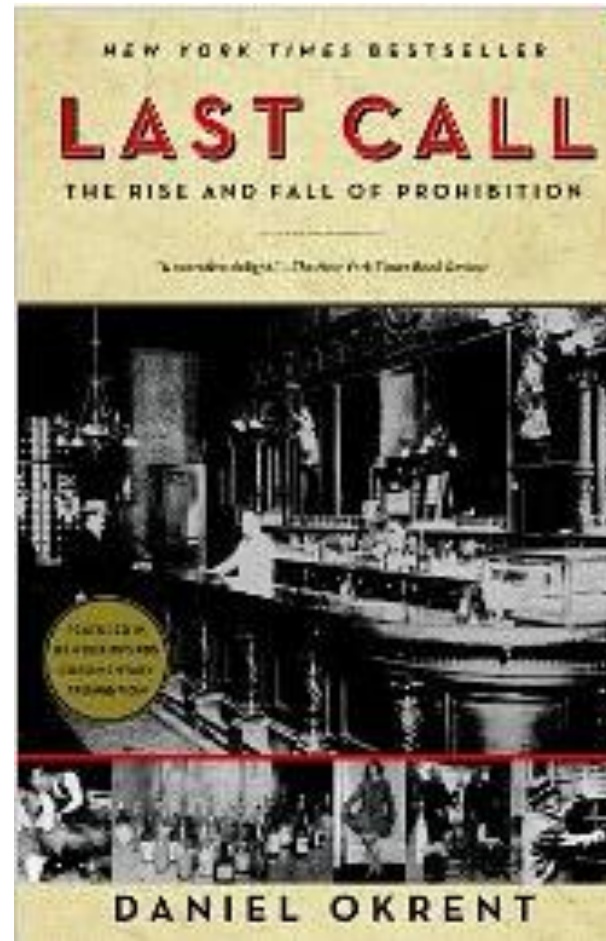
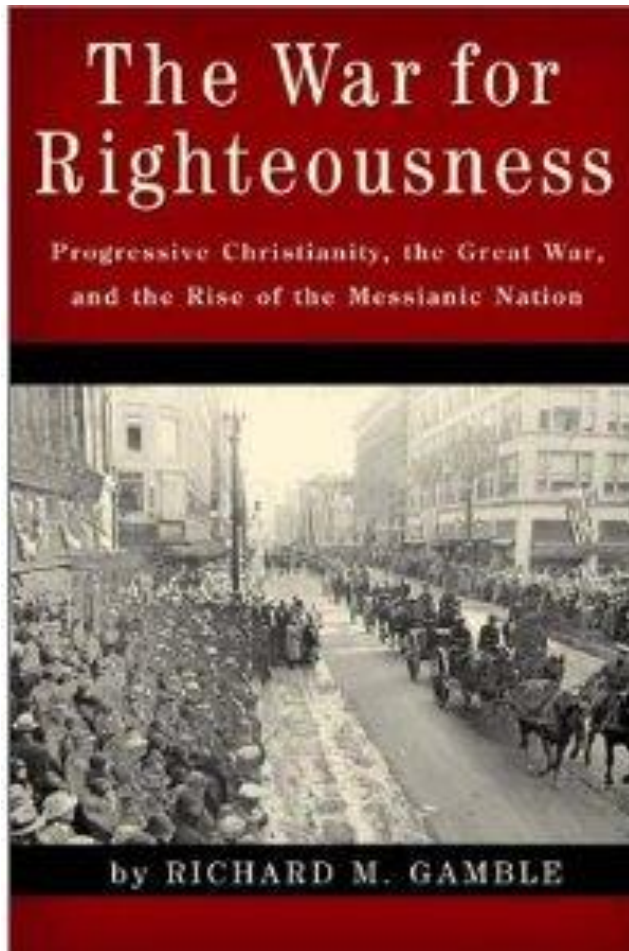


CLASS 10 GOALS

- Look at the variety of ways in which Christians responded to the new conditions of the Gilded Age.
- Ask what lessons the “Social Gospel” might have for the Church today?
- Examine the push for Prohibition to Christianize and purify America.
- Explore the role of Christians and Christian ideas in the American War Effort in WWI



SUGGESTED RESOURCES



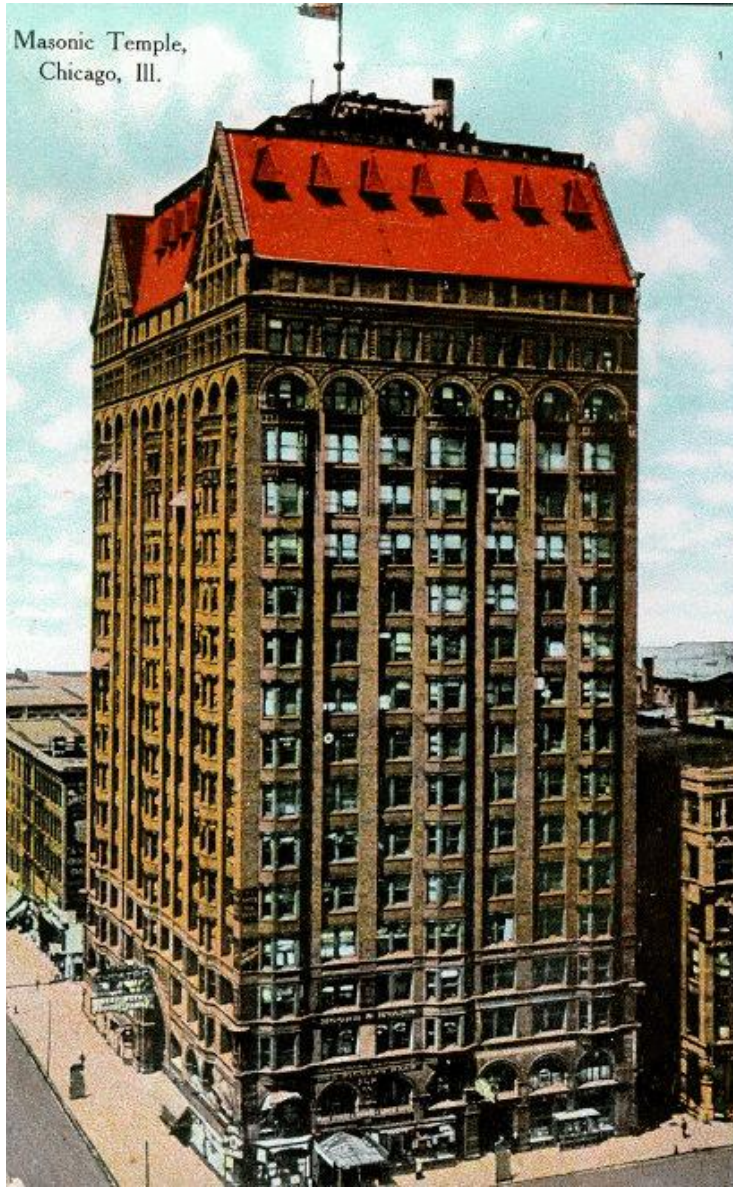




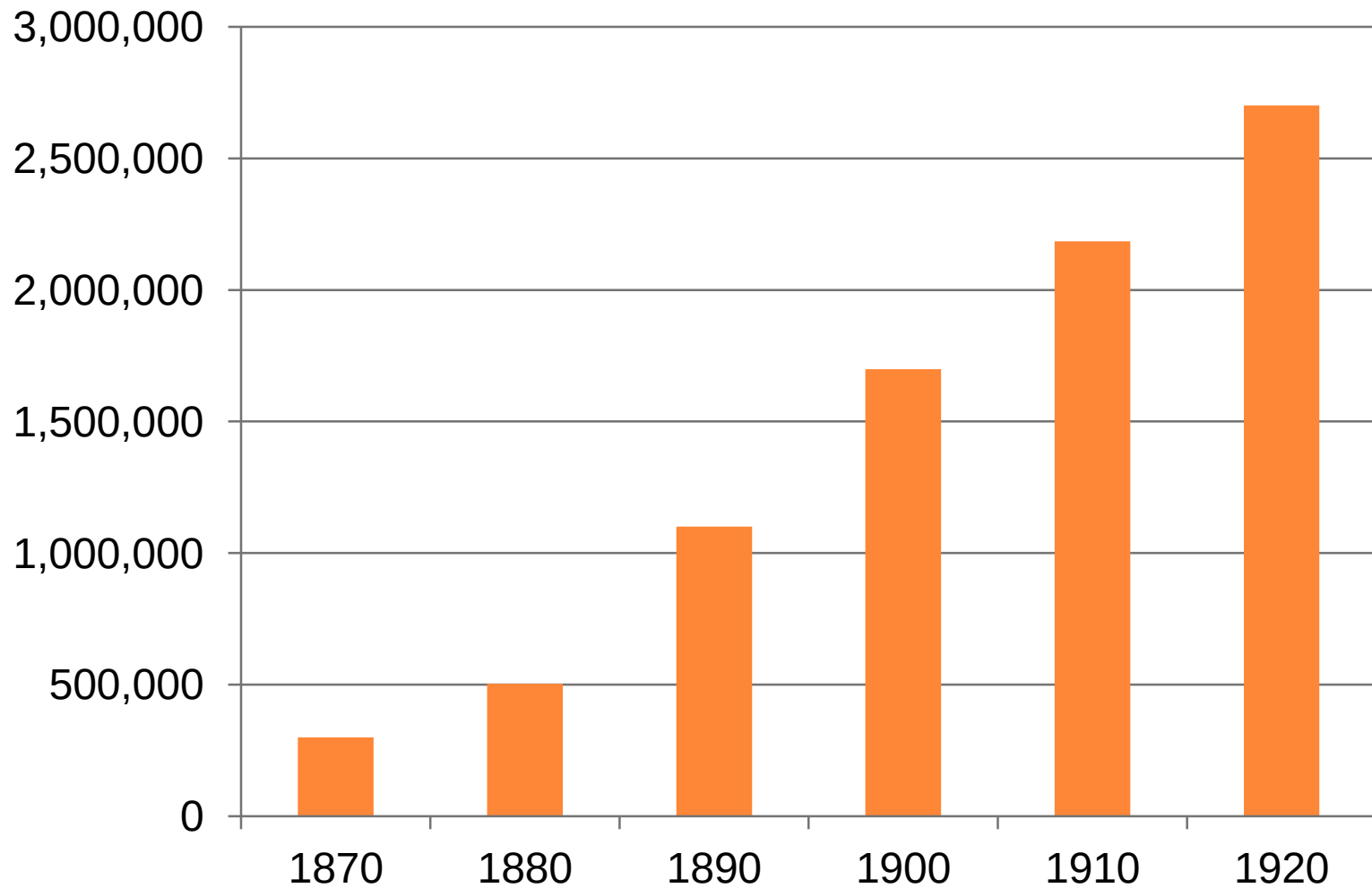
AN AGE OF ENGINEERING MARVELS



AN AGE OF SKYSCRAPERS



POPULATION OF CHICAGO



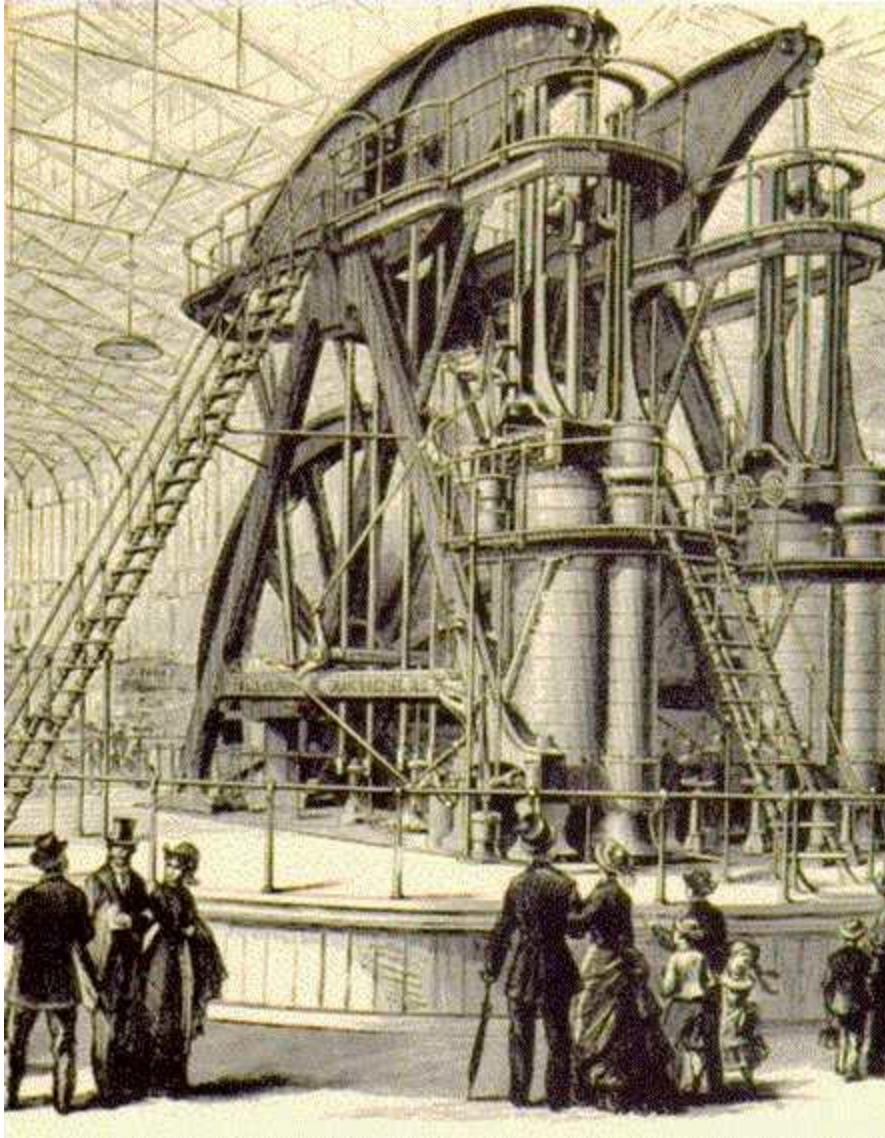
THE ANNIHILATION OF DISTANCE



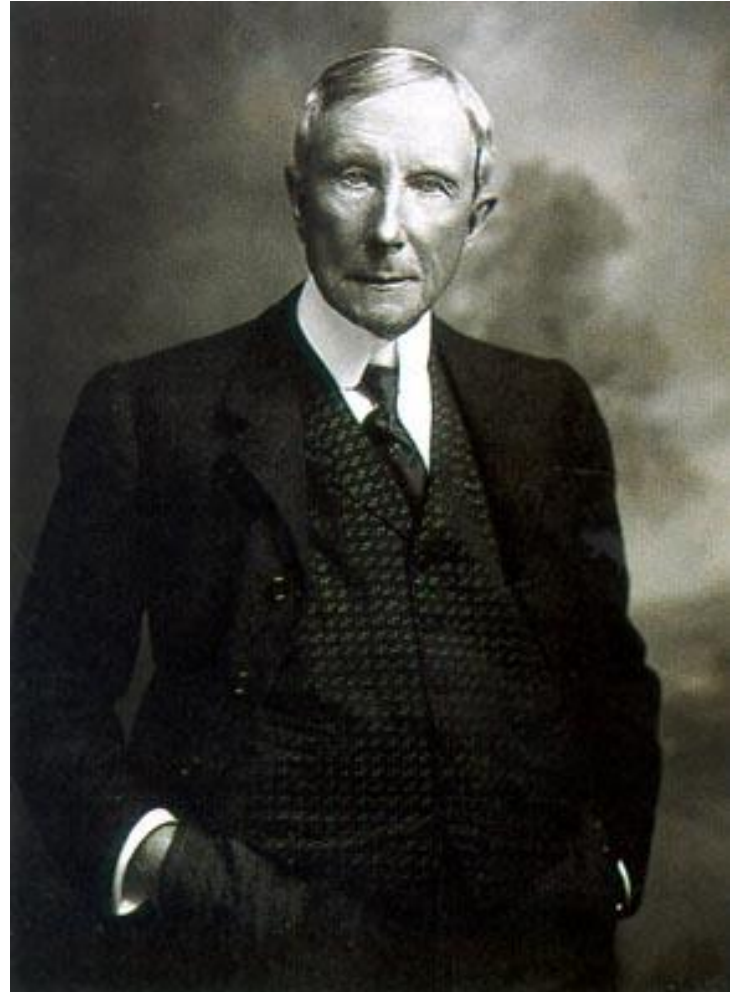
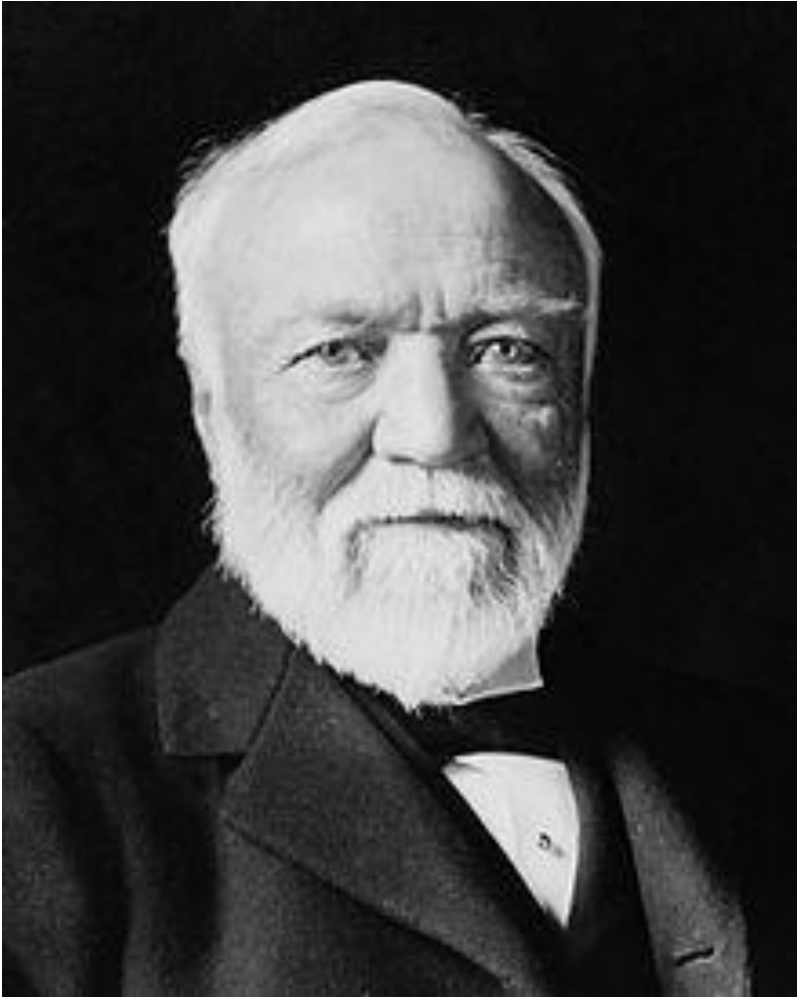
REVOLUTIONS IN COMMUNICATION



REVOLUTIONS IN ENERGY



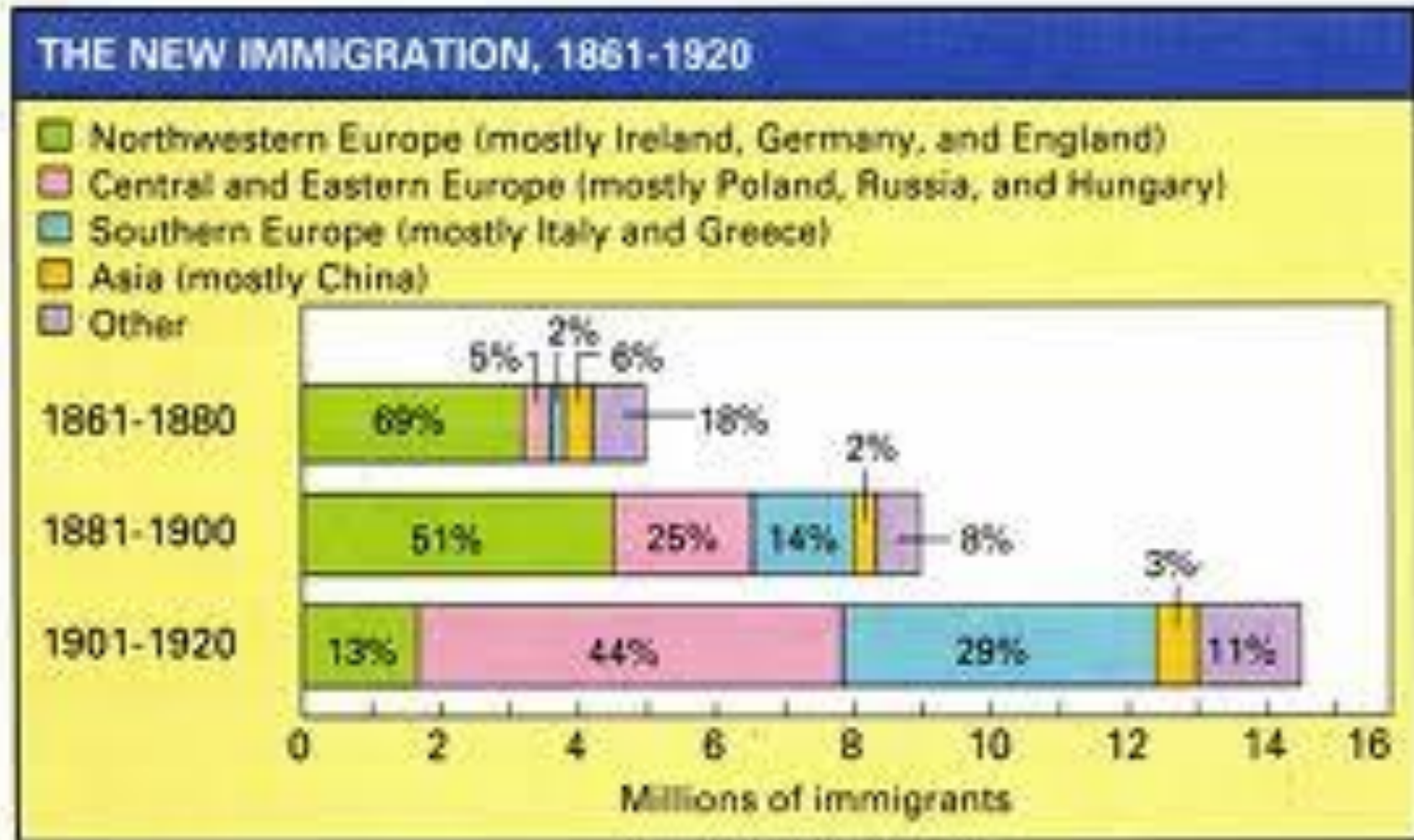
REVOLUTIONS IN INDUSTRY



REVOLUTIONS IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS



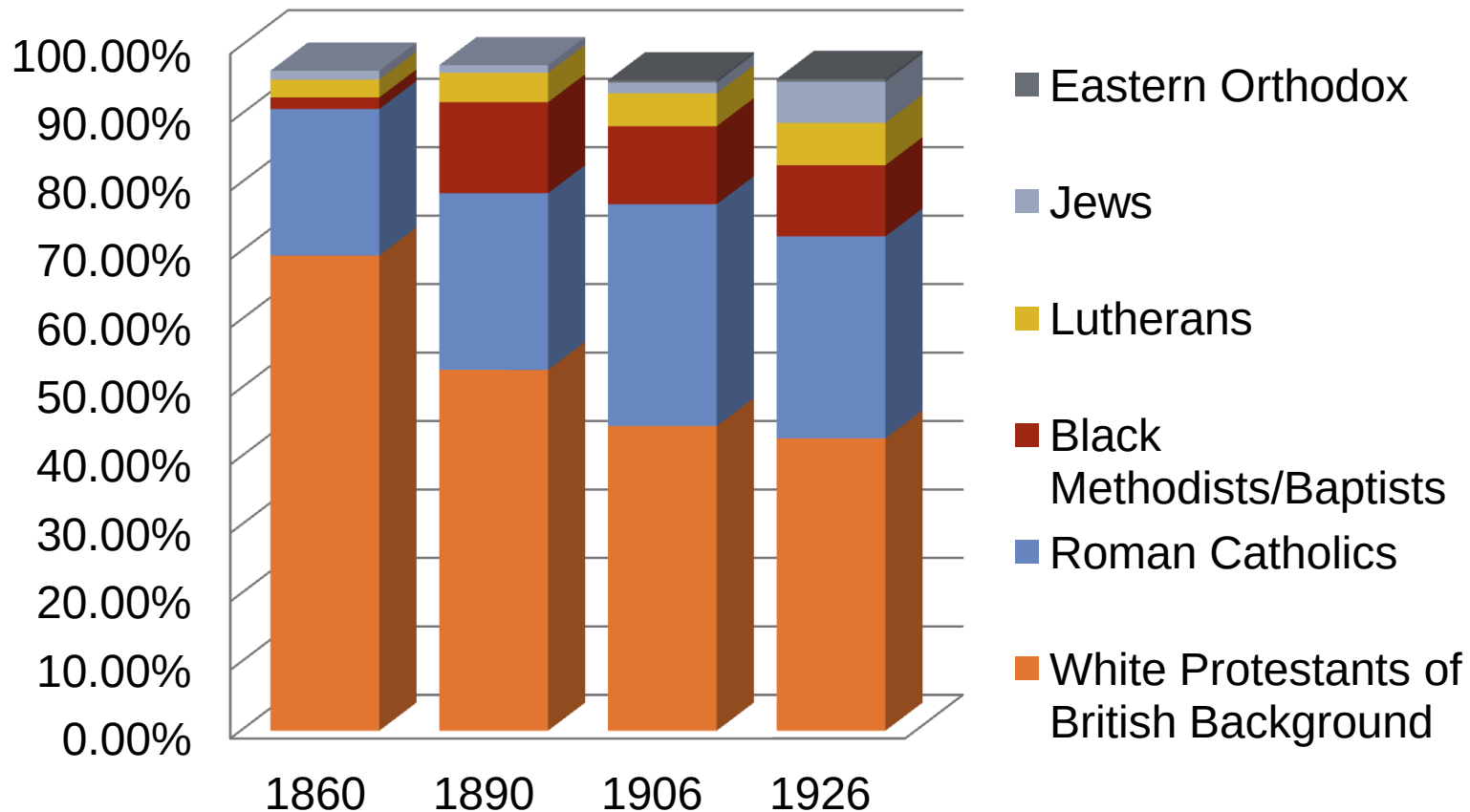
CHANGING IMMIGRATION TRENDS



Source: *Historical Statistics of the United States*

GROWING RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY

Proportion of Church Adherents



OPENING TABLE DISCUSSION

- If the economic and cultural context in which Christianity is practiced changes dramatically should the church attempt to change as well?
- How would you propose that the church respond to these dramatic changes in 19th century American life?



THE RISE OF D.L. MOODY

- Moody – the leading Evangelist of the “3rd Great Awakening”
- “I look upon this world as a wrecked vessel. God has given me a lifeboat and said to me, ‘Moody, save all you can.’”
- Brought a traditional “small town” gospel to save people from the evils of the big city.



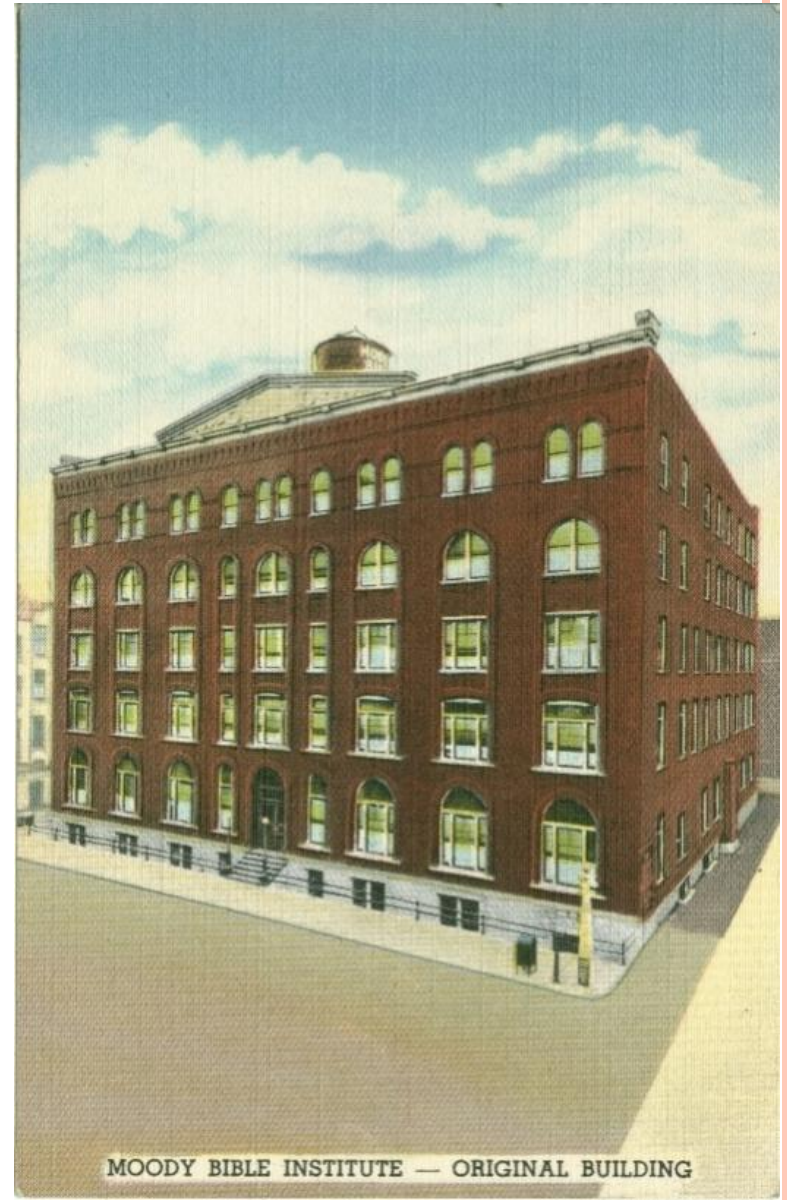
MOODY AND SANKEY

- Song leader – Ira Sankey
 - Performed sentimental hymns
 - At Moody's revival meetings.
- Moody sought unconventional places for his revivals such as downtown theaters and concert halls.
- Moody embraced “dispensational pre-millennialism” and sought world-wide evangelism, but eschewed efforts for social reform – saw that as a distraction from evangelism.



MOODY AS INSTITUTION BUILDER

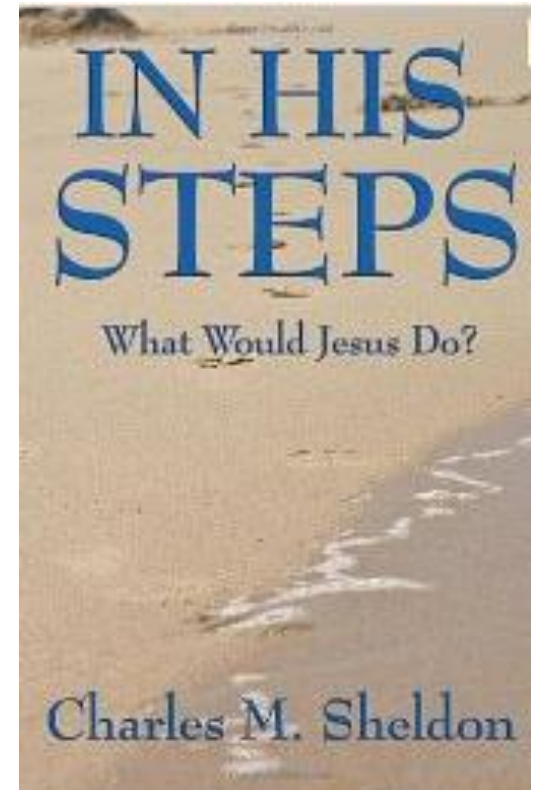
- Formed a Bible training college for lay workers – becomes the Moody Bible Institute.
- Hosted summer missions conferences at Northfield, Massachusetts, provided the impetus for the Student Volunteer Movement – pushed for “the evangelization of the world in this generation.”
- Founded Northfield/Mt. Hermon Schools – site of future C. S. Lewis College.



MOODY BIBLE INSTITUTE — ORIGINAL BUILDING

THE RISE OF THE SOCIAL GOSPEL

- While Moody pushed for Evangelization and to preserve and expand “small town” Christianity – others sought for social teachings in the Bible that would transform increasingly “Godless” institutions into cities, neighborhoods, and workplaces that would allow the work and life of the Gospel to flourish.
- Washington Gladden – sought better wages for workers.
- Charles Sheldon asked “What would Jesus Do?”



WASHINGTON GLADDEN HYMN

- O Master, let me walk with Thee
In lowly paths of service free;
Tell me Thy secret, help me bear
The strain of toil, the fret of care.
- Help me the slow of heart to move
By some clear, winning word of love;
Teach me the wayward feet to stay,
And guide them in the Godward way.



SALVATION ARMY

- Founded in England in 1865 by William and Catherine Booth
- Came to the United States in 1880 through the work of their daughter Evangeline.
- Sought to provide Social Services to the poor and as a way of gradually introducing them to the Gospel.
- Original programs included food, shelter, medical aid, job training, elementary school, internships in factories, legal aid, heating assistance.



WILLIAM BOOTH (1879)



YMCA

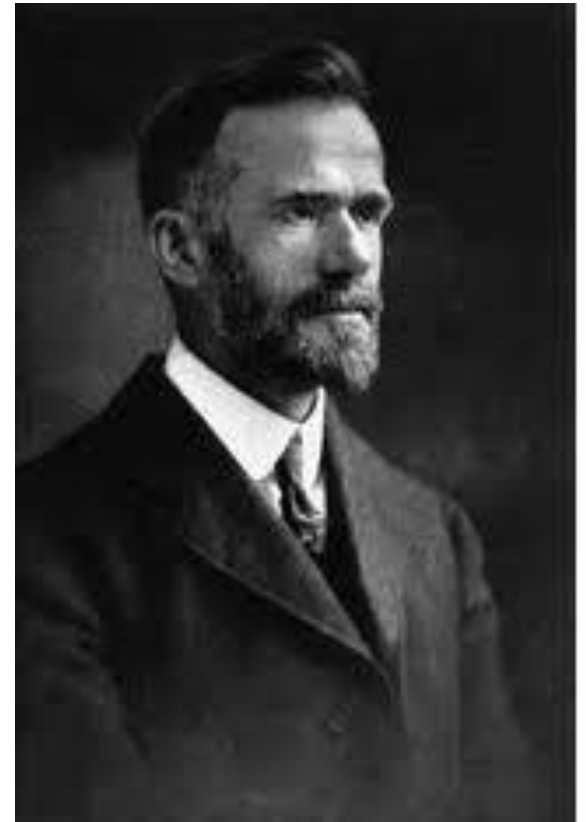


- Young Men's Christian Association
- Example of "Muscular Christianity"
- Provided alternative "Christian" housing in big cities and moral instruction.
- Gradually developed gymnasiums to provide healthy and morally sound alternatives to saloons and other city temptations.
- Provided the space where both basketball and volleyball were invented.
- Now known simply as "The Y" – no longer maintains a "Christian Identity."



WALTER RAUSCHENBUSHCH

- Leading Social Gospel proponent
 - (still emphasized the importance of individual conversion.)
- Renewed emphasis on the Hebrew Prophets and their message of Social Justice.
- The “day of Jehovah,” means in part “punishment for the wicked. . . .the rescue of the weak. . . . (and) moral justice rather than economic prosperity.”
- Enormously influential for Martin Luther King Jr.



RAUSCHENBUSCH'S IDEAS (PRE-RUSSIAN REVOLUTION)

- Criticized “Competitive Capitalism” for exalting “selfishness to the dignity of a moral principle.”
- Claimed that only a revival of social religion could prevent revolution and anarchy.
- Many of his specific proposals - kindergartens, playgrounds, children’s centers, and educational facilities – would likely only have limited impact
- Called for a fairer redistribution of wealth – but had no specific mechanism to carry it out.

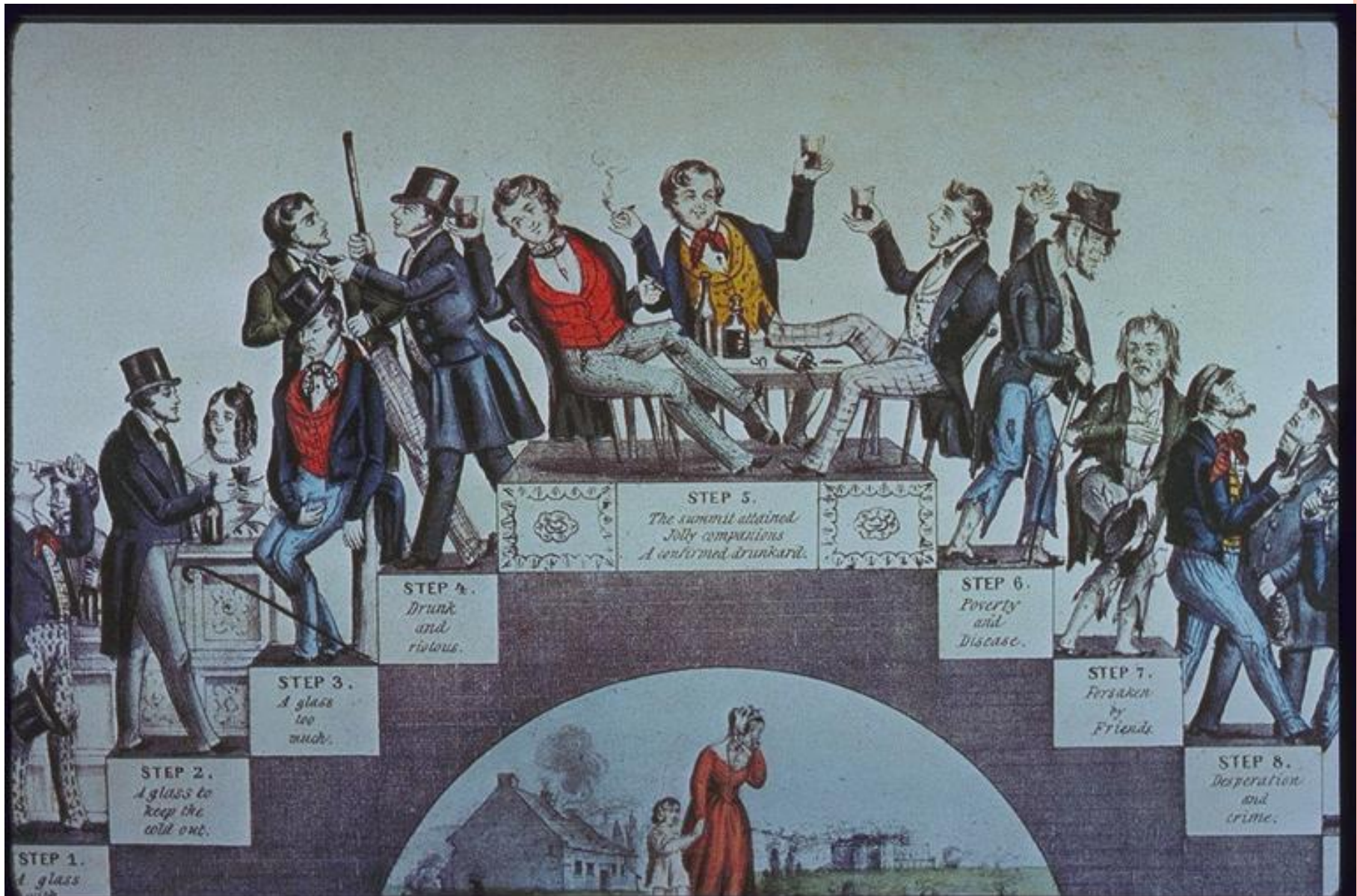


IF YOU WANT TO CHANGE THE WORLD. . .

- How far do these ideas need to be spread?
- Do we need to eliminate the threat of alcohol?
- Do we need to make the world safe for democracy?
- Does the church have a messianic purpose in America and the rest of the world?



REMEMBER THE DRUNKARD'S PROGRESS A DISPUTABLE MATTER?



TACTICS TO BUILD A MORE CHRISTIAN NATION?

- Moral Suasion
 - But are emotional and rational appeals enough to rid of the world of entrenched, systemic challenges?
- Seizing the levers of political power
 - Does entering politics compromise the purity and witness of the Church?
- Influencing the educational system
 - But what groups should have access to the schools to recruit and politicize its students?



HELP ME to keep Him **PURE**



**PLEASE
VOTE
"AGAINST THE SALE
OF LIQUORS"**



MARY HUNT

- “Scientific Temperance Education” was introduced in every state, territory, and military base.
- Significant control over textbook publishing.
- Raised an entire generation on the evils of alcohol.
- Much of her material was exaggerated or inaccurate.



FRANCES WILLARD

- Long time President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.
- Ultimately embraced women's suffrage as a tactic to achieve prohibition.
- Worked toward a variety of other reforms in pursuit of purity and Christianity.



ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

- Focused just on prohibition
- Worked through existing Church networks
- Got 10% of voters in US to be “single issue voters”
- Relative political parity allowed “drys” to be key swing voters and put enormous pressure on politicians to support the issue.
- “Litmus tests” for candidates also enforced uniformity of decision.



SUPPORT FOR 18TH AMENDMENT

- Coincidence of WWI (many brewers had close political and financial ties to Germany)
- Cooperation with the women's suffrage movement – passed along with the 19th amendment
- Pressure of 1920 census – forced through before rural areas lost political clout.
- Malapportionment of state legislatures.
- Final push for reform from the Progressive Era
- Tireless work of many rank and file Christians over the years.



AND THE RESULTS . . .

- Evangelist Billy Sunday on the eve of Prohibition
- “The reign of tears is over. The slums will soon be a memory. We will turn our prisons into factories and our jails into storehouses and corncribs. Men will walk upright now, women will smile and the children will laugh. Hell will forever be rent.”



AND THE RESULTS?



FOR TABLE DISCUSSION

- Based on the information that we have learned about Prohibition and how it was implemented what lessons are there for the church about social engagement and using political means to achieve gospel ends?



RESULTS OF PROHIBITION

- Dramatic decrease of alcohol consumption
- Dramatic increase of illegal drinking
 - Speakeasies
 - Home brew
 - Rum Running
- Creation of a culture that made flaunting the law seem cool.
- Delegitimization of government efforts to “legislate morality”
- Ultimately . . . Repeal



RAUSCHENBUSCH AND PEACE

- “Grant to the rulers of nations faith in the possibility of peace through justice, and grant to the common people a new and stern enthusiasm for the cause of peace. Bless our soldiers and sailors for their swift obedience and their willingness to answer to the call of duty, but inspire them none the less with a hatred of war, and may they never for love of private glory or advancement provoke its coming. May our young men still rejoice to die for their country with the valor of their fathers, but teach our age nobler methods of matching our strength and more effective ways of giving our life for the flag.”



RELIGIOUS RHETORIC IN WWI

- “May we not believe, that this country, strong and brave, generous and hopeful, is called of God to be in its own way a Messianic nation [so that the rest of the world] may be blessed?”
 - Charles Reynolds Brown – Dean Yale Divinity School
- A Crusade more noble than those of the Middle Ages – Lyman Abbott
- Some ministers prayed that the war would continue so that we could continue the redemptive work.



RHETORIC ACROSS THE SPECTRUM

- “It is God who has summoned us to this war. It is his war we are fighting...the greatest in history, the holiest. It is in the profoundest and truest sense a Holy War....Yes, it is Christ, the king of Righteousness, who calls us to grapple in deadly strife with this unholy and blasphemous power [Germany].” Randolph H. McKim
- “As Christians, of course, we say Christ approves [of the war]. But would he fight and kill? . . . There is not an opportunity to deal death to the enemy that he would shirk from or delay in seizing! He would take bayonet and grenade and bomb and rifle and do the work of deadliness against that which is the most deadly enemy of his Father’s kingdom in a thousand years.” Albert Dieffenbach *The Christian Register*



ACCORDING TO RICHARD GAMBLE

- Many ministers “failed to see their own role in perpetuating the Great War as a total war, a deadly conflict for abstract and unlimited objectives, a war for righteousness that could never be won. Their millennialist, idealist pacifism had led them into unlimited, uncompromising war. Once they ascribed to America the work of the Redeemer, to Germany the work of the Adversary, and to warfare the work of Calvary, the mentality of total war followed inescapably.”





Red Cross
Appeal
January 12th to 19th

The
GREATEST MOTHER
in the WORLD



PERSHING'S CRUSADERS

AUSPICES OF THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
-THE FIRST OFFICIAL AMERICAN WAR PICTURE-
TAKEN BY U.S. SIGNAL CORPS AND NAVY PHOTOGRAPHERS



RELIGIOUS SERVICE DURING THE WAR

- Creation of the General Wartime Commission and Committee of Training Camp Activities
- Provided Chaplains, Bibles, Tracts, and other service to service men in Europe.
- Seminary Students and YMCA workers were particularly active.
- They provided clubs, athletic competitions, religious instruction and educational opportunities.
- Many soldiers however resented them for not fighting and for trying to deny them access to alcohol and prostitutes.



AND PEACEMAKING . . .

- While Wilson's 14 points represented a beautiful vision of a world without conflict but ...
- They underestimated the degree of hatred and resentment in Europe.
- Were blind to Wilson's assumptions of white superiority
- Wilson's belief that he was an agent of God's Will made him reluctant to compromise.
- Poor health resulted in a stroke dooming Wilson's efforts to get the League approved.



CONCLUDING THOUGHTS AND QUESTIONS

- How effective are different forms of outreach at correcting societal injustices and laying the groundwork for Evangelism?
- How do we balance the demands for Evangelism and Social Justice?
- Had efforts to change the world in more Christian directions achieved their goal or had they instead pushed a “Modern” rejection of traditional values further?
- How do we make sure the Church does not become a mouth piece for national goals?
- Next Week: Fundamentalism and the Scopes Trial

