

FORERUNNERS  
OF THE  
FAITH

Lesson 13



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# The Battle for the Bible

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# DOCTRINAL PILLARS

- 1. The Word of God (in Scripture):** The true church views Scripture alone as its final authority.
- 2. The work of God (in salvation):** The true church understands that sinners are justified solely by God's grace through faith on account of Christ.
- 3. The worship of God (in spirit and truth):** The true church worships the Triune God in purity of devotion and purity of doctrine.

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# The Age of Enlightenment

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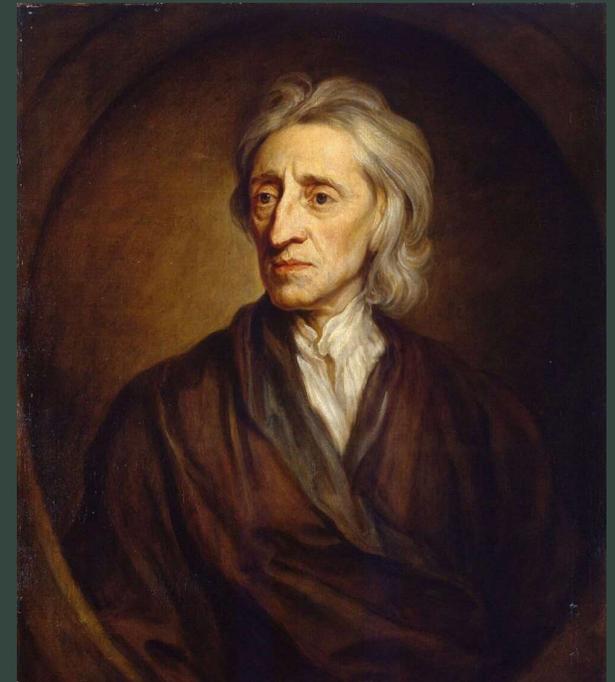
# THE ENLIGHTENMENT



**René Descartes**  
(1596–1650)



**Francis Bacon**  
(1561–1626)



**John Locke**  
(1632–1704)

# THE ENLIGHTENMENT

ROMAN  
CATHOLICISM

Religious  
Tradition

Sacramental  
Synergism

REFORMED  
MOVEMENT

Authority of  
Scripture

*Sola Fide*  
*Soli Deo*  
*Gloria*

RATIONALISM  
EMPIRICISM

Reason &  
Science

Naturalism  
Modernism

ROMANTICISM

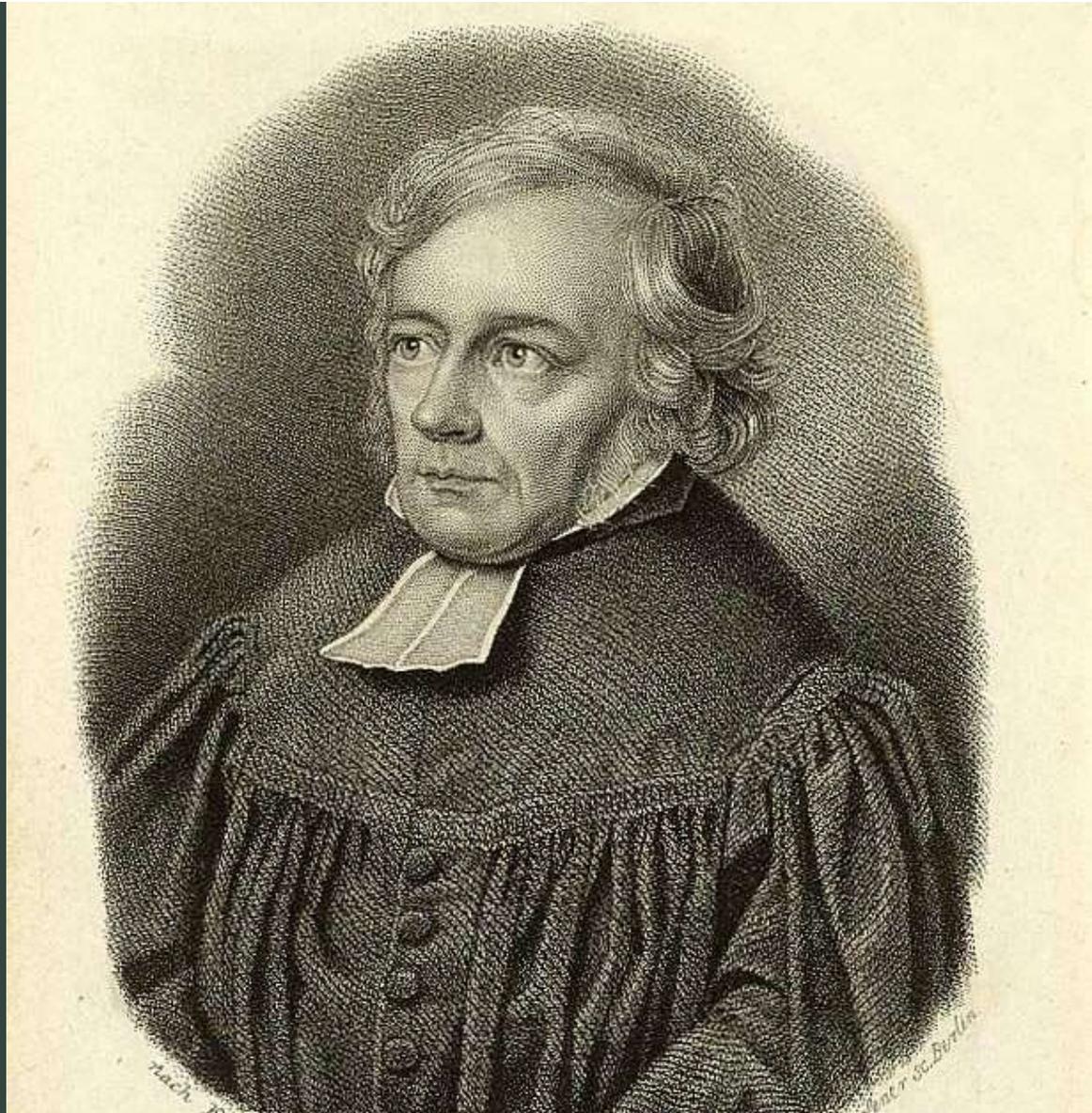
The Arts/  
Aesthetics

Humanism  
Hedonism

# Frederich Schleiermacher

(1768–1834)

Father of Modern  
Liberal Theology

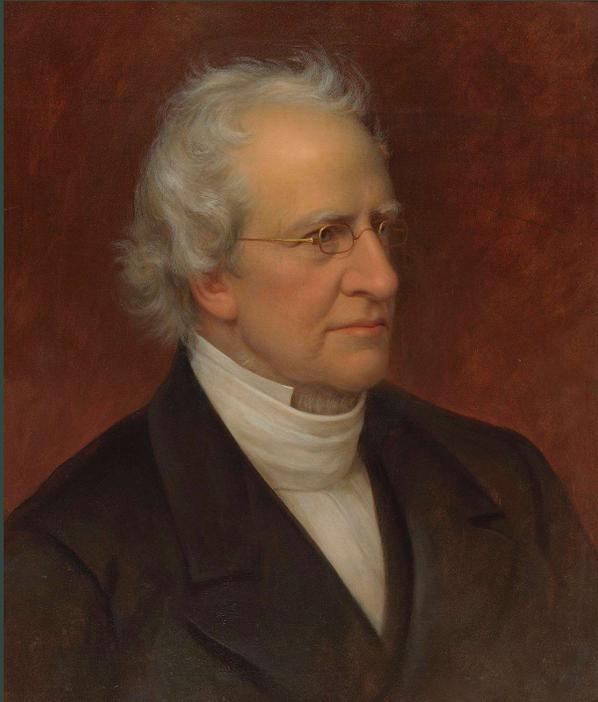


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# The Princeton Theologians

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# THE PRINCETON THEOLOGIANS



**Charles Hodge**  
(1797–1878)



**A. A. Hodge**  
(1823–1886)



**B. B. Warfield**  
(1851–1921)

## B. B. WARFIELD

“The church has always believed her Scriptures to be the book of God, of which God was in such a sense the author that every one of its affirmations of whatever kind is to be esteemed as the utterance of God, of infallible truth and authority.”

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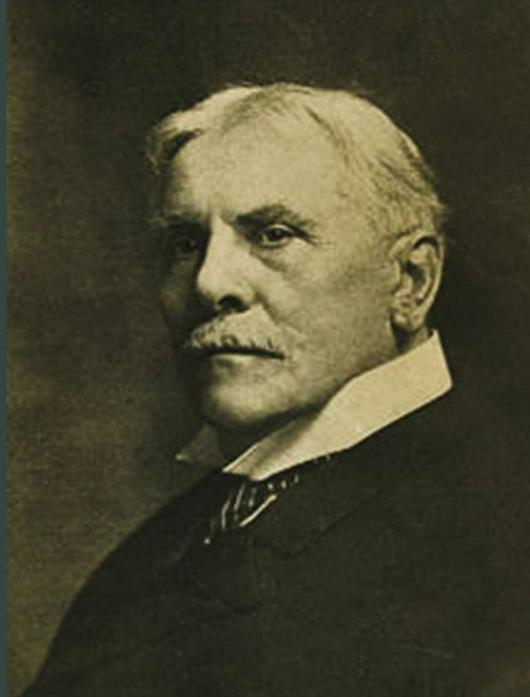
# The Rise of Fundamentalism

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# FUNDAMENTALISM



**Dwight L. Moody**  
(1837–1899)



**C. I. Scofield**  
(1843–1921)



**Billy Sunday**  
(1882–1935)

# FUNDAMENTALISM

- As modernist ideas became increasingly popular in America, Bible-believing Christians worked together to confront theological liberalism.
- The conflict within the mainline denominations reached its peak in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

# FUNDAMENTALISM

- Key areas of attack from theological liberals:
  1. The inerrancy of Scripture
  2. The virgin birth and deity of Jesus Christ
  3. Christ's substitutionary atonement
  4. The bodily resurrection of Jesus
  5. The authenticity of Christ's miracles

# FUNDAMENTALISM

- From 1910–1915, a number of Bible-believing Christian authors wrote a series of essays that were published in a volume called *The Fundamentals*.
- In 1920, a reporter named Curtis Lee Laws coined the term “Fundamentalist” to refer to Christians who believed the Bible and were willing to contend for the truth.

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# Fundamentalism vs. Modernism

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# FUNDAMENTALISM VS. MODERNISM

- In the 1920s and 1930s, the battle for control of the denominations intensified.
- The Scopes Monkey Trial in 1925 resulted in Fundamentalism losing significant influence in broader American culture.

# FUNDAMENTALISM VS. MODERNISM

- When it became clear they could not retain control of the denominations, fundamentalists left and started new denominations and new institutions.
- They did this in keeping with the biblical principles found in 2 Corinthians 6.

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# The Rise of New Evangelicalism

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# NEW EVANGELICALISM

- In the 1940s, a group of young fundamentalists wished to distance themselves from the infighting and anti-intellectualism associated with the fundamentalist movement.
- In 1942, they formed the National Association of Evangelicals.

# NEW EVANGELICALISM

- In the 1950s and 1960s, a preacher named Billy Graham became the most well-known representative of the evangelical movement.
- In the 1970s and 1980s, evangelicals became increasingly engaged in political activism.

# NEW EVANGELICALISM

- Historically, evangelicalism has been defined by an affirmation of both Scripture's veracity, and the gospel of grace through faith in Jesus Christ.
- Sadly, the term “evangelical” has largely lost its distinctive meaning in contemporary culture.

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# Standing Firm in This Generation

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# STANDING FIRM

- 1. The Word of God (in Scripture):** The true church views Scripture alone as its final authority.
- 2. The work of God (in salvation):** The true church understands that sinners are justified solely by God's grace through faith on account of Christ.
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