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If the Foundations Be Destroyed

Steven Alan Samson

Liberty University, ssamson@liberty.edu

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STUDY QUESTIONS

Draper and Watson, Chapter One, "America's True Heritage"

Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John Wycliffe</th>
<th>Puritans</th>
<th>&quot;Black Legend&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ptolemy</td>
<td>Aneas Sylvius Piccolomini</td>
<td>Ferdinand Magellan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicolas de Ovando</td>
<td>Hernán Cortés</td>
<td>Aztecs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenochtitlan</td>
<td>Montezuma</td>
<td>Hispaniola</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bartolomé de las Casas</td>
<td>encomienda system</td>
<td>Hispaniola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Laws</td>
<td>Chichimeca Indians</td>
<td>Ferdinand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Questions

1. What has been the effect of the secularization of education on the knowledge of our Christian heritage? What was the gist of Jedidiah Morse's warning in 1799? What has been the effect of the efforts of John Wycliffe and others to place the Bible and history into the hands of the ordinary citizen?

2. Identify some of the myths about the settlement of America that give a falsified picture of our history. What evidence is used by the authors to refute these myths? What role was played by a concern over missionary work? How did Cortés deal with the Aztecs? Were the Aztecs "an ancient and peaceful empire"?

3. Was slavery practiced by the Spaniards? How were the problems of the encomienda system treated? What restrictions were placed on slave owners? What benefits did the Spanish bring to the New World? What do the authors conclude about Spanish policy?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Draper and Watson, Chapter Two, "Providential Failures in Colonization"

Identification

Giovanni da Verrazano  Jacques Cartier  Humphrey Gilbert
Martin Frobisher  Francis Drake  Isaac Jogues
providence  Estevan Gomez  San Miguel de Guadalupe
Luis Vasquez de Ayllon  Roanoke  Pedro Menéndez de Avilés
Dominique de Gourgues  Bartholomew Gosnold  Samuel de Champlain

Questions

1. What influence did Bible prophecy on the motives of the explorers? Who were some of the French and English explorers who took an interest in evangelism and missionary work?

2. Why had the east coast of America not been settled by 1600? What were some of failed attempts to establish colonies? What may have happened to the Lost Colony of Roanoke? What were some of the reasons for these failures?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Draper and Watson, Chapter Three, "The Time Is Ripe"

Identification

Jamestown       Charles I       Church of England
Puritans        Oliver Cromwell  Restoration
Pilgrims        Mayflower Compact Samoset
Massasoit       Squanto        Gov. William Bradford
Samuel Fuller    Gov. John Endecott Gov. John Winthrop
Duke d'Anville  Tithing-Man    Harvard College
Halfway Covenant General Fundamentals Body of Liberties
the Freemen      select persons Roger Williams
King Philip's War Salem witchcraft trials Samuel Sewall

Questions

1. How did the Puritan influence in Virginia grow? Why did the Puritans in Parliament revolt against King Charles I?

2. Who were the Pilgrims and what was their purpose in sailing to America? What problems did they face from the men who financed the trip as well as their fellow passengers? What was the purpose of the Mayflower Compact? Why did the residents of Plymouth experiment with socialism? What was the result? How well did they deal with the Indians?

3. What did Puritans like Gov. John Winthrop believe to be the meaning of their experiment? What happened to the French fleet that invaded the American coastline a century later in 1746? What were some of the Puritan practices in church and state? How did the Pilgrims and Puritans differ in financing education?

4. What were some of the signs of a cooling interest in religion late in the seventeenth century? Who were the Freemen? What was the significance of the various "bills of rights"?

5. What role was played by various religious dissenters, like Roger Williams? Why do the authors conclude that two judgments of God came upon New England? What were they?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Draper and Watson, Chapter Four, "Puritan Law and Growing Secularism"

Identification

inflation protectionism John Eliot
biblical law John Calvin Holy Commonwealth
Toleration Act of 1708 Jonathan Edwards Samuel Stoddard
George Whitefield Theodore Frelinghuysen Old Side and New Side
Arminians Old Lights and New Lights Great Awakening
legal tender laws bankruptcy slavery
mercantilism Navigation Act of 1660 Hat Act of 1732

Questions

1. Characterize the relations in general between the colonists and the Indians. What legal protections did Indians enjoy under Puritan law? Why was the Old Testament more in demand than the New?

2. What authority did Parliament have in the colonies? What were some occasions when the colonies resisted parliamentary interference? What role was played by biblical law in colonial government? What was the relationship between church and state? How were other colonies influenced by the Puritan example?

3. What were some of the theological influences on Puritan thought? What was the Puritan attitude toward the wilderness? What factors contributed to a decline in faith and practice? What were some of the ways the Puritans sought to protect their way of life? What were some of the signs of growing toleration and even religious liberty? What happened to the Holy Commonwealth?

4. What was the Great Awakening? Who were some of its leaders? What were some of its characteristics: both its strengths and its weaknesses? Why did so many churches split during the period? Why did the revival lead to a retreat from the world?

5. What was wrong with printing paper currency and the use of legal tender laws? What were some of the consequences of the colonial experience with paper money? What were some of the other economic sins practiced in the colonies? What was the purpose and effect of mercantilism on the colonial economies? Give some illustrations of how mercantilism worked in practice?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Draper and Watson, Chapter Five, "Religious Faith and the American War for Independence"

Identification

Stamp Act  Declaratory Act  Boston Tea Party
Anglican bishops  legal-tender laws  Yorktown

Questions

1. What were some of the reasons for the War for Independence? Why were the actions of Parliament unpopular? Did Parliament overstep its authority? What was new about the Stamp Act and, later, the Declaratory Act? Why did the British close the Port of Boston?

2. What role was played by religious issues in the struggle with Great Britain? Why did the colonist oppose the sending of Anglican bishops? How were churches treated during the war?

3. What evidence is given by the authors for "the conservative nature of the War for Independence?" Why did France, Spain, and Holland assist the Americans? What price did France pay for its efforts?

4. What accounts for much of the economic hardship suffered by the Americans during and after the war? What were legal-tender laws?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Draper and Watson, Chapter Six, "The Christian Union Established"

Identification

Reign of Terror chosen people idea millenium
Manifest Destiny sovereignty oath
Tenth Amendment social-welfare programs socialism
Santo Domingo Irish potato famine tariffs
guano voluntary church system tithe agencies
Gardner Springs Resolution circuit riders camp meeting
Charles Finney Isaac Backus "burnt-over district
certificate system Samuel Hopkins Unitarianism
John Locke social gospel public-school movement
Horace Mann "higher criticism" American Sunday School Union
Wendell Phillips John Brown Thomas Wentworth Higginson

Questions

1. How did the early Americans manifest a sense of mission and an identification with God's purposes? What was the effect of their belief in the millenium?

2. Why did ministers lose their prominent place among the leaders of America? Were the drafters of the Constitution Christians? How did they express their religious with regard to the issues of sovereignty and oaths of office? Why were they concerned with limited government? Why is an increase in federal power popular?

3. What were some of the occasions that tempted well meaning people to expand the power of government? What were some of the effects of government subsidies and protectionist policies? How did the judiciary assume greater authority?

4. What were the effects of disestablishment and the "voluntary church system?" What role was played by tithe agencies? What was the Gardner Springs Resolution and what were its effects? What were some of the needs met by religious societies?

5. Who was Isaac Backus and how did he fight against government interference with churches? Did he believe that religious has nothing to do with politics? What were the advantages of voluntary societies in regard to charitable work?

6. What factors account for the rise of Unitarianism? Why was it so often associated with reform movements, even to the point of providing leadership for them? How did Unitarian abolitionists help create a climate of violence?
Draper and Watson, Chapter Seven, "From Chaos to Centralization"

Identification

Biltmore               Nathaniel Hawthorne               Mark Twain
Dwight L. Moody        Sam Jones                        Unitarianism
Charles Darwin         Herbert Spencer                    Albert Beveridge
telegraph              typewriter                       Knights of Labor
Karl Marx              Haymarket riots                   Jay Gould
Reconstruction         Populism                        primary elections
direct election of senators Charles Ferguson            fundamentalist movement

Questions

1. How did the rise of high society reflect the political and spiritual changes that were brought by the Civil War? How did churches and voluntary organizations respond to the needs of the new immigrants and settlers on the frontier?

2. What accounts for the great influence of the Unitarian movement? Where did the churches fail? Why did so many churches split?

3. How did Charles Darwin's *Origin of the Species* affect attitudes about the Bible and Christianity? What were some specific effects or consequences of his ideas about evolution? How were these ideas put into action by others, like Herbert Spencer and Albert Beveridge? What did Darwin mean by "elimination?"

4. What was the guiding philosophy of many industrialists, like Thomas M. Miller and Jay Gould? Was it influenced by Darwin?

5. How was the Reconstruction related to the reform movement? What issues did the Populists raise? Why did they seek direct election of Senators? How did this change the constitutional system? What sort of "democracy" did Charles Ferguson want? Why did he desire centralized governmental control?

6. What did the fundamentalists do to counteract the "social gospel" idea of a "statist, coercive, top-down salvation by politics?"
Draper and Watson, Chapter Eight, "Turning Toward a Socialist America"

Identification

Progressives                 Theodore Roosevelt     Henry Cabot Lodge
Woodrow Wilson              Lusitania            Sedition Act of 1918
Eugene Debs                 conscription         Selective Service Act of 1917
Sixteenth Amendment         Federal Reserve Board  William Jennings Bryan
Treaty of Versailles        hyperinflation       Teapot Dome
William Gamaliel Harding    Calvin Coolidge       Herbert Hoover

Questions

1. What did Germany learn from the American Civil War? Why was the American War for Independence a "conservative counterrevolution?" How did Robespierre's revolutionary teachings contradict Christianity?

2. How did socialism come to America in the disguise of reform? What reforms did Theodore Roosevelt advocate? How was the character of Woodrow Wilson revealed by his policies and actions? Why did he violate American neutrality?

3. What were the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Lusitania? How were individual freedoms suppressed during the First World War? How did Wilson regard opponents of the conscription law (the Selective Service Act of 1917)? What was wrong with the law?

4. How was the Constitution changed through the Sixteenth Amendment and the Federal Reserve Act? Why did Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan resign from Wilson's Cabinet? Are Wilson's ideas still influential?

5. How did Germany react against the unjust Treaty of Versailles? How did America react to Wilson's policies in 1920? Why did Presidents Harding and Coolidge have such a bad press? What two forces were at work to ruin their efforts to "return to normalcy?" What were some of the errors made by President Hoover?

6. What economic measures were taken by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt after he took office? How did he react against efforts by the Supreme Court when it began ruling that his programs were unconstitutional? How did Garst Garrett summarize the changes brought about by the New Deal laws? What is "federal sovereignty" and what does it suggest about American religious perspectives?
Draper and Watson, Chapter Nine, "The Unfinished Story"

Identification

Vladimir Lenin Adolf Hitler Benito Mussolini
Neville Chamberlain Lend-Lease American First Committee
Smith Act G. I. Bill League of Nations
United Nations modernism Civil Rights Act of 1964
war on poverty Vietnam Tet Offensive
Richard Nixon Watergate détente
Spiro Agnew Gerald Ford Nelson Rockefeller
Jimmy Carter Ronald Reagan social security
Bob Jones University John Wycliffe John Locke

Questions

1. What were some of the warlike, socialistic, "Command" systems of government that rose in Europe after the First World War? What was the result of the coalition between conservatives and socialists in Britain during the Second World War?

2. What was the bargaining that lay behind the Lend-Lease? What were the ulterior motives of both sides? Did it lead to war? How was the public image of the America First Committee destroyed? In terms of inhumane murderousness, how did Soviet behavior compare with Nazi behavior? What sort of war did Winston Churchill pursue?

3. What was the purpose of the Smith Act? Why was it used against the Trotskyites rather than the Stalinists? What happened to two million Russian refugees in the West (including the United States) under what has been called "Operation Keelhaul"?

4. What stimulated the growth of colleges after the war? How was the war in Korea conducted? Was it a declared war? What were some of the public expressions of the modernism of liberal churchmen within the civil-rights movement and the war on poverty?

5. How was the Vietnam War financed? Was the American objective a complete military or political victory? Why was the Tet Offensive portrayed as an American defeat? Why did North Vietnam finally win?

6. Was President Nixon's "balance of power" strategy, known as détente, successful in foreign affairs? What caused the downfall of the Nixon Administration? Why did President Carter's policies caused strained relations with many allies?

7. How have government agencies put pressure on churches to conform with official policy? Why do the authors say that "taxation is a form of revolution in the modern age?" How have Christians like Wycliffe, the Lollards, and the modern charismatics helped advance the cause of liberty?
Identification

J. Gresham Machen Auburn Affirmation Deliverance of 1923

Roe v. Wade (1973) fundamentalist-modernist controversy

Questions

1. What is the origin of the fundamentalist movement? Is it identified with a particular denomination or church tradition? What was the nature of the fundamentalist-modernist controversy? What were the doctrinal differences at issue? Who won?

2. What was involved in the Roe v. Wade case? Why did John Hart Ely criticize the Supreme Court?

3. What are some of the diverse trends that were evident by 1975?