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If the Foundations Be Destroyed

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STUDY QUESTIONS

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

Identification

John Wycliffe	Puritans	"Black Legend"
Ptolemy	Aneas Sylvius Piccolomini	Ferdinand Magellan
Nicolas de Ovando	Hernán Cortés	Aztecs
Tenochtitlán	Montezuma	Hispaniola
Bartolomé de las Casas	encomienda system	Laws of Burgos
New Laws	Chichimeca Indians	Ferdinand

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 Freeman	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 Freeman? 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?

STUDY QUESTIONS

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 Garet 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 American 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?

Draper and Watson, Chapter Ten, "Fundamentals for the Future"

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?