

Would you like a map of American history?

This *Question-Answer Book* outlines the spiritual and political past of the American people, including the heroes and villains of American church history.

Though useful to everyone, this book is especially designed for the education of American children. Lessons are graded according to their difficulty, with children memorizing answers at their level.

By God's grace, American children will gain a sense of the vices and virtues of this land as part of the overall providence of God in history.

*His dominion is an everlasting dominion,
and His kingdom is from generation to generation.*

—Daniel 4:34

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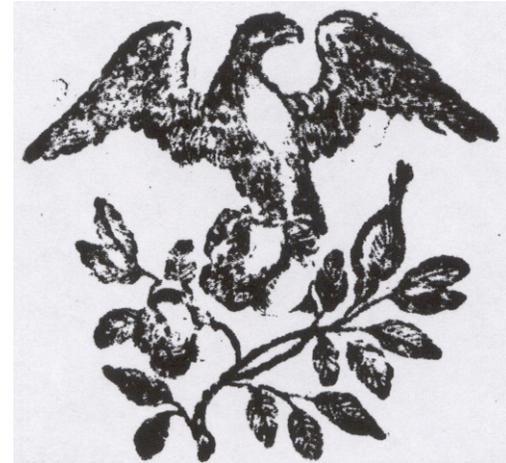
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A QUESTION-ANSWER BOOK ON AMERICAN HISTORY



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*The mission of Spring Branch Academy is
to promote the worship of God
through the exposition of Scripture,
the explanation of history,
and the application of faith in Christ to all of life.*

The eagle on the front cover is a facsimile from *The Baptist Monitor, and
Political Compiler* (July 22, 1823), published in Bloomfield, Kentucky.

To the *Christian* education of my children—
Paul, Laura, Noah, Owen, Joseph, and Mary—
as American citizens under God.

*“Render therefore to Caesar
the things that are Caesar’s,
and to God
the things that are God’s.”*

—Matthew 22:21

*Render therefore to all their due:
taxes to whom taxes are due,
custom to whom customs,
fear to whom fear,
honor to whom honor.*

—Romans 13:7

*Honor all people.
Love the brotherhood.
Fear God.
Honor the king.*

—1 Peter 2:17

Preface

Have you ever felt lost in the forest of American history—knowing a few of the familiar trees, but lacking a general sense of where you are and how it all fits together? This question-answer book is a map. While not giving everything, it points out the lay of the land, giving you a skeleton ready to support the full story, with the backbone being the history of the church in America.

A few years ago my father handed me some pages from a primer subtitled *The Soldier's Catechism*. Written for World War I recruits, the catechism asked several questions about American history, many of which I could not answer. The question-answer format invited use, so I tried it at home. My six-year-old son did very well. He was learning the basics of American history, and with extra reading, I was able to elaborate and create a full story. I was pleased.

After several months, however, I became concerned. The little catechism worked too well. Because my son was learning about the battles and generals of America's past wars, these men and events were shaping his view of history. As a Christian father, this bothered me. Jesus and the history of the church should frame his view of history. But what else could I expect from a catechism written for *American soldiers*? At that point, I quit, determined to write a fuller picture of American history—one that included both the spiritual and political wars. You hold my attempt at a *Christian* catechism of American history.

Acknowledgements

Assistance and encouragement for this project have come from several, including family members, seminary professors, and fellow home educators. Graduate training in church history came through the financial assistance of both my parents, Ron and Nancy Snyder, and my grandparents, Art and Betty Snyder, and Maurice and Evelyn Bomstad. Helpful criticism has come most notably from my brother Ryan Snyder, from Dr. Jarrett Burch, who studied church history with me at Southern Seminary, and from John Holzmann of Sonlight Curriculum, who disagreed strongly with the overall perspective of this project. In the providence of God, iron truly does sharpen iron (Proverbs 27:17).

May Jesus Christ, the Savior of the world, receive the glory for whatever fruit results here, and may His Father receive glory in Him! Amen.

The concept of a Christian catechism arises from my dual citizenship. Like the apostle Paul with his Roman citizenship, I am a citizen of America and of Heaven (Philippians 3:20). But the two are not equal. In fact, my heavenly citizenship so trumps the earthly one that I can also truly say that I am a *foreigner* in this land (1 Peter 1:1 and 2:11). As such, I desire to teach my children chiefly as a foreigner would teach his children, that is, to respect the traditions and honorable features of this land of sojourning, and especially to pray for it and to seek its peace (Jeremiah 29:7), but never to swear ultimate allegiance to America or to praise its virtues as God's. In short, this little book seeks to honor the king but to confess Jesus alone as Lord.

Before closing, let me add a brief word about format. By its very nature, a catechism is easy to use. Children memorize the answers for each question and recite them. But the learning should not stop there. Almost every question can spawn its own unit study by simply looking up the terms or names on the Internet, or by reading related literature. In this way, the "map" lends itself to a little off-road exploration. While lessons can be learned in any order, for convenience a schedule has been provided in the front of the book. Younger children tackle lessons "A." Older children learn lessons "B" while reviewing lessons "A." When finished, children will have a foundation upon which to build their later, more mature, discussions.

May the Lord Jesus guide and bless your efforts to bring up your children "in the training and admonition of the Lord" (Ephesians 6:4)!

A Note on Ethnicities

This book has been written from an explicitly Christian perspective. Before God, every people group is rebellious and sinful, with each one of its individuals in need of salvation. Though possessing honorable traits, as made in God's image, these peoples have cultures committed to various lies and enslaved to various lusts. Only one people group is favored—"for the Jew *first*" (Romans 1:16)—and destined for wholesale salvation—"all Israel will be saved" (Romans 11:26)—but even they are now "disobedient" as a group, and in need of mercy, even as the rest (Romans 11:31).

In reading the lessons, this perspective must be kept in mind. The kidnapped Africans, the displaced natives, and the European colonists are all alike—sinful, and in need of Christ. However, since it was through the sinful colonists that the gospel came to this land and to the other two groups, the lessons here will follow that stream of history, which is the stream of church history—the spread of the word (cf. the book of Acts).

A note should also be added on names. In this book, "America(n)" refers to the United States of America and to its citizens. In contrast, this designation does not include the African slaves, the European colonists, or the native inhabitants, who are often designated by their historical (though erroneous) name of "Indian."

May God grant His mercy to all the disobedient peoples of the world, even as He has promised!

Lessons

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First Year Schedule

Week	Review	Memorize
1		1A
2	1A	2A
3	1A – 2A	3A
4	1A – 3A	4A
5	1A – 4A	5A
6	1A – 5A	6A
7	6A	7A
8	1A – 7A	8A
9	6A – 8A	9A
10	1A – 9A	10A
11	6A – 10A	11A
12	1A – 5A, 11A	12A
13	6A – 12A	13A
14	1A – 5A, 11A – 13A	14A
15	6A – 14A	15A
16	11A – 15A	16A
17	6A – 10A, 16A	17A
18	11A – 17A	18A
19	6A – 10A, 16A – 18A	19A
20	11A – 19A	20A
21	16A – 20A	21A
22	11A – 15A, 21A	22A
23	16A – 22A	23A
24	11A – 15A, 21A – 23A	24A
25	16A – 24A	25A

Second Year Schedule

Week	Review	Memorize
1	1A	1B
2	1AB, 2A	2B
3	1AB – 2AB, 3A	3B
4	1AB – 3AB, 4A	4B
5	1AB – 4AB, 5A	5B
6	1AB – 5AB, 6A	6B
7	6AB, 7A	7B
8	1AB – 7AB, 8A	8B
9	6AB – 8AB, 9A	9B
10	1AB – 9AB, 10A	10B
11	6AB – 10AB, 11A	11B
12	1AB – 5AB, 11AB, 12A	12B
13	6AB – 12AB, 13A	13B
14	1AB – 5AB, 11AB – 13AB, 14A	14B
15	6AB – 14AB, 15A	15B
16	11AB – 15AB, 16A	16B
17	6AB – 10AB, 16AB, 17A	17B
18	11AB – 17AB, 18A	18B
19	6AB – 10AB, 16AB – 18AB, 19A	19B
20	11AB – 19AB, 20A	20B
21	16AB – 20AB, 21A	21B
22	11AB – 15AB, 21AB, 22A	22B
23	16AB – 22AB, 23A	23B
24	11AB – 15AB, 21AB – 23AB, 24A	24B
25	16AB – 24AB, 25A	25B

Early Explorers

Lesson 1A

What is the New World?

North and South America, which at one time were not known in Europe, the Old World.

Who from Europe first visited the New World?

Leif the Lucky, a Viking. He did not stay.

Who discovered the New World and stayed?

Christopher Columbus, an Italian.

When and where did Columbus land?

On October 12, 1492, Columbus landed on the island of San Salvador in the Bahamas.

For which rulers did Columbus sail?

King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain.

What were the names of his ships?

The *Nina*, the *Pinta*, and the *Santa Maria*.

As for his religion, who was Columbus?

A medieval Catholic, who claimed the Spirit “consoled” him to search for India in the West.

Which explorer conquered what is now Mexico?

Hernando Cortés.

Which explorer reached the Pacific Ocean?

Vasco Nuñez de Balboa.

Which native empires were conquered?

The Aztec, the Inca, and the Chibcha empires.

Who explored what is now the United States?

John Cabot, Henry Hudson, and several Spanish Conquistadors—Ponce de Leon, Pánfilo de Narvaez, Fray Marcos, Francisco Vásquez Coronado, and Hernando de Soto.

What became of the natives under Spanish rule?

They were exploited for their gold and labor.

The Declaration of Independence

Lesson 1B

What is the Declaration of Independence?

The document that declared the United States to be independent of England.

Why has it been called “American Scripture?”

It has grounded American political thought.

Who was its main author?

Thomas Jefferson.

When was this document adopted?

July 4, 1776.

What does the preamble of the Declaration say?

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

What does the main body of the Declaration say?

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

Jamestown

Lesson 2A

What were four reasons that Richard Hakluyt gave to Queen Elizabeth for New World colonies in his book *Discourse of Western Planting* (1584)?

1. "...the enlargement of the gospell;"
2. A self-sufficient English economy;
3. Less idlers back home; and *especially*
4. Outdoing the Spanish.

How could the gospel be a reason for the queen?

She ruled as head of the Church of England.

Which early English colony failed?

Roanoke, North Carolina (1587).

Who sponsored this colony?

Sir Walter Raleigh.

Where is the first permanent English settlement of the New World?

Jamestown, Virginia (1607).

Who led the expedition to Jamestown?

Captain Christopher Newport and his council, which included Captain John Smith.

What were the names of their three ships?

Susan Constant, *Godspeed*, and *Discovery*.

Which famous citizen lived in Jamestown and what did he do?

John Rolfe lived there. He developed tobacco and married Pocahontas, who was the first native to convert to Christianity.

How did the natives respond to this settlement?

The Powhatan confederacy, after befriending the settlers, suddenly massacred over three hundred of them on March 22, 1622.

Western Expansion

Lesson 2B

Who first opened up Kentucky for pioneers?

Daniel Boone.

Where did he blaze a trail for the pioneers?

The Cumberland Gap.

How did the United States obtain most of the Great Plains west of the Mississippi River?

The United States purchased this land from France in 1803 for \$12 million.

What is this purchase called?

The Louisiana Purchase.

Was this purchase constitutional?

No, but Jefferson did not scruple this time.

How much land did the Louisiana Purchase add to the geographic size of the United States?

The size of the United States doubled.

Who explored this land, and even passed beyond it into Oregon, reaching the Pacific Ocean?

Lewis and Clark (1804-1806).

Did this expedition secure U. S. claim of Oregon?

No. Both the United States and Great Britain claimed it until the 49° compromise of 1846.

How did the United States obtain Florida (1819)?

The invasions of General Andrew Jackson during the Seminole wars convinced the Spanish to sell it before losing it.

What is the "Monroe Doctrine" (1823)?

President Monroe stated that North and South America could no longer be colonized by European monarchs; and that any attempt to do so would be seen as an unfriendly act.

New England

Lesson 3A

Who founded New England?

Pilgrims and Puritans.

Can you show me some of their settlements?

Yes. (Curl your arm to look like Cape Cod. Show the Pilgrims in Plymouth and the Puritans in Boston and Salem.)

When did the Pilgrims establish Plymouth?

1620.

What was the name of their ship?

The *Mayflower*.

Which document established their “civil body politic,” that is, their government?

The Mayflower Compact.

Who led the Pilgrims?

William Bradford.

Which American tradition began at Plymouth?

Thanksgiving Day.

When did many of the early Puritans arrive?

In the Great Migration of 1630.

How many ships came at that time?

About fifteen ships, with over 1000 people.

Who led the Puritans?

John Winthrop.

What was Winthrop’s vision for New England?

He called on New England to be a “model of charity” for the old Church of England.

He said, “We shall be as a ‘City upon a Hill.’

The eyes of all people are upon us.”

What is the historical name of this new “model”?

The New England Way.

Manifest Destiny

Lesson 3B

What do the words “manifest destiny” suggest?

“Manifest” means obvious, and “destiny” refers to the final result. These words suggest that men can know the future and be directed by it.

What did Manifest Destiny, as a doctrine, claim?

This mid-1800s doctrine claimed that it was obviously God’s plan for the United States to settle all the land from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean, “from sea to shining sea.”

What made this destiny seem so manifest?

The United States had already gained such astounding additions in western land.

What should have weakened this claim?

Mexicans and Indians already lived out west.

What then seemed to confirm Manifest Destiny?

The Oregon Trail of the 1840s, the annexation of Texas in 1845, and the California Gold Rush of 1849.

What was the most unpopular addition of land?

Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867.

What did scoffers call this addition of land?

“Seward’s Icebox.”

What was the United States’ only purchase of imperial territory?

The United States bought the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico from Spain in 1898.

Should Christians believe in a manifest destiny?

No. Although God has appointed a destiny for everything, it is unknown to men (see the book of Ecclesiastes). God’s *word* must lead men.

Thirteen Colonies

Lesson 4A

What is meant by the “Thirteen Colonies”?

These were thirteen separate settlements that belonged to England until the Revolution.

Where were these thirteen colonies located?

All were in the east, by the Atlantic Ocean.

Were these all the colonies that England had?

No, Nova Scotia would have been a fourteenth.

What are the names of the original thirteen colonies, from north to south?

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Which of the colonies were named after historical persons back in England?

1. Pennsylvania was named after its proprietor, William Penn, the Quaker.
2. Maryland was named for Henrietta Maria, the wife of King Charles I, but secretly for Mary, the mother of Jesus.
3. Virginia was named for the virgin queen, Elizabeth I.
4. North and South Carolina were named for King Charles II.
5. Georgia was named for King George II.

What are some examples of the number thirteen used in American political symbols?

The American flag has thirteen stripes; and some American coins have had thirteen stars.

Indians

Lesson 4B

Who are the Indians?

Native tribes of the New World.

Why have these natives been called “Indians”?

The New World was mistaken for India.

What kind of religion did the Indians practice?

Animism—worshipping spirits in nature.

Who was an early leader in Indian missions?

John Eliot, of Roxbury, Massachusetts.

What are some of the things that Eliot did?

He gathered converts into “praying towns” and translated the Bible into Algonquin.

This was the first Bible of the New World.

Who were other famous Indian missionaries?

David Brainerd, the son-in-law of Jonathan Edwards, and the Mohegan Samson Occam.

What happened to most of the Indian tribes?

War, treaty, or disease “removed” them.

What was the most notorious Indian removal?

The Indian Removal Act of 1830 forced the “Five Civilized Tribes” across the Mississippi.

What happened to these tribes?

Thousand died on or after the “Trail of Tears.”

What was a typical excuse for Indian removal?

If the Indians were civilized, they could stay.

Who were some of the famous Indian chiefs?

Tecumseh (Shawnee); Black Hawk (Sauk); Sitting Bull, Red Cloud, and Crazy Horse (Sioux); and Geronimo (Apache).

What led to the final defeat of western Indians?

Cavalry, railroads, and the loss of buffalo.

Thirteen States and More

Lesson 5A

After the Revolution, how much land did the United States possess?

The United States extended from Canada to Florida, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River.

What became of the Thirteen Colonies?

They became the first thirteen states.

What is the name given to land that belongs to the United States, but is not yet a state?

Territory.

Which document defined how territories could become new states?

The Northwest Ordinance of 1787.

What does Article III of this document state about religion and education?

Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and means of education shall forever be encouraged.

How many states are now in the United States?

Fifty.

What were the last two states to be added?

Alaska and Hawaii, both in 1959.

What are the other states called?

The continental states or “the Lower 48”.

When did your home state become a state?

My home state is _____.

It became a state in _____.

It was the ____ state to join the Union.

Immigrants

Lesson 5B

What is an immigrant?

A foreigner who comes to a new land in order to live there permanently.

How have immigrants often viewed America?

As the land of opportunity.

Which famous poem expresses America’s invitation to people of other lands?

“The New Colossus” (1883), written by the Jewish poet Emma Lazarus.

Where is this poem engraved?

At the foot of the Statue of Liberty.

What does “The New Colossus” say?

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand
Glow world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.

“Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!” cries she
With silent lips. “Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!”

What are the opposing views of American unity?

The melting pot versus hyphenated Americans.

Which motto on a penny describes unity?

E pluribus unum.

Wars of the United States

Lesson 6A

What are the wars of the United States in order?

Revolutionary War
War of 1812
Mexican War
Civil War
Spanish-American War
World War I
World War II
Korean War
Vietnam War
Persian Gulf War
War on Terror

Of these wars, which four are the weightiest?

Revolutionary War
Civil War
World War I
World War II

What is the Revolutionary War also called?

The War of Independence.

Besides the wars, what are two unusual conflicts that lasted a considerable period of time?

Battles with Indians lasted until the late 1800s;
and the Cold War with Russia lasted from
World War II until the fall of the Berlin Wall.

On which two days was America suddenly attacked, and where were these attacks made?

December 7, 1941 – Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
September 11, 2001 – New York City,
and the Pentagon near Washington D. C.

Colonial Wars

Lesson 6B

What are the colonial wars in order?

Pequot War
King Philip's War
King William's War
Queen Anne's War
French and Indian War

Where were most of these wars fought?

New England.

How did these wars affect New England?

By these wars, New England refined and confirmed its self-concept as “God’s Israel”.

How did this mindset affect the other colonies?

New England later identified all the colonies as “God’s Israel”, and led them into war.

Who were the primary promoters of this view?

The Congregational ministers.

Did they support the Revolutionary War?

Six hundred Congregational ministers—almost to a man—supported the Revolution, often as God’s fight against Antichrist.

Because of this support, what is the historical title given to these ministers?

They have been called the “black regiment”.

What are two aspects of the New England legacy that have strongly affected American history?

1. A tradition of high culture and higher education, especially at Harvard and Yale.
2. A tendency for even Christians to speak mistakenly of the United States as God’s chosen nation.

Revolutionary War

Lesson 7A

How did the colonies gain independence?

They fought and defeated Great Britain in the Revolutionary War.

How long did the Revolutionary War last?

Over six years—from the Battle of Lexington on April 19, 1775 to Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown on October 19, 1781.

What happened at Concord Bridge in 1775?

Minute Men fired what Emerson later called “the shot heard round the world.”

Who warned them of the British coming?

Paul Revere and other horseback riders.

Who were the American generals?

George Washington; Nathanael Greene; Horatio “Galloping” Gates; Benedict Arnold, the traitor; and two foreigners—Steuben and Lafayette.

Who were the British generals?

“Gentleman” Johnny Burgoyne, Clinton, Howe, and Cornwallis—many of whom were immoral.

What were some of the famous battles?

Lexington, Bunker Hill, Long Island, Trenton, Saratoga, Monmouth, and Yorktown.

What did Captain John Paul Jones say as his ship, the *Bon Homme Richard*, was sinking?

“I have just begun to fight.”

How did Thomas Paine describe the Revolution?

“These are the times that try men’s souls.”

Which human factors led to American victory?

Militia gun ownership, French military help, and the sacrificial dedication of Washington.

War of 1812

Lesson 7B

What is the second war of the United States?

The War of 1812.

What is this war also called, and why?

The Second War of Independence.

The United States again fought Great Britain, and received recognition of independence.

How long did this war last?

Two and a half years—from June 18, 1812 to the signing of the Treaty of Ghent on December 24, 1814.

What were the two main causes for the war?

1. “Free Trade and Sailors’ Rights.”
2. War hawks in the West coveted Canada.

What are some famous events of this war?

1. The USS Constitution (“Old Ironsides”) defeated the HMS Guerriere at sea.
2. After Perry’s naval victory on Lake Erie, he laconically reported, “We have met the enemy, and they are ours.”
3. After the siege on Fort McHenry in Baltimore harbor, Francis Scott Key wrote “The Star Spangled Banner.”
4. The British burned Washington D. C.
5. Andrew Jackson (“Old Hickory”) won the Battle of New Orleans.

What resulted from the War of 1812?

Although the war ended in a tie, the defeats in Canada set a firm northern boundary, and the victory at New Orleans eventually gained the South and opened the West.

Civil War

Lesson 8A

Who fought in the Civil War?

Northern Union “Yankees” and southern Confederate “Rebels”—brother and brother.

How has each side referred to this war?

The North has called it “The Civil War” or “The War of the Rebellion.” The South has called it “The War Between the States” or “The War of Northern Aggression.”

How long did the Civil War last?

Four years—from the events surrounding Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861 to Lee’s surrender at Appomattox on April 9, 1865.

What were the key issues behind this war?

States’ rights and slavery.

Who were the presidents?

Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis.

Who were the leading generals?

Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee.

Who were some other Union generals?

McClellan, Meade, Sherman, and Sheridan.

Who were some other Confederate generals?

“Stonewall” Jackson, Longstreet, and Stuart.

Which battle was the turning point of the war?

The Battle of Gettysburg in July 1863.

What were some of the other famous battles?

First Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and Atlanta.

What resulted from the Civil War?

The Old South died, and Reconstruction began.

Antebellum Politics

Lesson 8B

What are the years before the Civil War called?

“Antebellum” (Latin for “before-war”).

What chiefly marked antebellum politics?

Sectionalism threatened the federal Union.

What were the three sections of the United States at that time, and who were the main spokesmen?

North – Daniel Webster

South – John C. Calhoun

West – Henry Clay

What were their main positions?

Calhoun argued for states’ rights;

Webster argued for the Union; and

Clay was the Great Compromiser between them.

Which two issues caused the most conflict?

1. Tariffs (taxes on foreign goods).
2. Slavery in new territories.

What did conflict over these issues produce?

1. The Nullification Crisis of 1832, when South Carolina nullified federal tariffs.
2. Southern secession and the Civil War.

What are the four key years in the history of American slavery, leading up to the Civil War?

1808 – The Constitution allowed for the federal government to end the slave trade.

1820 – Missouri Compromise

1845 – The Baptists and the Methodists split.

1854 – Kansas-Nebraska Act, ending compromise

1857 – The Dred Scott case in Supreme Court

1860 – Abraham Lincoln became president without one southern electoral vote.

World War I

Lesson 9A

Who fought in World War I?

Mainly Europeans—Allied Powers (Britain, France, Italy, & Russia) and Central Powers (Germany, Turkey, & Austria-Hungary).

What was the original name of this war?

The Great War. Over eight million died.

How long did this war last?

Four and a half years—from July 28, 1914, after Archduke Ferdinand's assassination, to Armistice Day, November 11, 1918.

How did the United States respond to this war?

The United States remained neutral at first, but declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917.

Who were some generals of the Allied Powers?

Foch, Haig, and “Black Jack” Pershing.

Who were some of the national leaders?

Lloyd George (Britain), Clemenceau (France), Kaiser Wilhelm II (Germany), and Wilson (USA).

How did Wilson describe the war to Americans?

“The war to end all wars.”

“Make the world safe for democracy.”

Which peace plan did Wilson propose?

The Fourteen Points.

Which point of this plan failed Senate approval?

The League of Nations.

What resulted from World War I?

Monarchies lost power, but peace did not last. The defeated Germans felt betrayed.

Which poem shows the tragic nobility of the war?

“In Flanders Fields,” by John McCrae.

Wars to the South

Lesson 9B

Which war followed the War of 1812?

The Mexican War.

How long did this war last?

Nearly two years—from May 13, 1846 to February 2, 1848.

What caused this war?

President Polk provoked the war with Mexico, using Texas as bait, in order to gain California.

Who were two famous generals in this war?

Winfield Scott (“Ol’ Fuss ‘n’ Feathers”)

Zachary Taylor (“Ol’ Rough ‘n’ Ready”)

What is the famous saying based on one of the war’s most heroic but tragic battles?

“Remember the Alamo!”

What were the results of this war?

The United States soundly defeated Mexico, securing Texas and much of the Southwest.

Which other war was fought to America’s south?

The Spanish-American War of 1898.

How long did this war last?

Only four months.

Where was this war fought?

Cuba.

What were two famous incidents of this war?

1. The USS Maine was blown up in Havana.
2. Teddy Roosevelt and the Rough Riders stormed up toward San Juan Hill.

What resulted from this war?

The United States gained islands from Spain, and Cuba was given independence.

World War II

Lesson 10A

Who fought in World War II?

The Allies (Britain-France-America-Russia) and the Axis (Germany-Italy-Japan).

How long did this war last?

Six years—from the German Blitzkrieg into Poland on September 1, 1939 to V-E Day (May 7, 1945) and V-J Day (August 15, 1945).

When did America enter the war?

After Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941.

Who were the Allied “Big Three”?

Winston Churchill (Britain), Josef Stalin (Russia), and Franklin D. Roosevelt (USA).

Who led Germany?

The madman Adolf Hitler, and his Nazis.

What was the “final solution” of the Nazis?

The Holocaust—about six million Jews were killed in concentration camps like Auschwitz.

What were the two main theaters of this war?

Europe and the Pacific Ocean.

Who led the American forces?

Eisenhower, Patton, and MacArthur in the army, along with King and Nimitz in the navy.

Which two battles turned the war for the Allies?

The Battle of Midway (June 4, 1942), and the D-Day invasion of Normandy (June 6, 1944).

What finally gave the Allies victory over Japan?

The atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

What resulted from World War II?

Eastern Europe fell to the communists, and the United Nations set up the nation Israel.

The Cold War

Lesson 10B

What was the Cold War?

The free nations of the west, led by the U.S., sought to contain the spread of communism, led by the Russians of the Soviet Union.

What makes this war a “cold” war?

World war with nuclear missiles was avoided.

How long did the Cold War last?

Over forty years—from Russian occupation in World War II to the fall of the Berlin Wall (1989).

What was one critical moment of this war?

The Cuban Missile Crisis of October, 1962.

What were the two forms of government at war?

Democracy and communism, often within a single country, as in Korea and Vietnam.

What are two traits of a modern democracy?

1. Majority rule—whether by popular vote, or by the vote of elected representatives.
2. Freedom—political, economic, and religious.

What are three traits of communism?

1. Official atheism—no religious liberty.
2. Political slavery—the State abolishes private property and forces everyone into the working class (the “proletariat”).
3. Worldwide conquest—under the motto, “Workers of the world, unite!”

What do these two forms have in common?

Both reject kings and *claim* that the people rule.

How do the communists compare to the Nazis?

Worse—Hitler killed millions, but Stalin in Russia and Mao in China killed over 100 million.

The Constitution

Lesson 11A

What is the Constitution?

The written document that defines the form of the United States federal government.

Which document did the Constitution replace?

The Articles of Confederation.

Who recorded how the Constitution was formed?

James Madison.

When was the original Constitution finished?

September 17, 1787.

What is the preamble to the Constitution?

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

What are the first ten amendments to it called?

The Bill of Rights.

When did these amendments go into effect?

December 15, 1791.

What rights are stated in the first amendment?

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

How many amendments have there been in all?

Twenty-seven.

Checks and Balances

Lesson 11B

What kind of thing is “checks and balances”?

A constitutional principle to limit government.

How does this principle work?

Power is distributed among states and federal branches in a balanced way, to check each other.

How many branches are in the United States federal government?

Three—the legislative, executive, and judicial.

What are the components of each branch?

1. Legislative branch—the Senate and the House of Representatives.
2. Executive branch—the President, his cabinet, and the federal departments.
3. Judicial branch—the Supreme Court, district courts, and courts of appeal.

What do the three branches do?

1. The legislative branch makes laws.
2. The executive branch enforces laws.
3. The judicial branch interprets laws and judges lawbreakers.

How did the mindset of “checks and balances” affect the formation of the legislative branch?

Big states have more say in the House, while little states have equal voice in the Senate.

What was new about the judicial branch?

The judicial branch was no longer under the executive branch. In Europe, judges had been under the control of kings.

Who made the Supreme Court powerful?

Chief Justice John Marshall, in the early 1800s.

The Presidents

Lesson 12A

What are the names of the forty-four presidents of the United States of America in order?

George Washington	Benjamin Harrison
John Adams	Grover Cleveland
Thomas Jefferson	William McKinley
James Madison	Theodore Roosevelt
James Monroe	William Howard Taft
John Quincy Adams	Woodrow Wilson
Andrew Jackson	Warren G. Harding
Martin Van Buren	Calvin Coolidge
William Henry Harrison	Herbert Hoover
John Tyler	Franklin D. Roosevelt
James K. Polk	Harry S. Truman
Zachary Taylor	Dwight D. Eisenhower
Millard Fillmore	John F. Kennedy
Franklin Pierce	Lyndon B. Johnson
James Buchanan	Richard Nixon
Abraham Lincoln	Gerald Ford
Andrew Johnson	Jimmy Carter
Ulysses S. Grant	Ronald Reagan
Rutherford B. Hayes	George Bush
James Garfield	Bill Clinton
Chester Arthur	George W. Bush
Grover Cleveland	Barack Obama

(These can be learned either by rote or by song.)

Presidential Elections

Lesson 12B

When do the citizens of the United States vote for a new president?

The first Tuesday of November, every leap year.

What are the two main political parties?

Democrat and Republican.

What were some antebellum political parties?

The Federalists, Whigs, and Jeffersonian Republicans (later known as “Democrats”).

When does an elected President take office?

Noon on January 20th after the election.

What is that day called?

Inauguration Day.

What does the President say on that day?

He first recites the Presidential Oath of Office, and then gives his inaugural address.

What is the Presidential Oath of Office?

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of the President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

On non-election years, which speech does the President give in late January?

The State of the Union Address.

Who were two famous losers in elections?

Henry Clay, and William Jennings Bryan, the “Boy Orator of the Platte”.

What allegedly did Clay say about losing?

“I’d rather be right than be President.”

Mount Rushmore

Lesson 13A

What is Mount Rushmore?

A national memorial in the Black Hills.

Whose faces are carved into Mount Rushmore?

George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln.

Who designed and supervised these carvings?

Gutzon Borglum, from 1927 to 1941.

What was his idolatry in making the faces large?

Only colossal art could express the god-like significance of American super-civilization.

Which honor does George Washington hold?

He is called “the father of his country.”

Which two events proved his love for his country?

The winter at Valley Forge, and resigning like Cincinnatus instead of becoming a dictator.

Which honor does Thomas Jefferson hold?

He is known as the author of the Declaration and as America’s primary *philosophe*.

Which honor does Theodore Roosevelt hold?

He is known for “trust-busting,” conservation, the Panama Canal, and his “big stick” policy.

Which honor does Abraham Lincoln hold?

He preserved the Union and freed the slaves.

What did Lincoln think of the Civil War?

His Second Inaugural Address spoke of the war as God’s vengeance on *both* sides for slavery.

What happened to Lincoln?

He was assassinated days after the war.

Which presidents have been killed in office?

Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, and Kennedy.

The Gettysburg Address

Lesson 13B

What is the Civil War’s most famous speech?

The Gettysburg Address, delivered by Lincoln on November 19, 1863—months after the battle.

What does the Gettysburg Address say?

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Inventors

Lesson 14A

Who has been America's model of the self-taught man and inventor?

Benjamin Franklin.

What shows Franklin's wit and faith in man?

Poor Richard's Almanack.

What are two of Franklin's inventions?

The Franklin stove and bifocals.

What are some other American inventions?

Cotton gin (Eli Whitney, 1792)

Telegraph (Samuel F. B. Morse, 1832)

Telephone (Alexander Graham Bell, 1876)

Phonograph (Thomas Edison, 1877)

Electric light bulb (Thomas Edison, 1879)

Motion picture (Thomas Edison, 1903)

Model T automobile (Henry Ford, 1908)

Sustained nuclear reaction (Enrico Fermi, 1942)

ENIAC computer (Mauchly and Eckert, 1946)

What was the first telegraph message?

"What hath God wrought!" (1844).

Which inventor was the most productive?

Thomas Edison had nearly 1,100 patents.

What was his nickname?

"The Wizard of Menlo Park."

Did Edison like this nickname?

No. It sounded too much like magic.

Edison said, "Genius is 1% inspiration and 99% perspiration."

What else did Edison say about inventing?

"To invent, you need a good imagination and a pile of junk."

Colonial Legacies

Lesson 14B

What are two American traits from the colonies?

Self-government and pluralism.

What is pluralism?

The ideal of unity in diversity.

What led the colonies to develop these traits?

The colonies were left alone by England, so they governed themselves; but they needed people, so they often allowed for diversity.

What is one colony that did not want diversity?

Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Where did refugees from Massachusetts go?

To Providence Plantations (Rhode Island).

What was unique about Providence Plantations?

It was the first government founded on religious liberty, but still, it had religiously unified towns.

What did Massachusetts think of this place?

They called it "the sewer of New England."

Which other colonies granted religious liberty?

Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, which was formerly of Pennsylvania.

Which one was an experiment in religious liberty?

Pennsylvania, the Quaker refuge (1682).

How has the legacy of religious liberty changed?

Religious liberty once kept the government out of religion, but now the separation of church and state keeps religion out of the government.

How has the legacy of self-government changed?

The United States began as a republic with elected representatives, but now direct appeals to the people have made it more democratic.

Social Betterment

Lesson 15A

For better or worse, what were some American movements and pioneers for social betterment?

Humane insane asylums (Dorothea Dix)
Public education (Horace Mann)
National museum (James Smithsonian)
Orphan relocation (Charles Loring Brace)
Hull House for immigrants (Jane Addams)
Women's suffrage (Susan B. Anthony)
Birth control (Margaret Sanger)
Modern high schools (John Dewey)

Around 1900, how were charities often funded?

Through foundations set up by business tycoons.

What are two examples of big business charity?

Andrew Carnegie, a Pittsburgh steel-maker, built libraries; and John D. Rockefeller, head of Standard Oil, funded the University of Chicago.

Which constitutional amendment backfired and thus showed some of the dangers of moralism?

The 18th amendment (1920-1933) prohibited alcohol, but led to gangs and harder liquors.

When did women get voting rights ("suffrage")?

In 1920, through the nineteenth amendment.

Which trial did America endure in the 1930s?

The Great Depression (1929-1941).

What contributed to the hardship of those days?

The stock market crash and the dust bowl.

What were two engineering feats of that era?

The Golden Gate Bridge and the Hoover Dam.

What are some legacies of that era's politics?

Social security and inflatable paper money.

Slavery and Civil Rights

Lesson 15B

How did Africans first come to the New World?

They were kidnapped and sold into slavery.

Historically, what made this slavery unique?

This slavery was based on skin color.

How long did American slavery last?

From the first slave ship to Virginia in 1619 to the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863, and the thirteenth amendment of 1865.

What is the irony of the Revolution and slavery?

Slaveholders protested English tyranny.

Which ex-slave fought slavery using this irony?

Frederick Douglass. He once asked, "What, to the American slave, is your 4th of July?"

Were the ex-slaves after the Civil War fully free?

No. Segregation, Jim Crow laws, and the Ku Klux Klan denied them many civil liberties.

What were two rival proposals for advancement?

Booker T. Washington urged hard work and accommodation; but W. E. B. DuBois urged academics for elites and civil liberty for all.

What gave African Americans more freedom?

The Civil Rights Movement.

What were some events in this movement?

1. The civil disobedience of Rosa Parks led to the Montgomery Bus Boycott of 1955-56.
2. Martin Luther King, Jr. organized marches, and delivered "I Have a Dream" (1963).
3. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 outlawed racial segregation and discrimination.
4. In 1968, King was shot and riots ensued.

Explorations

Lesson 16A

Who were the first Europeans to explore inland?

The Spanish conquistadors, followed by French fur traders and French Catholic missionaries.

What were some famous American explorations?

1. Oregon (Lewis and Clark, 1804-1806).
2. First flight (Wright brothers, 1903).
3. North Pole (Peary and Henson, 1909).
4. Sound barrier (Chuck Yeager, 1947).
5. Suborbit flight (Alan Shepard, 1961).
6. Earth Orbit (John Glenn, 1962).
7. Moon landing (Apollo 11, 1969).

Who made up the crew of Apollo 11?

Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins, and “Buzz” Aldrin.

On what day did man first walk on the moon?

July 20, 1969.

What did Collins say when the others landed?

“Houston, Tranquility Base here.
The Eagle has landed.”

Who was the first man to walk on the moon?

Neil Armstrong.

What did he say when stepping onto the moon?

“That’s one small step for man,
one giant leap for mankind.”

What are two other American space endeavors?

The space shuttle program, space probes to other planets, and the Hubble telescope.

What was an early blow to the shuttle program?

The shuttle *Challenger* blew up after take off on January 28, 1986, killing all seven aboard.

Modern America

Lesson 16B

What are four good traits in America’s heritage?

1. Christianity has been favored.
2. Religious liberty has been guaranteed.
3. Refugees have been welcomed.
4. The Constitution has been honored.

How has the U. S. government mainly changed?

1. It is now federally centralized.
2. It has also grown rebellious toward God.

How did the government become so centralized?

1. The Civil War answered the debate over states’ rights in favor of federal rights.
2. The Progressive Era decreased representation, as seen in voting for senators, and increased administration, as seen in the Federal Reserve.
3. FDR’s New Deal and LBJ’s Great Society added more socialism and national debt.

How is the government rebellious toward God?

1. The Supreme Court removed the Bible and prayer from the public schools (1962-1963).
2. Although “In God We Trust” is the motto, the identity of “God” is no longer defined.

What did rejecting the knowledge of God bring?

It brought slavery to sin, and death (Romans 1):

1. The sexual revolution of the late 1960s.
2. Legalized abortion since the Supreme Court decision of *Roe v. Wade* (January 22, 1973).

How many babies have been aborted since 1973?

Over 50 million.

What are three of America’s moral failures?

Slavery, Indian removal, and abortion.

Puritanism

Lesson 17A

What was the main religion in each of the first three permanent English settlements?

The Virginians were Anglicans.

The Pilgrims were Separatists.

The Puritans were Congregationalists.

What was the difference in religion between the Virginians and the two groups in New England?

The Virginians believed in rule by bishops and in membership by baptism.

The others believed in rule by congregations and in born-again membership.

What was the difference between the Puritans and the Pilgrims, who both were congregational?

The Puritans believed in a state church, but the Pilgrims were separatists.

The Puritans said, "Goodbye, Mother England."

The Pilgrims said, "Goodbye, Babylon."

What were two major Puritan controversies?

The Antinomian controversy (1637), and the Synod on the Half-Way Covenant (1662).

What caused the Antinomian controversy?

Anne Hutchison taught women to rely on the witness of the Spirit for assurance of salvation.

What did the Half-Way Covenant allow?

Baptism for the grandchildren of members.

What was the effect of the Half-Way Covenant?

It weakened the ideal of born-again membership.

In response, what did Solomon Stoddard start?

Since many of those baptized were not saved, Stoddard used communion for evangelism.

The False God of Liberty

Lesson 17B

What is a false god?

A false god is any being, object, or principle that has supreme allegiance instead of God.

What has been America's traditional false god?

The principle, Liberty.

What portrays America's devotion to Liberty?

Her image has been stamped on coins; her statue stands in New York harbor; and her honor has called youth to war.

In politics, what is the opposite of liberty?

Tyranny.

What was Thomas Jefferson's motto?

"Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God."

What was Patrick Henry's call-to-arms?

"Give me liberty or give me death."

What is one liberty that concerned the colonists?

"No taxation without representation."

Which colonial city first rallied for Liberty?

Boston.

Which two events here preceded the Revolution?

The Boston Massacre and the Boston Tea Party.

Who were two famous cousins in Boston?

John Adams and the radical Samuel Adams.

Were the founding fathers actually Christians?

Some were evangelicals; most were churchmen. Notable exceptions were Jefferson and Franklin.

How should a Christian view liberty?

Liberty is a gift from God, to be sought after, and preserved through prayer, in order to serve better (see 1 Cor. 7:20-24; 1 Tim. 2:1-2; 1 Pt. 2:15-16).

First Great Awakening

Lesson 18A

What is evangelicalism?

Evangelicalism is a theological movement that emphasizes rebirth and expects revivals.

What are revivals?

Seasons of salvation, due to the Spirit's working.

When did many of the revivals in America occur?

During the First Great Awakening (1740s), the Second Great Awakening (1790s-1830s), and the Laymen's Prayer Revival of 1858.

How might an awakening differ from a revival?

Just as wars exceed battles in size and effect, so an awakening is often larger than a revival and impacts the culture, and not just churches.

Who were leaders of the First Great Awakening?

Jonathan Edwards, the theologian; and George Whitefield, the "Grand Itinerant."

What is an itinerant?

A traveling evangelist.

What were three events of the First Awakening?

1. Whitefield preached in the open air to thousands during his 1740 colonial tour.
2. Edwards preached his famous sermon, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God."
3. Gilbert Tennant also toured as an itinerant.

Why is the First Great Awakening significant?

1. It was the first inter-colonial event.
2. Itinerancy weakened the parish system.
3. Preaching without notes became normal.
4. The example of Whitefield and Edwards guided evangelicals for a hundred years.

New England Theology

Lesson 18B

What was New England Theology?

A tradition in American Congregationalism that tried to explain the mysteries of Calvinism.

Who were the sources of New England theology?

Followers of Jonathan Edwards—e.g. Joseph Bellamy, Samuel Hopkins, Nathanael Emmons, Jonathan Edwards, Jr., and Timothy Dwight.

Who were the most radical of these followers?

The Hopkinsians, or "Consistent Calvinists."

What did the Hopkinsians teach?

New Divinity.

What were two goals of New Divinity?

1. To square the sovereignty of God with both His goodness and man's free will.
2. To answer the Unitarians' attack that Calvinism was not rational.

What were four teachings of New Divinity?

1. There is no imputation, either in justification or in original sin;
2. Disinterested benevolence;
3. Governmental atonement; and
4. No Puritan "means of grace."

Who became the chief New Divinity theologian?

Nathaniel William Taylor.

What shows the American tint of New Divinity?

The American ideal of liberty seems to be reflected in New Divinity's early criticism of slavery, and in its later stress on free will.

When did New England Theology end?

With its last teacher, Edwards Amasa Park.

Second Great Awakening

Lesson 19A

How long did the Second Great Awakening last?

About 40 years—from the 1790s to the 1830s, when disunity seemed to quench the Spirit.

Where did the Second Awakening begin?

In New England, among Congregationalists.

Which famous revival occurred there at a college?

The Yale Revival (1801), under Timothy Dwight.

Where did the frontier's Great Revival begin?

At Cane Ridge, Kentucky, on August 6, 1801; and from there it soon spread into the Carolinas.

Which method was used there by Barton Stone?

The camp meeting, which Methodists later championed along with the altar call.

When did the Awakening's unity openly crack?

At the New Lebanon Conference of 1827, when Lyman Beecher and Asahel Nettleton split with Charles G. Finney over revival methods.

Who was Charles Grandison Finney?

A lawyer-turned-preacher from western New York—the so-called “burned-over district.”

What were two other controversies at this time?

1. Alexander Campbell split western Baptists to form the Disciples of Christ.
2. Presbyterians split in 1837 over free will.

Why is the Second Great Awakening significant?

1. Revivalism became America's religion.
2. Drinking alcohol became a taboo.
3. Parachurch organizations began.
4. Theology shifted from God's sovereignty (Calvinism) to free will (Arminianism).

Liberalism

Lesson 19B

What is liberalism?

Liberalism is the belief that man is good, and that God is the spirit of progress in culture.

When did liberalism begin to invade churches?

In the middle of the 1800s.

Where did the seeds of liberalism originate?

Europe—mainly Germany.

Which popular beliefs helped to fuel liberalism?

Postmillennialism and perfectionism.

Both are preoccupied with earthly progress.

What have been the three stages of liberalism?

Effort—Man can do it, if he tries.

Efficient—Man can do it better, if he unites.

Effeminate—Man adopts feminine piety.

Who were some prominent liberal preachers?

Horace Bushnell, Henry Ward Beecher, Lyman Abbott, and Harry Emerson Fosdick.

Who are the so-called “higher critics”?

Scholars who question the claims of the Bible.

Who was the first higher critic to be disciplined?

C. H. Toy, by Southern Seminary (1879).

Who were two men brought to trial for heresy?

David Swing (1874) and Charles Briggs (1892).

What is the so-called “social gospel”?

The false hope that the kingdom of God is the growing liberation of society from corporate evil.

Who developed the social gospel theologically?

Walter Rauschenbusch.

What put a temporary end to liberalism's pride?

World War I.

Modernism and Fundamentalism

Lesson 20A

What is theological modernism?

A heretical belief in progress, teaching that as times change, so should Christian doctrine.

What is theological fundamentalism?

An orthodox belief that Christianity is based on a core of unchanging facts that must be believed and defended, even unto separation.

What were the five points of fundamentalism?

The 1910 Presbyterian General Assembly listed:

1. The inerrancy of Scripture,
2. The virgin birth of Christ,
3. His substitutionary atonement,
4. His bodily resurrection, and
5. The authenticity of miracles.

When did fundamentalists and modernists fight?

In the 1920s.

Which two denominations had the most fighting?

Presbyterians and Northern Baptists.

What resulted?

The denominations split—Presbyterians in 1936, and Northern Baptists in 1932 and 1947.

Who were some of the fundamentalist leaders?

Presbyterians J. Gresham Machen, W. J. Bryan, and rascal Carl McIntyre; Baptists W. B. Riley, T. T. Shields, and double-rascal J. Frank Norris.

In time, what made fundamentalism look foolish?

The Scopes Trial in 1925, where W. J. Bryan was humiliated by a lawyer, Clarence Darrow.

What is another name for the Scopes Trial?

The “Monkey Trial.” It involved evolution.

New Evangelicalism

Lesson 20B

What was the “New Evangelicalism”?

A movement out of fundamentalism that tried to win the culture with a Christian worldview.

When did this movement gain intellectual status?

In 1947, when Fuller Seminary began and Carl Henry published *The Uneasy Conscience of Modern Fundamentalism*.

Who were some leaders in this movement?

Harold Ockenga, Carl Henry, Harold Lindsell, Edward J. Carnell, and eventually Billy Graham.

How did New Evangelicalism differ from fundamentalism?

1. One fundamental to defend—inerrancy.
2. Intellectual defense without militancy.
3. No separation in church and little in society.

What largely comprised New Evangelicalism?

1. National Association of Evangelicals
2. Fuller Theological Seminary
3. *Christianity Today*
4. Billy Graham

Which two years marked a turning point?

1957 and 1976.

What happened in those years?

In 1957, Graham offended many fundamentalists by having a liberal in his New York crusade.

In 1976, Lindsell exposed Fuller Seminary’s denial of inerrancy in *The Battle for the Bible*.

What is left of New Evangelicalism now?

New Evangelicalism died, but the evangelical effort to win the culture war still remains.

Foreign Missions

Lesson 21A

What is foreign missions?

United effort to send preachers to other lands.

What preceded foreign missions in America?

Home missions to save the native Indians.

When did American foreign missions begin?

In 1806, in the “Haystack Prayer Meeting,” when Samuel J. Mills, Jr. and four others from Williams College pledged to go forth.

What did Mills say in urging the other men?

“We can do this if we will.”

Who sent out the first foreign missionaries?

The Congregationalists sent eight to Asia (1812).

Did all eight remain Congregationalists?

No. Two became Baptists—Adoniram Judson, who went to Burma as a missionary, and Luther Rice, who rallied Baptists for missions.

Who led the missionary surge of the late 1800s?

The Mount Hermon Hundred, and John R. Mott, leader of the Student Volunteer Movement.

Whose martyrdom boosted missions in the 1950s?

On January 8, 1956, Americans Jim Elliot, Pete Fleming, Ed McCully, Nate Saint, and Roger Youderian were speared in Ecuador by the Auca Indians they desired to save.

What were two of Jim Elliot’s life principles?

1. “He is no fool who gives what he cannot keep to gain what he cannot lose.”
2. “Wherever you are, be all there. Live to the hilt every situation you believe to be the will of God.”

Protestant Denominations

Lesson 21B

What is a denomination?

A brand of churches.

What makes a denomination Protestant?

The authority of the Bible against Catholicism, and justification by grace through faith alone.

What are some traditional denominations?

Lutherans and Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Congregationalists, Baptists and Methodists.

Why have denominations multiplied in America?

1. Religious liberty allowed for diversity.
2. Immigrants brought over ethnic churches.
3. Specific beliefs have often caused splits.

What are some specific beliefs that caused splits?

1. Baptism as immersion – the Baptists
2. Antislavery – the Wesleyan Methodists
3. Miraculous gifts – the Pentecostal groups

Which event spread Pentecostalism nationwide?

The Azusa Street revival of Los Angeles (1906).

Which ethnic denominations began in America?

African Methodist Episcopal (1816)
African Methodist Episcopal Zion (1821)
National Baptist Convention (1895)

Which groups are the two main American cults?

The Mormons and the Jehovah’s Witnesses.

Why are cults not to be called “denominations”?

Cults follow men and deny that Jesus is God.

When did Protestantism lose cultural control?

1840s – Catholic immigration from Ireland
1920s – Fundamentalist splits due to modernism
1970s – Secular apathy and evangelical popularity

Baptists

Lesson 22A

What did Baptists contribute to America?

Religious liberty.

What illustrates this contribution?

1. The history of early Rhode Island.
2. The Revolution, when Baptists fought for *both* civil liberty and religious liberty.

Who were Baptist leaders in religious liberty?

Roger Williams, John Clarke, Isaac Backus, and John Leland.

What did Baptists contribute with Methodists?

Without pay or a church call, their preachers transformed the South into the Bible Belt.

What shows the success of Baptists in the South?

The Sandy Creek Association, after 1755, planted 42 churches in 17 years.

Who were the two founders of this Association?

Shubal Stearns and Daniel Marshall.

What did Baptists contribute to missions?

The first strictly denominational mission agency, the so-called Triennial Convention (1814-45).

What happened to the Triennial Convention?

It split north and south over slavery in 1845.

Was such a split unique?

No. The Methodists also split in 1845.

What happened to Baptists in the South?

The formed a convention in 1845, and fought off the liberals in the late 1900s.

What happened to Baptists in the North?

They formed a convention in 1907, but it split twice due to modernism.

Roger Williams

Lesson 22B

Who was Roger Williams?

An early advocate of religious liberty, and the first Baptist of the New World.

When did Williams become a Baptist?

After being exiled from his pulpit in Salem.

What did Williams teach that led to his exile?

1. It is unlawful for the king of England to give away the Indians' land.
2. It is unlawful to ask a wicked man to swear allegiance or to pray.
3. It is unlawful for a Christian to listen to an Anglican minister.
4. It is unlawful for the civil government to make laws for both body and soul.

How might Williams' fourth assertion relate to the "two tables" of the Ten Commandments?

The Ten Commandments fit into two tables: four commands relate to God, and six to man. Civil laws are to be based on the second table.

What happened to Roger Williams in exile?

After surviving the winter of 1636 by the help of the Indians, he bought land from them and founded Providence Plantations (1644).

Which book did he write on religious liberty?

The Bloudy Tenent of Persecution (1644).

What was Boston's reply to Williams' book?

John Cotton's *The Bloudy Tenent Washed and Made White in the Bloud of the Lambe*.

Did Williams always remain a Baptist?

No. He ended his days as a "Seeker".

Revival Preachers

Lesson 23A

Who was the model revival preacher in America?

George Whitefield, a British Methodist.

Who were some early American Methodists?

Bishop Francis Asbury, itinerant Lorenzo Dow, and the circuit rider Peter Cartwright.

Who were revival preachers in the early republic?

Asahel Nettleton and Lyman Beecher.

Who was a leading voice for modern revivalism?

Charles Grandison Finney.

Which book described Finney's "new measures"?

Lectures on Revivals of Religion (1835).

What were two of the era's "new measures"?

Protracted meetings and the anxious bench.

How did Finney define a "revival"?

As a "philosophical result of the right use of the constituted means" with divine blessing.

Who was a revival preacher in the late 1800s?

Dwight L. Moody, a former shoe salesman.

What made Moody unique?

He was a layman, not an ordained preacher.

Which two fires changed Moody's ministry?

The Chicago Fire and his own "Pentecost".

Which tour made Moody internationally famous?

His British tour with Ira Sankey (1873-1875).

Who were two revival preachers after Moody?

J. Wilbur Chapman and R. A. Torrey.

Which revival preacher used vaudeville skills?

Billy Sunday, the ex-baseball player.

Who led revival preaching in the late 1900s?

Billy Graham, master of the television.

Jonathan Edwards

Lesson 23B

Who was Jonathan Edwards?

Puritan pastor and premiere theologian.

When did Jonathan Edwards live?

He was born in 1703, and died in 1758.

Where was he a pastor?

In Northampton and Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

What are some of his Northampton writings?

Faithful Narrative (1737)

History of Redemption (1774)

Religious Affections (1746)

What were some of his main beliefs?

Calvinism and postmillennialism.

What is the main idea of *Religious Affections*?

"True religion, in great part, consists of holy affections," and the chief affection is love.

What are some of his Stockbridge writings?

Freedom of the Will (1754)

Two Dissertations (1765)

Original Sin (1758)

What is one main idea from *Freedom of the Will*?

Man has natural ability, but not moral ability.

What did Edwards teach is true virtue?

Virtue is benevolence to being in general.

What did Edwards teach about God's plan?

God created all things for His own glory and for the good of the elect. Both are one goal.

What did Edwards leave as a legacy?

1. He became *the* theologian on revival.
2. His philosophy dominated evangelicals.
3. His Calvinism freed Baptists to do missions.

Princeton Theologians

Lesson 24A

Who founded Princeton Theological Seminary?

American Presbyterians.

In what year was it founded?

1812.

Was it the first American seminary?

No. Andover Seminary opened in 1808.

Where is Princeton?

Princeton is in New Jersey, about halfway between Philadelphia and New York.

Who were the first faculty members?

Archibald Alexander, Samuel Miller, and young Charles Hodge.

Who were the chief Princeton theologians in chronological order?

Archibald Alexander
Charles Hodge
A. A. Hodge
B. B. Warfield
J. Gresham Machen

What did these theologians teach?

Old School Presbyterian Calvinism.

What were two influential books from these men?

Charles Hodge, *Systematic Theology*
A. A. Hodge and B. B. Warfield, *Inspiration*

Who were two early theological opponents?

John W. Nevin and Nathaniel William Taylor.

What happened to Princeton Seminary?

In 1929, the seminary was restructured to favor liberalism, so four conservative professors left to found Westminster Theological Seminary.

J. Gresham Machen

Lesson 24B

Who was J. Gresham Machen?

A professor at Princeton Seminary during the fundamentalist-modernist controversy.

When did Machen live?

He was born in 1881, and died January 1, 1937.

What made Machen stand out in his day?

He defended orthodoxy with scholarship, and stood against both doctrinal “indifferentism” and the prevailing ideal of a Christian America.

What was Machen’s personal manifesto?

Not to give in to culture or to deny culture, but rather to consecrate culture for God.

What were some of his main works of scholarship?

The Origin of Paul’s Religion (1921)
New Testament Greek for Beginners (1923)
The Virgin Birth of Christ (1930)

What is perhaps his most masterful book?

Christianity and Liberalism (1923).

What did the title itself imply?

Liberalism is not Christian.

What was the book’s practical purpose?

A separation between Christians and liberals.

What is perhaps his best book on the gospel?

What Is Faith? (1925)

Which institutions did Machen help to found?

Westminster Theological Seminary (1929)
Orthodox Presbyterian Church (1936)

What did Machen leave as a legacy?

His success as an evangelical scholar inspired the “new evangelicals” to greater scholarship.

Parachurch Organizations

Lesson 25A

What is an evangelical parachurch organization?

A single-mission “arm” of the church.

When did parachurch organizations first thrive?

In the Second Great Awakening.

What were they called then?

Benevolent societies.

What was the first of these societies?

The American Bible Society (1816).

What was one of this society’s early goals?

To give a free Bible to every home out west,
in the great Mississippi River valley.

How did societies then differ from groups today?

Benevolent societies were largely democratic;
parachurch often expresses the gifts of one man.

What are some famous parachurch organizations?

Navigators (Dawson Trotman, 1933)

InterVarsity Christian Fellowship, U.S.A. (1941)

Youth for Christ (1944)

Campus Crusade for Christ (Bill Bright, 1951)

Prison Fellowship (Chuck Colson, 1976)

Focus on the Family (James Dobson, 1977)

What was a group that started in Switzerland?

L’Abri Fellowship, by Francis Schaeffer (1955).

What have been the advantages of these groups?

United effort, and often a united voice.

What have been some disadvantages?

They are independent of church accountability,
and can sometimes rival the church in loyalty.

What is one way to respond to these groups?

To bless God for the gifted men He has given.

Sacred Music

Lesson 25B

Based on Ephesians 5:19, how have American Christians at times classified their sacred music?

As psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs.

How are “psalms” and “hymns” defined?

Psalms are biblical psalms in English meter.

Hymns are high-culture poems of devotion.

What kind of music did the colonists sing?

The colonists sang psalms without instruments,
until Whitefield introduced British hymns.

Who were two famous British hymn writers?

Isaac Watts and Charles Wesley.

Who composed hymns for an American tradition?

Thomas Hastings and Lowell Mason.

What is America’s distinctive “spiritual song”?

Songs written by and for common people,
often with catchy lyrics set to popular tunes.

Where did spiritual songs appear in the 1800s?

1. Camp meetings (rousing choruses);
2. Slave quarters (spirituals);
3. Sunday schools (e.g. William Bradbury);
4. Evangelistic campaigns (gospel hymns).

Who published the classic book of gospel hymns?

Singing evangelists Ira Sankey and P. P. Bliss.

Who was the famous blind lady of gospel hymns?

Fanny Crosby, writer of about 8000 poems.

What has been typical in American sacred music?

Selling songs of pop culture with mass media.

What is the challenge for sacred music today?

To use the modern forms of music in reverence,
without giving in to tradition or to pop culture.

Notes

The following notes are restricted to obscure sources, unusual claims, and intellectual debts to modern writers, especially historians. Most of the catechism's facts and views are general knowledge, readily accessible in standard histories.

Preface

Major F. C. Bolles, Captain E. C. Jones, Captain J. S. Upham, *What a Soldier Should Know: The Soldier's Catechism* (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Page, & Co., 1917). Many questions and answers from *The Soldier's Catechism* appear in the present work verbatim or nearly verbatim.

Lesson 1A: Early Explorers

Columbus claimed in his *Book of Prophecies* that the Holy Spirit "consoled [him] through the holy...Scriptures" to persist in searching for India in the West (see the translated excerpt in George Grant, ed., *The Patriot's Handbook* [Nashville: Cumberland House Publishing, 1996], 17-18).

Grant's anthology in American history greatly aided the present work.

Lesson 1B: The Declaration of Independence

The term "American Scripture" comes from Pauline Maier, *American Scripture: Making the Declaration of Independence* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1997). According to the publisher's introduction and reviews, Maier claims that the Declaration at first defined America's national identity, and in the nineteenth century became the nation's moral standard.

Lesson 2A: Jamestown

On Hakluyt, see Lawrence A. Cremin, *American Education*, vol. 1, *The Colonial Experience, 1607-1783* (New York: Harper & Row, 1970), 3-9.

On the Powhatan massacre, see J. A. C. Chandler and T. B. Thames, *Colonial Virginia* (Richmond: Times-Dispatch Co., 1907), 181, 186-187.

Lesson 2B: Western Expansion

Regarding Oregon, two American historians concede that even though "...a Boston seaman's discovery of the Columbia River in 1792 gave the United States a claim" to Oregon, actual residency of the area favored the claim of Great Britain (Samuel Eliot Morison and Henry Steel Commager, *The Growth of the American Republic*, 2 vols., 4th ed. [New York: Oxford University Press, 1950], 1:448, 568, 573-574, 593-594).

Lesson 3A: New England

For an excerpt of John Winthrop's sermon, "A Model of Charity," see Grant, *Patriot's Handbook*, 22-27.

Lesson 4B: Indians

The religion of early Indians is disputed. According to one sympathetic eyewitness, "The North American Indians, are nowhere *idolaters*—they appeal at once to the Great Spirit, and know of no mediator, either personal or symbolical" (George Catlin, *Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs, and*

Conditions of North American Indians, 2 vols. [reprint of 1844 edition, New York: Dover, 1973], 2:232). In contrast, one historian of religion claimed that their "beliefs were animistic—the world of multifarious forces and things was animated or controlled by a hierarchy of spirits whose acts and intentions could in some degree be interpreted or conditioned through shamans and by appropriate ceremonies and rituals" (Sydney E. Ahlstrom, *A Religious History of the American People* [New Haven: Yale University Press, 1972], 102). In either view, the primitive Indians recognized a spiritual reality, but remained ignorant of the saving message of Jesus Christ (Romans 10:12-15).

On Indian removal, and the thousands who died, see Marvin Olasky, *The American Leadership Tradition: Moral Vision from Washington to Clinton* (New York: The Free Press, 1999), 61-64.

On the defeat of the western Indians, see Robert M. Utley, *The Indian Frontier of the American West 1846-1890* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1984), 170. For General Sherman's view that railroads and settlers would cripple the Indians' way of life, see idem, *Frontier Regulars: The United States Army and the Indian, 1866-1891* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1973), 410.

Lesson 6B: Colonial Wars

On New England's self-identity and its later impact, see Harry S. Stout, *The New England Soul: Preaching and Religious Culture in Colonial New England* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986), 252-255, 281.

On the role of preachers in motivating men to fight, see Stout, *The New England Soul*, 283-284. The phrase "to a man" comes from *ibid.*, 280.

For the "new rhetoric" of Great Britain as Antichrist, see *ibid.*, 307, 309; and Nathan O. Hatch, *The Sacred Cause of Liberty: Republican Thought and the Millennium in Revolutionary New England* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1977), 85.

On the "black regiment," see Stout, *The New England Soul*, 263, 266.

Lesson 7A: Revolutionary War

Ralph Waldo Emerson, "Concord Hymn, Sung at the Completion of the Battle Monument, April 19, 1886."

For proof of depravity in the British leadership, see Olasky, *American Leadership Tradition*, 9-13.

Lesson 7B: War of 1812

The word "laconic" is from Samuel Eliot Morison, *The Oxford History of the American People* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1965), 390.

Lesson 10A: World War II

The dates for V-E Day and V-J Day differ in the sources, but the ones given here come from Stephen E. Ambrose, *The Good Fight: How World War II Was Won* (New York: Atheneus Books for Young Readers, 2001), 93

Lesson 10B: The Cold War

With regard to Hitler, Stalin, and Mao, the echo of 1 Samuel 18:7 and the statistics come from D. James Kennedy and Jerry Newcombe, *What If Jesus Had Never Been Born?* (Nashville: Thomas Nelson, 1994), 234-235.

Lesson 12B: Presidential Elections

The saying attributed to Henry Clay began as a joke and then was circulated by paid supporters (Olasky, *American Leadership Tradition*, 77).

Lesson 13A: Mount Rushmore

The views of Gutzon Borglum on colossal art are from *The Black Hills Engineer* (November 1930), as quoted in Lincoln Borglum, *Mount Rushmore: The Story behind the Scenery* (Las Vegas: KC Publications, 1977), 6.

The appellation “father of our country” was remembered by seeing an advertisement for Lynne Cheney’s book, *America: A Patriotic Primer*.

According to historian Paul Johnson, George Washington resigned by “self-consciously imitating Cincinnatus handing back his sword” (*A History of the American People* [New York: HarperCollins, 1997], 177).

Technically, the term *philosophe* only applies to a philosopher of the French Enlightenment. But Jefferson was an open Francophile and “in some ways the archetypal figure of the entire Enlightenment...” (ibid., 143).

Lesson 14B: Colonial Legacies

The insight into the religious uniformity of the towns comes from a conversation with Ryan Snyder, who had been reading on Rhode Island.

Lesson 15A: Social Betterment

Moralism merely seeks good behavior, irrespective of salvation. The dangers of moralism were stressed by John A. MacArthur, Jr., during his Mullins Lectures at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in the fall of 2002.

Lesson 15B: Slavery and Civil Rights

For the quote by Frederick Douglass on the Fourth of July, see his speech “Oration Delivered in Corinthian Hall, Rochester, July 5, 1852,” in Richard Barksdale and Kenneth Kinnamon, eds., *Black Writers of America: A Comprehensive Anthology* (New York: Macmillan, 1972), 68, 89-101.

Lesson 17A: Puritanism

The contrast between “Mother England” and “Babylon” is taken with minor modifications from Gerald Lee Priest, “History of Christianity in America—Course Outline” (classroom lecture notes, Detroit Baptist Theological Seminary, Spring 1994), 34.

Lesson 17B: The False God of Liberty

Civil and religious liberty are both precious, and are to be sought through prayer (1 Timothy 2:1-2). America went further, with liberty becoming very important in defining the nation’s self-identity. During the Revolution, membership in the new nation depended on adherence to this ideal (see Mark A. Noll, George M. Marsden, and Nathan O. Hatch, *The Search for Christian America*, expanded edition [Colorado Springs: Helmers & Howard, 1989], 110). In fact, liberty became so important, patriots followed the English Whigs in transforming “the defense of political freedom into a nearly idolatrous worship” (ibid., 84).

The debate over taxation really expressed the deeper debate over the general right to govern. According to the Declaration, government is by “the

consent of the governed.” One Revolutionary preacher called this a “Fundamental Principle” (quoted in Stout, *New England Soul*, 301). Christians should carefully examine this assertion. *How biblical is it?* The legitimacy of the Revolution in some measure hangs on the answer.

For a critical evaluation of the Revolution, see Noll, Marsden, and Hatch, *Search*, 95-97; for a positive evaluation, see Benjamin Hart, *Faith & Freedom: The Christian Roots of American Liberty* (n. 1: Christian Defense Fund, 1997), 285, 289. For the roots of the Revolution in English common law, see Ryan Allen Snyder, *A Christian Catechism Series of American Law, Book 1: Common Law and Constitutional Rights* (Vevay, IN: Spring Branch Book House, 2002). Using this work, one may better assess whether the English mistreated the colonists based on England’s own standards.

On Samuel Adams, historian Samuel Eliot Morison wrote, “Adams alone among leaders of the American Revolution was a genuine revolutionary, resembling in several respects the communist agitators of our time.” Some of Adams’ ritualistic agitation involved “dancing around the Liberty Tree (a big elm near Boston Common), the hanging of unpopular characters in effigy..., serenading...radicals, and [cursing] the British ministers over bowls of rum punch” (Morison, *Oxford History*, 192). Similarly, Paul Johnson points to the “Boston Massacre” as “the first of a whole series of propaganda victories” by Adams and company (Johnson, *History*, 140). Is this accurate? If so, was Adams justified? Before we present men to children for imitation, we need answers to these questions.

It is dangerous to ask questions concerning the salvation of the founders, for God alone knows the heart (1 Kings 8:39). However, it is safe to say that the leaders were “genuinely religious,” if not “specifically Christian” (borrowing terms from Noll, Marsden, and Hatch, who question the Christianity of the “leading men of the Revolution;” see *Search*, 72).

Lesson 18B: New England Theology

On the four teachings of New Divinity, see John R. Fitzmier, *New England’s Moral Legislator: Timothy Dwight, 1752-1817* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1998), 109.

Lesson 19A: Second Great Awakening

On the significance of the New Lebanon Conference for disunity, see Ahlstrom, *Religious History*, 460-461.

Generally speaking, *evangelicalism* became America’s quasi-official religion during the 1800s (see William G. McLoughlin, ed., *American Evangelicals, 1800-1900: An Anthology* [New York: Harper & Row, 1968], 1, 25-26). However, the term “revivalism” defines a type of evangelicalism that characterized much of American religion in the 1800s (cf. Iain Murray, *Revival and Revivalism: The Making and Marring of American Evangelicalism, 1750-1858* [Edinburgh: Banner of Truth Trust, 1994]).

Lesson 19B: Liberalism

For the connection between perfectionism and later liberalism, see Timothy L. Smith, *Revivalism and Social Reform: American Protestantism on the Eve of the Civil War* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1980), 149, 153-154.

The idea for the trio of liberalism—effort, efficient, and effeminate—came from reading McLoughlin, *American Evangelicals*, 1-26.

Lesson 20B: New Evangelicalism

For background on the definition of “New Evangelicalism,” see George Marsden, *Reforming Fundamentalism: Fuller Seminary and the New Evangelicalism* (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1987), 76-82.

Lesson 22A: Baptists

Figures for the Sandy Creek Association come from Morgan Edwards, *Materials Towards a History of the Baptists* (1772), as cited in Leon McBeth, *The Baptist Heritage* (Nashville: Broadman Press, 1987), 228.

Lesson 22B: Roger Williams

The four charges against Roger Williams, which are found in his book *Mr. Cotton’s Letter Examined and Answered*, have been summarized numerous ways: e.g. Leon McBeth, *The Baptist Heritage* (Nashville: Broadman Press, 1987), 128; and Harold Schultz, “Roger Williams: Delinquent Saint,” *The Baptist Quarterly* 19 (1962): 258, which was quoted in Sammie P. Strange, “Roger Williams: Advocate of Religious Freedom” (unpublished Ph.D. seminar paper, The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, 2000), 5.

Lesson 23A: Revivalists

Finney’s definition of a revival is taken from *Lectures on Revivals of Religion* (1835), as quoted in Charles E. Hambrick-Stowe, *Charles G. Finney and the Spirit of American Evangelicalism*, Library of Religious Biography (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1996), xvii. Although Finney did not necessarily invent his “new measures,” he at least popularized them.

Moody called the Chicago Fire of 1871 “the turning point of my life” because God had used the fire to release him from numerous institutions to do mobile evangelism. Shortly after the fire, while visiting New York, Moody received a heavenly fire through an overwhelming sense of God’s presence (see J. C. Pollock, *Moody: A Biographical Portrait of the Pacesetter in Modern Mass Evangelism* [New York: Macmillan, 1963], 90-91, 212).

Lesson 23B: Jonathan Edwards

For the quote on true religion, see Jonathan Edwards, *A Treatise Concerning Religious Affections*, in *The Works of Jonathan Edwards*, ed. Edward Hickman (London: William Ball, 1834; reprint, Edinburgh: Banner of Truth Trust, 1974), 1:236, 238.

Regarding Edwards as a theologian on revival, J. I. Packer wrote, “Edwards’ most original contribution to theology” was “his pioneer elucidation of biblical teaching on the subject of revival” (J. I. Packer, *A Quest for Godliness: The Puritan Vision of the Christian Life* [Wheaton, IL: Crossway Books, 1990], 315, 316).

Lesson 24B: J. Gresham Machen

In characterizing liberal preachers, Machen perhaps coined the term “indifferentism.” According to Machen, “The liberal preacher says to the

conservative party in the Church: ‘Let us unite in the same congregation, since of course doctrinal differences are trifles’” (J. Gresham Machen, *Christianity and Liberalism* [New York: Macmillan, 1923; reprint, Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1999], 161; cf. *ibid.*, 50-51).

On Machen’s unusual political position, see D. G. Hart, *Defending the Faith: J. Gresham Machen and the Crisis of Conservative Protestantism in Modern America* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1994), x.

For Machen on culture, see his personal manifesto, “Christianity and Culture,” *The Princeton Theological Review* 11 (1913): 1-15.

Regarding the need for separation, Machen reasoned from the nature of the two religions. Because theological liberalism is not Christianity, these opposing beliefs should not “continue to be propagated within the bounds of the same organization” (Machen, *Christianity and Liberalism*, 160).

Machen left quite a legacy in American Christianity. Historian George Marsden once remarked, “When I wrote the history of Fuller Theological Seminary, I was impressed by how Machen had touched the entire early faculty. The same would be true of Gordon-Conwell Seminary, Trinity Evangelical Divinity School, or with any of the intellectually-oriented organizations in the evangelical network associated with Billy Graham. Francis Schaeffer also consciously promoted the Machen legacy within evangelicalism and eventually within fundamentalism. And, of course, the heritage is direct and strong in the [sic] many of the smaller Reformed groups, such as the Presbyterian Church of America” (George Marsden, “Understanding J. Gresham Machen,” *The Princeton Seminary Bulletin* 11 [New Series 1990]: 46-47, quoted in William G. Moore, “J. Gresham Machen: Man of Conviction” [unpublished Ph.D. seminar paper, The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, 2000], 3).

Lesson 25B: Sacred Music

On the hymnody of the colonists and the effect of Whitefield, see Edmond D. Keith, *Christian Hymnody* (Nashville: Convention Press, 1956), 112-113. Much of this lesson is based on Keith’s helpful survey (see especially, *ibid.*, 109-146), and on Nathan O. Hatch, *The Democratization of American Christianity* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1989), 146-161.

Further Reading

For general American history, children should read the delightful works of Ingrid & Edgar Parin D’Aulaire. Their beautiful stone lithography has been finely preserved in the reprints of Beautiful Feet Books (139 Main Street, Sandwich, MA 02563). Older children interested in more depth may consult George Grant’s anthology, *The Patriot’s Handbook* (Nashville: Cumberland House Publishing, 1996).

Regrettably, there does not appear to be a suitable anthology to recommend on the spiritual aspects of American history. Until such a volume appears, the best alternatives will often be biographies of church leaders, such as Gary D. Schmidt, *William Bradford: Plymouth’s Faithful Pilgrim* (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans Books for Young Readers, 1999).

About the Author

Bob Snyder is both a preacher and a teacher, having served in the pastorate and at various schools. He holds degrees in mathematics, engineering, theology, and church history, having earned a Ph.D. in American church history from Southern Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky. He is currently an associate pastor at Countryside Bible Church in Jonesville, Michigan, and a teacher with Spring Branch Academy. He and his wife Jinna have been married for over twenty years, and have been blessed with six children—Paul, Laura, Noah, Owen, Joseph, and Mary.