

Week Two (Civil War)



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Civil War

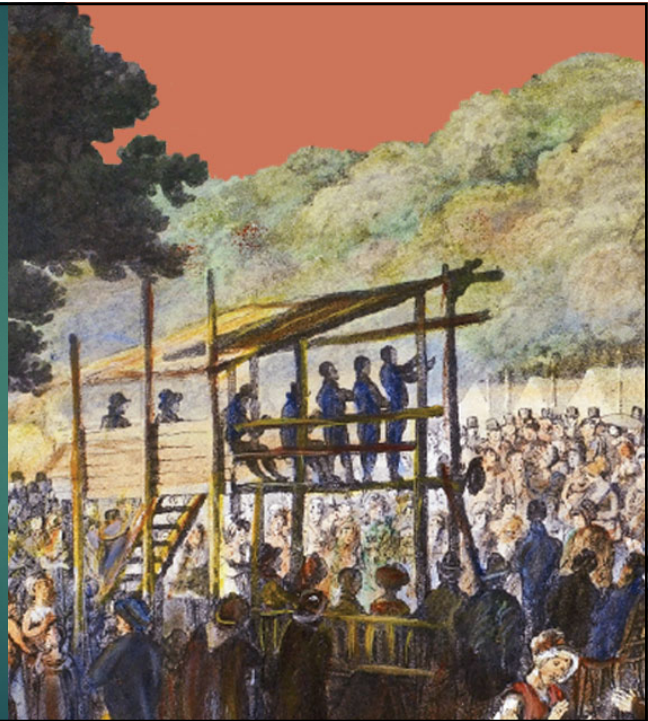
- ▶ The social factors that lead up to the Civil War in America changed the landscape of American Presbyterianism.
- ▶ This runs from the Civil War all the way to the Civil Rights Movement.
- ▶ One could argue that EPC is more aligned with the northern vision of Presbyterianism and the PCA more aligned with the southern vision.



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2nd Great Awakening

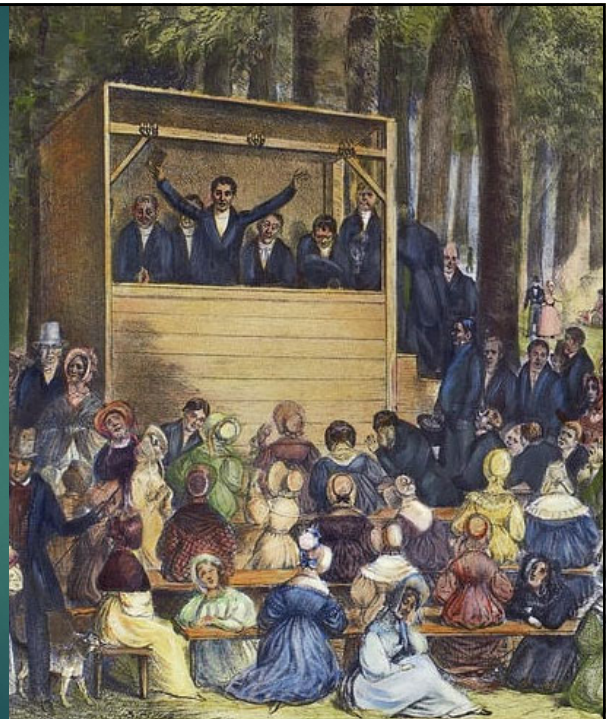
- ▶ Baptist and Methodist dominated in church growth. Calvinism not so much.
- ▶ New methods such as tent meetings, sinners' boxes, and altar calls were invented. They did not previously exist in church history.
- ▶ This revival gained the most momentum in the southern part of the United States.



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Church Growth

- ▶ When you drive around the back roads of the United States, you can see certain pockets of the Great Awakening (New England) and the 2nd Great Awakening (Virginia, for example).
- ▶ Has revivalism ever left the United States?



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Stonewall Jackson

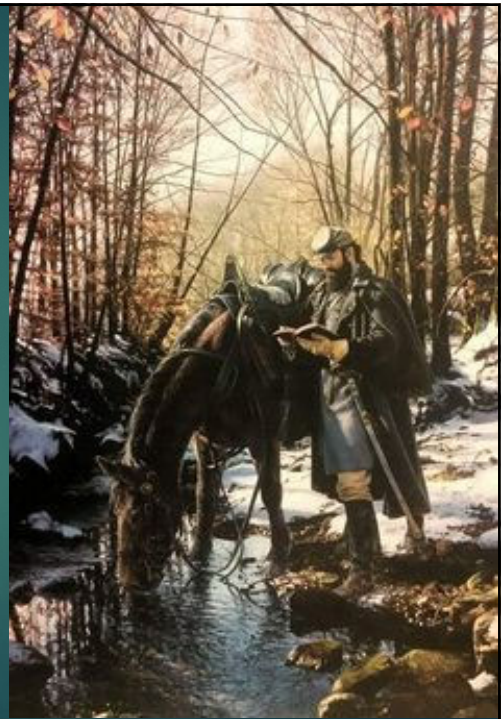
- ▶ “Captain, my religious belief teaches me to feel as safe in battle as in bed. God has fixed the time for my death. I do not concern myself about *that*, but to be always ready, no matter when it may overtake me. Captain, that is the way all men should live, and then all would be equally brave.”



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Stonewall Jackson

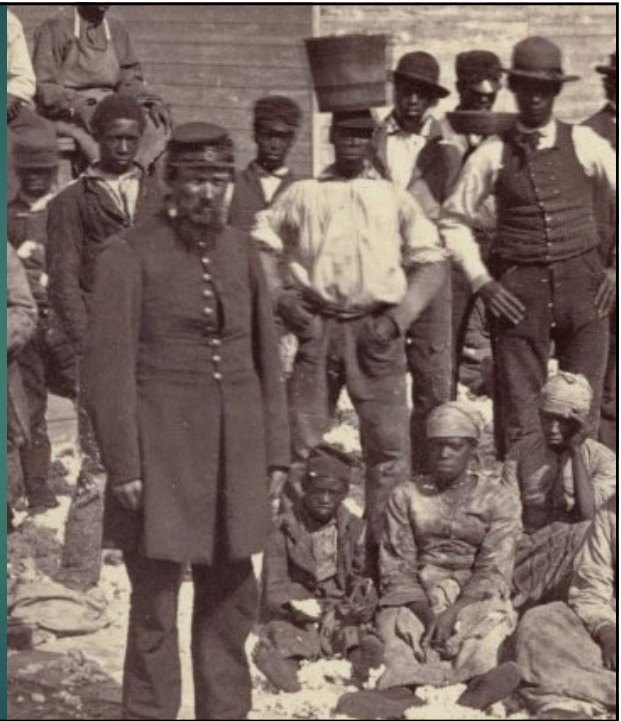
- ▶ Robert Dabney (important Southern Presbyterian) was Stonewall Jackson's personal chaplain.
- ▶ Jackson was famous for engaging in battle because he was a hyper-Calvinist.
- ▶ Jackson and Robert E. Lee had a friendship where they prayed and read the Bible with each other.



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Stonewall Jackson

- ▶ Jackson was in some ways a paradoxical figure. He fought for the south, but he started Sunday schools for the slaves.
- ▶ When we judge people such as Jackson, we need to be careful not to fall into “chronological snobbery.”
- ▶ All our heroes, in many ways, are tainted with sin (for example: the Apostle Paul).



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Transitional Figure: Billy Sunday (1862-1935)

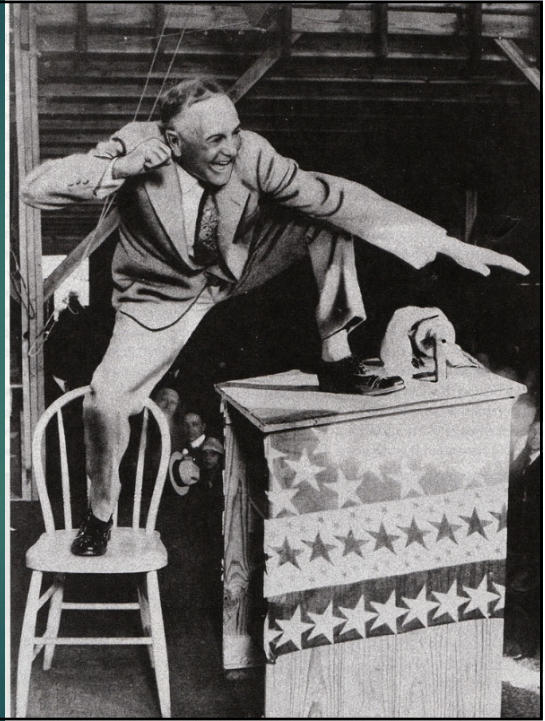
- ▶ Billy Sunday is a perfect test case for free markets and disestablishment.
- ▶ Sunday's sermons were more about moralism than the gospel.
- ▶ He was a big player in the 18th amendment to prohibit alcohol.



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Billy Sunday

- ▶ Billy Sunday did not go to seminary. But Presbyterians used him in order to reach people.
- ▶ His preaching was known for being “over the top.” He kicked over chairs and used eccentric gimmicks to build crowds.
- ▶ In many ways, he is continuing in a tradition that stretches back to George Whitefield.



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