

(3) Post-war (WWI) revivalism

The major components in this category can be briefly outlined on the following lines:

(a) Development of the holiness and pentacostal bodies.

(b) The Graham ministries. These have been the most successful mass evangelistic moves of this century with the largest audiences, etc. They have spawned off numerous other efforts as well. The historical estimate of Dr. Billy Graham is not yet complete but the magnitude of the work is impressive and the personal integrity is high. Many of us have been critical of methods and means used but the fact of the movement is undeniable and the study of results will await some time. The "campaign" formula goes back to Finney, of course, in principle, and the developed facility to Sunday and Moody. The organizational technique is a contribution of the Graham work and will probably be the model for future works.

In general the tendency in the 20th century has been to create revivals rather than to experience them.

b. Inter-denominational activity

Before the revolutionary war it may be described as almost non-existent. But in the National Period there has been an increase in great proportion. There are two spheres to it, one of which is simply to have greater input in a project and to work together for a common cause and the second is the ecumenical thrust of bringing churches together in a common headship. Our notes in this part of the syllabus deal with the former while the latter will be a subject of proper study somewhat later. Once again I can only sketch the subject broadly and the term "inter denominational" does not necessarily mean that the denominations concerned were keen for the ideas or desirous of them...only that it worked that way.

(1) The Sunday School Movement...

(2) The World's Christian Endeavor