

d. The Great Wars: I think we can lump them together in a singled heading with some division of ideal:

(1) World War I...shattered the hopes of a world being won by the Gospel and developed into an homogeneous society. It produced a great deal of delusion for the post-millennial goal but spurred on dispensationalism and the "end of the age" concepts.

(2) World War II..ended the liberal ideals of a society developed on socialistic lines (ended it for the time) and demonstrated how meaningless materialism was in the face of the ability of nations to wage war.

Both wars caused a considerable amount of rethinking of values and ideals. The holocaust was a terrific blow to the religious conscience and has brought about a whole new line of thinking concerning the Jew...even in evangelical circles. While the wars tended to show weaknesses of socialism, communism emerged as a potentially good force (we know different, of course) and until the vivid repressions of the Stalinist era were brought to light, many church intellectuals leaned that way...another case of the nearsightedness that liberalism and modernism bring.

e. Sociological determinations in particular:

- (1) Suffrage
- (2) The Volstead Act
- (3) Church and Education
- (4) Wade vs. Roe

And there are many others. The church cannot remain aloof to these things although it attempted it, particularly with the Civil Rights issues and the equality cases. However it should be apparent that the primary work of the church is in the area of religious commitment. I only mean that if the church does not think through these things, someone else will do its thinking for it with less than salutary results.

### 3. Ideological factors

a. Philosophies: Just a quick trip through the labyrinth in which there are many Minotaurs, not one.

(1) Transcendentalism: It could not have had much effect on a healthy church but on the sickened one of the earlier part of the 19th century it had a lethal influence.