

(7) Dissatisfaction with the rate of social reform in the world about us...such feelings lead to new interest and emphasis in some of the world conditions.

d. Out of all of this emerged a complex of ideals:

(1) There was a keen difficulty of perspective. What are the mandated and important goals? What are the issues that are simply peripheral?

(2) Hopes tended to become equalized and anyone's visions given credibility with all others.

(3) Uncertainty about what the church should really be and what it should aim to accomplish.

(4) And large questions about the church role in the societal, moral, and political picture.

The complex issues are not yet solved. They continue to keep us confused. In the earlier centuries the church may not have been right but it had a view that was fairly uniform. Our present ecclesiastical picture has been shattered with many hostile views and presentations of these things. I will probably elaborate on it in class and hope you can stay awake for the whole thing!!

2. The Nature or Reaction to Ecumenism and Modern Unbelief

a. Terms used:

(1) Separatist reaction:

It indicates the concept of some that those who do adhere to the faith of the Bible should not be involved in programs or churches (religious activity in general) with those who do not so adhere. The concept is that, as Christ has no agreement with Belial, those who are Christ's should not have agreement with Belial.

(2) Non-separatist reaction:

It indicates the continuance of the idea of a church within a church..those who were evangelical would continue to promote truth even if the framework in which they were making the promotion were to be anti-truth and contrary to their intended efforts.

(3) Perpetuation

Indicates the movement of the great majority to just allow matters to stand and to continue themselves best as possible. No correctives of programs designed to counter falsehood.