

Introduction: Fundamentalists, Evangelicals, and the New Evangelicals

- Who has typically formed the most distinctive institutions in American Evangelicalism? How are they run? (2)
- What is the key question for Evangelical institutions? (2)
- What were the three major evangelical institutions that bound the founders of Fuller Theological Seminary [FTS]? (3)
- Who are the fundamentalists? Who are the modernists? (4)
- According to Marsden, what were the two key enemies of fundamentalism? (5)
- List Marsden's key distinctives of Neo-Evangelicals. (6)
- Describe the nuances of separatism among Neo-Evangelicals (7)
- How did these fundamentalist reformers, as Marsden calls them, attempt to transform culture? (8)
- What evangelist was central to the forming of FTS? (8)
- Evangelicalism, according to Marsden, is "a party of _____ _____." (10)

Chapter 1: Fundamentalist Stars

- Summarize Marsden's sketch of Charles Fuller. (14-15)
- Summarize Marsden's sketch of Harold Ockenga. (16-17)
- How does Marsden explain the influence of Princeton? (22)
- How did Ockenga view the status and role of scholarship in the 1940s? (24)
- Summarize Marsden's sketch of Carl F.H. Henry. (26)
- How does Marsden describe the team dynamic at FTS in its founding year? (28-29)

Chapter 2: The History before the History

- What was the one "specific tradition" that bound the founders of FTS? Briefly describe that event. (31-34)
- What was Machen's seminal work? (32)
- How does Marsden describe Wilbur Smith? (35)
- Describe Charles Fullers' attempt to purge Biola of alleged apostasy. (39-40)
- From pages 41-45, list all the institutions that were birthed from separatism.
- What was Charles Fullers' ministry style relative to his peers? (47)
- When was the NAE founded? And who was its founder? (48)
- Who would become separatism's chief critic of both the NAE and FTS? (49)
- List the key youth movements springing from pre-WW2 fundamentalism. (50-51)

Chapter 3: Rebuilding Western Civilization

- In what three ways did FTS seek to distinguish itself? (55-56)
- What did Ockenga view as essential to evangelism? (56)
- According to Ockenga's inaugural presidential address, what was FTS fighting for? (61)

- Evaluate the paragraph beginning, “Ockenga expressed the vision of the entire faculty.” (62, 3rd full paragraph)
- Describe the events leading to and falling from Ockenga’s rejection of “Come-Outism.” (64-65)
- What was the pattern Marsden notes will continue at FTS for several decades? (67)

Chapter 4: Redefining the Fundamentalist Mission

- Wilber Smith’s popular fundamentalism most affected which future evangelist? (72)
- What economic/governmental system did Smith and the rest of the FTS faculty see as the greatest global threat? (74-75)
- What was Carl F.H. Henry’s general stance toward dispensationalism? (76)
- Describe Henry’s two-pronged response to cultural challenges. (78)
- Describe the underpinnings of Henry’s emphasis on the Christian mind. (79)
- Describe Henry’s “world and life view”. (80)
- Briefly describe Henry’s vision for social action. (81)

Chapter 5: Evangelism

- How did modernism destroy missions? (84)
- For Fuller and its supporting churches, what function did worship serve? (85)
- Describe how Keswick emphases affected both fundamentalist missions and the missions program at FTS. (86)
- Describe the genesis of Campus Crusade for Christ. (90)
- What two events thrust Billy Graham’s Los Angeles Crusade to a heightened awareness? (92)
- Reflect a little on the volatile mixture of personalities, politics, world events, and influence that created a powerful religious culture. (93)

Chapter 6: The Legacy of Fundamentalist Militancy

- What were the FTS founders reacting against with regard to 1930s era separatism? (94)
- How did the California Presbytery attempt to harm FTS? (95)
- List the various denominations that opposed FTS. (96)
- Fuller pursued Vassady despite which two warnings? (98)
- What theological movement basically divided European Protestants and American Fundamentalists? (100)
- Which American theologian offered the most effective critique of neo-orthodoxy? In what volume did he do so? (101)
- Ockenga pursued Vassady to appease the Los Angeles Presbytery – How did this strategy fare? (103-107)
- Which influential theologians began voicing disapproval of neo-orthodoxy? (111)
- What theological term became a litmus test to safeguard bibliology? (112)

- Evaluate Vassady's reservation that inerrancy "could be applied to God alone" (114)
- Briefly describe the events that led to FTS hiring Charles Woodbridge. (117)

Chapter 7: 1950-1954: Amid the Fundamentalist Elites

- After which seminary did FTS style itself? And how does Marsden describe the "New School"? (119)
- What was George Ladd's favorite New Testament topic? (120)
- Describe how rancor over the RSV polarized parties within fundamentalism/evangelicalism. (136-38)
- Describe Ockenga's back-and-forth regarding his potential move to California. (138-40)

Chapter 8: The Perils of New Departures

- Describe some of Carnell's strengths and weaknesses. (142-43)
- Which two men coined the phrase "New Evangelicalism" and where did they do it? (146)
- Describe the first "major quake" of Carnell's presidency. (147-48)
- How did the faculty immediately respond to Carnell's "Christian philosophy of tolerance"? (149)
- Besides "tolerance," what other theological point did Carnell attempt to address? (150)
- How did George Ladd attempt to address the tribulation debate in *The Blessed Hope*? (151)

Chapter 9: The New Evangelicalism

- What national events changed the landscape for FTS and for the New Evangelicalism (153-54)
- Describe how capitalists and evangelicals became closely intertwined. (156-57)
- Why did Graham reject Henry as the first editor of *The Christian Century*? (158)
- What three fundamentalist traits did Graham seek to jettison in his evangelistic campaigns? (159)
- What title did Graham and FTS finally settle on for their periodical? (160)
- Under what condition was the Graham NYC crusade of 1957 held? (162)
- Evaluate this statement of Graham: "the badge of Christian discipleship is not orthodoxy, but love." (164-65)
- What key institution got caught in the middle of these Graham controversies? (166)

Chapter 10: The Tensions of the New Evangelical

- Describe Carnell's trust in academic excellence. (172)
- Describe the irony recorded on the last paragraph of page 173.
- Which faculty member gave Carnell the most grief? (174)
- If Woodbridge was right biblically, how do his actions line up biblically? How could robust ecclesiology have helped this situation? (175)
- Describe how Charles Fuller's personal finances so affected FTS. (178)
- Evaluate Carnell's statement in the fourth full paragraph on page 179.

- In defending biblical Christianity, Carnell appealed to what truth? (181)
- Summarize the critical reception to Carnell's *Christian Commitment* (184)
- What was Carnell's "landmark" purpose in *The Case for Orthodox Theology*? (188)
- How did Ockenga critique an advance copy of *The Case for Orthodox Theology*? (188)
- Discuss the evolution of Carnell's tone and overall disposition toward his peers. (188-90)
- Describe Ockenga's attempts to restrain Carnell. (192)
- Describe Barth and Pelikan's response to Carnell's "cheerful confession." (194)

Chapter 11: The Crisis and the Turning

- How does Marsden describe Dan Fuller? (200)
- Describe Dan Fuller's departure from biblical inerrancy. (201)
- Who was "unquestionably the most important addition to the board of trustees"? (203)
- Describe Dan Fuller's transition to the Dean of the Faculty and how the move affected FTS. (205)
- List the concessions Hubbard and Laurin made to higher criticism in their OT Survey. (208)
- Briefly describe the tensions on the FTS faculty prior to December 3, 1962. (209-10)
- Summarize Dan Fuller's beliefs regarding inerrancy. (211)
- How would you describe the following irony: Fuller and other faculty members sought "intellectual honesty" with regard to inerrancy, but felt they could honestly sign the FTS creed, which demanded inerrancy? (212-13)
- How did Charles Fuller respond to his son's doctrinal declarations? (215)
- What was Hubbard's "revolutionary" way of holding to inerrancy? (217)
- Describe both the events and the "mystical experience" that led to Hubbard's presidency. (219)

Chapter 12: The Changing of the Guard

- Describe how Trinity Evangelical Divinity School stepped into the evangelical world as a major force among seminaries. (222)
- Describe how the doctrine of inerrancy came to be used. (227)
- Describe American Evangelical distinctives in the 1960s. (230)
- Describe the second generation status of men like Hubbard and Fuller as described on page 231.
- Very briefly describe the development of FTS's school of psychology. (234-36)
- Describe McGavran's view of the church, especially as it regards the "gathered church." (241-42)

Chapter 13: End of an Era

- Describe critical reception of Ladd's *Jesus and the Kingdom*. (249)
- Describe FTS's scientific scholarship ideal. (250)
- Describe the tragic end of E.J. Carnell. (258)

Epilogue: The Mega Seminary

- What was Hubbard's "ecumenical experiment"? (266)
- What were the doctrinal boundaries of "open evangelicalism"? (268)
- What percentage of FTS students in 1982 claimed to be Charismatic or Pentecostal? (269)
- What were the three minds behind changes at FTS? (272)
- What was the rationale behind FTS's departure from academic excellence (273-75)

Sequel: The Last Battle with Fundamentalism

- What was the title of Lindsell's attention getting book? And what was his central argument? (279)
- In a word, how did Lindsell describe the actions of the FTS faculty who were progressive in their bibliology?
- Describe Jewett's theological evolution. (281)
- How would you describe FTS's response to Jewett? (282)
- Describe Hubbard's "counteroffensive." (282)
- How did independence from denominational (or overarching ecclesiastical authority) ultimately affect FTS? (290-91)