

Session 9

April 10, 2011

Niagara Bible Conference

1876 - 1897

- Organized by James Brooks
- Originally called “Believers’ Meeting for Bible Study.”
- Held at Niagara – On – the – Lake Ontario
- Became a model for the Bible Conference Movement and conferences that continue today.

Niagara Bible Conference

1876 - 1897

- Basis for interdenominational cooperation
- Spawned new missionary activity
- Contributed to the rise and spread of a large Bible conference movement
- Impact on the rise of the Bible institute and college movement
- Emphasis on concentrated Bible study
- Resulted in vast amount of literature on prophecy
- Inspired businessmen to donate to Fundamentalist causes.

Fundamentalist Movement

- Rise of Modernism had roots in the 18th Century Enlightenment.
- Questioned standard assumptions and dogmas.
- In late 1800's major seminaries were becoming controlled by Modernists.
- Most important battle was within the Presbyterian Church and Princeton Theological Seminary

The Fundamentals

1910-1915: 90 Essays in 12 Volumes

- The inspiration of the Bible by the Holy Spirit and the inerrancy of Scripture as a result of this.
- The virgin_birth of Christ.
- The belief that Christ's death was an atonement for sin.
- The bodily resurrection of Christ.
- The historical reality of Christ's miracles.

William Jennings Bryan

1850 - 1925

- Congressman from Nebraska and Sec. of State under Wilson
- A leader of the Fundamentalist movement.
- Opposed Clarence Darrow in 1924 Scopes Monkey Trial



Bible Institute Movement

- Moody Bible Institute – D.L. Moody, 1886
- Bible Institute of Los Angeles – Lyman Stewart, 1908
- Philadelphia School of the Bible, C.I. Scofield & Wm. L. Pettingill, 1913
- Dallas Theological Seminary – L.S. Chafer – 1924