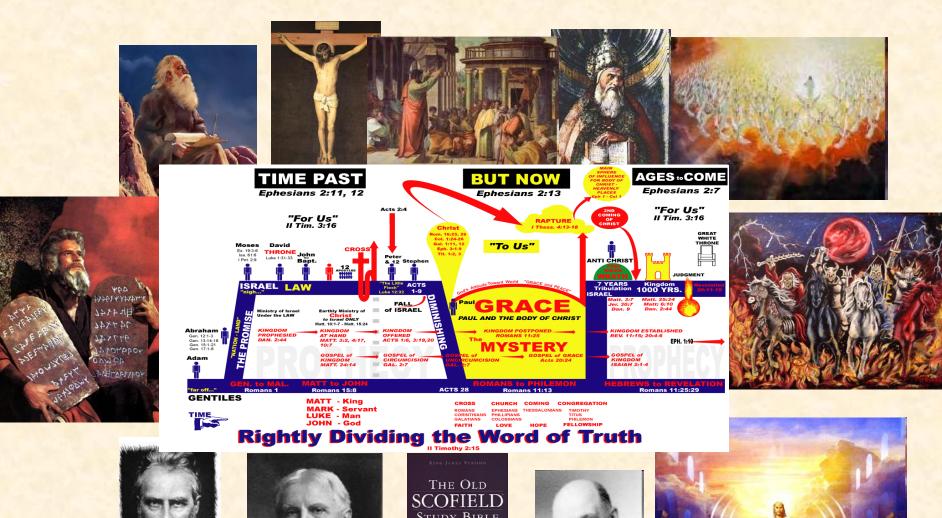
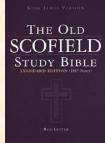
A History of Grace Theology













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.

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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