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Conservative Evangelicalism

To understand conservative evangelicalism, we have to survey the history of fundamentalism.

- I. Fundamentalism, the Gospel, and the Fundamentals.

- II. Fundamentalism and Liberalism.

- III. Fundamentalism and Indifferentism.

- IV. Fundamentalism and the New Evangelicalism. What were the marks of the New Evangelicalism?
 - A. Disdain for fundamentalism while maintaining a strong commitment to the fundamentals as truth.

 - B. Optimism about reaching and winning the religious non-conservative; a belief that good apologetics was all that was needed.

 - C. Adjustment from Victorian/Edwardian popular culture to the popular culture of the jazz age.

 - D. Determination to achieve intellectual respectability.

 - E. An emphasis upon social dimensions of the gospel, driven by a concern for what was viewed as the collapse of Western civilization.

 - F. Rejection of separatism in favor of collaboration with the religious non-conservative: the attitudes of toleration, cooperation, infiltration. While the fundamentals were held to be true, they were not necessarily held to be fundamental.

- V. Fundamentalism and Moderate Evangelicalism.

- VI. Fundamentalism, Evangelicalism, and the Battle for the Bible.

- VII. Fundamentalism, Evangelicalism, and the New Issues.
 - A. Biblical Authority and Inerrancy, including the SBC.

 - B. Evangelical Feminism and Homosexual Openness.

 - C. Evangelicals and Catholics Together.

 - D. Open Theism.

 - E. The Health and Wealth Gospel.

 - F. New Perspective on Paul.

 - G. Church Marketing, Easy Believeism, and Seeker Christianity.

 - H. Emerging and Emergent Christianity.

- VIII. Fundamentalism and Conservative Evangelicalism.
 - A. How they are similar.

 - B. How they are different.