Appendix 2-Z
Study Guide: The Modern Period

1. After two ___________________ Britain became a lesser power both militarily and
_______________________.
2. The ___________________ thwarted recovery after World War I, and then the socialist economic
policy thwarted recovery after ___________________. With a weak economy even now, the people
are more concerned with their ___________________ needs than the public needs. The people pay
little attention to the ___________________.
3. One reason for Britain’s decline within is that of her ___________________ waywardness from
God.

Political, Social, and Economic Changes
(pp. 688-90)

1. As England participated in World War I, she suffered great ___________________ in lives and
in her naval fleet.
2. By 1932 the ___________________ had hit England with many people unemployed and exports
at a low ebb. With these problems came greater ___________________ control in private
business.
3. Between 1936 and 1939 England experienced turmoil both on the domestic side and
______________________ side. ___________________ replaced Neville Chamberlain as
prime minister.
4. England successfully defeated ___________________ at the English Channel and with the help
of private citizens rescued thousands of their men from the French coast.
5. The British bombed ___________________, and then for two years or more Hitler rained terror
from the sky on the ___________________.
6. By the end of World War II the Germans had killed thousands of British ___________________
and wreaked disaster on ___________________.
7. The ___________________ party, led by Prime Minister ___________________,
nationalized industry, health care, transportation, and other areas.
8. After World War II Britain gave several territories their ___________________. The
______________________ of 1949 gave southern Ireland independence while the counties of Ulster
in the north remained part of England.

Religion
(pp. 690-91)

1. The ___________________ church with its rituals and the ___________________ church
in its liberalism have strayed from ___________________. Two Congregationalist pastors,
______________________ and John Henry Jowett, were the last two true great preachers of God’s
Word in England.
Culture
(pp. 691-94)

1. With England’s involvement in these two wars, a ______________ attitude developed, and the philosophy of ______________ (no one viewpoint is accepted as truth) was popular.

2. In the modern period the philosophy prevails that all ______________ are valid, and the mood of much literature is one of ______________ and self-contempt.

3. There are two views of language usage: the view of democratic pluralists, who believe one specific ______________ does not have to be used, and the view of ______________ who believe the idea of few or no ______________ in usage indicates a decline in the culture.

4. The Christian course to take is to base language usage on the best ______________ information plus the ______________ in God’s Word.

5. Even with the pluralists’ influence, the British have not totally departed from ______________ in word usage.

6. The still-popular theory of ______________ continues to have influence, especially in the area of science, and ______________ theory of evolution still influences modern thought. Marx’s ______________ economic theory only encouraged the governmental economic control.

7. ______________, the popular philosophy of the modern era, promotes ______________ against any guidelines for behavior and a ______________ view of religion and art.

8. Darwin, ______________, and ______________ all influenced modern thought. Freud believed the ______________ mind was more important than the conscious mind.

9. Modern literature has more ______________ in its form. For example, ______________ is more important in modern poetry, and its theme is often ______________. Quality in fiction may also be equated with ______________ rather than simplicity.

10. The writers of this time were supposedly ______________ from their own writing. They did not want their work’s sole purpose to be that of teaching.

11. The ______________ of this literature was a characteristic of the romantic era.

12. Modern literature proclaims that there is no true ______________, and one deceives himself if he believes there is hope.

13. Christians object to the ______________ in much of modern literature, and the obscurity of the literature often makes it difficult to understand.

14. One should read modern literature carefully and ______________, always using the ______________ as the standard to judge the literature.
Answer Key: The Modern Period

1. wars / economically
2. Great Depression / World War II / private / state church
3. spiritual

Political, Social, and Economic Changes

1. loss
2. Great Depression / governmental
3. foreign / Winston Churchill
4. Hitler
5. Berlin / Britains
6. citizens / London
7. Labour / Clement Atlee
8. independence / Ireland Act

Religion

1. Anglican / Nonconformist / God / G. Campbell Morgan

Culture

1. pessimistic / pluralism
2. opinions / futility
3. standard / traditionalists / standards
4. linguistic / principles
5. conservativism
6. rationalism / Darwin’s / rationalistic
7. existentialism / rebellion / subjective
8. Marx / Freud / unconscious
9. freedom / rhythm / ambiguous / complexity
10. detached
11. subjectivity or indirectness
12. religion
13. pessimism
14. critically / Bible