

CHAPTER 8 INVENTION AND INDUSTRY

I. EVENTS LEADING UP TO AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL GREATNESS

A. *Laissez-Faire* Economics

American industry has been one of the major factors in making this nation great. God blessed the inventiveness and hard work of the American people and caused them to realize the principle taught in Proverbs 14:23, *In all labour there is profit . . .* An economic climate conducive to tremendous growth and cultural attainment was made possible in this country because American industry was allowed to prosper under the system known as *laissez faire*, or free enterprise. In less than two hundred years, the thirteen frontier colonies grew to become a powerful industrial nation, which to a large extent can be attributed to the free enterprise system.

Today, the abuses of big business are offered as proof that *laissez faire* does not always work. However, it has been the violations of the principles of free enterprise, and not free enterprise itself that have caused monopolistic abuses. In its essence, a society governed by a true free enterprise system is free from government interference and is regulated by the basic principles of labor and profit that are brought about by supply and demand. In direct opposition to a free enterprise system, the abusive monopolies of a number of mega-corporations are a result and by product of government interference in the form of sanctions and subsidies. If the free enterprise system had been allowed to have free reign over the growing industrial corporations, there would be no need for government interference to limit monopolistic practices today. However, because this government interference has been closely monitored over the years, the principles of free enterprise continue to help make America one of the greatest industrial nations of the world. We must always remember that the foundation of America's greatness can only be attributed to the head of the Almighty Creator and Sovereign God of the universe being upon this nation, and we must also remember that enjoying the good of all labor is indeed a gift from God.

1. The Physiocrats. Sixteenth century economic thought involved a tightly controlled and closed system known as mercantilism. This system attempted to encourage exports and discourage imports. It was felt this system would bring into a country the maximum amount of gold and maintain a favorable balance of trade. However, by the eighteenth century, a growing reaction against mercantilism began to develop in England and France. In France a group of anti-mercantilist thinkers, calling themselves physiocrats, began to express their own

economic theories. The physiocrats believed in what were then known as natural laws. They held that agriculture was the only real profitable endeavor and thus showed themselves to be an integral part of the “back to nature” and “noble savage” type of thinking of that day. A state’s revenue, they said, should be raised only by a single direct tax on the land. The most important tenet of physiocracy, however, was their extolling of the principles of *laissez faire* and free trade.

One man who was influenced by the thinking of these physiocrats was the Scottish philosopher and economist Adam Smith (1723-1790). Smith studied at the University of Glasgow and Oxford University. He later lectured at the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. In 1759 he published his first major work entitled *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*. Beginning in 1764 Smith traveled extensively in France and Switzerland where he personally met and talked with many of the French physiocrats. Smith returned to his home in Kirkcaldy, Scotland, in 1766 and spent the next ten years working on his own economic theory, influenced by physiocratic ideas. The result of his labors was his monumental treatise, *Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* (generally known simply as *The Wealth of Nations*), published the very year of American Independence. *The Wealth of Nations* was the first modern study of economics as a social science separate from other related social sciences.

Smith first attempted to discern the fundamental sources of all income, or by what basic forms all wealth was distributed in society. He ultimately defined three basic sources: wages, rent, and profits. However, the main contribution of *The Wealth of Nations* to economic thought is that capital is best employed for the production and distribution of wealth under a system of governmental noninterference and free trade, in other words, *laissez faire*. Only through private capital, Smith maintained, could a healthy economy be produced. A free economy would automatically bring about increased production, a stimulated exchange of goods, and a higher standard of living for all. The world has changed, but Adam Smith’s economics have not. Today, over two hundred years later, *The Wealth of Nations* stands as the unrivaled classic of sound and concise economic thought.

In the nineteenth century, an even more stalwart advocate of *laissez faire* made his mark on the history of economic thought. Claude Frederic Bastiat (1801-1850) was born in Mugron, France, near the city of Bayonne. His parents died when Bastiat was only ten years old, and he was raised by his paternal grandfather, a successful merchant. Bastiat spent his early years working for the family business before he took up permanent residence in Paris. He participated in the February 1848 French Revolution and was subsequently elected as a Deputy to the Legislative Assembly. Throughout his life Bastiat was an ardent student of literature, languages,

music, and political economics. He was greatly influenced by the writings of Adam Smith and Jean-Baptiste Say, a French political economist. Further, Bastiat was an avid reader of most eighteenth and nineteenth century scholars, including Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin.

Bastiat was himself a prolific writer and wrote volumes of scathing attacks against protective tariffs and the fallacies of socialism. He carefully explained to his basically unheeding readers that socialism must inevitably degenerate into communism. Bastiat devoted all the energies of his brief life to the causes of free trade and individual liberty. In June 1850 Bastiat published his greatest work, *The Law*. This book is one of those rare timeless classics as valuable to us as to his contemporaries. In the pages of *The Law*, Bastiat laid down, most succinctly, those legitimate areas of governmental authority in our daily lives. *The Law* is particularly relevant to us today because the same power-seeking socialistic influence of Bastiat's France is still very much alive and supported by many in the United States.

1. *Laissez-faire* means _____.
2. _____ is a tightly controlled and closed economic system.
3. _____ was the first modern study of economics as a social science separate from other related social sciences.
4. _____ was a prolific _____ and wrote volumes of scathing attacks against protective tariffs and fallacies of _____.

2. Colonial Socialistic Experiments. As was noted when discussing early colonial America, both the Jamestown and Plymouth colonies attempted to function with a socialistic system of government, and these experiments failed from the beginning. Both settlements established a common storehouse from which the industrious and the lazy alike could draw. All land was public domain, and the produce of their labors was considered communal property. Under such a system, there was no incentive to work, build, or get ahead. The indolent refused to shoulder his share of the load, and the industry of these communities nearly ground to a halt. Socialism promotes laziness, which is definitely contrary to the Scripture.

When socialism failed, the colonists turned to *laissez-faire*, or free enterprise, and prospered. The land was parceled out into private holdings and each man was made responsible to feed and provide for himself and his family. Private property and individual labor are parts of God's plan for our lives.

3. English Bible. The stalwart Pilgrims, along with the Puritans who followed them, had one major attribute in common: they were Bible-believing Christians whose faith was based on and grounded in the Word of God. The most prized possession one of these early settlers could own was a copy of the Holy Bible that they could read for themselves. How counter this is to modern society, which fails to hold God's Word in esteem!

During the Middle Ages, all books were copied by hand, but by the early 1400s, block printing came into use in Europe. This was a very cumbersome printing method that caused books in general, and the Bible in particular, to be extremely expensive and very rare to own. Few people had any books in their homes, and Bibles were limited primarily to the monasteries and cathedrals of the Roman Catholic Church.

In 1456 Johann Gutenberg invented a printing press with movable type. By this technique three hundred pages could be printed in one day, which caused a veritable revolution in the production of books. On August 15, 1456, Gutenberg finished the printing of his own famous Gutenberg Bible, which was in Latin and consisted of two huge volumes. One hundred eighty copies of this Bible were produced – some on parchment and some on paper. Forty-eight copies of the Gutenberg Bible are still in existence today, including the copy that is kept in the United States Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.

Previous to Gutenberg's invention, a single Bible had cost more than a man's yearly wages. By the year 1500, more than one thousand printing presses were set up in various European cities. The printing presses revolutionized printing and enabled Bibles to be produced in larger quantities and with less expense than other printing methods. However, because these Bibles were printed in Latin, the common people still lacked direct access to the Scriptures and had to rely totally on the Roman Catholic Church for any Biblical teaching.

In England John Wycliffe produced a handwritten English translation of the Bible in 1382. The Wycliffe Bible was limited in its distribution due to its inherent expense. Nearly two hundred years later, in 1525, William Tyndale published the first printed New Testament in the English language at Worms, Germany. His New Testament was smuggled into England in bundles of merchandise and sold clandestinely by friendly merchants. Miles Coverdale produced the Coverdale Bible in England in the year 1535. This was the first printed translation of the entire Bible in English.

In 1560 a group of Puritans, who had been influenced by John Calvin, met in Geneva, Switzerland, to produce a translation of the Bible acceptable to them. The result was the Geneva, or "Breeces," Bible. The latter name is derived from the fact that the translators rendered the

word “aprons,” found in Genesis 3:7, as “breeches.” In the Geneva Bible, the passage reads (referring to Adam and Eve), “. . .and they sewed fig leaves together, and made themselves breeches.” The Geneva Bible was the most popular Bible with American colonists.

In 1639 the first printing press in the English colonies was set up in Cambridge, Massachusetts, by Stephen Daye and his son Matthew. Gutenberg’s invention had opened the door to mass production of books. People could now own and read a greater number and variety of books, and, of course, the Bible then became available to more segments of the population than ever before.

Translating and distributing the Bible in the common, everyday language of the people did not happen without sacrifice. There have been many times in history when even owning a Bible in the *vernacular*¹ was a serious crime, punishable by long imprisonment or death. The courageous men of God who dared to translate the Bible into the vernacular or to distribute such a translation among the people were certain of martyrdom if caught. William Tyndale met death by burning at the stake, and John Wycliffe’s body was exhumed forty years after his death and his bones were burned.

5. a. Jamestown and Plymouth attempted the _____ system of government.
b. Under this system there was no _____ to work, build, or get ahead
c. This system _____ from the beginning.
6. The most prized possession of the early settlers was to own a _____.
7. _____ invented a printing press with movable type in 1456.
8. a. Of the 180 copies of the Gutenberg _____ printed, _____ copies are still in existence today.
b. One of these copiers is in the _____ in Washington, D.C.
9. _____ produced a handwritten English translation of the Bible in 1382.
10. _____ published the first printed New Testament in 1525.
11. _____ produced the first printed English translation of the entire Bible in 1535.

¹ vernacular – the common, everyday language of a people

12. The first printing press in the colonies was set up by Stephen & Matthew Daye in _____, _____.

B. Protestant Reformation

The era of colonization of British North America coincided with the period of the religious wars of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation in Europe. Most American colonists were Protestants, and many of these were fleeing from religious persecution in their homeland. Although there was great diversity among the Protestant groups, one thing they all generally held in common was an emphasis on the Bible as the sole authority in matters of doctrine. This was particularly true of the Pilgrims and Puritans of New England. These English dissenters must be viewed in the perspective of the total Protestant movement.

1. Martin Luther. The Protestant Reformation officially began in 1517 when the German Catholic priest Martin Luther nailed his ninety-five theses to the door of Wittenberg Cathedral. At that time Luther had no thought of actually leaving the Roman Catholic Church but wished only to correct certain abuses within it. The decision for Luther to leave the church was made by the Pope, who published a ban of excommunication in 1521. Many issues had been at work in the mind and heart of Martin Luther, but it was his personal study of the Word of God that led him to trust in Jesus Christ as his own personal Lord and Savior. Luther's doctrine of salvation by faith alone in the saving power of the blood of Jesus Christ, rather than the dualistic and unscriptural Papal system of faith plus works, soon spread throughout Europe.

2. Huldreich Zwingli. In Switzerland a haven of religious tolerance, the Gospel found fertile ground as another dissatisfied priest, Huldreich Zwingli, led the Reformation movement there.

Zwingli forsook the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church after an in-depth study of Luther's doctrines and his own personal reading of the Holy Bible. He disagreed with Luther on the doctrine of church *sacraments*², and he based his theology on what he felt to be the truths of Scripture. Conrad Grebel and his followers soon adopted many of Zwingli's ideas, but because this group stressed baptism of born-again believers only and rejected infant baptism, they were labeled Anabaptists ("rebaptizers"). They stood firm on their convictions and suffered grave

² sacraments – certain religious ceremonies

persecution at the hands of Catholics and Protestants alike, with many being called upon to give their very lives.

3. John Calvin. John Calvin, a French lawyer, also came under the influence of Reform ideology. By nature a student and a recluse, he abandoned his quiet life to take a leading part in the Reformation.

In 1533 Calvin had been dramatically converted and became an outspoken and unashamed witness to the Gospel and truth of personal salvation through Jesus Christ alone. Because of his beliefs he was forced to flee Paris the following year, leaving behind a sizable following of Protestant Huguenots. Calvin immigrated to Basel, Switzerland, where he devoted his life to working out an orderly system of theology. The Geneva Bible, translated by the Puritans Calvin's influence. One can trace his teachings to both the Huguenots in France and the puritans and Separatists in England.

4. John Wycliffe. It can rightly be said that the Protestant Reformation actually began in England a century and a half before Luther with the person of John Wycliffe, the "Morning Star of the Reformation."

Nearly 150 years before Luther, Wycliffe had advocated many of the same reforms as Luther. He attacked the Pope, the dogmas of Catholicism, denied the doctrine of *transubstantiation*³ and placed great emphasis on the Bible as the ultimate authority. He further believed in justification by faith and personal salvation. In 1382 he produced his English translation of the Bible.

Wycliffe's followers, known as "Lollards," experienced intense persecution at the hands of the Roman Catholic Church. The Lollards greatly influenced John Huss in Bohemia, whose ideas later influenced Luther. The Lollard movement was nearly snuffed out when Huss was burned at the stake in 1415.

5. King Henry VIII. While it may appear that the Reformation affected only Christendom, in actually it was composed of two distinct elements. One of these elements was theological, but the other was purely political.

³ transubstantiation – Roman Catholic doctrine that the bread and wine of Eucharist literally turn into the physical body and blood of Christ

The political element of the Reformation in England is found in the marital problems of King Henry VIII. King Henry wanted to divorce Katharine of Aragon and marry Anne Boleyn. When Pope Clement VII refused to sanction the act, King Henry officially broke with the Roman Catholic Church, taking England with him. He then insisted that Parliament pass two parliamentary acts. The first declared that the Pope no longer had authority in England; the second, the Act of Supremacy, established the Church of England as a separate institution with King Henry VIII as its head. Thus, the Church of England became officially Protestant, but it carried with it most Catholic rituals and dogmas and continued to persecute the Puritan and Separatist elements. The separation from Papal authority and the heritage of the Lollard movement, however, did give added impetus to the Protestant Reformation in England. Just as the Church of England had declared itself free from Catholicism, in like manner the Separatists declared themselves free from Anglicanism.

13. The Protestant Reformation officially began in 1517 by a German Catholic priest, _____.
14. In Switzerland, _____ led the Reformation there after studying Luther's doctrines.
15. a. Nearly 150 years before Luther, _____ advocated many of the same reforms as Luther.
b. Wycliffe's followers, "Lollards," experienced intense _____ at the hands of the Roman Catholic Church.
16. The Reformation was composed of two distinct elements: _____ and _____.
17. a. The political element was when King Henry VIII was refused a sanction act of divorce by _____.
b. After this the King broke off from the _____, taking England with him.
18. Two parliamentary acts were passed by Parliament. Name them:

C. Protestant Ethic

It has been truly said that Americas were the offspring of the Protestant Reformation. A considerable number of colonists who came to America did so to escape religious persecution at home, and many of these religious refugees carried with them the theology of Reformer John Calvin. Puritans, Quakers, French Huguenots, Reformed Dutch, Moravians, and Mennonites were all influenced to one degree or another by Calvinistic thought.

Inherent in Calvinism was a strong belief in hard work and free enterprise. This supposition was not the almost *libertarian*⁴ *laissez-faire* of Adam Smith and Claude Frederic Bastiat but was free enterprise based firmly upon the ultimate will of God. Calvinists fully believed that the Sovereign God of the universe created man in His own image to have dominion over the earth. Furthermore, Calvinists recognized the Scriptural teaching that man is really God's steward on the earth and is responsible and accountable for what he does with God's world. The parable of the talents in Matthew 25:14-30 illustrates this accountability.

To the Calvinists the Ten Commandments also clearly indicated that ownership of private property was divinely sanctioned. John Calvin himself was a strong supporter of private property, and he vigorously opposed certain Anabaptist groups who espoused a type of communal living. The obvious economic ramifications of this Calvinistic influence highly affected the American colonial middle class. In order to please God, they reasoned, one must be industrious.

Much of early American industry was the result of the individual labor of Calvinistic Puritans in New England and the Quakers and Reformed Dutch of Pennsylvania. The desire to make a way and rise above even the poorest circumstances has permeated American life since colonial days. While it has sometimes been labeled the "American Dream," fulfilling God's divine purpose for one's life is an honorable goal. Many American Presidents have come from humble origins, but through fortitude and with God's help and blessing they have left an admirable legacy. President Calvin Coolidge once stated, "America recognizes no aristocracy save those who work." The inspiration behind the great successes in American industry has, for the most part, been Biblical in nature. Indeed, free enterprise cannot long survive unless it is based upon the solid framework of God's absolute law. The so-called "Protestant Ethic," which many credit as being the progenitor of modern capitalistic free enterprise, was based upon the frugal and industrious concepts stemming from the Protestant Reformation. American business can often trace its origins back to the religious Reformers of Europe.

⁴ libertarian – believing and practicing freedom of thought

The puritans, in particular those who came to the New World, were imbued with the “Protestant Ethic,” which has also frequently been referred to as the “Puritan Ethic.” The Puritan wing of the Reformation was essentially Calvinistic, making Calvin’s ideas the foundation of the Protestant or Puritan ethic. Because the Puritans believed that God had called every man to some useful employment, and one showed forth the character of his faith by the quality of his work, the whole Protestant movement was permeated by the desire to perform well. The Calvinists’ promotion of enterprising hard work and avoidance of unnecessary luxury promoted the expansion of business enterprises in America. In addition, the Catholic Church had placed a ban on usury, so this left the entire area of investment capitalism open to Protestants and Jews.

Personal devotions (saying the rosary, and so on) and rituals of the Catholic Church tended to be replaced by personal piety in the Protestants. Piety can be defined as a reverence for God, a devotion to religion, Godliness, and devoutness. In its basic definition, piety should be the goal of each Believer. Anything that cannot be done to the glory of God ought not to be done, and that which can be done to the glory of God ought not to be done, and that which can be done to the glory of God ought to be done well. To early American Protestant, no work was on a lower level than any other, because each man’s job was a special calling of God. This overall viewpoint in the Protestant movement produced the tendency toward vigorous trade and productive activities. The Protestants insisted on both public and private morality in business dealings, and whatever they did, they did with great fervor.

What held true for those early Protestants still stands as the impetus for today’s Believers. The Holy Scriptures, from which our early forefathers took their leading and direction, remain the key to a Godly life.

19. A considerable number of _____ who came to America did so to escape religious _____.
20. Much of the early American industry was the result of the individual labor of Calvinistic _____ in New England and the _____ and _____ of Pennsylvania.
21. The desire to make a _____ and rise above poor _____ permeated American life.

22. a. The “_____” has been credited as being the progenitor of modern capitalistic free enterprise.
- b. This was based upon the frugal and industrious concepts stemming from the _____.
23. Piety can be defined as: _____
_____.

II. PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL GREATNESS

A. Pre-Columbian Industry

On the Roanoke River, just over the North Carolina border into Virginia, lies a tract of land purchased in 1943 by James V. Howe. On the 223 acres of his farm, Mr. Howe made some startling discoveries. He found considerable evidence of raw bog iron. Having been an engineer, this interested him. He began to investigate further and found a rather large number of pieces of worked iron, which he naturally assumed to be of colonial vintage. However, on researching the history of the local area. Howe found no record that his land had ever been used to produce colonial iron. In fact, the only endeavor in colonial times at working iron in the colony of Virginia was the attempt made at Falling Creek, which had been destroyed by Indians. Who, then, had worked Howe's iron? Further excavations on Howe's land and on the land of others in the immediate area unearthed many iron artifacts, including a couple of "Roman-type" short swords.

For the next ten years, Howe worked diligently to unravel the mystery. Nearby sites yielded other objects composed of a primitive iron analyzed to be similar to that manufactured by the ancient Greeks. Scraps of copper not indigenous to the area, a bronze goblet much like some found at Pompeii, and rock carvings that greatly resembled first century A.D. Chrismans (early Christian monograms for Christ) were also discovered. Experts who were consulted had varying opinions, with most explaining the evidence away as being that of colonial ironworks, even though there were no records of such.

A few scholars were of a differing opinion. They believed the sites were ancient, dating as far back as the first century A.D. It has been hypothesized that a band of first century Gentile and Jewish Christians, fleeing the persecutions of the Roman emperors, somehow obtained a Roman ship and sailed westward where they eventually reached what is now the Howe farm site

on the Roanoke River. This is not entirely out of the realm of possibility since Roman ships were larger and more seaworthy than the three tiny vessels that brought Columbus to America in 1492.

The mystery of the Howe farm area probably will never be fully solved since most of the sites are now under the waters of a lake created by a dam across the Roanoke River. Howe may have accidentally found the earliest iron-working site in America, or that site may simply have been a series of unrecorded family colonial forges long since forgotten.

B. Growth of Industry

1. Slater's Mill. In 1789, the year of George Washington's inauguration, twenty-one-year-old Samuel Slater arrived in New York City. In England Slater had been a textile worker and a highly skilled mechanic with knowledge of new British spinning and weaving machines. Because emigration of textile workers and mechanics was not permitted by British law, Slater made his westward journey surreptitiously, arriving in New York City as a penniless refugee. From New York, Slater went to Providence, Rhode Island, where he secured the financing of Moses Brown. In Pawtucket, Rhode Island, young Slater erected the first American "factory" by building all the machinery from memory. In December 1790 Slater's mill began operation. The Industrial Revolution had crossed the Atlantic and begun in America. Samuel Slater has been called the "Father of the American Factory System."

2. The Lowell System. In 1811 Francis Lowell, a Boston merchant, visited England and memorized a great deal of what he saw of the British textile industry. Three years later Lowell returned to America and established a factory in Waltham, Massachusetts. There, Lowell began to improve on the British machine design and together with Slater helped launch the infant textile industry. The Merrimack Manufacturing Company established a new town on the Merrimack River in 1823, which was named in honor of Francis Lowell. Lowell, Massachusetts, was incorporated as a town in 1826 and as a city in 1836. Lowell was a company town and was governed by company rules. Streets were laid out, and all necessary facilities were erected along with the factories. Under the "Lowell System," young unmarried females in their teens and early twenties were enlisted to live and work in Lowell. All of the young ladies' needs were to be taken care of by the company. They worked in company factories and lived in company dormitories where they were watched over by strict "dorm mothers." Any girl guilty of misbehavior was fired. When the "Lowell System" was first put in place, every kind of facility, including educational, social, and cultural, was made available to the young women. In the years

that followed, however, conditions under the “Lowell System” deteriorated as competition between factories increased.

3. The Amoskeag Mills. A few miles north of Lowell, Massachusetts, on the same Merrimack River, lies the present-day city of Manchester, New Hampshire. In 1809 this location was called Amoskeag Falls, and it was there that Benjamin Pritchard – along with Ephraim, David, and Robert Stevens – built a textile mill. On January 31, 1810, Pritchard and the three Stevens brothers founded a stock company, and in June of the same year, the company was incorporated as the Amoskeag Cotton and Wool Manufactory.

The original building covered only forty square feet of ground, and in 1816 the spindles stopped due to lack of business. Work did not start again until 1822 when Olney Robertson bought the mill. Robertson soon sold the mill to Larned Pitcher and Samuel Slater of Pawtucket. In 1825 these partners sold three-fifths of the business to Dr. Oliver Dean, Willard Sales, and Lyman Tiffany. The following year these three men constructed a second mill, which, because of the bell on the roof used to summon the workers, was called the “Bell Mill.” A third mill was erected on an adjacent island, and together these three mills produced the sheeting, ticking, and shirting for which the company became famous.

On July 1, 1831, the company was incorporated again as the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. With Slater acting through power of attorney, the corporation bought all the water power on the Merrimack River from Manchester to the New Hampshire capital at Concord. He also bought all the land for building sites, and the town of Manchester was planned, laid out, and built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. As at Lowell, boarding houses and homes were built for the workers. The year 1831 marks the real beginning of the city of Manchester.

By the era of the War Between the States, the Amoskeag mills literally stretched for miles up and down the Merrimack River. Each mill was connected to those on either side of it in *contiguous*⁵ fashion, making the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company the largest factory complex under one roof anywhere in the world at that time. It was the Amoskeag mills that supplied the majority of wool and cotton uniforms for the Union arm during the War Between the States. As late as 1935, Amoskeag claimed to be the largest textile mill in the country, employing eleven thousand workers out of a possible labor force of thirty-five thousand. Today, the mills have been broken up into a number of separate holdings, although many of them are still contiguous.

⁵ contiguous – actually touching

Though the largest factory under one roof is no more, it is still possible to see the old factory boarding houses built by the Amoskeag Company throughout the city of Manchester.

24. a. _____ found several large pieces of items believed to be from the first century on his farm in 1948, which was a mystery how they got there,
b. The mystery will probably never be solved since many sites where the items were found are now under the waters of a _____.
25. a. Samuel Slater erected the first American “factory” in _____.
b. He has been called the “_____.”
26. a. The Merrimack Manufacturing Company established a new _____ on the Merrimack River in 1823.
b. This town was a _____ town where the company provided housing and all the needs of its workers.
c. The ladies lived in _____ and were watched over by strict “_____.”
27. Another company town was Manchester, New Hampshire built by the _____.
28. a. Along the river the _____ mills stretched for miles
b. Each mill was _____ to those on either side.
c. This became the worlds largest _____ complex.

C. American Inventions and Discoveries

1. The Steamboat. Robert Fulton has usually been credited with inventing the paddle-wheel steamboat. Some scholars, however, have questioned Fulton’s claim. It may very well be that a member of the famous Roosevelt family was the real inventor of the steamboat.

Nicholas Roosevelt was the relative of two American Presidents, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Theodore Roosevelt, but he himself is little known today. At the age of fifteen, Nicholas conceived the idea that a boat could be propelled by means of paddle wheels on the sides. After he had constructed the paddle wheels, young Roosevelt found he had no means to drive the wheels. It was not until Philadelphian John Fitch experimented with James Watt’s steam engine,

showing it as a means of boat locomotion, that Roosevelt's idea seemed to have merit. Sadly, Roosevelt did not have the foresight to follow through and construct such a boat. Instead, excited over the potential of Watt's steam engine, Roosevelt opened a foundry and machine shop, which he named the American Soho Works, after a similar one on England.

At his foundry Roosevelt was commissioned by Robert R. Livingston to sheathe the hulls of three new United States government 74-gun frigates with copper. When the government failed to fulfill its contract, Livingston hired Roosevelt to build an engine for a steamboat designed by Robert Fulton, an associate of Livingston. This boat, equipped with a paddle wheel in the rear, failed on its trial run due to inefficient speed on water. Roosevelt then petitioned Livingston to use vertical paddle wheels on the sides of the boat, but Livingston dismissed the idea with nothing more than a curt note. Because he suffered from financial losses, Roosevelt was unable to pursue his idea and was required to sell his business. He went to work for and later partnered with Benjamin H. Latrobe.

In the meantime Fulton and Livingston reconsidered Roosevelt's idea, and in 1803 unveiled their famous steamboat, the *Clermont*. It was almost exactly of Nicholas Roosevelt's vertical paddle-wheel design, but Roosevelt was given no credit. Even though this caused great controversy between Roosevelt and Fulton, the two men saw the importance of river transportation in opening up the West, and they agreed to work together in investigating river navigation and in building another steamboat. In 1811 Roosevelt built the *New Orleans* and successfully navigated the steamboat down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, thus introducing the rivers of the West to the steamboat.

Throughout the years, Roosevelt made repeated efforts to claim a patent for his side-wheeler design but was unable to obtain one until the death of Fulton in 1815. Roosevelt then gained and held the patent until it expired in 1828. The members of his family claim that Roosevelt, not Fulton, truly invented the steamboat.

2. Standardization of Parts. In 1793 Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, which revolutionized plantation agriculture in the South and may have unintentionally been a causal factor for the War Between the States. Perhaps even greater than Whitney's contribution to American industry was his work with firearms. In 1798 Whitney devised the technique of using interchangeable parts in the manufacture of guns. All the parts were made separately, but of standard size, shape, and weight. Whitney's technique was soon utilized for the manufacture of

pistols, clocks, watches, farm machinery, sewing machines, stoves, and eventually virtually everything made in this country.

In 1835 Samuel Colt invented the revolver, and in 1862 Richard Gatling invented the Gatling Gun. Neither of these two inventions would have been possible if it had not been for Whitney's pioneer work.

3. Advances in Electricity. In 1752, with his kite and key experiment, Benjamin Franklin proved that lightning was electricity. Many attempts to harness that electrical energy followed. In the 1870s Charles F. Brush developed a generator that was capable of producing a steady flow of electrical current. These discoveries and inventions were merely preparatory, however, to the many inventions of the "Wizard of Electricity," Thomas Alva Edison.

Edison received little formal education, having been pronounced "Addled," or mentally confused, after only three months in the classroom. At that point his mother withdrew him from school and taught him at home. Between his mother and his own natural curiosity, he received the training that created in him an interest in sound and its transference. His two most famous inventions were the electric light bulb and the phonograph, but Thomas Edison invented over one thousand other usable items.

29. Nicholas Roosevelt, at age 15, conceived the idea that a boat could be propelled by means of _____ on the sides.
30. a. Roosevelt built the *New Orleans* and successfully _____ the steamboat down the Ohio and _____ rivers to New Orleans.
b. This was the introduction of the steamboat to the rivers of the _____.
31. Eli Whitney devised the technique of using _____ parts in the manufacture of guns.
32. a. Samuel Colt invented the _____.
b. Richard Gatling invented the _____.
33. Benjamin Franklin proved that lightning was _____.
34. Charles Brush developed a _____ that was capable of producing a steady slow of electrical current.
35. _____ not only invented the electric light bulb and the phonograph, but over 1,000 other usable items.

4. The Telephone. When Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876, it captured little public interest. Bell had been a teacher in a school for the deaf and blind; so his interest in the transference of sound also stemmed from involvement with deafness. Bell's telephone was exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in June 1876, but it was largely ignored until the Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil took notice and exclaimed, "My word! It talks!" One of the judges, Sir William Thomson (later Lord Kelvin), called Bell's invention "the most wonderful thing in America."

The first commercial telephone system was established at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1878. Two years later, 148 telephone companies, many of which had "Bell" in their name, were in operation. By 1895 New York City and Chicago were linked by telephone lines. In another twenty years, telephone service in the United States was transcontinental.

5. The Automobile. The invention of a working gasoline engine by a Frenchman in 1860 paved the way for the invention of a motorized "horseless carriage." In 1893 Charles E. and J. Frank Duryea built the first successful American gasoline-powered car. Three years later Henry Ford built his first horseless carriage. Ford's real contribution to the automobile industry, however, was the introduction of the technique of mass production. Taking Whitney's basic idea of standard interchangeable parts, Ford built a modern factory system. Each worker stood in one spot, and the parts came to him on a conveyor belt. This system enabled Ford to produce, in 1908, his famous Model-T Ford for a price that was less than any of his competitors. Since then, mass production has been an integral part of nearly all of American industry.

6. The Airplane. Man's desire to fly is ancient. In 1500 Leonardo da Vinci designed a flying machine, but he never built it. In 1896 the American scientist Samuel P. Langley demonstrated the feasibility of powered flight by building and flying a steam-powered model airplane. Three years later Orville and Wilbur Wright began building gliders at their bicycle manufacturing shop in Dayton, Ohio. On December 17, 1903, Orville Wright became the first man to make a heavier-than-air flight on the beaches near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. The Wright brothers' *biplane*,⁶ the *Flyer*, equipped with a twelve-horsepower engine, flew 120 feet at thirty miles per hour for twelve seconds. The distance of that first airplane flight was slightly less than the wingspan of a Boeing 747.

⁶ biplane – an aircraft that has two wings on each side, one above the other

The father of Orville and Wilbur Wright wanted to develop the natural curiosity he observed in his sons, but as a minister he was often away from home visiting congregations. Nevertheless, he wrote home often and brought the boys gifts. One such gift was a rubber band-powered toy helicopter. Greatly fascinated with how it worked, Wilbur and Orville played with the toy until it broke, and then built their own. In later years they recalled how the simple toy had sparked their initial interest in flying.

36. _____ invented the telephone in 1876.
37. The first _____ telephone system was established in New Haven, Connecticut.
38. Charles & Frank Durye built the first successful American _____-powered car.
39. _____ introduced the technique of mass production.
40. a. _____ became the first man to make a heavier-than-air flight.
b. The flight took place on the beaches near _____, North Carolina.
c. The flight for _____ seconds at a speed of _____ miles per hour for _____ feet.

7. Oil. For centuries it was known that oil sometimes seeps out of the earth, but until the middle of the nineteenth century, such oil was used mainly for lubrication. Santa Fe traders greased their wagon axles with oil seepage found along the trail.

A by-product of oil, natural gas, was first marketed to illuminate homes in Fredonia, New York, in 1821. The invention of the kerosene lamp in 1854 ushered in the “kerosene age” of the petroleum industry and led to the formation of the first American oil company. On December 30, 1854, the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company was organized in New Haven, Connecticut.

The modern petroleum industry dates from August 27, 1859, when oil was discovered by Edwin L. Drake at a depth of sixty-nine feet underground. Drake’s well was the property of the Seneca Oil Company and was located on Oil Creek near Titusville, Pennsylvania. Known as “Drake’s Folly” by the doubting local townsfolk, this well brought in a whole era of American history.

In the year 1859, the United States’ crude oil output was 2,000 barrels. The total output was up to 3,000,000 barrels by 1863; 10,000,000 barrels by 1874; and 60,000,000 barrels by

1900. The first shipment of United States crude oil was transported to Europe in wooden barrels in 1861.

On January 10, 1870, the history of the petroleum industry changed irrevocably when John D. Rockefeller founded the Standard Oil Company in Ohio. By the early 1880s, Rockefeller held eighty percent of all the refining capacity in the United States and ninety percent of the pipelines. He also owned large interests in railroad tank cars. Oil put Rockefeller well on his way toward building a virtual monopoly of the United States petroleum industry.

III. PROFITS OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL GREATNESS

A. Some Christian Businesspeople

Throughout the history of the world, God has blessed those who have given Him first place in their lives, and He has laid His hand on some in a very special way. Why? Because He has promised. Many of the prominent businesspeople of this nation have been and are Godly, born-again Christians whose businesses God has blessed because He honors those who follow Biblical principles.

1. Moses Brown. Moses Brown (1738-1836) was raised in a Rhode Island business family. At the age of thirty-five, he embraced the Quaker faith, and it is said that as his faith grew, his business *acumen*⁷ also grew. In 1770 Brown was a leader in bringing Rhode Island College to the city of Providence; thirty-four years later that institution was renamed Brown University. He was one of the organizers of the Providence Bank, the fifth commercial bank in the United States, and it was Moses Brown who gave brilliant young Samuel Slater his start in American industry. Slater, Brown, and the latter's son-in-law, William Almy, began what was to become New England's greatest industry – textiles. Brown played an important role in getting America's industry established.

2. Samuel F.B. Morse. Samuel Finley Breese Morse (1791-1872) came from a prominent Christian family. His grandfather had been the president of Princeton University, and his father was a famous geographer, writer, and Congregational preacher. Samuel's main interest was in painting, and he gained fame as a portrait painter even before he became an inventor. He also took an interest in electricity, and upon hearing, during a dinner conversation, that electricity

⁷ acumen – keen insight and understanding

could be instantly sent over any length of wire, he immediately began to formulate the idea for an electric telegraph and the communication system to use with it, known as the Morse code. For a while Morse could not find anyone to invest money in his invention. For six years he petitioned Congress for aid, explaining the value the telegraph would have for the nation. Finally Morse received a thirty thousand-dollar Congressional appropriation, and on May 24, 1844, Morse was able to demonstrate the telegraph. A simple copper wire was hastily stretched from Baltimore to Washington, D.C. The first message Mr. Morse sent over his telegraphy wire was from Numbers 23:23, "What hath God wrought!" The telegraph was an immediate success, and soon wires connected all the large population centers along the east coast.

The westward expansion of America was also greatly aided by this new means of communication. News that would have taken days or months to deliver, even by Pony Express, was now able to be relayed in minutes by a relatively simple process. The greatest challenge was in stringing and maintaining the wire that carried the electrical impulses. With the help and blessing of God, Samuel F.B. Morse gave the world a communication system that would enhance and bless lives for years to come.

41. Natural gas was first marketed to _____ homes in Fredonia, New York.
42. The _____ was organized in New Haven, Connecticut.
43. a. _____ founded the Standard Oil Company in Ohio.
b. He held _____% of all the refining capacity in the United States and _____% of the pipelines.
c. He also owned large interest in railroad _____ cars.
44. Moses Brown brought _____ College to Providence, which was later renamed _____.
45. _____ invented the electric telegraph and the communication system to use with it, known as the _____ Code.

3. John Wanamaker. John Wanamaker (1838-1922) may be most familiar to us as the man who started the department store that bears his name. Wanamaker was a brilliant and successful businessman and the first clothier to offer various specialty departments under one roof – the department store. He also instituted price tags, offered money-back guarantees, and use newspaper advertising to bring in business. In line with his Christian convictions, he treated

his employees and the public in a fair and honest way and also gave his employees “fringe benefits” like vacations, health care, pensions, and life insurance. God blessed and his business thrived even during the War Between the States. By 1872 he was the largest clothing retailer in the nation.

As a devout Christian, he lived out his faith not only in the way he ran his business but also in the way he treated and served other people. He founded the Bethany Presbyterian Sunday School, and from 1870-1883 he was president of the Philadelphia YMCA (Young Men’s Christian Association). In 1889 he was appointed United States Postmaster General, serving for five years.

When he died in 1922, his hometown, Philadelphia, honored this Christian businessman and leader by lowering flags, closing schools, and with state and national leaders serving as his pallbearers. Wanamaker’s life shows that when we live by Biblical principles, we will be honored.

4. James Cash Penney. James Cash Penney (1875-1971) was the seventh of twelve children. His father was a Missouri farmer and a part-time Primitive Baptist preacher. When young Penney started a butcher shop in Colorado, his faith was soon tested by a local hotel man who expected a weekly bottle of whiskey in return for meat orders. Such dealings were against Penney’s convictions, and so his business at that point failed.

Undeterred, in 1902 Penney started a dry goods store in Kemmerer, Wyoming. He called his store the “Golden Rule” and tried to live his life and operate his store by that principle. “Golden Rule principles are just as necessary for operating a business profitably as are trucks, typewriters, or twine,” Penney once said.

As his business grew, Penney began to open branch stores, which eventually grew into the nationwide chain of JC Penney Company. In just nineteen years, the company reached forty-six million dollars in sales. The well-known Macy’s Department Store had taken sixty-three years to reach that level of sales. God blessed, and even during the depression year of 1932, JC Penney Company showed a five million-dollar profit. Penney’s policy toward his employees was always strict; he would tolerate no smoking or drinking. When he was almost seventy years of age, he continued to tour the United States, speaking on “Christian Principles in Business.” When he died at age ninety-five, his company was the fourth-largest retailer and the second largest in net earnings. Because James Cash Penney followed Biblical principles for his business and life, God blessed and honored his work.

5. Colonel Harland D. Sanders. Harland D. Sanders (1890-1908) was born in Indiana. During the Great Depression, Mr. Sanders started a motel and restaurant business in Corbin, Kentucky, which was so successful that it earned him the honorary title of Colonel from the governor of Kentucky.

In 1955, however, when an interstate highway was built, bypassing his place of business, he suffered heavy financial losses and was forced out of business. At that time the Colonel was sixty-six years old. Many men simply have given up, but not Colonel Sanders. He was a member of the Disciples of Christ Christian Church and had a devout belief in God and his ability to see His children through difficult times. The truth of Psalm 91:15 was evident in Colonel Sander's life. Dressed in his finest clothes, Sanders visited all the people he could who were in the food business. He offered to sell them an old family recipe for fried chicken at the price of five cents for each chicken they sold using his recipe. From that humble beginning, the famous chain of Kentucky Fried Chicken franchises grew into an international business.

In 1964 Colonel Sanders sold his United States stores to a business group in Louisville, Kentucky. He kept about four hundred stores in Canada and gave most of the profits from these Canadian stores to children's charities. Today, more than a billion dinners of the Colonel's "finger lickin' good" chicken are served each year in countries around the globe. All this was started by a diligent sixty-six year old man who was eligible for Social Security but who trusted God and desired to honor Him.

46. a. John Wanamaker had the largest _____ store in 1872.
b. He gave his employers " _____ " such as vacations, health care, pensions and life insurance.
47. a. It took James Penney just _____ years for his company to reach _____ million dollars in sales.
b. It took Macy's Department Store _____ years to reach that level.
48. _____ founded Kentucky Fried Chicken.

6. Mary Crowley. As a child Mary Crowley (1915-1986) received Jesus Christ as Savior, and her grandparents instilled in her the principles of faith and trust in God that would carry her through life. During the Great Depression, she was forced to go to work to feed herself and her two children. While this required much sacrifice, it helped her develop a confidence that with the Lord's help, she would have her needs met. She eventually was able to attend a business

school in Dallas, Texas, and later she became an accountant and consultant for a furniture company. Observation of women and their concerns for their homes inspired in her two goals: to help women learn to coordinate furniture and accessories and to give women a way to work from home so that they would not be forced to be away from their children.

In 1957 Mary was doing exceptionally well in a sales company; however, the owner began having cocktail parties, and she was expected to attend. When she voiced how it violated her convictions, she lost her job. Devastated at first, she soon realized that God was leading her to start the company she had envisioned. Home Interiors & Gifts has blessed and helped many women and families. The business reached a financial high in 1962, but at the same time, Mrs. Crowley was diagnosed with cancer. She fought bravely, and the Lord allowed her to continue her life's work, write several devotional books, and bless others as a public speaker until 1986 when God took her home. Mary Crowley always gave God credit for His blessings to her, and she shared those blessings with others.

7. Samuel Truett Cathy. Could a restaurant really succeed if it closed on Sundays? Chick-fil-A, under the leadership of S. Truett Cathy (1921-present), a dedicated Christian businessman, is proof that when a man and company base their business on Biblical principles, God will bless in unusual ways and allow that business to prosper. Mr. Cathy, along with his brother, started the business in 1946, and by the turn of the millennium, Chick-fil-A was the second-largest quick-service chicken restaurant chain in the United States.

Mr. Cathy wanted to give back to the community, and so he established a wide variety of program, projects, and events that emphasize character building and that help build families and develop young people. Chick-fil-A continues to be closed on Sundays to give its employees a day to rest and worship the Lord, but this has not damaged business in any way. In fact, each year God blesses with increased sales.

The United States of America is a prosperous industrial giant today only because of the blessings of the Lord. In this country's history, responsible businesspeople have honored God by living their lives and operating their businesses according to Biblical principles, and God in turn has honored them.

God gives people abilities, opportunities, and resources; and we, as His stewards, are responsible and accountable for what we do with what God has given us. As he did for the men and women throughout our great history, God will direct our ways if we determine to live according to the principles in His Word and seek Him in all things.

49. Mary Crowley established _____.
50. a. Samuel Cathy established _____ restaurants.
b. He closes his restaurants on _____ so his employers have a day to rest & worship the Lord.

B. American Revivals and Evangelists

While some men were trying by means of machines and collective bargaining to fashion a better world, others were well aware that the moral fabric of society does not get better and better. Realizing that only God is able to change lives and circumstances, Godly men have traveled up and down the nation preaching the life-changing, redeeming Gospel of Jesus Christ.

The heartbeat of American Christianity can be charted in either of two ways. It may be seen as a series of alternating periods of apostasy and revival. On the other hand, it might be said that neither revival nor apostasy completely die out or totally expire in any particular year. The situation might be visualized as similar to the perpetual ebb and flow of the ocean tides. While the tide is “in” on one beach, it is “out” on another. This view would have us see a state of continual revival in varying localities rather than revival of a universal nature. Whatever view one takes, the result is basically the same. American history is replete with evidences of terrible apostasy as well as times of great revival.

1. The Awakenings. The apostasy of colonial America came close to being swept away in the revival known as the Great Awakening, which took place prior to the War for Independence. The cleansing effect of the Word of God through the preaching of George Whitefield, Jonathan Edwards, and others can never be totally measured. The ravages of war, however, seem always to tear at the moral fiber of a nation’s very existence, and so it was with the American War for Independence. The Great Awakening definitely had a moral effect on this nation, but it was not lasting.

The postwar era needed revival just as much as the prewar period. The latent influence of the Great Awakening launched a series of new revivals called the Second Great Awakening, but unlike the Great Awakening these revivals were much more localized. The manifestations of the Second Great Awakening in the frontier territories west of the Alleghenies were even given a separate name, the “Great Revival.” These revivals were less dramatic than those of the Great Awakening and no particular personalities arose to compare with the earlier Whitefield and Edwards.

2. Charles Grandison Finney. As the nation moved through the strife-plagued years approaching the War Between the States, more and more, people turned away from God. The mood of the times was one of religious indifferences, skepticism, and even some militant atheism.

Thomas Paine's so-called *Infidel's Bible* was widely read. In it Paine declared that he would tear down what it had taken the church eighteen centuries to build. Into this time of extreme apostasy stepped Charles G. Finney (1792-1875).

Finney was a successful lawyer in western New York state, which was then the western frontier. While still a young man, he accepted the Lord Jesus as Savior after a lengthy time of struggle, and he surrendered his life to preach. His evangelistic meetings sparked a revival that spread across much of the North in the years just prior to the War Between the States. Finney also led an aggressive crusade against the powerful secret orders of his day. New York City became his headquarters for these campaigns.

Originally a Presbyterian, Charles Finney later disagreed with some of that denomination's doctrines. After he left the Presbyterian Church, he pastored the Broadway Tabernacle in New York City. A year later Finney became the first professor of theology at Oberlin School of Theology in Oberlin, Ohio. Finney was one of the founders and later became the president of this school. Oberlin College gained a reputation for being a pioneer in that it was *coeducational*⁸ and racially integrated.

3. Dwight Lyman Moody. The War Between the States has been looked upon by some as God's judgment on this country. Like all other wars, it caused great heartache and a general breakdown in the nation's morals. Yet, at the same time, the war years saw great things accomplished to the honor and glory of God. Dwight L. Moody (1837-1899) began his career as an evangelist by ministering to the Union troops at the front. Tremendous spontaneous revivals swept through the Confederate armies during and right after the War, with thousands of young men coming to saving faith in Christ. It can truly be said that the War Between the States was the great anvil upon which many lives were forged and many others were broken.

The period immediately following the War Between the States was again one of apostasy. Colonel Robert Ingersoll went about preaching blatant atheism, and infidel clubs and societies were formed all over America.

As in the days of the Biblical judges, God raised up a man. This man for the time was Dwight Lyman Moody. Moody received Christ as Savior one day in his uncle's shoe shop when

⁸ coeducational – educating men and women in the same school and classes

his Sunday School teacher, Edward Kimball, came by to witness to him. Feeling the call to full-time service, Moody worked with the YMCA for a while and served as an unofficial “chaplain” during the War. But D.L. Moody was destined for greater things. In 1871 he and Ira Sankey became an evangelistic team that was blessed of God in bringing true revival to England, Scotland, and Ireland, as well as the United States.

Having had little formal education, Moody’s revival campaigns simply stressed the “old-fashioned” Gospel and the love of God for all people in sacrificing His own Son. God’s spirit was on Moody, and everywhere he preached people were saved.

D.L. Moody saw a need for Christian training and established various schools, including Northfield Seminary for Young Ladies, Mount Herman School for Boys, and the famous Moody Bible Institute in Chicago. We may well ask ourselves how many souls are in Heaven today because Edward Kimball was a dedicated Sunday School teacher who was concerned about the eternal destiny of his students.

51. a. The apostasy of colonial American came close to being swept away in the revival known as the _____.
- b. This had a moral effect on the nation, but it was not _____.
52. a. _____ was a successful lawyer in western New York state.
- b. After becoming a Christian, his _____ meetings spread across much of the North.
- c. He later became the first professor of _____ at Oberlin School of Theology I Ohio.
53. a. Dwight L. Moody began his career as an evangelist by ministering to the _____ troops.
- b. He accepted the Lord when his Sunday School teacher, _____, witnessed to Moody at his uncle’s shoe shop.
- c. Moody established various schools including _____ for Young Ladies, Mount Herman School for _____ and _____ Institute.
4. Reuben Archer Torrey. After D.L. Moody’s death, the mantle fell to Dr. R.A. Torrey (1856-1928). Moody himself installed Dr. Torrey as the first superintendent of Moody Bible Institute. Torrey fashioned a curriculum that stressed evangelism and personal

soulwinning. Later, Dr. Torrey did the same for the Bible Institute of Los Angeles (BIOLA). This man of God and great Christian leader was a successful pastor, teacher, writer, evangelist, scholar, and soulwinner. He is still considered one of the most profound and brilliant Bible teachers America has produced. In his revival campaigns, Torrey preached strongly against sin and even based his hope of revival on the fact that the Spirit of God would use the Word of God to convict men of sin. Judging from the results, he must have been right.

Torrey began to feel led of God to pray not only for America but also for worldwide revival, and he persuaded others to pray to that end also. In answer to these prayers, Torrey was invited to conduct a series of campaigns in the principle cities of Australia. God used him, and revival spread throughout Australia, New Zealand, and England. When he returned home to the United States, he conducted similar meetings with similar results.

5. William Ashley Sunday. Baseball is called the “All-American Sport.” William Ashley Sunday (1862-1935), one of the best players of his day, was known as the “fastest man in baseball.” In 1886 “Billy” attended several services at the Pacific Garden Mission in Chicago. One night Billy Sunday was saved, and in March 1891 he quit playing baseball and entered full-time Christian service. He lectured for the YMCA before “hitting the sawdust trail” as an evangelist. Sunday was known far and wide as an outspoken supporter of the “old-time religion.” He took an unwavering stand against the abominations of alcohol, and he had no use for modernists.

Billy Sunday was flamboyant and acrobatic in his preaching. It is said that Billy Sunday preached to more people than any other evangelist of his era. He may have preached to over 100 million persons. The number of those who came to Christ under his ministry has been variously estimated to have been between 400 thousand to 1 million souls. The following excerpt perhaps best exemplifies Billy Sunday’s style.

It is said of Napoleon that one day he was riding in review before his troops, when the horse upon which he sat became unmanageable, seized the bit in his teeth, dashed down the road and the life of the famous warrior was in danger. A private, at the risk of his life, leaped out and seized the runaway horse, while Napoleon, out of gratitude raised in the stirrups, saluted, and said, “Thank you, captain.” The man said, “Captain of what sir?” “Captain of my Life Guards, sir,” said Napoleon.

The man stepped over to where the Life Guards were in consultation and they ordered him back into the ranks. He refused to go and issued orders to the officer, "I am Captain of the Guards," Thinking him insane, they ordered his arrest and were dragging him away, when Napoleon rode up and the man said, "I am Captain of the Guards because the Emperor said so." Napoleon arose and said, "Yes, Captain of my Life Guards. Loose him, sir; loose him."

I am a Christian because God says so, and I did what He told me to do, and I stand on God's Word, and if the Book goes down, I'll go down with it. If God goes down, I'll go with Him, and if there were any other kind of God, except that God, I would have been shipwrecked long ago. Twenty-seven years ago in Chicago, I piled all I had – my reputation, my character, my wife, my children, home – I staked my soul, everything I had, on the God of the Bible, and the Christ of that Bible, and I won.

6. Mordecai Ham. A contemporary of Billy Sunday, Mordecai Ham (1877-1961) was born on a farm in Allen County, Kentucky, and was the son of Tobias and Ollie Ham. Ham attributed his conversion and spiritual inclinations to his strong Christian family upbringing, and by the age of nine, he definitely believed God wanted him to preach. At age sixteen he became Sunday School superintendent at the family's church, and in July of that same year, he answered God's call to preach. Thus began a colorful and amazing evangelistic career.

Wherever Mordecai Ham preached, he did so with unusual power, and when he came to a town, he always went after some of the most notorious sinners first. He hated alcohol and the effect it had on men and families. This created enemies among the liquor crowd, but that did not deter Ham from preaching strongly against liquor and its effects. At times his very life was threatened, and he did suffer physical harm on occasion. However, his life was always preserved, and the events often ended in the conversion of some notorious sinner. In describing Ham it was accurately stated, "He exalts Christ and fights with all his might."

54. Dr. R.A. Torrey was considered one of the most _____ and _____ Bible teacher.

55. a. _____ (Billy) was one of the best players of his day and known as the "fastest man in baseball" before becoming a Christian.

b. He was known far and wide as an outspoken supporter of the "_____."

c. He was _____ and _____ in his preaching.

- d. It is said he may have preached to over _____ million people.
56. _____ preached with unusual power and preached hard against liquor and its effects.

7. Robert Reynolds Jones, Sr. Americans have always recognized the value of Christian education. Harvard and Yale were established to produce ministers of the Gospel. Many of the great evangelists are associated with one or more schools. We have already discussed Finney and Oberlin School of Theology, Moody and Moody Bible Institute, and Torrey and BIOLA.

Robert Reynolds Jones (1883-1968) was born on a little farm in Dale County, Alabama. When Bob was eleven years old, he went forward in a revival meeting and receiving Jesus Christ as his personal Savior. Young Bob Jones showed a remarkable talent for preaching early in his life. At the age of fourteen, he conducted his first evangelistic meeting, and several people were saved. This exceptional young man was licensed to preach by the Methodist Church a year later when he was only fifteen. For the next seventy years, Bob Jones conducted revival campaigns all over America, and multitudes were saved under his ministry.

Bob Jones had another dream. One day he told his wife he was going to build a school. On December 1, 1926, ground was broken for Bob Jones College at St. Andrews Bay in Florida. In 1933 Bob Jones College was moved to Cleveland, Tennessee, and in 1946 the school was moved to its home in Greenville, South Carolina. The very next year Bob Jones College became Bob Jones University with more than 2,500 students. Today, it enrolls students from every state in the United States and several foreign countries. In 1968, Dr. Bob Jones, Sr., went to be with his Lord, but in establishing a university in which the Word of God reigns paramount, he left behind a living memorial.

8. William Franklin Graham, Jr. One of Mordecai Ham's converts was William Franklin Graham, Jr., (1918-present) who became the well-known evangelist Billy Graham. Billy was born near Charlotte, North Carolina, the oldest of four children. His parents were both Christians and they faithfully attended church, taking their children with them. When Billy was sixteen years old, Mordecai Ham came to town to conduct revival services. The evangelist opened with, "There's a great sinner in this place tonight," and Billy thought his mother must have been telling the evangelist about him. That night he professed Christ as Savior.

After graduating from Wheaton College. Billy Graham married Ruth Bell, the daughter of missionaries, and they eventually had five children. For a time Billy Graham served with the

ministry of Youth for Christ as their first full-time evangelist. His sincere, but simple, message struck a chord with his listeners, and souls were saved. Eventually a Billy Graham evangelistic team was formed, and crusades were held in many major cities both in the United States and other countries. The ministry came to include radio and television programming, Christian films, and a magazine publication, all of which continue to have an impact for Christ in our world today.

These men mentioned are only a representative sample of the great evangelists who have brought revival to a sin-weary land from colonial times until more recent times. The “ebb and flow” of spirituality is a pattern of events that has continued to this very day. At no time in history has America slipped further into apostasy than now, but even in these dark days, men of God are preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ and lighting the fires of revival across our land.

God has greatly blessed America with more than material riches. He has given America Godly missionaries, preachers, and evangelists who have faithfully preached His Word. God has also blessed America with His great patience and longsuffering. With each retreat into the abyss of apostasy, God would have been justified in destroying America, but instead He raised up men to proclaim His Word, and He has sent revival. We speak of a preacher or an evangelist spreading revival, but that is not so. Only the Holy Spirit can bring and spread revival. Even the faith to believe is a gift from God.

57. a. At 15, _____, Sr. was licensed by the Methodist Church to preach.
- b. For the next _____ years he conducted revival campaigns all over America.
- c. He established Bob Jones University which is not located in _____.
58. a. William Graham, Jr. (Billy) was a convert of _____ preaching.
- b. He preached sincere simple _____.
- c. He ministered in many major _____ in the United States and other _____.