

- To encourage civil revolution
- To promote civil disobedience

### **The New Testament Gospel**

What are the principle ideas and goals of the New Testament gospel?

- To feed the soul
- To offer salvation from sin
- To offer sanctification
- To encourage spiritual eternity
- To provide self-control
- To reach the heavenly city
- To help make a life
- To uphold spiritual rights and laws
- To encourage divine revelation
- To promote spiritual obedience

### **Will Social Issues Be Ignored?**

Some people believe that if you preach the true, New Testament gospel only, that social issues will be ignored. But that is not the case. Social issues will in fact be addressed. For example, as a by-product of obeying the gospel...

- The poor will be helped by loving Christians (Galatians 2:20; Ephesians 4:28)
- The family will love each other and care for each other properly

(Ephesians 5-6; Colossians 3)

- The employment of a person will be secured (1 Thessalonians 4:11-12; 2 Thessalonians 3:10)
- The individual in need will be helped by those who care (Matthew 25:35; 1 Corinthians 11:22,34; Galatians 6:10)

- Chris Reeves -

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Sundays: 8:30 - 9:00 am  
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Assembly Times  
Sunday: 9:30 am, 10:30 am, 5 pm  
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# THE WARFIELD BULLETIN

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For though we walk in the flesh, we do not war according to the flesh, for the weapons of our warfare are not of the flesh, but divinely powerful for the destruction of fortresses.  
- 2 Corinthians 10:3-4 -

# The Social Gospel - Part I

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The Social Gospel movement is a Protestant Christian intellectual movement that was most prominent in the late 19th century and early 20th century. The movement applied Christian ethics to social problems, especially poverty, inequality, liquor, crime, racial tensions, slums, bad hygiene, child labor, weak labor unions, poor schools, and the danger of war. Above all they opposed rampant individualism and called for a socially aware religion. Theologically, the Social Gospel leaders were overwhelmingly post-millennialist. That is because they believed the Second Coming could not happen until humankind rid itself of social evils by human effort. Social Gospel leaders were predominantly associated with the liberal wing of the Progressive Movement and most were theologically liberal. Important leaders include Richard T. Ely, Washington Gladden, and Walter Rauschenbusch. - from [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)

## The Historical Background

What is the brief historical background to the religious social gospel movement in Europe and America.

First, European “modernism” in the late 1800’s caused denominations

there to abandon basic Bible truths such as creation, inspiration, miracles, the resurrection of Jesus, and the existence of heaven and hell. After these religions abandoned the basics of Biblical truth, they turned their attention to the man-made “truth” of the social gospel.

Second, sin was redefined to mean “social disorder,” and salvation to mean “social order”.

Third, the focus of the gospel was changed from the spiritual to the physical.

Fourth, denominations changed their direction and focus in order to stay alive.

Fifth, denominations responded with the “social gospel”. The content of sermons was changed to “self-help” topics and the work of denominations was changed to social activities.

Sixth, justification for the so-called social gospel was sought in the “whole man” concept of Luke 2:52. Indeed, Jesus grew in all areas of his life: social, religious, physical, and mental. But, the growth the physical and social aspects of a person is the work of the individual and the family, not the work of the local church.

Many today would ask, “Why is this

wrong?” Is social reform and ending poverty so bad? No, it is not.

But, what gospel was preached in the first century by Jesus’s apostles and the NT church? In the “social gospel” nothing is mentioned about removing sin. But Jesus came to save mankind from their sins (Matthew 1:21) and the gospel is the good news about how one can be saved from sin (Romans 1:16; 3:23; 6:23; etc.)

What was the message of the first gospel sermon, social reform or sin (Acts 2)? Peter preached to get mankind out of their sin! Since that time, man has been tempted to change the true gospel from the very beginning (2 Corinthians 11:4; Galatians 1:6-9).

## The Social Gospel

What are the principle ideas and goals of the social gospel?

- To feed the body
- To offer secular education
- To offer recreation
- To encourage human fraternity
- To provide birth-control
- To reach the inner-city
- To help make a living
- To uphold civil rights and laws