Compass Life Adult Sunday School

Pastor Pete

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**“Woodrow Wilson”**

**I. Five Causes of World War I**

1. *Mutual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Alliances* Countries throughout Europe made mutual defense agreements that would pull them into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. These treaties meant that if one country was attacked, allied countries were bound to defend them. Before World War 1, the following alliances existed: Russia and \_\_\_\_\_\_, Germany and Austria-Hungary, France and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Britain and France and Belgium and Japan and Britain. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, Russia got involved to defend Serbia. Germany seeing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mobilizing, declared war on Russia. France was then drawn in against Germany and Austria-Hungary. Germany attacked France through Belgium pulling Britain into war. Then Japan entered the war. 2. *Imperialism* Before World War I, Africa and parts of Asia were points of contention among the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries. Because of the raw materials these areas could provide, tensions around these areas ran high. The increasing competition and desire for greater empires led to an increase in confrontation that helped push the world into World War I. 3*. Militarism* As the world entered the 20th century, an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had begun. By 1914, Germany had the greatest increase in military buildup. Great Britain and Germany both greatly increased their navies in this time period. Furthermore, in Germany and Russia particularly, the military establishment began to have a greater influence on public policy. This increase in militarism helped push the countries involved into war. 4. *Nationalism* Much of the origin of the war was based on the desire of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ peoples in Bosnia and Herzegovina to no longer be part of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but instead be part of Serbia. But more generally, nationalism in various countries throughout Europe contributed not only to the beginning but the extension of the war in Europe. Each country tried to prove their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 5. *Assassination of Archduke Franz* *Ferdinand*  The immediate cause of World War I was the assassination of [Archduke Franz Ferdinand](https://www.thoughtco.com/archduke-franz-ferdinand-105514) of Austria-Hungary. In June 1914, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-nationalist terrorist group called the Black Hand sent groups to assassinate the Archduke. Their first attempt failed when a driver avoided a grenade thrown at their car. However, later that day a Serbian nationalist named Gavrilo Princip assassinated him and his wife while they were in Sarajevo, Bosnia which was part of Austria-Hungary. Serbia wanted to take over Bosnia and Herzegovina. This assassination led to Austria-Hungary declaring war on Serbia. When Russia began to mobilize due to its alliance with Serbia, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ declared war on Russia.

**II. History of the Presbyterian Church**

Slavery became an issue in the General Assembly of 1836 and threatened to split the church but moderate abolitionists prevailed over the radicals. A committee, appointed in 1835, reported to that Assembly and stated that “slavery was recognized in the \_\_\_\_\_\_ and that to demand abolition was unwarranted interference in state laws.” The minority report of the committee on slavery that had reported to the 1836 Assembly actually quoted the Declaration of Independence for authority rather than scripture. In 1861 as the nation separated into two nations, the United States of America and the Confederate States of America, so did the Presbyterian Church. Both the Old School and the New School communions split into Northern and Southern churches. The New School had already split over slavery 4 years earlier in 1857. There were now four Presbyterian denominations where back in 1837 there had been just one. This was a political issue and the Assembly had no authority to make it a term of communion. The Assembly responded with a radical statement denouncing secessionists as traitors worthy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the die was cast. Unsolved problem.

**III. Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Woodrow Wilson was born on December 28, 1856, in Staunton, Virginia. His father, Joseph Ruggles Wilson (1822-1903), was a Presbyterian minister, and his mother, Janet Woodrow Wilson (1826-1888), was a minister’s daughter and originally from England. Tommy Wilson, as he was called growing up, spent his childhood and teen years in Augusta, Georgia, and Columbia, South Carolina. During the American Civil War (1861-1865), Wilson’s father served as a chaplain in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ army and used his church as a hospital for injured Confederate troops. Wilson graduated from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ University (then called the College of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) in 1879 and went on to attend law school at the University of Virginia. After briefly practicing law in Atlanta, Georgia, he received a \_\_\_\_\_ in political science from Johns Hopkins University in 1886. He taught at Bryn Mawr College and Wesleyan College before being hired by Princeton in 1890 as a professor of jurisprudence and politics from 1902 to 1910. In 1885, Wilson married Ellen Axson (1860-1914), a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ daughter and Georgia native. The couple had three daughters before Ellen died of kidney disease in 1914, during her husband’s first presidential term. The following year, Wilson married Edith Bolling Galt (1872-1961), a widow whose husband had owned a Washington, D.C., jewelry business. In 1910, Woodrow Wilson was elected governor of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In 1912, the Democrats nominated Wilson for president, selecting Thomas Marshall (1854-1925), the governor of Indiana, as his VP running mate. The Republican Party split over their choice for a presidential candidate: Conservative Republicans re-nominated President William Taft (1857-1930), while the progressive wing broke off to form the Progressive (Bull Moose) Party and nominated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1858-1919), who had served as president from 1901 to 1909. At the age of 56, Woodrow Wilson was sworn into office in March 1913. When World War I broke out in Europe in the summer of 1914, Wilson was determined to keep the United States out of the conflict. On May 7, 1915, a German submarine torpedoed and sank the British ocean liner Lusitania, killing more than 1,100 people (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_). In 1916, Wilson and Vice President Marshall were re-nominated by the Democrats. The Republicans chose Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes (1862-1948) as their presidential candidate and Charles Fairbanks (1852-1918), the U.S. vice president under Theodore Roosevelt, as his running mate. Wilson, who campaigned on the slogan “He kept us out of war,” won with a narrow electoral margin of 277-254 and a little more than 49 percent of the popular vote. Woodrow Wilson’s second term in office was dominated by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The United States learned about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Telegram, in which Germany tried to persuade Mexico to enter into an alliance against America. On April 2, 1917, Wilson asked Congress to declare war on Germany, stating, “The world must be made safe for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” America’s participation helped bring about victory for the Allies, and on November 11, 1918, an armistice was signed by the Germans. At the Paris Peace Conference, which opened in January 1919 and included the heads of the British, French and Italian governments, Wilson helped negotiate the Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The agreement included the charter for the League of Nations, an organization intended to arbitrate international disputes and prevent future wars. Wilson had initially advanced the idea for the League in a January 1918 speech to the U.S. Congress in which he outlined his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a postwar peace settlement. When Wilson returned from Europe in the summer of 1919, he encountered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Versailles treaty from isolationist Republicans in Congress who feared the League could limit America’s autonomy and draw the country into another war. In September of that year, the president embarked on a cross-country speaking tour to promote his ideas for the League directly to the American people. The Senate voted on the Treaty of Versailles first in November 1919 and again in March 1920. Both times it \_\_\_\_\_ to gain the two-thirds vote required for ratification. The League of Nations held its first meeting in January 1920; the United States \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ joined the organization. Woodrow Wilson’s second administration saw the passage of two significant constitutional amendments. The era of Prohibition was ushered in on January 17, 1920, when the 18th Amendment, banning the manufacture, sale and transportation of \_\_\_\_\_\_, went into effect following its ratification one year earlier. In 1919, Wilson \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the National Prohibition Act (or Volstead Act), designed to enforce the 18th Amendment; however, his veto was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Congress. Prohibition lasted until 1933, when it was repealed by the 21st Amendment. Also, in 1920, American women gained the right to vote when the 19th Amendment became law that August. After leaving office in March 1921, Woodrow Wilson resided in Washington, D.C. He and a partner established a law firm, but poor health prevented the president from ever doing any serious work. Wilson died at his home on February 3, 1924, at age 67. He was buried in the Washington National Cathedral, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be interred in the nation’s capital.

## IV. Lessons from the life of Woodrow Wilson

## Christianity is not an ideology; the adherents must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their faith. (Mark 10:17-22)

## Living a duplicitous life is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with biblical Christianity. (Hebrews 13:4)

## Liberal Theology and the Social Gospel are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with biblical Christianity. (Mark 1:14-15)

## Excessive levels of punishment against your adversary will create \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (1 Kings 3:5-9)

## Arrogance and autocratic leadership are an ineffective way of managing people. (Proverbs 15:22)

## 7/22 Winston Churchill