

How Christianity civilized the world

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Revealing the reality from
history and the current
global trend

Megersa Dano

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Contents

Introduction.....	1
1. Christianity's Civilizing Influence.....	5
2. Christianity transformed the Pagan.....	25
3. Christian values & institutions.....	35
4. Protestant Reformation and its impact.....	63
5. Christianity in modernizing countrie.....	107
6. The challenges facing Christianity.....	149
7. Culture war and direct attack	173
Conclusion.....	187
Appendix 1.....	189
Appendix 2.....	195
Appendix 3.....	210
Appendix4.....	216
Appendix 5.....	221

Introduction

The Christian civilizations are intertwined with the broader narrative of human civilization. From its humble beginnings in the first century to its global reach today, Christianity has left an indelible mark on societies across continents. Through its influence on art, literature, philosophy, governance, Science and societal values, Christian civilizations have shaped the course of history and continue to play a significant role in shaping the world we live in today.

Christianity emerged after Jesus Christ's physical mission on Earth. The world transformed after Christianity in many ways. The advancements in

governance, infrastructure, the spread of ideas, equality of humanity and personal relationship with the supernatural promoted. The teachings of Christianity, emphasizing moral values, compassion, and egalitarianism, played a significant role in shaping Western civilization first, then spread to the entire world.

The Christian influence led to the development of educational institutions, the preservation and transmission of knowledge, scientific innovations and the promotion of social welfare. Christianity played a crucial role in the spread of education and literacy throughout the world.

Christianity provided a strong ethical framework rooted in the teachings of love, compassion, and justice. The moral values promoted by Christianity,

such as the inherent worth of every individual, the pursuit of peace, and the importance of social responsibility, have influenced societal norms and fostered a sense of empathy and fairness. These principles have guided individuals and communities to act in ways that promote the common good, leading to the establishment of laws, institutions, and social structures that uphold justice and equality.

With its message of salvation and mission to spread the Gospel, Christianity has played a significant role in fostering cultural exchange and the interconnectedness of societies. Missionaries and explorers carried Christian beliefs to distant lands, leading to encounters between different civilizations and the exchange of ideas, knowledge, and cultural

practices. These interactions stimulated intellectual and cultural growth, contributed to the development of languages, literature, and scientific thought, and helped establish a global community.

The aim of this book is not to compare religions but to show how most of the world's civilization is achieved through Biblical Christianity.

This book explains the demonic agenda to collapse Christianity in the West thinking that if it fails in the West, it is easy to fail it in other world. The Christian built Western prosperity will move somewhere if the values that brought it are not protected by the new generation.

Chapter one

Overview of Christianity's Civilizing Influence on the World

Throughout history, Christianity has played a pivotal role in civilizing the world by shaping societies, cultures, and individuals. Its impact can be seen in various aspects of human civilization, including moral values, education, arts, social justice, and the pursuit of knowledge. By examining Christianity's contributions, we gain a deeper understanding of its trans-formative influence on our global heritage.

Christianity has provided a moral and ethical framework that has guided societies towards justice, compassion, and equality. The teachings of Jesus Christ, such as loving one's neighbor,

promoting peace, and caring for the poor and marginalized, have shaped moral values and inspired individuals to strive for a better world.

The development of education owes much to Christianity. Monastic and religious institutions became centers of learning, preserving ancient knowledge and advancing scholarship. Christian missionaries established schools and universities, spreading literacy and promoting intellectual growth across continents. The Christian emphasis on the value of knowledge and the pursuit of truth has propelled advancements in various fields, including science, medicine, and philosophy.

Christianity's commitment to social justice has led to the advancement of human rights and the fight against

oppression. From the abolition of slavery to the civil rights movements, Christians have been at the forefront of advocating for equality, freedom, and dignity for all individuals. The principles of justice, fairness, and the inherent worth of every human being, rooted in Christian teachings, have influenced the development of legal systems and social structures worldwide.

The arts have flourished under Christianity's patronage, with architectural masterpieces, awe-inspiring sculptures, captivating paintings, and soul-stirring music adorning churches and cathedrals. These creative expressions have not only enriched cultural heritage but also inspired human imagination and elevated the human spirit.

Christianity's commitment to charitable works and social welfare has brought relief and support to countless individuals in need. Christian organizations and individuals have established hospitals, orphanages, and relief agencies, providing aid, healthcare, and educational opportunities to the vulnerable and marginalized. The Christian ethos of compassion and selflessness has prompted philanthropic endeavors, aiming to alleviate suffering and promote human flourishing.

Furthermore, Christianity has championed religious freedom and encouraged interfaith dialogue and cooperation. By fostering a spirit of tolerance, respect, and understanding, it has contributed to a more pluralistic and diverse world, where individuals

can freely practice their faith and engage in meaningful dialogue with people of different beliefs.

It is important to acknowledge that Christianity, like any human institution, has faced challenges and shortcomings throughout history. However, its positive contributions to civilizing the world should not be overlooked. The trans-formative impact of Christianity on human civilization continues to shape our societies, values, and aspirations, reminding us of the profound influence that faith can have on the betterment of humanity.

In conclusion, Christianity's civilizing influence is evident in its promotion of moral values, advancement of education, commitment to social justice, patronage of the arts,

engagement in charitable works, and advocacy for religious freedom. Its contributions have left an indelible mark on human civilization, inspiring generations to strive for a more just, compassionate, and enlightened world.

The origins and history of Christian civilizations are rich and multifaceted, spanning centuries and continents. From its beginnings in the Roman Empire to its global reach today, Christianity has left an indelible mark on the development of societies, cultures, and civilizations around the world.

Early Christian communities faced persecution but flourished despite the challenges, establishing the foundations for what would become Christian civilization.

The Byzantine Empire, also known as the Eastern Roman Empire, played a significant role in shaping early Christian civilization. The Byzantines embraced Christianity as their official religion, and under Emperor Constantine the Great, Christianity became the state religion in 380 AD. Similarly in the present day Ethiopia, Christianity arrived during the 4th century according to history. The Byzantine Empire's capital, Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul), served as a center of Christian culture, art, and learning. Byzantine civilization preserved and transmitted the knowledge of the ancient world while developing its unique religious and artistic traditions.

With the fall of the Western Roman Empire in the 5th century AD, Christian civilization in the West faced new challenges. However, the emergence of the papacy in Rome and the spread of monasticism played crucial roles in preserving Christianity and shaping Western civilization.

The Church became a unifying force, providing stability, education, and social services during a time of political fragmentation. The medieval period witnessed the rise of great Christian kingdoms, such as the Carolingian Empire and the Holy Roman Empire, which laid the foundation for the development of European Christian civilization.

The arrival of European explorers in the Americas brought Christianity to new lands and led to the formation of Christian civilizations in the New World, America. Spanish and Portuguese colonization brought Catholicism to Central and South America, resulting in the blending of indigenous cultures with Catholic Christian traditions. The missions and settlements established by European powers laid the groundwork for the development of vibrant Christian communities and cultural expressions.

The Protestant Reformation in the 16th century marked a significant turning point in Christian civilization. The reformers, led by figures such as Martin Luther and

John Calvin, challenged the authority and practices of the Roman Catholic Church and led to the establishment of Biblical based Christian civilizations in various parts of Europe and beyond. The spread of Protestantism and its emphasis on individual interpretation of scripture and the priesthood of all believers had far-reaching consequences, influencing social, political, and cultural aspects of Christian civilizations around the globe.

Understanding the historical journey of Christian civilizations helps us appreciate the diverse heritage and contributions of Christianity to the world we live in today

One of the biggest gifts for humanity after "AD" Anno Domini, "In the year of the Lord." is the Holy Bible and Christianity. The author is not referring to Christianity as a religion in this book but as the ideology of change that is a Bible-based connection with the supernatural through Jesus Christ.

Christianity has played a significant role in the process of civilizing the world, contributing to the development of societies, the advancement of knowledge, the promotion of moral values, and the fostering of compassion and social justice. Here are some comprehensive lists of significant contributions of Christianity in civilizing the entire world where it was reached and embraced.

Moral and Ethical Foundation:

Christianity has provided a moral and ethical framework that has influenced the development of laws, social norms, and individual behavior. Its teachings on love, justice, compassion, and the dignity of every human being have shaped the values that underpin civilized societies.

Education and Knowledge:

Christianity has been instrumental in the establishment of educational institutions and the promotion of literacy, leading to the spread of knowledge and intellectual development. Monastic schools, universities, and educational reforms initiated by Christian leaders have played a crucial role in advancing

learning and preserving cultural heritage.

Social Justice and Humanitarianism:

Christianity has inspired individuals and organizations to work towards social justice, caring for the marginalized, and uplifting the disadvantaged. Christian teachings on serving others, combating poverty, and advocating for human rights have spurred the development of charitable organizations, social reforms, and initiatives aimed at alleviating suffering and promoting equality.

Art, Culture, and Literature:

Christianity has fostered artistic and cultural expressions that have enriched civilizations worldwide. From

architecture and painting to literature and music, Christian themes, stories, and symbols have influenced and inspired the creation of masterpieces that have shaped the cultural heritage of humanity.

Interfaith Dialogue and Peacebuilding:

Christianity has played a role in promoting interfaith dialogue, understanding, and peaceful coexistence among diverse religious communities. Through initiatives of reconciliation, collaboration, and fostering mutual respect, Christianity has contributed to bridging divides and fostering harmony in multicultural societies.

Global Humanitarian Impact:

Christian missions and organizations have made significant contributions to global humanitarian efforts. From providing healthcare and education to combating poverty and promoting sustainable development, Christians have worked tirelessly to improve the lives of people in communities around the world, transcending borders and ethnic boundaries.

Literature and Writing:

Christian scriptures, including the Bible, have had a profound impact on the development of literature, language, and writing traditions, influencing narrative forms, poetic expressions, and moral teachings. Science, Exploration, and Scholarship: Christianity has historically fostered a

spirit of inquiry and exploration, contributing to advancements in fields such as astronomy, natural philosophy, medicine, geology, and cartography.

Social Welfare and Charity:

Christianity has promoted values of compassion, generosity, and social responsibility, leading to the establishment of charitable organizations, hospitals, orphanages, and initiatives to alleviate poverty and provide aid to those in need.

Rule of Law and Governance:

Christian principles, such as justice, equality, and the dignity of every individual, have influenced the development of legal systems, governance structures, and the idea of human rights.

Cultural Preservation and Heritage

Christianity has played a role in the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage, including the preservation of ancient manuscripts, historical sites, artwork, and traditions.

Global Influence and Cultural Exchange:

Christianity's spread and influence worldwide have fostered cultural exchange, intercultural dialogue, and the integration of diverse cultural traditions with Christian beliefs and practices.

Ethical Reflection and Intellectual Tradition:

Christianity has fostered ethical reflection and the development of intellectual traditions, including

theology, philosophy, and the exploration of deep questions about the nature of humanity, the universe, and the divine.

Humanitarian Aid and Development:

Christian organizations and missionaries have been instrumental in providing humanitarian aid, promoting development, and improving living conditions in various regions globally.

Advocacy for Human Dignity and Freedom:

Christianity has played a role in advocating for human dignity, freedom, and the promotion of democratic values, contributing to the advancement of civil rights and social progress.

Cultural Transformation and Influence:

Christianity has had a profound impact on cultural transformation in various regions, shaping traditions, customs, language, societal norms, and celebrations.

Historical Preservation and Archival Efforts:

Christianity has contributed to the preservation and archival efforts of historical documents, artifacts, and knowledge, safeguarding valuable records of human civilization.

In the wake of the Protestant Reformation, a pivotal moment in European history, Christianity experienced a profound transformation that rippled throughout the world.

While the Reformation challenged the established religious order, it also set in motion a series of events that would contribute to the Renaissance and the subsequent civilizing of the world.

This book explores the impact of Christianity, particularly after the Reformation when many followers started to read the Holy Bible, on the progress, development, and civilization of societies across the globe.

It is evident that Christianity, through its teachings, values, and actions of its followers, has played a pivotal role in civilizing the world. Its influence can be seen in the moral fabric, intellectual pursuits, artistic expressions, social reforms, and humanitarian endeavors that have contributed to the progress and well-being of societies throughout history.

Chapter 2

Christianity transformed the Pagan Europe into modern nation-states,

As we learn from the history and the reality on the ground, Christianity has made Western society starting from the Roman Empire. Even Though it was started in the middle east, Christianity was more embraced in Europe after being harshly persecuted by the Roman emperors. There was paganism in the Roman Empire before Christianity. Therefore, many people do not know the supernatural. Only emperors were considered to be God because people don't understand life after death. There is no other principle that is known. Just what is known is a principle given by a person who is an emperor. Just as a leader, he's a god. That is why even in today's world, in

Western society, if you see the word, God, using the word God with a capital G and the small g has different meanings. Christianity This is what is inherited from the Greeks, later Rome as there were many gods to be worshiped at the time. The God of Christianity got capital G' God showing there is only one God who is supernatural and revealed himself to human beings through Jesus Christ. Before Christianity, the leader was believed to be God. After Christianity came, the importance of g' decreased and European fathers accepted Christianity. There were many harsh persecutions on Christians at that time. History says, giving Christians to animals as food was seen as entertainment. The Roman emperor called 'Diocletian' declared saying, any houses having the Bible will be

burned down. Lastly, he abdicated and took his life. He is the reason most dangerous to Christianity, he is the one who put the foundation for the division of Rome into the Western Empire and eastern empire. Because the lower social class loved Christianity not only because of life after death but also because of justice, equality and freedom. Shortly after that, the emperor himself accepted Christianity and led Rome for more than 30 years. Christianity became an official religion, then became dominant in many ways, then, the importance of the emperors became less in the society because now there is a God who is greater than the emperors. To teach the principle of life there is the Bible, every principle of life is there. After Christianity, paganism was rejected and people were civilized. The

biggest reason for backwardness in human history is Paganism. One of the objectives of the author of this book is to create awareness of the rising paganism in Europe and the West in general.

After the Roman Empire divided and most of the eastern Roman Empire fell under the new religion planned to replace Jewish and Christianity, the world was without protection and many religious invasions happened.

Lastly, God started modernism with Christian reformation, the Bible from the hands of Priests to the hands of believers, removing the middleman between man and God, Christianity, reformation started in the 15th century and created the modern world reaching all nations with God's kingdom Gospel principles and ideologies. There is no

middle ground between God and man except Jesus Christ. We have to live by the Bible, not by what the Pope is saying. This reformation completely changed Western European society and Europe became a source of civilization, modernism, industrial revolution, scientific innovations, and human rights movements and expanded to all continents which resulted in unifying the global population. The West became a leader in the world system. Today, the superpower country USA is a collection of this Western European society that played the lion's role in spreading Christianity to the world. This collection assembled under one language English and became more powerful than divided Europe. The divided Roman Empire, Spain, France, Portugal and Britain took Christianity

to the world. Spanish, Portuguese and French(some) completely changed the culture of the land they arrived in catholicism.

British, German and Scandinavian helped much in the spread of Evangelical Christianity. They took the Bible to the world and evangelized the world even though the media told us about colonization. I advise the European new generation to follow their father's way on the side of reaching good news to the world. That will make them stronger, otherwise, You will lose the prosperity created by your forefathers. I know that where I grew up(Ethiopia), education, hospitals and social services were started by Evangelical missionaries from Western Europe. I always say that God used Europeans to set up the modern world

with Christianity principles. It is not an exaggeration if I say that Christianity, created the modern world. That is why we call it a Christian world in diplomacy to show the culture of organizations and systems even though we know that it is a fallen world. It is Christian culture that brought the right movements, and election of your government, you can oppose the government and you can oppose the leader. you can criticize the leader in power. The leader is responsible for what he/she does. Transparency and everything we see in the governance system of international organizations founded by the Christian culture.

This Christianity made not only those Western societies but also created and distributed the Islamic world to the

communist world. The middle east learnt how to establish a modern government from Britain's rule, not from Islam. China is more capitalist than the West today. Capitalism is sourced from Christian Protestantism. It is a Protestant ethic.

Generally, we can say that Christianity made the modern world. It brought people out of darkness, culturally destroying paganism and pagan culture. Science, technology, development, rights movement and liberty is hievable Christian culture. Before accepting Christianity, the West was not better than China or India. After the acceptance of Christianity, the Christian culture developed and changed Western society at the fastest speed. If it is not by the will of God, how do you think

a very small Island nation like Britain can lead 25% of the world? This is only possible by the supernatural. God used these Western European forefathers to set up the world in the Christian culture. It is done even though the media may talk the opposite, the reality of the world in the last 500 years is this.

Chapter Three

Christian values & institutions that transformed the world

The Christian Reformation, particularly the Protestant Reformation that began in the 16th century, had a profound and transformative impact on the Western world. This chapter explores how the West transformed after the Christian Reformation, focusing on various aspects such as religion, politics, society, education, and culture.

Religious Transformations:

The Christian Reformation led to the fragmentation of Western Christianity into various Protestant denominations, challenging the authority of the Catholic Church. This section

discusses how the Reformation reshaped religious beliefs, practices, and structures. Explore the emergence of new religious movements, the spread of literacy through vernacular translations of the Bible, and the emphasis on personal piety and individual faith.

Political Changes and the Rise of Nation-States:

The Reformation had significant political consequences. This section examines how the Reformation challenged the authority of the Catholic Church and led to political conflicts and wars across Europe. Discuss the rise of nation-states, the establishment of state churches, and the separation of church and state, which transformed the political landscape of the West.

Social and Cultural Shifts:

The Reformation brought about social and cultural changes in the Western world. This section explores the impact of Protestant beliefs on society, including the emphasis on personal responsibility, the role of the family, and the ethics of work and economic prosperity. Discuss the influence of Protestant ideas on art, literature, and music, as well as the promotion of education and literacy among the laity.

Education and the Enlightenment:

The Reformation had a significant impact on education and the Enlightenment. This section examines how Protestant reformers emphasized the importance of education for all,

leading to the establishment of schools, universities, and educational reforms. There is influence of Protestant ideas on the development of critical thinking, scientific inquiry, and the Enlightenment movement.

Individual Liberties and Human Rights:

The Reformation contributed to the advancement of individual liberties and human rights in the Western world. This section explores how the Protestant emphasis on personal faith, conscience, and the priesthood of all believers influenced the development of religious freedom, freedom of speech, and the protection of individual rights. Discuss the impact of Protestant ideas on the development of democratic values and constitutional governance.

These institutions are founded by Christians, some are before reformatations,

Christianity also played a crucial role in the development of education. The Church established schools and universities, providing education to both clergy and laypeople. The emphasis on literacy and the pursuit of knowledge fostered intellectual growth and contributed to the spread of ideas.

For example, the best Universities and institutions in the world today are built by christians, not by states. Popular Institutions built by Christian churches around the world

Christian churches have been instrumental in the establishment of numerous institutions around the world, particularly in the areas of

education, healthcare, and social services. Here are some popular institutions built by Christian churches:

Universities and Colleges: Christian churches have founded many prestigious universities and colleges worldwide. Some notable examples include:

- University of Oxford and University of Cambridge (United Kingdom)
- Harvard University and Yale University (United States)
- Sorbonne University (France)
- University of Notre Dame (United States)

- Pontifical Catholic University of Chile (Chile)
- University of Santo Tomas (Philippines)

Christianity's influence extended beyond education and knowledge. It played a central role in shaping moral values and ethics within societies.

Hospitals and Healthcare Institutions: Christian churches have played a significant role in establishing hospitals and healthcare facilities, providing medical care to communities in need. Some well-known examples include:

- St. Thomas' Hospital (United Kingdom)
- Johns Hopkins Hospital (United States)

- Mayo Clinic (United States)
- Hospital de Sant Pau (Spain)
- St. Vincent's Hospital (Australia)
- Holy Family Hospital (India)

Orphanages and Social Service Organizations: Christian churches have been involved in caring for orphans, vulnerable children, and those in need, establishing orphanages and social service organizations. Some notable examples include:

- The Salvation Army (International)
- Sisters of Charity (Founded by Mother Teresa)

- SOS Children's Villages
(International)
- Covenant House (United
States)
- Mary's Meals
(International)
- World Vision
(International)

Monasteries and Abbeys:

Monasteries and abbeys built by Christian churches have served as centers of worship, education, and cultural preservation. Some famous examples include:

- Mont Saint-Michel Abbey
(France)
- Melk Abbey (Austria)
- Mount Athos (Greece)
- Taizé Community (France)

- Einsiedeln Abbey
(Switzerland)
- Cluny Abbey (France)

Charitable Organizations and Relief Agencies: Christian churches have established numerous charitable organizations and relief agencies to provide assistance during times of crisis and to address social issues. Some well-known examples include:

- Catholic Relief Services
(International)
- World Vision
(International)
- Caritas Internationalis
(International)
- Lutheran World Relief
(International)
- Tearfund (International)

- Samaritan's Purse
(International)

These are just a few examples of the institutions built by Christian churches around the world. Christian churches have been actively involved in various aspects of society, reflecting their commitment to serving their communities and promoting the well-being of individuals.

Global Expansion and Missionary Work:

The Reformation also had implications beyond Europe through the global expansion of Western powers and missionary work. This section examines how Protestant missionaries played a role in the colonization of new territories, the spread of

Christianity to different parts of the world, and the encounter with other cultures and religions.

The Christian Reformation brought about significant transformations in the Western world. The religious, political, social, educational, and cultural changes that followed the Reformation shaped the course of Western history. The fragmentation of Christianity, the rise of nation-states, the promotion of individual liberties, the emphasis on education, and the global expansion of Western powers all contributed to the profound transformation of the West. While the Reformation had its complexities and challenges, its legacy continues to impact Western societies to this day, shaping their religious, political, and cultural landscape

Why Most scientific innovations, industrial revolutions and modernism started in the West? Why not in ancient countries like the Middle East, Africa or Asia? Answering this question may be good for global equality and to reduce the immigration crisis if countries follow the last 500 years of Western society's experience, how the West became powerful and prospered before the other world without having enough natural resources compared to Asia, Africa and other continents.

The Industrial Revolution and scientific innovation primarily emerged in the Christian West during the modern era due to a combination of several key factors. While it is important to acknowledge the contributions and advancements made in ancient civilizations in the Middle

East, Asia, and Africa, certain factors were more prevalent in the Christian West that facilitated the onset of these transformative periods. These factors include:

Cultural and Intellectual

Environment: The Christian West experienced a unique cultural and intellectual environment that fostered scientific inquiry and innovation. The Renaissance, which was heavily influenced by Christian humanism, led to a renewed interest in the study of classical Greek and Roman texts, philosophy, and scientific ideas. This intellectual awakening set the stage for the scientific revolution and subsequent industrial developments.

Christian Theological and Philosophical Foundations:

Christianity played a role in shaping the philosophical and intellectual framework of the West. The Christian belief in a rational and ordered universe, as well as the idea of humans being created in the image of God and having a responsibility to steward the Earth, provided a favorable context for scientific exploration and technological advancements.

Political and Economic Factors:

The political and economic systems in the Christian West were conducive to scientific and industrial progress. The rise of nation-states, the availability of resources through exploration, and the establishment of stable economic structures provided the necessary

conditions for industrialization to take place. Factors such as secure property rights, the development of financial systems, and the rise of capitalism enabled the investment and accumulation of wealth required for technological innovation in the Christian West.

Technological and Infrastructural Advancements:

The Christian West experienced significant technological advancements that facilitated the Industrial Revolution. Innovations such as the development of machinery, the steam engine, and advancements in metallurgy, textile production, and transportation played crucial roles in driving industrialization. Additionally, the West had a more extensive network of roads, canals, and ports, which

facilitated the transportation of goods and the exchange of ideas.

Scientific Institutions and Education:

The Christian West had well-established scientific institutions, universities, and educational systems that fostered research, collaboration, and knowledge dissemination.

Institutions like the Royal Society in England and the Academy of Sciences in France provided platforms for scientists to exchange ideas, conduct experiments, and publish their findings. These institutions promoted the scientific method and encouraged scientific inquiry.

While the Christian West played a significant role in the Industrial Revolution and scientific innovation, it

is important to note that advancements and contributions also occurred in other regions throughout history. Ancient civilizations in the Middle East, Asia, and Africa made important discoveries and contributions in various fields such as mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and architecture. However, the convergence of the aforementioned factors in the Christian West during the modern era created a unique environment that propelled it to the forefront of scientific and industrial progress

The developed Western countries' prosperity has causes that are not being told by the media we have seen in the previous chapter. Some may think the cause of prosperity is the development of science & technology. Why Most scientific innovations, industrial

revolutions and modernism started in the Christian West? Why not in ancient countries like the Middle East, Africa or Asia? Why not in the atheist, communist or Islamic culture?

The reformation of Christianity in the 16th century resulted in modernism, enlightenment, industrial revolution and scientific revolutions. Many Science discoveries are caused by information based on Christian faith in the Bible. This resulted in great Christian scientists who changed the world by discoveries, some are mentioned in the appendix of this book in detail.

It's Christianity that initiated the Western civilization and spread it to other societies around the world through relationships, colonization, missionaries, and academics. It

brought global modernism. All empires established in developed Europe and extended to the globe are affiliated with Christianity, especially in the last 500 years. Portuguese Empire and Spanish Empire related to Catholicism, while the British Empire and USA leadership substantially with Protestant Christian societies.

Christianity played crucial roles in all areas of life and brought innovation and civilization to the poor West and made it the place where all humanity wanted to be. Christianity has been intricately intertwined with the history and conformation of Western society.

Throughout its long history, the Church has been a major source of social services like training, education, medical care and health services. It is the start of art, culture and philosophy

in addition to playing influential people in politics and religion. The influence of Christianity includes social wealth, launching hospitals, economics(as the Protestant work heritage), natural law(which would latterly impact the creation of transnational law), politics, armature, literature, particular hygiene(ablution), and family life.

The Protestant Reformation is claimed to have shaped major features of Western culture, including freedom of religion, freedom of ideas, the quality of life, and a political republic. The Protestant Reformation led to the ultramodern republic, skepticism, capitalism, individualism, civil rights, and numerous of the ultramodern values we cherish at the moment. The Protestant Reformation impacted

nearly every academic discipline, especially the social sciences like economics, politics, philosophy, sociology and history.

Worship in all languages and respect for all cultures are promoted by the reformation. Religion shouldn't detest the culture but exists in the culture of the society. This change brought the equivalency movement we see at the moment administering languages of worship to be changed. To mention some,

- Catholic language- Latin, now acclimated to other societies and languages,
- Islam language is Arabic- Being influenced by Evangelical Christian movements of language and culture

equality, Islam is rewriting the Quran into other languages.

- Orthodox church language in Ethiopia- Geeze, Being restated to other languages although at veritably slow rates. Millions left the church to Evangelical Christians and it is influenced by evangelical culture. That is why extremists of this church detest Martin Luther(the reformer) further than anybody. I know this in detail. It may be due to this artistic equivalency influence by protestants. analogous changes happened in numerous societies.

This language equality policy of the protestant reformation helped Christianity to get acceptance and grow fast worldwide. This influenced the old systems and encouraged the diversity of languages.

The separation of state and religion is also part of the protestant reformation. Religious States can not represent all citizens. That's what We see in Islamic countries. Some are changing their laws to become more secular countries. Believe it or not, the Protestant Testament which is copied from the Gospel/ Bible/ has been the author of the modern and ultramodern world and still leading it. No country is free from the impact of the protestant reformation in one way or another.

The reformation of Christianity brought civilization and scientific revolutions. Numerous wisdom discoveries are caused by information grounded on Christian faith in the Bible.

As explained above,

- Shipbuilding is from Noah,
- Astronomy is from Solomon's books,
- Life Principles are from Jesus' teaching and laws were given to Israel through Moses.

Nation Building is from Genesis book,

Most inventions we see today in the world started or developed in the West first and spread to other worlds. It is sourced from what's explained in the Holy Bible. The West embraced the Bible, knowledge and Wisdom inherited from their land. It's Biblical knowledge that puts the foundation for wisdom we see in the West although atheists and some millennials do not accept this. Almost all the best minds in the world work in the Western world.

The Christianity reformation, redounded in great scientists who changed the world through discoveries, some are mentioned in the coming chapter. Believe it or not, the West is better than other parts of the world due to the deep Christian values in the society. All systems of governance are established by Biblical principles even though being challenged today by gender and sexuality confusion.

Moreover, Christianity fostered the growth of charitable institutions and the concept of social welfare. The Church established hospitals, orphanages, and shelters for the poor, providing care and support to those in need. Christian ideals of charity and service to others became ingrained in the fabric of society, shaping notions

of philanthropy and communal responsibility.

Christianity played a crucial role in the civilization and cultural development of the world. Through the preservation of knowledge, the establishment of educational institutions, the promotion of moral values, and the emphasis on charitable works, Christianity contributed to the progress and betterment of societies. Its influence can be seen in various aspects of Western civilization, leaving a lasting impact that continues to shape our world today.

Chapter Four

Protestant Reformation and its impact around the Globe

Protestantism and the Rise of Individual Liberties

The Protestant Reformation, with its emphasis on personal faith and direct access to Scripture, laid the foundation for a significant shift in the understanding of individual liberties.

This chapter explores how the principles and beliefs of Protestantism contributed to the rise of individual freedoms, challenging the authoritarian control of the Catholic Church and reshaping the social and political landscape of the time.

The Power of Personal Faith

The Protestant Reformation emphasized the individual's direct relationship with God, bypassing the need for intermediaries such as priests or the Church hierarchy. This concept of personal faith empowered individuals to take ownership of their spiritual lives, encouraging critical thinking and independent interpretation of religious texts. Explore how this shift in religious authority sparked a broader understanding of personal autonomy and freedom of conscience.

Freedom of Worship and Religious Pluralism:

Protestantism introduced the idea that individuals should have the freedom to worship according to their own beliefs,

challenging the exclusive dominance of Catholicism. This chapter examines the emergence of religious pluralism in Protestant regions, where diverse religious groups were allowed to exist and practice their faith without fear of persecution. Highlight the contributions of Protestant leaders who advocated for religious tolerance and the separation of church and state.

Individual Rights and Political Thought

The Reformation had far-reaching implications for political thought and the understanding of individual rights. This section explores the influence of Protestant ideas on political philosophers and thinkers of the time, such as John Locke and Hugo Grotius. Investigate how the emphasis on individual conscience and the notion of

natural rights laid the groundwork for the development of concepts like liberty, equality, and the social contract theory.

Legal Reforms and the Rule of Law:

The Reformation Era witnessed significant legal reforms that protected individual liberties and established the rule of law. Explore how Protestant leaders, motivated by their religious beliefs, contributed to the development of legal systems that recognized the rights and freedoms of individuals. Discuss the impact of legal codes, such as the English Bill of Rights and the Habeas Corpus Act, on the protection of individual liberties and the limitation of arbitrary power.

Influence on Social Movements:

Protestantism influenced various social movements that advocated for the

rights and dignity of marginalized groups. This section examines the role of Protestant leaders and religious communities in movements such as the abolition of slavery, women's rights, and the fight against social injustice. Highlight how the belief in the inherent worth of each individual, rooted in Protestant theology contributed to the advancement of social justice causes.

The Protestant Reformation brought forth a profound transformation in the understanding of individual liberties. By emphasizing personal faith, freedom of worship, the recognition of individual rights, and the rule of law, Protestantism contributed to a seismic shift in societal norms. The principles and beliefs that emerged from the Reformation laid the groundwork for

the development of democratic societies that valued individual freedoms and pluralism. The legacy of this era continues to shape our understanding of individual liberties and remains an essential aspect of modern civilization

The Reformation and Education

Introduction: The Protestant Reformation marked a turning point in the history of education, as it placed a strong emphasis on the importance of knowledge and literacy for the individual believer. This chapter explores how the Reformation revolutionized education, leading to the establishment of schools, the promotion of literacy, and the democratization of learning.

The Need for Education Reform:

Before the Reformation, education was primarily limited to the clergy and the elite. This section highlights the deficiencies of the existing educational system and the desire for reform that emerged during the Reformation. It explores how Protestant reformers recognized education as a vital tool for the growth of faith, empowering individuals to read and understand the Bible for themselves.

Vernacular Translations of the Bible:

A significant development of the The Reformation was the translation of the Bible into the vernacular languages of the people. This section delves into the

impact of vernacular translations, such as Martin Luther's German translation and the English translations of the Bible, on education. It examines how these translations made Scripture more accessible to the common people, stimulating the demand for literacy and promoting a wider dissemination of knowledge.

The Role of Schools and Universities: Protestant reformers established schools and universities to provide education to a broader population. This section explores the founding of Protestant schools and universities, such as the University of Wittenberg, and their role in advancing education. It discusses the curriculum, teaching methods, and the integration of religious instruction, which aimed

to instill biblical literacy, critical thinking, and moral values in students.

Education for All:

The Reformation challenged the notion that education was reserved for the privileged few. This section examines how the reformers advocated for education for all, irrespective of social class or gender. It explores the establishment of schools for girls and the efforts to provide education to children from humble backgrounds. Discuss the impact of these initiatives on social mobility and the empowerment of individuals through knowledge and education.

Intellectual Freedom and Scientific Inquiry:

The Reformation's Emphasis on personal faith and the interpretation of Scripture opened the doors to intellectual freedom and scientific inquiry. This section explores how the Reformation contributed to the advancement of various disciplines, including natural philosophy, mathematics, and the sciences. It examines the works of Protestant scholars, such as Johannes Kepler and Francis Bacon, and their contributions to the scientific revolution.

Legacy and Long-Term Impact: This section reflects on the lasting impact of the Reformation on education. It discusses how the reforms initiated during this era laid the foundation for modern educational systems,

emphasizing the importance of literacy, critical thinking, and access to knowledge. It also examines the ongoing influence of Protestant educational institutions and the enduring legacy of the Reformation's educational reforms.

The Reformation brought about a revolution in education, challenging the existing educational norms and promoting widespread literacy and knowledge. Through the establishment of schools and universities, the translation of the Bible into vernacular languages, and the emphasis on intellectual freedom, the Reformation democratized education and paved the way for the development of modern educational systems. The impact of these reforms can still be felt today, as education remains a key driver of

social progress, personal empowerment, and the advancement of societies

Christianity and the Arts:

Christianity has had a profound influence on the development of artistic expression throughout history. This chapter explores how the Protestant Reformation, with its emphasis on personal devotion and the accessibility of religious texts, shaped the arts during and after the Reformation. It examines the impact of Protestant beliefs on painting, sculpture, architecture, music, and literature, and how these artistic forms both reflected and influenced the religious and cultural landscape of the time.

Visual Arts and Protestant

Iconoclasm: The Protestant

Reformation witnessed a significant shift in the visual arts as a response to the Catholic Church's use of religious images. This section explores the concept of Protestant iconoclasm, the destruction or removal of religious artworks, and their impact on the visual culture of the time. It examines the emergence of new artistic styles, such as plain and simple church interiors, and the focus on biblical themes and individual piety in Protestant art.

Architecture and Sacred Spaces: The Reformation influenced architectural styles and the design of sacred spaces. This section delves into the transformation of church architecture,

with a departure from elaborate Catholic cathedrals to more simplistic and functional Protestant churches. It explores how the Protestant ideals of communal worship, Scripture-centered sermons, and a closer relationship between the congregation and clergy influenced architectural choices and the spatial experience of worship.

Music and Hymnody: The Reformation had a profound impact on music, particularly through the development of hymnody. This section discusses the rise of congregational singing and the composition of hymns in vernacular languages. It explores the works of prominent Protestant composers, such as Johann Sebastian Bach and Martin Luther himself, and their contributions to the musical tradition of the Reformation. Discuss

how hymnody became a powerful tool for conveying theological messages and inspiring personal devotion.

Literature and Religious Writings: The Reformation era witnessed a surge in religious writings and the translation of religious texts into vernacular languages. This section explores the role of literature in disseminating Protestant beliefs, promoting individual piety, and challenging the authority of the Catholic Church. It examines the works of influential Protestant writers, such as John Milton and John Bunyan, and their contributions to the literary landscape of the time. Discuss how literature became a vehicle for expressing theological ideas, moral teachings, and spiritual experiences.

Art and the Protestant Ethic: The Reformation's emphasis on personal responsibility and the dignity of labor had a significant impact on the artistic representation of everyday life. This section explores how Protestant beliefs influenced the portrayal of work, social interactions, and family life in art. It discusses the connection between the Protestant ethic, which emphasized hard work, discipline, and moral conduct, and the representation of these values in paintings and other visual artworks.

Legacy and Continuing Influence: This section reflects on the lasting impact of the Reformation on the arts. It examines how the artistic developments of the Reformation era laid the foundation for future artistic movements and the evolving

relationship between Christianity and the arts. Discuss the ongoing influence of Protestant beliefs and values on contemporary art, music, and literature, and how the Reformation's artistic legacy continues to shape and inspire creative expression in the modern world.

The Protestant Reformation brought about significant changes in artistic expression, influencing the visual arts, music, literature, and architecture. Through the emphasis on personal devotion, the accessibility of religious texts, and the reflection of Protestant beliefs and values, the Reformation shaped the artistic landscape of the time. The artistic developments of this era continue to resonate and inspire creativity, leaving a lasting legacy that

reflects the rich intersection of Christianity and the arts.

Christianity and Science:

The relationship between Christianity and science has often been characterized as one of conflict and tension. However, this chapter aims to shed light on how the Protestant Reformation, with its emphasis on individual interpretation of Scripture and the pursuit of knowledge, actually played a significant role in fostering scientific inquiry and advancements. It explores how Christianity, particularly in its Protestant form, intersected with scientific pursuits during and after the Reformation. Almost all great scientists in history are Christians and science and innovation exploded in the Christian West more than anywhere.

The Reformation and the Promotion of Reason:

The Reformation challenged the authority of the Catholic Church and emphasized the importance of personal interpretation of Scripture. This section explores how the Protestant belief in the individual's direct access to religious texts encouraged critical thinking and rational inquiry. It examines how the Reformation's emphasis on reason provided fertile ground for scientific pursuits and the development of the scientific method.

Protestant Scholars and

Contributions to Science: This section delves into the contributions of Protestant scholars to various scientific fields during and after the Reformation. It highlights the works of individuals such as Johannes Kepler, a

Protestant astronomer who made significant advancements in our understanding of planetary motion, and Robert Boyle, a Protestant chemist who made important contributions to the field of chemistry. Discuss how their religious beliefs and the pursuit of scientific truth were intertwined.

33 great Christian scientists in history are explained in the appendix of this book.

Christian Foundations of Modern Science:

Contrary to popular misconceptions, many of the pioneers of modern science were devout Christians who saw their scientific pursuits as a means of exploring God's creation. The Christian foundations of modern science, examining how the belief in a

rational Creator and an ordered universe provided the philosophical underpinnings for scientific inquiry. It discusses how the Reformation era fostered an environment that encouraged scientific exploration and discovery.

Theological and Scientific Dialogue:

There was ongoing dialogue between theology and science during and after the Reformation. It examines how theologians grappled with scientific discoveries and sought to reconcile them with religious teachings. Discuss the interactions between theologians and scientists of the time, such as the correspondence between Isaac Newton and Samuel Clarke, which demonstrated attempts to bridge the gap between scientific and theological understanding.

Impact on Medicine and Healthcare:

The Reformation era witnessed advancements in the field of medicine and healthcare, driven by Protestant beliefs and values. This section examines how Protestant physicians, such as Paracelsus, made important contributions to medical knowledge and the practice of medicine. It explores the establishment of hospitals and healthcare institutions by Protestant communities, emphasizing the Christian duty to care for the sick and the vulnerable.

The Legacy of Protestantism in Science

the lasting impact of the Reformation on the relationship between Christianity and science. The Protestant tradition continues to contribute to scientific advancements

and how the dialogue between faith and science has evolved in modern times.

The Protestant Reformation, with its emphasis on reason, individual interpretation of Scripture, and pursuit of knowledge, played a significant role in fostering scientific inquiry and advancements. By challenging the established religious order, the Reformation provided an environment that encouraged critical thinking, exploration, and the development of scientific methods. The legacy of the Reformation in science is seen in the contributions of Protestant scholars, the Christian foundations of modern science, and the ongoing dialogue between theology and science. Christianity, particularly in its Protestant form, has played a complex

and evolving role in the pursuit of scientific truth, showcasing the compatibility between faith and reason.

Christian Missions and Global Impact

The Protestant Reformation sparked a renewed focus on spreading the Christian faith beyond Europe. The reformation era witnessed the expansion of missionary activities, encounters with diverse cultures and religions, and the lasting impact of Christian missions on societies around the world.

The Protestant missionary movement that emerged during and after the Reformation spread the Gospel, converted non-Christians, and established Christian communities. Discuss the prominent missionary

organizations and individuals of the time, such as the Moravian missionaries and David Livingstone, and their contributions to the global expansion of Christianity.

Encounter with Indigenous Cultures

As missionaries ventured to distant lands, they encountered diverse indigenous cultures with their belief systems and traditions. This section delves into the encounters between missionaries and indigenous peoples, exploring the cultural exchanges, challenges, and conflicts that arose. Missionaries understand and document indigenous cultures, languages, and customs, and how these interactions shaped both the missionaries and the indigenous communities.

Translation and Education

Missionaries recognized the

importance of translating religious texts, including the Bible, into local languages. This section examines the efforts of Protestant missionaries to translate and disseminate Christian literature, providing access to religious teachings for non-European populations. It explores the establishment of schools and educational institutions by missionaries, which played a significant role in literacy promotion and the spread of knowledge in various parts of the world.

Social and Humanitarian Impact:

Christian missions had a profound impact on social and humanitarian issues globally especially in healthcare, the abolition of slavery, and the improvement of living conditions for marginalized communities, the

establishment of mission hospitals, schools, and orphanages, as well as the advocacy for social justice and the protection of human rights.

Cultural Exchange and Influence:

The interactions between Missionaries and indigenous cultures led to a significant exchange of ideas, customs, and practices. the cultural influence of Christian missions, exploring how indigenous cultures incorporated Christian elements while retaining their unique traditions. the impact of missionary activities on art, music, literature, and religious practices in different regions of the world.

Legacy and Critiques: This section reflects on the lasting legacy of Christian missions and acknowledges the critiques that have been raised. It

examines the long-term impact of missionary efforts on the growth of Christianity, the transformation of societies, and the preservation or loss of indigenous cultures. Discuss the ongoing debates regarding the methods, motives, and consequences of missionary work, as well as the calls for decolonizing mission history and fostering a more inclusive and respectful approach to intercultural and interfaith dialogue.

The Protestant Reformation energized the missionary movement, leading to a global expansion of Christianity and encounters between diverse cultures. Christian missions, with their focus on spreading the Gospel, translation efforts, educational initiatives, and humanitarian work, left an indelible mark on societies around the world.

The impact of Christian missions can be seen in the growth of Christianity, the cultural exchanges and influences, and the contributions to social, educational, and healthcare development. However, it is essential to acknowledge the complexities and critiques associated with missionary activities and strive for a more inclusive and respectful approach to intercultural and interfaith interactions.

Protestant Reformation and western politics:

The Protestant Reformation had a profound impact on Western politics, shaping the political landscape in various ways. This chapter explores the connections between the Reformation and Western politics, examining how the religious and ideological shifts during this period

influenced governance, state structures, and the relationship between church and state.

The Western forefathers trust in God. God changed the West and made them leaders in the global system even though some of their new generation and non-Christian settlers may not understand this reality. The US dollar still uses the special expression, in its currency "In God We trust." This shows the US dollar is an anti-atheist and anti-communist currency in the world. Who knows, it may be God who made the US dollar the world currency. As USA fathers believe in the supernatural, their children are paid by the supernatural. I know that the world is not perfect and can't be perfect. That is why the West is not perfect but better than other worlds by

multitudinous factors. Most good things are discovered in the West and spread to other countries. Humans discover what God created. What God created is mostly discovered in the Bible believing in the West. The knowledge memory in Western society is the Holy bible. The leaders in the USA & UK carry the Bible and make promises for the nation. This great thing the media doesn't say much.

The challenge to Papal Authority:

One of the central aspects of the Protestant Reformation was to challenge the authority of the Catholic Church and the papacy. This section discusses how this challenge reverberated through political structures, as rulers and political leaders sought to assert their independence from papal control. It

explores the rise of national churches and the formation of the state religions, where the ruler had significant influence over religious affairs within their territories.

Shifts in Power and Governance: The Reformation sparked debates about the nature of power and governance. This section examines how Protestant theologians, such as John Calvin, developed ideas of limited government and the consent of the governed. It discusses the influence of Protestant thought on political theory, including the emergence of concepts like religious freedom, individual rights, and the separation of powers. Explore the impact of these ideas on the formation of modern democratic systems and the evolution of Western political thought.

Wars of Religion and Political Conflict: The Reformation era was marked by intense religious conflicts, including the wars of religion that ravaged Europe. This section explores how these conflicts intertwined with political struggles for power and territory. It examines the role of religious identity in shaping alliances, the impact of religious divisions on the stability of states, and the eventual emergence of principles like religious tolerance and the recognition of diverse religious beliefs.

Influence connecting the world The Protestant Reformation coincided with the era of European expansion. Protestantism played a role in the global connection of humanity by building institutions supported by Western powers, the influence of

Protestant missionaries interactions with indigenous populations, and the impact of these encounters on political and social structures globally is clear, Connecting humanity.

Legacy and Modern Political Landscape:

The Protestant Reformation had a transformative impact on Western politics, challenging the authority of the Catholic Church, reshaping power structures, and influencing political theory. The Reformation era gave rise to new ideas about governance, individual rights, and religious freedom, which continue to shape modern democratic systems. The conflicts and debates of this period also left a lasting imprint on the relationship between church and state, as well as the dynamics of power and

political alliances. The legacy of the Reformation in Western politics is positive contributions and ongoing challenges as societies strive to balance religious beliefs, individual rights, and the principles of democratic governance.

The Christianity teaching changed the attitudes and understanding of society differently than those who don't know the Bible. After Christian reformation, reading the bible is common by mass in the church, at home or on different occasions. The pagan lifestyle changed and understanding of things differed from a natural person who didn't read the Bible and didn't follow Christian culture. Christian civilization was spread to all directions of the Globe by European forefathers. It brought unity

among human beings beyond the color of skin differences.

Christian civilization has influenced marriage and family life through Biblical views. This helped to build a good family. Christianity in general affected the status of women by condemning connubial infidelity, divorce, incest, polygamy, and birth control. Women have played prominent places in Western history through and as part of the church, particularly in education and healthcare, but also as influential theologians and mystics. Christians have made a myriad of benefits to mortal progress in a broad and different range of fields, both historically and in ultramodern times, including wisdom and technology, fine trades and armature, politics, literature,

music, philanthropy, gospel, ethics, humanism, theater and business. According to 100 Times of Nobel Prizes a review of Nobel prizes awarded between 1901 and 2000 reveals that(65.4) of Nobel Prizes Laureates have linked Christianity in its colorful forms as their religious preference. Eastern Christians(particularly Nestorian Christians) have also contributed to the Arab Islamic Civilization during the Umayyad and the Abbasid ages by rephrasing the workshop of Greek proponents to Syriac and latterly to Arabic. They also bettered in gospel, wisdom, theology and drugs. Rodney Stark writes that medieval Europe's advances in product styles, navigation, and war technology “ can be traced to the unique Christian conviction that progress was a God-given obligation, included in the

gift of reason. That new technologies and ways would always be forthcoming was an abecedarian composition of the Christian faith. Hence, no bishops or theologians denounced timepieces or sailing vessels although both were condemned on religious grounds in colorful-Western societies. ”

Christianity contributed greatly to the development of European artistic identity, although some progress began away, Romanticism began with the curiosity and passion of the pagan world of old. Outside the Western world, Christianity has had an influence and contributed much to societal development in Africa, South East Asia, South America and some parts of Central Asia. Scholars and intellectualists have noted Christians have made significant benefactions to

Arab and Islamic civilizations since the preface of Islam. Common examples of Christianity include the oppression of women, a combination of homosexuality, colonialism, and other cases of violence. Christian ideas have been used both to support and end slavery as an institution. A review of Christianity has come from the different religious and non-religious groups around the world, some of whom were themselves, Christians. The lesser part of their gains was in the most effective ministry and the most ultramodern product styles that were grounded on progress in their lives and technology. As a result, productivity grew, which led to increased gains and enabled employers to pay advanced stipends. In this way, frugality, the lores, and technology corroborated each other. The chance to share in the

profitable success of technological inventions was a strong incitement to both formulators and investors.

The Protestant work heritage was an important force behind the unplanned and awkward mass action that brought about the development of capitalism and scientific innovations. This idea is also known as the "Protestant ethics". Trinity Church in Manhattan; has been seen as embodying the White Anglo-Saxon Protestant culture in the United States. Episcopalians and Presbyterians tend to be better educated(having further graduate and postgraduate degrees per capita) than most other religious groups in America and are disproportionately represented in the upper rung of American business, law and politics, especially the Republican Party. Large figures of

the most, who were regarded as the nation's social and artistic elites, were frequently associated with the American upper class, Harvard University, and the Episcopal Church. The Old Philadelphians were frequently associated with the American upper class and the Episcopal Church and Quakerism. These families were influential in the development and leadership of trade, culture, wisdom, medicine, law, politics, and trade in the United States.

Some academics have theorized that Lutheranism, the dominant traditional religion of the Nordic countries, affected the development of the social republic there and the Nordic model. Lutheranism promoted the idea of a civil community of religionists and led to increased state involvement in

profitable and social life, allowing for civil weal solidarity and profitable collaboration. Esa Mangeloja says that the reanimation movements helped to pave the way for the ultramodern Finnish weal state. During that process, the church lost some of its most important social liabilities(health care, education, and social work) as these tasks were assumed by the temporary Finnish state. Pauli Kettunen presents the Nordic model as the outgrowth of a kind of fabulous” Lutheran peasant enlightenment”, portraying the Nordic model as the result of a kind of” brainwashed Lutheranism” Still, mainstream academic converse on the subject focuses on” literal particularity”, with the centralized structure of the Lutheran church being but one aspect of the artistic values and state

structures that led to the development of the weak state in Scandinavia.

Today, amid many challenges, Christianity is changing the world in development, civilization, modernism and peace. Christianity is fast growing in the most developing areas of the world like Southeast Asia, China, Latin America, Africa and beyond. Christianity has grown 100 times in China in the last 50 years.

All countries developing economically are where Christianity is growing fast.

Chapter 5

Christianity contribution in modernizing countries

United states of America(USA)

Christianity has made numerous contributions to the building of America, shaping its culture, values, and institutions. Here are some key contributions of Christianity in the development of the United States:

Founding Principles: The Founding Fathers of the United States were influenced by Christian ideals and principles. Concepts such as the dignity and equality of all individuals, the pursuit of justice, and the importance of individual rights are rooted in Christian teachings.

These principles were foundational in the drafting of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution.

Freedom of Religion: The pursuit of religious freedom was a significant driving force behind the colonization of America.

Christian denominations seeking to escape religious persecution established colonies and communities where they could freely practice their faith. This emphasis on religious freedom became enshrined in the First Amendment of the Constitution, guaranteeing the freedom of religion for all Americans.

Education and Schools:

Christian churches played a crucial role in establishing educational institutions in

America. Christian missionaries and denominations founded schools, colleges, and universities to provide education and promote literacy. These institutions, such as Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, later became prominent centers of learning and intellectual development in the United States.

Social Justice and Reform

Movements: Christianity has been a driving force behind various social justice and reform movements throughout American history. Christians and Christian organizations have been at the forefront of campaigns for abolitionism, women's suffrage, civil rights, workers' rights, and other movements aimed at

addressing social injustices and promoting equality.

Healthcare and Social Services: Christian churches have made significant contributions to healthcare and social services in America. They have established hospitals, clinics, and charitable organizations to provide medical care, support, and assistance to those in need. Institutions such as Catholic hospitals and organizations like the Salvation Army have played vital roles in addressing healthcare and social welfare challenges.

Charitable and Humanitarian Efforts: Christianity has inspired numerous charitable and humanitarian initiatives in America. Christian organizations and individuals have been

involved in providing disaster relief, combating poverty, supporting refugees and immigrants, and addressing various social issues. These efforts have had a positive impact on the lives of countless individuals and communities.

Cultural Influence: Christianity has left an indelible mark on American culture, influencing art, literature, music, and the celebration of religious holidays. Christian themes and narratives are prevalent in American literature, and Christian music genres like gospel and hymns have had a profound impact on American musical traditions.

philosophies, and diverse communities have also shaped the nation's development.

The US presidential oath traditionally involves placing one's hand on a Bible while reciting the oath of office. This act symbolizes the president's commitment to uphold the Constitution and fulfill their duties with integrity and in accordance with the principles found in the Bible.

Carrying a Bible during the presidential oath reflects the historical influence of Christianity on the United States. Many of the country's founders and influential figures were Christians, and the Bible played a role in shaping their worldview and the values upon which the nation was built.

Similar to the USA, during the coronation ceremony, the British monarch takes an oath that signifies their commitment to uphold the law and serve the nation carrying the Bible. The presence of the Bible during this ceremony represents the monarch's dedication to rule in accordance with Christian values and principles. which asserted that rule with the authority derived from God. The Bible, as a sacred text, symbolized the divine authority and moral guidance underpinning the monarch's role and responsibilities.

This is its special meaning spiritually and the sign submission to the supernatural, God. It is the symbol of blessing for the nation. This shows the historical connection of the countries to Christian values and how

Christianity shaped them almost in all sectors of life.

How has Christianity helped South East Asian countries' development?

Christianity has played a significant role in the development of several Southeast Asian countries. The contributions of Christianity to the social, educational, healthcare, and cultural development of nations in the region. It examines how Christian missions, schools, hospitals, and community organizations have positively impacted these countries.

Education and Literacy:

Christian missionaries, particularly during the colonial period, established schools and educational institutions in Southeast Asian countries. Access to education for many individuals,

contributing to increased literacy rates and the development of a skilled workforce. the curriculum taught in Christian schools, emphasizing the integration of Christian values and moral teachings alongside academic subjects.

Healthcare and Social Services:

Christian missionaries also played a crucial role in the establishment of healthcare facilities and the provision of medical services in Southeast Asian countries. Christian mission hospitals and clinics provided medical care to underserved populations, improving public health and reducing mortality rates. The impact of Christian organizations in addressing social issues, such as poverty, homelessness, and orphan care, through the

establishment of shelters, orphanages, and community centers.

Promotion of Social Justice:

Christianity's emphasis on social justice and compassion have influenced various social movements in Southeast Asian countries. Christian individuals and organizations have been at the forefront of campaigns against injustice, advocating for human rights, labor rights, and environmental protection, involvement of Christian leaders in peaceful protests, movements for democracy, and efforts to alleviate poverty and inequality.

Cultural Exchange and Interfaith Dialogue:

Christianity has contributed to cultural exchange and interfaith dialogue in Southeast Asia. Christian missionaries

and churches have engaged with local cultures, customs, and traditions, leading to the exchange of ideas and the preservation of indigenous knowledge. It also explores the efforts of Christian leaders to foster interfaith dialogue, promoting mutual understanding and respect among different religious communities.

Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality:

Christianity has played a role in promoting women's empowerment and gender equality in Southeast Asian countries. Christian organizations involved in advocating for women's rights, providing education and vocational training opportunities for women, and challenging gender norms and discrimination. It explores the role of Christian women leaders in

promoting gender equality within their communities and churches.

Art, Music, and Cultural Expression: Christianity has influenced the artistic and cultural landscape of Southeast Asian countries. The contributions of Christian artists, musicians, and writers to the region's cultural expression. Christianity has made significant contributions to the development of Southeast Asian countries. Through educational institutions, healthcare services, social justice advocacy, interfaith dialogue, and cultural expressions, Christianity has positively impacted the region. The efforts of Christian missionaries, organizations, and individuals have contributed to the social, educational, healthcare, and cultural advancement of Southeast Asian nations. While

acknowledging the complexities and challenges that have arisen, the positive influence of Christianity in Southeast Asia cannot be overlooked, as it has helped promote education, healthcare, social justice, and cultural preservation in the region.

How Christianity Helped China Civilization and Development:

Christianity has played a multifaceted role in the civilization and development of China throughout its history. While the influence of Christianity in China has been complex and has faced challenges, it has made notable contributions to various aspects of Chinese society. Christianity has impacted China's civilization and development, particularly focusing on education,

healthcare, social reform, cultural exchange, and intellectual engagement.

Introduction of Western Education

Christian missionaries introduced Western-style education to China during the late Qing Dynasty and early Republican era. Christian schools and universities offered modern scientific knowledge, critical thinking skills, and academic opportunities to Chinese students. The role of Christian educational institutions in shaping China's intellectual landscape and producing influential Chinese scholars and leaders.

Healthcare and Medical Services:

Christian missionaries in China were instrumental in the development of healthcare and medical services. The

establishment of mission hospitals, clinics, and nursing schools, which provided modern medical care, training for healthcare professionals, and access to healthcare for underserved communities. The impact of Christian medical missions in combating diseases, improving public health, and introducing Western medical practices to China.

Social Reform and Humanitarian Work

Christianity has been associated with social reform and humanitarian efforts in China. The contributions of Christian missionaries and Chinese Christians in areas such as poverty alleviation, orphan care, women's empowerment, and the fight against social injustices. Christian values of compassion, justice, and service

influenced the work of social reformers and grassroots movements in China.

Cultural Exchange and Intellectual Engagement:

Christianity has facilitated cultural exchange and intellectual engagement between China and the West. The translation of Christian texts into Chinese, the study of Western philosophy and theology, and the intellectual dialogue between Chinese intellectuals and Christian scholars. The influence of Christian thought on Chinese intellectual and literary circles, as well as the impact of Chinese Christian writers and artists in promoting cultural exchange.

Contributions to Modern Chinese Literature and Arts:

Christianity has had an impact on modern Chinese literature and arts. The works of Chinese Christian writers, poets, and artists who incorporated Christian themes and symbolism into their creative expressions play crucial roles in Chinese arts. The influence of Christian ideas and narratives on Chinese literary movements and the contribution of Christian artists to the preservation and reinterpretation of traditional Chinese arts.

Challenges and Dialogue:

The challenges Christianity has faced in China, including periods of persecution, political tensions, and cultural conflicts is common. There is dialogue between Christianity and Chinese culture, including efforts to contextualize Christian teachings

within Chinese traditions. The complexities of inculturation and the development of a Chinese Christian theology addresses the unique cultural and historical context of China. Within challenges, Christianity increased 100 times in 40 years.

Christianity has made significant contributions to China's civilization and development. Through its involvement in education, healthcare, social reform, cultural exchange, and intellectual engagement, Christianity has left an indelible mark on various aspects of Chinese society. The introduction of Western education, the establishment of healthcare services, the promotion of social reform, the exchange of ideas, and the influence on literature and arts have shaped China's intellectual and cultural

landscape. While Christianity has faced challenges and its impact has been multifaceted, its contributions to China's civilization and development cannot be overlooked, as it has played a role in advancing education, healthcare, social justice, cultural exchange, and intellectual engagement in the country.

Christianity has increased 100 times in the last 40 years in China. At this time, the country advanced in technology and trade too. Jesus is Known as a Practical God in China.

How Christianity Helped Indian Development

Christianity has made significant contributions to the development of India throughout its history. Christianity has influenced various

aspects of Indian society, including education, healthcare, social reform, cultural preservation, and interfaith dialogue. The areas with the highest Christian population have more educated Indian diasporas contributing huge in Indian development today. To mention some, North East India, Kerala, Punjab, Goa, Tamil Nadu are good examples. India is set to become the first country in the world to receive \$100billion from its diaspora in 2022 according to some reports. The top remittance receiving states are Christians majority states mentioned above.

Introduction of Modern Education:

Christian missionaries played a crucial role in the introduction of modern education in India. The establishment of Christian schools, colleges, and

universities, which provide access to quality education for Indians, regardless of their social or caste backgrounds. The Christian educational institutions shaped the intellectual landscape of India and produced renowned scholars, leaders, and professionals.

Healthcare and Medical Services:

Christian missionaries have made significant contributions to healthcare and medical services in India. The establishment of mission hospitals, clinics, and nursing schools, which provided medical care, training for healthcare professionals, and access to healthcare for marginalized communities. The impact of Christian medical missions in combating diseases, improving public health, and

introducing modern medical practices in India.

Social Reform and Advocacy:

Christianity has been associated with social reform and advocacy for marginalized communities in India. Christian missionaries and Indian Christians in challenging social injustices, promoting education for girls and women, combating caste discrimination, and advocating for the rights of the oppressed. Discuss the contributions of Christian leaders in social and political movements, as well as their role in shaping legislation and policies for social change.

Cultural Preservation and Artistic Expression:

Christianity has played a role in preserving and promoting Indian

cultural heritage. This section examines the efforts of Christian missionaries to study, document, and preserve Indian languages, traditions, and artistic forms. Christian institutions are in promoting Indian music, literature, and art, while incorporating Christian themes and symbolism.

Interfaith Dialogue and Harmony:

Christianity has contributed to interfaith dialogue and harmony in India. Christian leaders and organizations foster understanding, respect, and cooperation among different religious communities. Discuss the initiatives of Christian theologians and scholars in engaging with Indian religious traditions, promoting dialogue, and addressing social and religious tensions.

Challenges and Engagement:

This section acknowledges the challenges Christianity has faced in India, including cultural conflicts, conversion controversies, and tensions between religious communities. It explores the ongoing engagement between Christianity and Indian culture, highlighting efforts to contextualize Christian teachings within the Indian context. Discuss the importance of promoting dialogue, mutual understanding, and respect among different religious groups in India.

Christianity has played a significant role in the development of India. Through its contributions to education, healthcare, social reform, cultural

preservation, and interfaith dialogue, Christianity has left a lasting impact on Indian society. The introduction of modern education, the establishment of healthcare services, the advocacy for social justice, the preservation of Indian culture, and the promotion of interfaith harmony have contributed to India's development. While acknowledging the challenges and complexities, the positive influence of Christianity in India cannot be overlooked, as it has played a role in advancing education, healthcare, social justice, cultural preservation, and interfaith understanding in the country

How Christianity Helped Arab World Civilization

Christianity has had a profound impact on the civilization and development of the Arab world throughout history.

Christianity has influenced various aspects of Arab society, including education, literature, art, language, and interfaith relations. It is the Christian West that helped the Arab world in technology, investment, market and protection of fuel resources that made Gulf nations wealthy.

Early Centers of Learning:

During the early centuries of Christianity, Several prominent centers of learning and scholarship emerged in the Arab world. Christian scholars in preserving and translating classical Greek and Roman texts, which became instrumental in the development of Arab intellectual traditions. Explore how these centers of learning served as cultural hubs, fostering knowledge exchange and contributing to the Arab

world's intellectual and scientific progress.

Preservation and Translation of Knowledge:

Christian communities in the Arab world played a vital role in preserving and translating knowledge from various civilizations. This section examines the efforts of Christian scholars in translating Greek, Syriac, and Persian works into Arabic, contributing to the flourishing of Arabic literature, philosophy, and sciences. Discuss the contributions of Christian translators to the Arab world's intellectual and cultural heritage.

Influence on Arabic Language and Literature:

Christianity has influenced the Arabic language and literary traditions. The impact of Christian theologians, poets, and writers on Arabic literature, as they incorporated Christian themes, symbols, and narratives into their works. Christian scholars contributed to the development of Arabic literary forms, such as hymns, poetry, and theological treatises.

Art and Architecture:

Christianity has left an indelible mark on the art and architecture of the Arab world. The influence of Christian motifs, symbols, and techniques in the design and construction of churches, cathedrals, and monasteries, Christian art and architecture have enriched the

cultural landscape of the Arab world, blending Byzantine, Roman, and indigenous artistic traditions.

Interfaith Relations and Dialogue:

Christianity has played a role in interfaith relations and dialogue in the Arab world. The historical interactions between Christians and Muslims, highlighting periods of coexistence, intellectual exchange, and collaboration brought the Islamic world to the world stage today. The contributions of Christian theologians and scholars to interfaith dialogue, emphasizing common values, ethical teachings, and theological discussions aimed at promoting understanding and mutual respect.

Contributions to Arab Education:

Christian missionaries and Christian educational institutions have made

significant contributions to education in the Arab world. The establishment of Christian schools, colleges, and universities have provided quality education and contributed to the intellectual development of Arab students. The role of Christian educators in promoting critical thinking, scientific knowledge, and values-based education in the Arab world is common.

Generally, Christianity has played a significant role in the civilization and development of the Arab world. Through its contributions to education, literature, art, language, and interfaith relations, Christianity has left a lasting impact on Arab society. The preservation and translation of knowledge, the influence on the Arabic language and literature, the

contributions to art and architecture, the promotion of interfaith dialogue, and the establishment of educational institutions have all enriched the Arab world's cultural heritage and intellectual progress. While acknowledging the complexities and historical challenges, the positive influence of Christianity in the Arab world cannot be overlooked, as it has played a role in advancing knowledge, preserving cultural traditions, and fostering interfaith understanding in the region.

How Christianity Civilized Persia

The influence of Christianity on the civilization of Persia (modern-day Iran) can be observed through various historical periods. This chapter explores how Christianity has contributed to the development of

Persia, focusing on aspects such as education, literature, art, social reform, and interfaith relations.

Early Christian Communities in Persia:

Christianity reached Persia in the early centuries AD. The establishment of early Christian communities and their interactions with Persian society contributed to cultural exchange, the exchange of ideas, and the development of a diverse religious landscape in Persia.

Christian Contributions to Education: Christianity played a role in the promotion of education in Persia. The establishment of Christian schools, monastic centers of learning, and theological academies, provided education and intellectual training to both Christians and non-Christians. the

contributions of Christian scholars to the fields of philosophy, theology, and sciences, and their influence on the Persian intellectual tradition.

Christian Influence on Persian Literature and Art:

Christianity has had an impact on Persian literature and art. This section explores the influence of Christian themes, symbols, and narratives on Persian literary works, including poetry, epics, and religious texts. Discuss the integration of Christian motifs in Persian visual arts and the contribution of Christian artists to the development of Persian artistic traditions.

Social Reform and Humanitarian Work:

Christianity has been associated with social reform and humanitarian efforts in Persia. This section examines the contributions of Christian missionaries and Persian Christians in areas such as poverty alleviation, healthcare, and the promotion of social justice. Discuss the establishment of orphanages, hospitals, and charitable organizations by Christian communities, and their role in addressing societal challenges.

Interfaith Dialogue and Relations:

Christianity has played a role in fostering interfaith dialogue and relations in Persia. This section explores the interactions between Christians and followers of other religions, particularly Zoroastrianism and Islam. Discuss the contributions of

Christian scholars and theologians in engaging in theological debates, promoting understanding, and building bridges of dialogue between different religious communities.

Challenges and Legacy:

The challenges Christianity faced in Persia, including periods of persecution and political tensions, increased much after the 1979 Islamic revolution. However, Christianity has a strong presence in the community abroad and inside Iran today. The legacy of Christianity in Persia has shaped the country's cultural, intellectual, and religious heritage. The survival of ancient Christian communities in Persia and their contributions to the diverse fabric of Iranian society.

Christianity has made notable contributions to the civilization of Persia. Through its influence on education, literature, art, social reform, and interfaith relations, Christianity has left an indelible mark on the development of Persia. The promotion of education, the integration of Christian themes in Persian literature and art, the engagement in social reform and humanitarian work, and the fostering of interfaith dialogue have all contributed to the cultural richness and intellectual growth of Persia. While acknowledging the challenges and complexities, the positive impact of Christianity in Persia cannot be overlooked, as it has played a role in advancing knowledge, fostering cultural exchange, and promoting understanding among different religious communities

How Christianity Modernised sub-Saharan Africa

Christianity has played a significant role in the modernization and development of Sub-Saharan Africa. Christianity has contributed to the region's progress in various areas, including education, healthcare, social reform, economic development, and cultural transformation.

Introduction of Formal Education:

Christian missionaries played a vital role in introducing formal education to Sub-Saharan Africa. This section discusses the establishment of mission schools and universities, which provided access to education for Africans, regardless of their social or ethnic backgrounds. Explore the impact of Christian educational institutions in shaping the intellectual

landscape of the region and producing African leaders, professionals, and scholars.

Healthcare and Medical Services:

Christian missionaries have made significant contributions to healthcare and medical services in Sub-Saharan Africa. the establishment of mission hospitals, clinics, and medical training facilities, provided medical care, training for healthcare professionals, and access to healthcare for underserved communities. The role of Christian medical missions in combating diseases, improving public health, and introducing modern medical practices in the region.

Social Reform and Advocacy:

Christianity has been associated with social reform and advocacy in Sub-Saharan Africa. The efforts of

Christian missionaries and African Christians in addressing social injustices, promoting human rights, and advocating for the rights of marginalized groups. The contributions of Christian leaders and organizations in areas such as anti-colonial movements, gender equality, abolition of slavery, and promotion of social justice.

Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation:

Christianity has played a role in economic development and poverty alleviation in Sub-Saharan Africa. The establishment of Christian development organizations, microfinance initiatives, and vocational training programs aimed at empowering communities and fostering economic growth. The

contributions of Christian entrepreneurs and organizations in creating sustainable livelihoods and promoting economic self-sufficiency.

Cultural Transformation and Preservation:

Christianity has influenced the cultural transformation of Sub-Saharan Africa. The impact of Christian teachings and values on social ethics, family life, and community development. Christianity has influenced cultural practices, such as traditional ceremonies, music, art, and literature, while also preserving and integrating indigenous cultural elements.

Interfaith Relations and Peacebuilding: Christianity has played a role in interfaith relations and peacebuilding in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The efforts of Christian leaders and organizations in promoting dialogue, reconciliation, and peaceful coexistence among different religious communities. Discuss the role of Christian churches in fostering social cohesion, conflict resolution, and community development.

Christianity has made significant contributions to the modernization and development of Sub-Saharan Africa. Through its contributions to education, healthcare, social reform, economic development, and cultural transformation, Christianity has played a role in advancing knowledge, improving healthcare access, promoting social justice, empowering communities, and fostering interfaith understanding. It has contributed to the region's progress, empowered

individuals and communities, and played a role in shaping the region's social, economic, and cultural landscape.

Chapter six

The challenges facing Christianity

The challenges facing Christianity in every continent, Christianity has been facing various challenges. Here are some of the major challenges facing Christianity in each continent.

Africa:

Religious pluralism: Christianity faces competition from other religious traditions, such as Islam and traditional African religions.

Poverty and social issues:

The prevalence of poverty, political instability and social challenges affect the growth and influence of Christianity in some regions. Many churches closed and Christians fled the area of war. This happened in many

countries including christian majority country,Ethiopia after 2020 because of civil war.

Syncretism and spiritualism:

Traditional beliefs and practices often blend with Christianity, leading to syncretic forms of worship and theological challenges.

Asia:

Religious restrictions: Some Asian countries have stringent regulations or outright persecution of Christians, limiting their freedom of worship and evangelistic activities.

Cultural barriers:

Christianity may face challenges due to deeply rooted cultural practices,

beliefs, and societal norms that conflict with Christian teachings.

Dominance of other religions: In regions where Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, or other religious traditions have a strong presence, Christianity may struggle to gain acceptance or face opposition.

Europe:

Secularism and declining worship participation:

Europe has witnessed a decline in worship, affiliation and practices, leading to challenges in attracting and retaining believers. In contrast, paganism practices like night club, sexuality or gender confusion and pagan music bands are on the rise.

Post-Christian mindset:

Many Europeans view Christianity as part of their historical and cultural heritage rather than a vibrant faith, resulting in apathy towards religious institutions and teachings.

Immigration and multiculturalism:

The influx of immigrants from diverse religious backgrounds have led to a complex religious landscape, challenging traditional Christian dominance.

North America:

Still stronger and much better than Europe. There is Secularism and declining church attendance compared to the 1990s . Similar to Europe, North America has experienced a decline in religious affiliation and church

participation, particularly among younger generations. Mass migration played a role in this to happen.

Pluralism and religious diversity are increasing due to mass migration and paganizing institutional propaganda. Christianity is still deciding factors including politics.

Cultural shifts and relativism:

Changing cultural norms and a more attitude towards immorality presents challenges to traditional Christian teachings and values.

South America:

Growth of alternative Christian movements: Pentecostalism and other non-traditional Christian groups have gained significant influence, challenging the dominance of

traditional Catholicism in some regions.

Poverty and social issues:

Socioeconomic challenges, such as poverty and inequality can affect the relevance and impact of Christianity, especially in marginalized communities.

Indigenous and Afro-descendant spirituality: Traditional Indigenous and Afro-descendant spiritual practices often coexist with Christianity, leading to syncretism and challenges in theological integration.

Oceania:

Secularization and cultural shifts:

Similar to other Western Europe, parts of Oceania have witnessed a decline in religious affiliation and practice, with Christianity facing challenges.

Indigenous spiritual traditions:

The Influence of indigenous cultures and spirituality poses challenges to the dominance of Christianity, particularly in regions with significant indigenous populations.

Environmental concerns: Oceania's vulnerability to climate change and ecological issues have prompted discussions on the relationship between Christianity and environmental stewardship.

It's important to note that these challenges are not exhaustive and can vary within each continent, as well as over time. The dynamic nature of religious, cultural, and social landscapes may present new challenges or evolve existing ones

The reason why Christianity faces challenges is that it is not a religion derived from tradition like other religions but the culture of God's kingdom revealed through Jesus Christ even though it respects all cultures more than any religion. Christianity is primarily centered around the belief in God's kingdom and the teachings of Jesus Christ. It is a spiritual and religious faith that transcends specific cultural boundaries. However, Christianity has been practiced and expressed within diverse cultural

contexts throughout history, leading to various cultural expressions of the faith.

When discussing the challenges facing Christianity in different continents, it is important to consider the impact of cultural factors on the practice and reception of the faith. Cultural influences can shape the way Christianity is understood, interpreted, and lived out by its adherents. These cultural factors can either facilitate or pose challenges to the spread and acceptance of Christianity in different regions.

Additionally, cultural practices and traditions can intersect with Christian beliefs, leading to a blending or syncretism of religious practices. This blending can present theological challenges and dilemmas for the

Christian faith as it interacts with diverse cultural contexts.

While Christianity's core message remains constant across cultures, the way it is expressed and received can be influenced by the cultural, social, and historical factors present in each continent and within specific communities.

As far as Christianity is challenged, the Western prosperity that has been gained by the Bible-believing forefathers is also challenged because it is gained not only by work but also by the grace of God in the Christian principles and cultures.

Similar to what is happening in the developing world, developed Western countries have many challenges, limitations, and problems.

There is a value in which prosperity is gained. The value of prosperity is not only hard-working. to create a healthy and hardworking society, but there is also something to be done. In the case of Western society, as we said, it is Christianity principles that applied and developed Christian culture before the prosperity gained. This culture will make people work hard, be honest, corruption free, peaceful and obedient to the system. The world superpower country United States is created in this way showing God on their currency saying IN GOD WE TRUST. This shows how the US submitted itself to God, and her currency is the leading world currency. The USA is a Christian country in which many people believe in God. Every knowledge is Biblical based and the

system of governance is better than others, especially on global issues.

In the same way, people are capitalist, hardworking and try their best to live by principles. Corruption is low compared to other parts of the world and the government is responsible and no person owns absolute power like in Russia, China and other totalitarian countries. In all developed West no person can own the country alone. somebody can become prime minister or the president. For a legal period. This is what a Christian culture is. The opposite is true in totalitarian cultures which consider themselves to be a world power. Because of such culture, this prosperity is created or achieved.

This good Western Christian culture is under big challenges nowadays.

What are the challenges? Let us see them one by one shortly.

cultural change challenges:

There are many attacks against Western society to change their culture that has already been built at least in the last 500 years. The attack from totalitarian countries, religions and mass illegal migrations. The Western Christian culture is in danger, especially by mass migration from parts of the world that not only hate the Christian culture but taught it starting from childhood as their enemy. This migration is mostly not by educated people who can understand the values of the nations they are living in. It is Biblical to help people having persecution problems as long as it stays but 99% of the migrants are economic migrants. They don't have

political problems or persecution in their country. In addition to this, there is a suspicion that there is political migration being trained by terrorist networks to be sent to Western countries as refugees and to fulfill their goal in the long term. Political migration to change the culture of the society means to change the culture of the Christian West.

I know what's happening in Europe because I lived in three European countries. Most of the migrants don't appreciate the Western culture that benefited from it. Then they will be citizens after sometimes even if they are opposing the culture. So this is one of the challenges that leads to cultural change.

For example, Some years, there was no problem in all Scandinavian countries.

You don't see any protests or anything. Everything was in peace and order. Nowadays, if you see countries like Sweden and Norway, there are riots. who is causing the problem, the migrants from an unaligned culture that opposes the Christian culture, this is quite dangerous. This is true in many European countries. I know what's happening in the United Kingdom and France in the same way. So this is one of the challenges that is going to make the West very weak in the long term.

social continuity challenge:

That means Western society is becoming old. Many people are not having children. Even traditional marriage is mostly under challenge in many ways. The system promotes a traditional, non-Christian relationship.

So the politicians and media are promoting what is opposite to their forefathers who brought the prosperity they live in today. Senior citizens understand the value of their country, but I don't think many of the younger generations in the West understand what's happening due to the extreme liberal idea being spread to society. After 16 years of age, The parents don't tell their children what to do. This will create a series of social challenges. If there is no healthy family, it is a problem to replace society. Society needs substitution to continue. If people don't marry, don't get children and if people are going to have relationships with the same sex and if traditional marriage is rejected, it is quite dangerous. It is also a problem if children do not grow up with their father and Mother. Is not a

healthy society. After some years, this may lead to the collapse of native European people.

security challenges:

Many people may not think that Western Europe and the United States have no security challenges. There are security challenges from many directions. Everything happening in the world is against the Western culture, mentioning the history of colonization, some who support the West are for benefit not by trusting in Western values. Western society should know this and continue to play a leading role in the global systems.

There is hate against that Western society, from totalitarian countries and weak countries, from countries which have dictators, including the countries which are being benefited from the

technology of the West. Look at what is happening now because of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, Totalitarian countries are supporting Russia, which means supporting the invasion. If they have problems with their political issues, they blame the West. For example, take countries like South Africa. South Africa has got infrastructure from Western society even if it is in colonization. We understand that this is the history of the past generation. We don't have to live in the past. South Africa is opposing the West where he got the technology and even became one society, but it is supporting Russia. I don't know what Russia has made for them. They think Russia liberated them from apartheid. However, all played a role especially USA and UK sanctioned that system and failed it.

Russia by USSR had been selling arms at the time. North Korea, China, and even some South American countries, like Venezuela, are supporting Russia. So what do I mean? There is a security challenge. The Western countries are protecting the world, including the Middle East. It has been protecting Saudi Arabia from Iran. It has been protecting China from other Asian countries' invasions. If You are not in Christian culture you don't understand this and take such responsibility.

So there is a security challenge for the developed West.

poverty challenge:

I see a poverty challenge in many ways. Well, how do we calculate poverty? Europe is starting to become poor in many ways. One of the ways is

people now depend on benefits called social welfare for living. Most of the developed Europe is in welfare status, so they give protection and security to their society. That means many people who are not working, who are not active in the economy are getting paid. That means the government is printing money. They print money they give to the people on benefit which means there is a money flow, which is not created by the economy.

For example, the United Kingdom government is paying more than 200 billion pounds per year for benefits for social welfare only. It is a huge amount of money 200 billion means it can be the annual budget of 10 African countries. Many don't want to work as they are getting paid. They can live a basic life without working. This will

make the value of the currency lower and life will be very expensive. The West in general, is very good in the value of money, their currency is stronger now. However, the more the currency is printed without being generated by the economy. It will make the currency valueless, making life hard for low-income groups. It is a problem so it will bring poverty to society in the future. That is one of the challenges.

technological colonization:

Technology colonization challenge. What do I mean? most things are by technology in the West now. Most things are automated and digitized. Because of that, technology overtook everything. The life of people is already simplified by technology. If such issues continue for many years,

people don't care to have something in their minds. The students don't care to memorize something because everything can be done by technology. This is not only a problem in Western society, it is a problem in many parts of the world nowadays for human beings. It is one of the biggest challenges of humanity. technology is colonizing us in many ways. Consider our fathers who were living 100 years ago. They don't have a mobile number. They don't have the technology we have today, but they were strong, and they created prosperous Nations. Today, you will see the generation is becoming lazy and lazy. Even if it is considered, people are becoming wiser in many ways because of the exchange of information. It is not in the mind of people. I can tell you that many students are not joining hard science

education. For example, there is a shortage of science teachers in many Western countries. Mathematics, physics , chemistry and most science lessons have a shortage of teachers. Health professionals are in shortage too. Many don't want to join such jobs because technology is colonizing us. This may result in the loss of a generation with a good mind. Then Once the technology crashed. It is a problem for us. Because we don't know who is controlling the technology, we don't know who is controlling the internet. We mean it is not something natural. So, if it is crushed the world will be in darkness. Therefore we need people's minds to always be active and working.

Chapter seven

Culture war and direct attack on Christianity in the Western world

Even Though the Western countries spread Christianity and played a lion's role in developing Biblical Christian values, today things are not as good as expected. There is an organized attack on the 500 years of Christian values from different directions getting recognition than Christian institutions by politicians and media. The new generation that doesn't understand the secret behind the attack follows the attackers unknowingly. The secret behind attacking Western Christian values is to replace paganism or other invalid ideas disturbing the world.

Paganizing the Western world is the biggest project of the devil.

Accepting Christianity brought prosperity to the Western world, especially in the last 500 years(after the Protestant Reformation). However, Since the 1960s, paganizing structures like pagan music, demonic worship, sexuality and gender confusion have been overtaking the culture. Paganism is the worshipping of many idols and rituals. It is the biggest reason for the backwardness of humanity in history.

The attack on Western Christian values reveals itself, by religions,(Islamic republics), atheist politicians, radical human rights movements, unprotected mass migration, institutions affiliated themselves with the secret world, etc.

All of them work towards voiding Christian values from the Western society and governance system. Once Christianity is rejected, they know they

can control important things and bring poverty, taking away prosperity.

I know in the UK that some popular media write to reject Christianity's leading role in the British people. Some promote other religions instead. We are 100% sure that what made the British are the Christian values although the leftists talk only about the bad side of the past generation's colonization history. It is impossible to think without divine intervention that a small island nation like Britain can dominate 25% of the world and bring it together. If Britain lost Christianity, it would lose everything. That is why Britain is one of the targets of the secret world to change the Christian culture.

The blessing and prosperity that happened because of the Christian

culture will move somewhere from the West unless there will be spiritual revival and back the generation to Biblical morality.

It looks like China is becoming better than the Western world for real Christians now. Christianity is growing in China more than anywhere in the world while it is declining in the West. The Chinese communist party knows how to copy success from the West, not only in technology but also in culture because they have studied it. Today, the Bible is printed more in China than anywhere in the world while Islamic countries banned the Bible from entering their country. One of the biggest Evangelical churches in China declared that it is built with the support of the government. The pastor of the church said we have to work

with the government to tell them the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

In some nations, Satan uses nationalists saying Christianity is for white Westerners only. This is deception, let us see the reality, The idea that Christianity is a white Western religion tied to cultural imperialism is a major barrier...Most of the world's Christians are neither white nor Western...Christianity is the most diverse, multi-ethnic and multi-cultural movement in all of history...In the US, black women are by far the most Christian demographic...The church in Iran is the fastest-growing Christian movement in the world.... There will be more Christians in China than in the United States by 2030, and China could be a majority Christian country

by 2050...Christianity is the most ethnically dispersed major world religion. The idea that Christianity is a white Western religion is utterly irreconcilable. What some atheist nationalists and Islam tell is 100% false. Christianity is started by followers of Jesus, not in Europe but in the Middle East, however, Western society accepts it and is blessed by it. The Christian West has been the leader almost in all sectors. This continues as long as they stay in the blessing through Christianity, if not it will move somewhere.

Non-Christian culture is growing in the West due to extreme liberalism. People say it is a democracy, but in reality, it is the system the devil is using for shifting the Western culture to

paganism and confusing the generation.

A world without Christian culture cannot survive the destruction. That is why Satan focuses on destroying Christian culture to create a brainwashed generation that enables the devil to be worshiped fully by humans.

We have seen this clearly in 2023 when a Satanist gathering in the USA attacked the Holy Bible. It is explained as follows,

In Boston, USA, Satanists gathered to attack the Holy Bible by tearing it into pieces saying it is oppressing Satan not to do its job well. They proved that the Bible is the Word of God that leads humanity to eternal life to make hell only the place for demons and satan.

Indeed, the Bible is not only a book of oppression for the devils, but also a book by which people can be saved from eternal burning and Satan will burn alone in the lake of fire.

Satan has nothing to create, but he works to gain followers by making people misuse what God has created.

For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil.

1 John 3:8

By the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ, Satan was defeated. The hell lost many souls.

Satan does not care about those who do not believe in the Lordship of Jesus Christ, he wants those who believe in Jesus. Because they are the ones who

destroy his kingdom. That is why Satan's followers hate the Bible and Christians who believe in it. It is what they are defeated by.

They are allowed to rule the world for 42 months through the beast as written in John's revelation. The world is in preparation for that. Until then, Satan plans to gain many followers and wage war against Jesus' followers.

What needs to be known is that the devil does not come saying I am the devil. It colonizes You through what you like.

e.g

- Alcoholic beverages
- The nightclub
- Fornication and adultery

- Hatred, jealousy, insults,
- witchcraft,
- Abortion
- sexuality and marriage confusion,
- religious culture, opposition to God,
- Corruption,
- Lies, Murder,
- Various Addictions,

The biggest Satanists gathering in Boston advised young people to have fun with nightclubs and music, to make abortions, to practice transgender and homosexuality, etc

The ungodly music and art industry is a huge sector that Satan loves. Many people follow this sector because it is

where people start opposing God by worshiping the materialistic world.

That does not want you to worship him but to oppose God. When You start to focus on the materialistic world forgetting God, You join the club that Satan controls and you will be ended in a lake of fire with demons if you don't repent and follow Jesus Christ

The West in the last 500 years

Believe it or not, the Western world is a blessing to the world. Many good things started in the West. The devil also uses the freedom in the West to do its best to compete with the good things based on Biblical Principles so that it can deceive many. Some nations who see the developed West as failed are deceived looking at the negative sides only. Let's see what

started/developed in the West in the last 500 years.

Modernism,

Industrial revolution,

enlightenment,

democracy,

human rights movement,

scientific discoveries & technologies,

social & Christian reformation,

Globalism and

individual freedom.

Our world is better when the West is stronger. When I think of a world in which the West is not stronger, I think it will be hell for the civilian population. It will be a world of dictators where democracy, pluralism,

and human rights are not respected.
There will be no place for victims of
autocrats and the voiceless.
Christianity will be the most
persecuted group, God is using the
West to protect it as human share,

It is funny that Dictators/totalitarian
governments everywhere in the World
criticize the West, however, they send
their children to Western schools, and
put their money in Western banks. But
they try to convince their people that
the West are evil. Talking bad sides of
the West is a way to corrupt the mind
of the innocent to hide their deeds.
Anti God system propagated by media
in the West is seen as the West public
agenda in the mind of people around
the World, the reality is the opposite
but extreme liberalism in the West is
helping evils to promote their agenda.

The West public is God fearing,
disciplined, intelligent and humble.

Conclusion of chapters

Overall, Christianity has shaped human civilization through its values, cultural expressions, educational institutions, social welfare initiatives, governance principles, and contributions to various social and intellectual movements. Its influence continues to be felt today, contributing to the development of societies and the collective human experience.

If the West is stronger and protects its Christian values, the global system will be better, if not, there will be a contested world where there is no protection for good thinkers and faith rights. If this continues for generations, we will have no free world to give protections for new ideas and persecuted groups/individuals/ by

radical religious or political groups around the world.

The Western civilization & prosperity built on the grace of God by believers' forefathers will move somewhere if Christian values are not protected by the today generation. I recommend that Western countries' politicians and their new Generations continue their commitment to protecting their forefathers' good values, Christian principles, that help them to continue to be leaders in global peace and development. All Christians around the world should continue peace building and play the role of civilizing and modernizing the world to good as Jesus said You are the light of the world, shine for the world in darkness.

Appendix 1

Christianity's Contribution to Human Civilization

Christianity has played a significant role in shaping human civilization over the past two millennia. Its influence can be observed in various aspects of society, culture, education, arts, ethics, and more. Here are some key contributions of Christianity to human civilization:

Moral and Ethical Framework:
Christianity has provided a moral and ethical framework that has influenced laws, governance, and social norms. Christian teachings, such as the Ten Commandments and the teachings of Jesus Christ, have formed the basis for principles of

justice, compassion, equality, and human dignity.

Education and Literacy:

Christianity has been instrumental in promoting education and literacy.

Monasteries and religious institutions were centers of learning, preserving ancient knowledge, and advancing scholarship. Christian missionaries played a significant role in establishing schools, universities, and educational systems around the world.

Art, Architecture, and Music:

Christianity has been a patron of the arts, inspiring magnificent works of architecture, sculpture, painting, and music. Cathedrals, churches, and religious artworks stand as testaments to Christian

artistic expression and have influenced architectural styles and artistic traditions.

Scientific and Intellectual Contributions: Many early scientists and thinkers were devout Christians who believed that the study of nature and the pursuit of knowledge were a way to understand and appreciate God's creation. Christian institutions and thinkers have contributed to advancements in various fields, including astronomy, physics, medicine, and philosophy.

Humanitarian and Charitable Efforts: Christianity has been at the forefront of humanitarian and charitable efforts. Christian organizations and individuals have established hospitals,

orphanages, schools, and relief organizations to provide aid to those in need, both locally and globally.

Social Justice and Human Rights:

The teachings of Christianity have influenced movements for social justice and human rights throughout history. Christian leaders and activists have championed causes such as the abolition of slavery, civil rights, women's rights, and the fight against poverty and inequality.

Literature and Writing: The Bible, considered the sacred text of Christianity, has been one of the most influential books in human history. Its stories, poetry, wisdom literature, and teachings have inspired countless literary works, influencing the

development of literature and writing across cultures.

Philanthropy and Community

Building: Christianity has emphasized the importance of loving one's neighbor and caring for the marginalized and vulnerable. Christians have been actively involved in philanthropy, community building, and social welfare initiatives, addressing issues such as poverty, hunger, homelessness, and healthcare.

Religious Freedom and

Pluralism: Christianity has played a role in advocating for religious freedom and promoting interfaith dialogue and understanding. It has contributed to the development of societies that value religious pluralism,

tolerance, and respect for diverse beliefs.

The Concept of Human Dignity: Christianity has emphasized the inherent worth and dignity of every human being as created in the image of God. This concept has had a profound impact on the development of human rights, individual freedoms, and the recognition of human dignity in various cultures and legal systems.

The impact of Christianity varies across regions and cultures, and different interpretations of its teachings have shaped its influence on society. Nevertheless, its contributions to human civilization are undeniably significant and continue to shape our world today.

Appendix 2

Christian scientists of all times and their discovery

33 Great Scientists Who Changed the World and Were Committed to Their Christian Faiths.

1. Robert Boyle 1627 – 1691.

Said that a deeper understanding of science was a higher glorification of God. Defined elements, compounds, and mixtures. Discovered the first gas law – Boyle's Law.

2. Antoine Lavoisier 1743 – 1794.

A Roman Catholic believer in the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures. A founder of modern chemistry; discovered oxygen's role in combustion and respiration; discovered

that water is a compound of hydrogen and oxygen;

3. Leonhard Euler 1707 – 1783.

The son of a Calvinist pastor. Wrote religious texts and is commemorated by the Lutheran Church on their Calendar of Saints. Published more mathematics than any other single mathematician in history, much of it brilliant and groundbreaking.

4. Michael Faraday 1791 – 1867.

A devout member and elder of the Sandemanian Church. Discovered electromagnetic induction; discovered the first experimental link between light and magnetism; carried out the first room-temperature liquefaction of a gas.

5. James Clerk Maxwell 1831 – 1879.

An evangelical Protestant who learned the Bible by heart at age 14.

Transformed our understanding of nature: his famous equations unified the forces of electricity and magnetism, indicating that light is an electromagnetic wave. His kinetic theory established that temperature is entirely dependent on the speeds of particles.

6. Gregor Mendel 1822 – 1884.

A Roman Catholic Augustinian abbot. Founded the science of genetics; identified many of the mathematical rules of heredity; identified recessive and dominant traits.

7. Arthur Compton 1892 – 1962.

A deacon in the Baptist Church. Discovered that light can behave as a

particle as well as a wave, and coined the word photon to describe a particle of light.

8. Ronald Fisher 1890 – 1962.

A devout Anglican: made religious broadcasts, and wrote religious articles. Unified evolution by natural selection with Mendel's rules of inheritance, so defining the new field of population genetics. Invented experimental design; devised the statistical concept of variance.

9. Bernhard Riemann 1826 – 1866.

Son of a Lutheran pastor. A devout Christian who died reciting the Lord's Prayer. Transformed geometry provides the foundation of Einstein's theory of general relativity; the Riemann hypothesis has become the

most famous unresolved problem in mathematics.

10. Georges Lemaître 1894 – 1966.

Roman Catholic priest. Discovered that space and the universe are expanding; discovered Hubble's law; proposed the universe began with the explosion of a 'primeval atom' whose matter spread and evolved to form the galaxies and stars we observe today.

11. Isaac Newton from 1643 to 1727.

Passionate dissenting Protestant who spent more time on Bible study than math and physics. Profoundly changed our understanding of nature with his law of universal gravitation and his laws of motion; invented calculus; built the first ever reflecting telescope;

showed sunlight is made of all the colors of the rainbow.

12. Charles Townes 1915 – 2015.

A member of the United Church of Christ. Prayed daily. Wrote books linking science and religion; believed religion was more important than science. Invented the laser and maser. Established that the Milky Way has a supermassive black hole at its center.

13. Mary Anning 1799 – 1847.

A devoted Anglican, spent her spare time reading the Bible. Discovered the first complete specimen of a plesiosaur; deduced the diets of dinosaurs.

14. Willard Gibbs 1839 – 1903.

Member of the Congregational Church who attended services every week.

Invented vector analysis and founded the sciences of modern statistical mechanics and chemical thermodynamics.

15. John Dalton 1766 – 1844.

A faithful Quaker who lived modestly. Dalton's Atomic Theory is the basis of chemistry; discovered Gay-Lussac's Law relating temperature, volume, and pressure of gasses; discovered the law of partial gas pressures.

16. Carl Friedrich Gauss 1777-1855

A Lutheran Protestant believed science revealed the immortal human soul and that there is complete unity between science and God. Gauss revolutionized number theory and invented the

method of least squares and the fast Fourier transform. His profound contributions to the physical sciences include Gauss's Law & Gauss's Law for Magnetism.

17. Charles Barkla 1877 – 1944.

A Methodist who believed science was part of his quest for God. Discovered that atoms have the same number of electrons as their atomic number and that X-rays emitted by excited atoms are 'fingerprints' for the atom.

18. George Washington Carver 1864 – 1943.

A Protestant Evangelist and Bible class leader whose faith in Jesus was the mechanism through which he carried out his scientific work. Improved the agricultural economy of the USA by

promoting nitrogen providing peanuts as an alternative crop to cotton to prevent soil depletion. He was one of the black skin scientists.

19. Francis Collins 1950 – present.

Atheist turned devout Christian. Invented positional cloning. Took part in the discovery of the genes for cystic fibrosis, Huntington's disease, and neurofibromatosis. Directed National Human Genome Research Institute for 15 years.

20. Ernest Walton 1903 – 1995.

A devout Methodist, who said science was a way of knowing more about God. Winner of the Nobel Prize in Physics after he artificially split the atom and proved that $E = mc^2$.

21. Florence Nightingale 1820 – 1910.

An Anglican who believed God spoke to her, calling her to her work.

Transformed nursing into respected, highly trained professionals; used statistics to analyze wider health outcomes; advocated sanitary reforms largely credited with adding 20 years to life expectancy between 1871 and 1935.

22. J. J. Thomson 1856 – 1940.

A practicing Anglican who prayed and read the Bible daily. Discovered the electron; invented one of the most powerful tools in analytical chemistry – the mass spectrometer; obtained the first evidence for isotopes of stable elements.

23. Alessandro Volta 1745 – 1827.

A Roman Catholic who declared that he had never wavered in his faith. Invented the electric battery; wrote the first electromotive series; isolated methane for the first time.

24. Blaise Pascal 1623 – 1662.

A Roman Catholic theologian. Pascal's wager justifies their belief in God. Devised Pascal's triangle for the binomial coefficients and co-founded probability theory. Invented the hydraulic press and the mechanical calculator.

25. William Thomson (Lord Kelvin) 1824 – 1907.

An elder of the Free Church of Scotland. Codifying the first two laws of thermodynamics, deduced the absolute zero of temperature is -273.15

°C. On the Kelvin scale, absolute zero is found at 0 kelvin. Invented the signaling equipment used in the first transatlantic telegraph via an undersea cable.

26. Charles Babbage 1791 – 1871.

A Protestant devotee who devoted a chapter of his autobiography to a discussion of his faith. The father of the computer invented the Analytical Engine, a Turing Complete computer in 1837 – the first general-purpose computer.

27. Werner Heisenberg 1901 – 1976.

A Lutheran with deep Christian convictions. One of the primary creators of quantum mechanics. Formulated the Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle.

28. Albrecht von Haller 1708 – 1777.

A Protestant wrote religious texts and helped organize the construction of the Reformed Church in Göttingen. The father of modern physiology.

29. Nicolas Steno 1638 – 1686.

Born a Lutheran, converted to Catholicism and became a bishop. Beatified in 1988, the third of four steps needed to be declared a saint. One of the founders of modern geology and stratigraphy.

30. Humphry Davy 1778 – 1829.

Said that God's design was revealed by chemical investigations. Discovered the electrical nature of chemical bonding. Used electricity to split several substances into their basic building blocks for the first time,

discovering chlorine and iodine; produced the first-ever samples of the elements barium, boron, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, and strontium. Invented the safety lamp.

31. Arthur Eddington 1849 – 1945.

A devout Christian who preached about the Resurrection and founded the creationist Evolution Protest Movement. Founded the electronic age with his invention of the vacuum tube (thermionic valve); devised the hand rules for electric motors and generators.

32. Samuel Morse 1791 – 1872.

A Calvinist with Unitarian sympathies who funded a lectureship considering the relation of the Bible to the Sciences. Took part in the invention of

the single-wire telegraph and patented it. Developed the Morse code.

33. John Eccles 1903 – 1997.

Believed in a Divine Providence operating over and above the materialistic happenings of natural elaboration. Winner of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his work on the physiology of synapses.

Appendix 3

some of the largest and most notable organizations that have Christian roots:

The Salvation Army: Founded in 1865 by William Booth, The Salvation Army is a Christian charitable organization known for its social welfare programs and outreach to marginalized communities. It operates in over 130 countries and provides assistance in areas such as disaster relief, homelessness, addiction recovery, and poverty alleviation.

YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association): The YMCA is a global organization that promotes youth development, healthy living, and social responsibility. It was founded in 1844 by George Williams and focuses on fostering Christian values, providing educational programs, and creating community spaces for individuals of all backgrounds.

World Vision International: World Vision is a Christian humanitarian organization that aims to alleviate poverty and injustice worldwide. It operates in over 100 countries and focuses on areas such as child sponsorship, disaster response,

healthcare, education, and economic development.

Caritas Internationalis: Caritas Internationalis is a confederation of Catholic charitable organizations dedicated to serving the poor and vulnerable. It operates in over 200 countries and territories, providing assistance in areas such as emergency response, healthcare, education, and social welfare.

World Council of Churches (WCC): The WCC is an international ecumenical organization that promotes unity among different Christian denominations. It facilitates dialogue, cooperation, and advocacy on issues of common concern, aiming to foster

Christian unity and address social, political, and ethical challenges.

Compassion International:

Compassion International is a Christian child sponsorship organization that focuses on releasing children from poverty and providing them with education, healthcare, and spiritual development. It operates in partnership with local churches in over 25 countries.

World Relief: World Relief is a Christian humanitarian organization that works to empower communities and alleviate suffering caused by poverty, conflict, and disasters. It provides assistance in areas such as healthcare, livelihoods,

education, and refugee resettlement.

Samaritan's Purse: Samaritan's Purse, led by Franklin Graham, is a Christian relief and evangelism organization. It provides emergency assistance, medical care, clean water, and other forms of aid to communities affected by crises and operates globally.

Operation Blessing International: Operation Blessing is a Christian humanitarian organization that focuses on disaster relief, poverty alleviation, healthcare, and community development. It operates in various countries, providing aid and sustainable solutions to vulnerable populations.

Catholic Church: The Catholic Church, with over 1.3 billion members, is the largest Christian organization in the world. It has a hierarchical structure led by the Pope and encompasses numerous dioceses, parishes, religious orders, and charitable institutions.

These organizations, rooted in Christian principles, have made significant contributions to humanitarian efforts, social justice, education, healthcare, and community development on a global scale. Their work reflects the commitment of Christians to serve others and make a positive impact in the world.

Appendix 4

**Here are countries that are
recognized for their extensive
Christian charitable activities:**

United States: The United States is home to numerous Christian charities and organizations that operate on a global scale. With a long-standing tradition of philanthropy and a large Christian population, American Christian charities cover a wide range of causes, including

poverty alleviation, disaster relief, education, healthcare, and social justice initiatives.

Germany: Germany has a strong tradition of Christian social welfare and charitable work. The country hosts several renowned Christian organizations that are involved in humanitarian aid, development projects, and community services, both domestically and internationally. Germany's Christian charities often collaborate with international partners to address global challenges.

United Kingdom: The United Kingdom has a rich history of

Christian charities and organizations dedicated to humanitarian and social welfare work. Many British Christian charities focus on international development, poverty reduction, healthcare, and emergency response efforts, making a significant impact globally.

Canada: Canada is known for its active Christian charitable sector. Christian organizations in Canada are involved in various areas, such as poverty alleviation, refugee resettlement, indigenous rights, education, and healthcare. Canadian Christian charities often collaborate with

international partners and work in diverse regions around the world.

South Korea: South Korea has experienced remarkable growth in Christian charitable organizations in recent years. Many Korean Christian charities are involved in missions, humanitarian aid, child sponsorship programs, and community development projects, particularly in underprivileged regions of Asia and Africa.

It's important to note that Christian charities operate in numerous countries worldwide, and their work extends beyond the borders of the countries they are based in. The

countries listed above are examples of nations with significant Christian charitable involvement, but the presence of Christian charities can be found in many other countries as well. Next the top five listed,

Australia,

Scandinavian countries,

Brazil

France

Switzerland and the Netherlands have many organizations.

Appendix 5

Why Christians are so Charitable?

It is Bibel. Bible verses that highlight the importance of charitable activities and helping those in need. Here are some verses that emphasize these principles:

Proverbs 19:17: "Whoever is generous to the poor lends to the Lord, and he will repay him for his deed."

Luke 6:38: "Give, and it will be given to you. Good measure, pressed down, shaken together, running over, will be put into your

lap. For with the measure you use it will be measured back to you."

Matthew 25:35-36: "For I was hungry and you gave me food, I was thirsty and you gave me drink, I was a stranger and you welcomed me, I was naked and you clothed me, I was sick and you visited me, I was in prison and you came to me."

Acts 20:35: "In all things I have shown you that by working hard in this way we must help the weak and remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he himself said, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

James 2:14-17: "What good is it, my brothers, if someone says he has faith but does not have works? Can that faith save him? If a brother or sister is poorly clothed and lacking in daily food, and one of you says to them, 'Go in peace, be warmed and filled,' without giving them the things needed for the body, what good is that? So also faith by itself, if it does not have works, is dead."

Proverbs 22:9: "Whoever has a bountiful eye will be blessed, for he shares his bread with the poor."

Psalms 82:3-4: "Give justice to the weak and the fatherless; maintain the right of the afflicted and the

destitute. Rescue the weak and the needy; deliver them from the hand of the wicked."

Galatians 6:2: "Bear one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ."

Proverbs 28:27: "Whoever gives to the poor will not want, but he who hides his eyes will get many curses."

1 John 3:17-18: "But if anyone has the world's goods and sees his brother in need, yet closes his heart against him, how does God's love abide in him? Little children, let us not love in word or talk but in deed and in truth."

These verses highlight the biblical mandate to care for the poor, help the needy, and demonstrate love through charitable actions. They serve as a reminder of the Christian responsibility to extend compassion, generosity, and practical assistance to those who are less fortunate.

Peace for all!!

