

# ***Letter to the American Church***

by Eric Metaxas



Workbook  
by Katie Swank

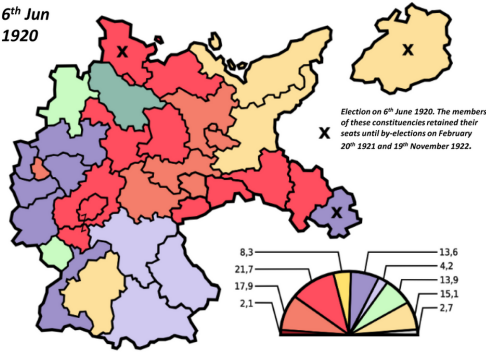
# German historical political past

## German Parliamentary elections from 1920 – 1933

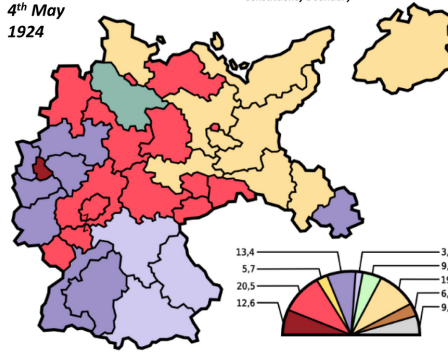
### Overall share and constituency winners



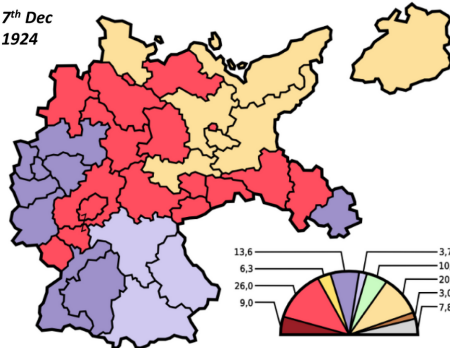
6<sup>th</sup> Jun  
1920



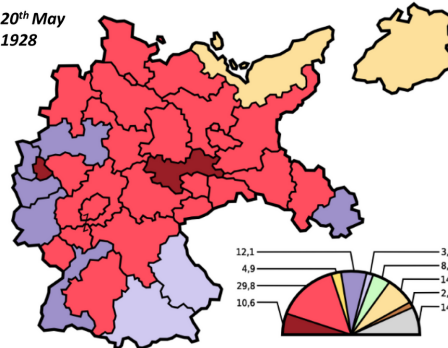
4<sup>th</sup> May  
1924



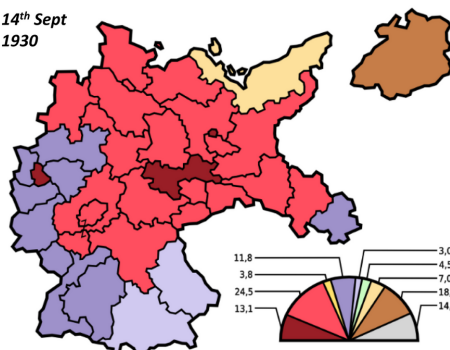
7<sup>th</sup> Dec  
1924



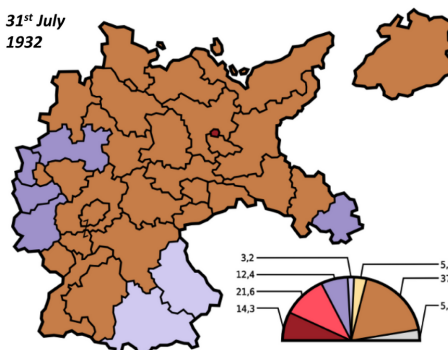
20<sup>th</sup> May  
1928



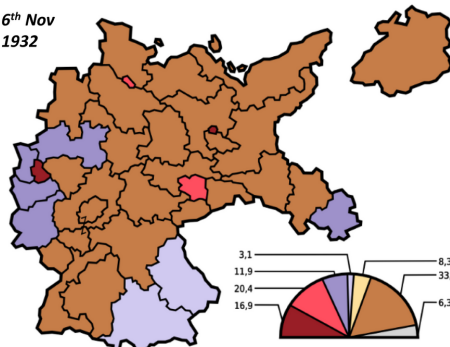
14<sup>th</sup> Sept  
1930



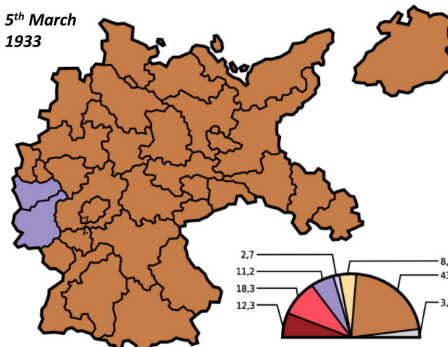
31<sup>st</sup> July  
1932



6<sup>th</sup> Nov  
1932



5<sup>th</sup> March  
1933



[www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline\\_of\\_German\\_history](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_German_history)

1918	21 March	<a href="#">German spring offensive</a> : German forces attacked the British <a href="#">Fifth Army</a> and broke their line in northern France.
	8 August	<a href="#">Hundred Days Offensive</a> : An allied force of primarily French, British and American troops drove back the German line at <a href="#">Amiens</a> .
	9 November	<a href="#">German Revolution of 1918–19</a> : <a href="#">Wilhelm</a> abdicated his titles as <a href="#">German Emperor</a> and king of Prussia.
	10 November	German Revolution of 1918–19: The <a href="#">Council of the People's Deputies</a> , a body elected from the <a href="#">workers' councils</a> of Berlin, introduced sweeping liberal reforms including the elimination of the <a href="#">Prussian three-class franchise</a> and women's suffrage.
	11 November	World War I: A German delegation signed the <a href="#">Armistice of 11 November 1918</a> , promising an immediate cessation of hostilities, significant territorial concessions, and the surrender of Germany's war materiel.
1919	15 January	<a href="#">Spartacist uprising</a> : The <a href="#">Freikorps</a> crushed a Berlin uprising by the <a href="#">Marxist Spartacus League</a> , killing some hundred and fifty civilians and executing their leaders <a href="#">Karl Liebknecht</a> and <a href="#">Rosa Luxemburg</a> .
	11 February	<a href="#">German presidential election, 1919</a> : <a href="#">Friedrich Ebert</a> of the <a href="#">Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD)</a> was elected president by the <a href="#">Weimar National Assembly</a> , with seventy-three percent of the vote.
	6 April	<a href="#">Ernst Toller</a> declared the establishment of a <a href="#">Bavarian Council Republic</a> in <a href="#">Bavaria</a> .
	28 June	<a href="#">Paris Peace Conference, 1919</a> : Representatives of some thirty world powers signed the <a href="#">Treaty of Versailles</a> , under which Germany was forced to disarm, give up its colonies, make substantial territorial concessions, and pay reparations to the <a href="#">Allies</a> .
	11 August	The <a href="#">Weimar Constitution</a> came into force. The Weimar Republic succeeded the German Empire.
1920	13 March	<a href="#">Kapp Putsch</a> : The <a href="#">Freikorps Marinebrigade Ehrhardt</a> occupied <a href="#">Berlin</a> . <a href="#">Wolfgang Kapp</a> of the <a href="#">national conservative German National People's Party (DNVP)</a> declared himself <a href="#">chancellor</a> .
		<a href="#">Ruhr uprising</a> : The <a href="#">Communist Party of Germany</a> , the <a href="#">Communist Workers' Party of Germany</a> , the <a href="#">Independent Social Democratic Party of Germany</a> and the <a href="#">Free Workers' Union of Germany</a> together established the <a href="#">Ruhr Red Army</a> , which expelled the <a href="#">Freikorps</a> from the valley of the <a href="#">Ruhr</a> .
1921	June	<a href="#">Hyperinflation in the Weimar Republic</a> : Inflation of the <a href="#">Papiermark (Mark)</a> began in response to the first reparations payment to the <a href="#">Allies</a> under the terms of the <a href="#">Treaty of Versailles</a> .
1922	16 April	Germany and <a href="#">Russia</a> signed the <a href="#">Treaty of Rapallo</a> , in which each renounced all territorial and financial claims against the other and pledged to normalize relations.
1923	11 January	<a href="#">Occupation of the Ruhr</a> : <a href="#">France</a> invaded the valley of the <a href="#">Ruhr</a> .
	13 August	<a href="#">Gustav Stresemann</a> of the <a href="#">national liberal German People's Party</a> was appointed <a href="#">chancellor</a> and <a href="#">minister for foreign affairs</a> .
	8 November	<a href="#">Beer Hall Putsch</a> : <a href="#">Nazi Party</a> chairman <a href="#">Adolf Hitler</a> led some six hundred <a href="#">Sturmabteilung (SA)</a> to the <a href="#">Bürgerbräukeller</a> in <a href="#">Munich</a> , where they held <a href="#">Bavarian</a> state officials <a href="#">Gustav Ritter von Kahr</a> , <a href="#">Hans Ritter von Seisser</a> and <a href="#">Otto von Lossow</a> at gunpoint to demand they support a Nazi coup.

In what year did Germany no longer have a monarchy?

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Has America ever had a monarchy?

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1924	August	Germany and the <a href="#">Triple Entente</a> agreed to the <a href="#">Dawes Plan</a> negotiated by head of the <a href="#">United States Bureau of the Budget</a> chief <a href="#">Charles G. Dawes</a> , under which the <a href="#">French</a> and <a href="#">Belgian</a> occupation of the <a href="#">Ruhr</a> valley was ended and the reparation payment schedule restructured.
1925	16 October	The last of the <a href="#">Locarno Treaties</a> , under which <a href="#">France</a> , <a href="#">Belgium</a> and Germany settled their borders and pledged not to attack each other, was signed.
1926	8 September	Germany joined the <a href="#">League of Nations</a> .
1929	31 August	The <a href="#">Allies</a> accepted the <a href="#">Young Plan</a> , which reduced Germany's war reparations and allowed it to defer a greater portion, which would accrue interest due to a consortium of <a href="#">American</a> banks.
	3 October	<a href="#">Stresemann</a> died.
	29 October	<a href="#">Wall Street Crash of 1929</a> : The <a href="#">Dow Jones Industrial Average</a> dropped twelve percent in a trading session of record volume.
1930	14 September	<a href="#">German federal election, 1930</a> : The <a href="#">SPD</a> retained a plurality of seats in the <a href="#">Reichstag</a> . The <a href="#">Nazi Party</a> gained ninety-five seats.
1933	30 January	<a href="#">Hitler</a> was appointed <a href="#">chancellor</a> at the head of a <a href="#">Nazi-DNVP</a> coalition. The process of <a href="#">Gleichschaltung</a> , in which the government dismantled non- <a href="#">Nazi</a> parties and societies, began.
	27 February	<a href="#">Reichstag fire</a> : The <a href="#">Reichstag building</a> was burned. The <a href="#">Dutch council communist Marinus van der Lubbe</a> was caught at the scene and confessed.
	28 February	<a href="#">President Paul von Hindenburg</a> issued the <a href="#">Reichstag Fire Decree</a> , suspending most civil liberties.
	24 March	The <a href="#">Enabling Act of 1933</a> , which granted the cabinet the power to make laws, was passed and signed in the presence of armed members of the <a href="#">SA</a> and <a href="#">Schutzstaffel (SS)</a> .
	20 July	<a href="#">Vice-chancellor Franz von Papen</a> of Germany and <a href="#">cardinal secretary of state Pope Pius XII</a> of the <a href="#">Holy See</a> signed the <a href="#">Reichskonkordat</a> , which required <a href="#">bishops</a> to swear loyalty to the <a href="#">president</a> of Germany.
1934	30 June	<a href="#">Night of the Long Knives</a> : <a href="#">SS</a> paramilitaries killed at least eighty-five potential threats to <a href="#">Hitler's</a> power, including <a href="#">SA</a> head <a href="#">Ernst Röhm</a> and <a href="#">Gregor Strasser</a> , head of the <a href="#">left wing</a> of the <a href="#">Nazi Party</a> .
	1 August	<a href="#">Hitler</a> issued a law merging the powers of the <a href="#">presidency</a> into the office of the <a href="#">chancellor</a> .
	2 August	<a href="#">Hindenburg</a> died from lung cancer.
1935	16 March	<a href="#">German re-armament</a> : <a href="#">Hitler</a> announced that Germany would rebuild its military, in violation of the <a href="#">Treaty of Versailles</a> .
1936	7 March	<a href="#">Remilitarisation of the Rhineland</a> : German troops entered the <a href="#">Rhineland</a> in violation of the <a href="#">Treaty of Versailles</a> .
		<a href="#">1936 Summer Olympics</a> : Germany won the greatest number of gold, silver and bronze medals at the Olympics, held in <a href="#">Berlin</a> . <a href="#">Black American Jesse Owens</a> won four gold medals, the highest individual total.
1938	12 March	<a href="#">Anschluss</a> : German troops entered <a href="#">Austria</a> .
	9 November	<a href="#">Kristallnacht</a> : A <a href="#">pogrom</a> took place in which <a href="#">SA</a> paramilitaries and German civilians destroyed <a href="#">Jewish</a> businesses and at least ninety-one were killed.

How many years did it take for Germany to appoint Hitler to chancellor after their last King stepped down?

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1939	23 August	The <a href="#">Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact</a> was signed, promising mutual non-aggression between Germany and the <a href="#">Soviet Union</a> and agreeing to a division of much of <a href="#">Eastern Europe</a> between those two countries.
	1 September	<a href="#">Invasion of Poland</a> : Germany invaded <a href="#">Poland</a> .
	22 December	<a href="#">Genthin rail disaster</a>
1940	9 April	<a href="#">Operation Weserübung</a> : Germany invades Denmark and Norway.
	10 May	<a href="#">Case Yellow</a> : Germany invades the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, and France.
	22 June	<a href="#">Armistice of 22 June 1940</a> with France
1941		<a href="#">Konrad Zuse</a> built the <a href="#">Z3</a> .
	6 April	<a href="#">Invasion of Yugoslavia</a>
		<a href="#">German invasion of Greece</a>
	22 June	<a href="#">Operation Barbarossa</a> : German forces invade the <a href="#">Soviet Union</a> .
1942	20 January	<a href="#">Wannsee Conference</a> : A government conference was held to discuss the implementation of the <a href="#">Final Solution</a> , the extermination of <a href="#">European Jewry</a> .
	23 August	The <a href="#">Battle of Stalingrad</a> begins.
1943	2 February	The <a href="#">Battle of Stalingrad</a> ends, resulting in the destruction of the German <a href="#">6th Army</a> ( <a href="#">Friedrich Paulus</a> ).
1944	6 June	<a href="#">Normandy landings</a> : Allied forces (including contingents from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada) disembark on five landing grounds in German-occupied <a href="#">Normandy</a> , reopening the <a href="#">Western Front of World War II</a> .
1945	20 March	The <a href="#">first Arnsberg Forest massacre</a> starts, killing 71 Polish and Russian <a href="#">prisoners of war</a> . Two more massacres would occur over the next three days, killing 208 people in total.
	30 April	<a href="#">Death of Adolf Hitler</a> : <a href="#">Hitler</a> committed suicide by gunshot in the <a href="#">Führerbunker</a> in <a href="#">Berlin</a> .
	8 May	<a href="#">German Instrument of Surrender</a> : World War II ends in Europe ( <a href="#">VE Day</a> ).
	23 May	The <a href="#">Flensburg Government</a> around <a href="#">Karl Dönitz</a> and <a href="#">Lutz Graf Schwerin von Krosigk</a> is detained by British forces.
		<a href="#">Heinrich Himmler</a> commits suicide.
	26 June	The <a href="#">Christian Democratic Union of Germany (CDU)</a> was founded.
	2 August	<a href="#">Potsdam Conference</a> : British prime minister <a href="#">Clement Attlee</a> , president <a href="#">Harry S. Truman</a> of the <a href="#">United States</a> and <a href="#">Joseph Stalin</a> , the <a href="#">general secretary</a> of the <a href="#">Soviet Communist Party</a> , issued the <a href="#">Potsdam Agreement</a> at <a href="#">Cecilienhof</a> in <a href="#">Potsdam</a> . The parties agreed that Germany would be returned to its 1937 borders with some additional cessions to the Soviet Union and ratified its division into British, <a href="#">French</a> , American and Soviet occupation zones.
1946	29 March	The first of the <a href="#">Allied plans for German industry after World War II</a> , which called for the reduction of German industrial capacity, was issued by the <a href="#">Allied Control Council</a> .
	3 September	U.S. President <a href="#">Harry S. Truman</a> approves <a href="#">Operation Paperclip</a> (de facto ongoing since 1945) in a secret directive.

What is Operation Paperclip? Do your own research and pray about all of that.



**Introduction:**

**1** So if America is in any way exceptional, it has nothing to do with the blood that runs through American veins, and everything to do with:

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and the extent to which we have:

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**2** It is a certainty from the Scriptures and from our experience over the centuries that:

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**3** So if God has chosen us for some task, we must

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and we must know more than anything that unless we:

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**4** We are guaranteed to

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5 we must also remind ourselves that when God chooses anyone-  
whether the nation of Israel or a single person-to perform any role or  
any task,

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as though the one chosen has won a contest. Quite:

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6 What should we do if God has chosen the American Church to stand  
against evils and deceptions of this present darkness? expand:

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7 What are indicators that America is at war with God Himself?

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8 These ideas seem to have emerged lately, but they have been growing quietly in our midst:

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9 What is gaslighting? Do your own research:

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10 The ideas and forces we face have an:

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11 What does atheistic Marxist ideology mean?

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12 What examples can you list over recent years of government forcing you into acting for the "greater good"

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13 What did American Pastor Andy Stanley say? Do your own research:

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14 What happened to Canadian Pastor James Coates? Research this on your own and pray for our pastors.

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15 Find 5 passages in the Bible about persecution:

**Matthew 5:10-12,**

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16 When California Governor Gavin Newsom told you to stop singing in church, did you sing louder? Does that memory give you goosebumps? Praise!

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17 Name one example in your life when you were faced with a painfully important task; how did you respond to it and what were the results?

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- 18 Pastor JC taught us about shame in Genesis 42 and how it hinders our response to life experiences. How does that apply to Germany living in deep shame? Pray about that and ask the Holy Spirit to minister on that point.

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- 19 It is far easier to ignore God's call than to:

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but it is more difficult and painful than anything to:

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- 20 Pray about the information included in Eric Metaxas', **Letter to the American Church**, Introduction.

God is good and his wisdom is offered freely to those who ask. In Jesus' Name, Amen.

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