

History of (Mostly) Western Missions from Christ to 1800

Introduction:

Mission Mechanisms:

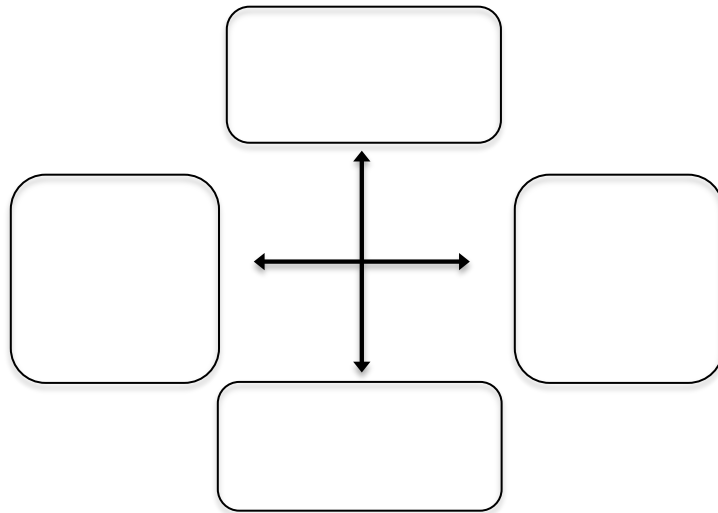
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Mission Forms:

1. Modality – _____

2. Sodality – _____

Potential Expansion: Acts 2:8-11



The Four Epochs

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I. Roman Epoch

Potential Expansion: Acts 2:8-11

A. Four factors that govern expansion during the Roman Epoch:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Testimony from Emperor Julian (332-363)

“Atheism (Christian faith) has been specially advanced through the loving service rendered to strangers, and their care for the burial of the dead. It is a scandal that there is not a single Jew who is a beggar, and that the godless Galileans care not only for their own poor but for ours as well; while those who belong to us look in vain for the help that we should render them.”

B. The Main Christian Centers of the Period

1. _____

a) Thomas to India

b) Mark to Egypt

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

a) Galatia

b) Cappadocia

1. Armenia

2. Goths

C. Other Areas of Early Christian Expansion

1. France (Gaul)

2. Britain

3. East to Mesopotamia and India

Major Event:

Results of the Imperialization of Christianity

1. _____

Early monasticism:

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

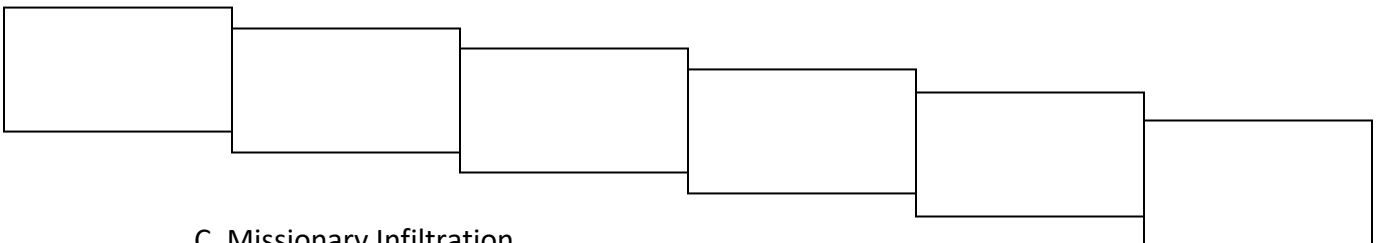
Major Failure:

II. Barbarian Epoch

A. Three Modes that govern the expansion during the Barbarian Epoch

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

B. Missionary Succession:



C. Missionary Infiltration

1. Irish
2. Franks

3. Scots

4. Angles and Saxons

5. Frisians

6. Germanic (Goths)

Major Event:

Major Failure:

III. Viking Epoch

Three observations about Viking culture and Christianity:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

A. Viking Christianization

1. Denmark

2. Norway

3. Iceland

4. Sweden

5. Finland

B. Crusades (1099 – 1291)

a) Preliminary Observations

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

b) Three stains on Christian History

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Major Event:

Major Failure:

IV. Muslim Epoch

Christianity in Early Muslim Lands

A. Epoch characterized by:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

B. Mongols and Asian Infiltration

Mama and Her Boys

4 Reasons Why Christian Expansion Failed in Asia in the 13th & 14th Centuries

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

C. Great Missionaries of this Epoch (Roman Catholic)

1. Ramon Lull (1235-1315)

[AGE OF EXPLORATION]

2. Francis Xavier (1506-1552)

Aside on Japan:

- Jesuits continued the work there. By the end of the 16th century 300,000 were baptized
- Decree of 1614

“ The Christian band have come to Japan, not only sending their merchant vessels to exchange commodities, but also longing to disseminate an evil law, to overthrow true doctrine, so that they may change the government of the country and obtain the possession of the land. This is the germ of great disaster, and must be crushed.”

- Japanese ruler Iemitsu exterminated them
- 70 crucified upside down at Yedo on the banks of the river at low water and when the water rose they drowned
- European missionaries were burned alive
- 1900 died in 24 yrs

2. Matteo Ricci (1552-1610)

3. Roberto de Nobili (1577-1656)

V. Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

Protestants can begin to focus on missions after battle with Romanism has subsided

A. _____

1. Bartholomew Ziegenbalg (1682-1719)

pattern for protestant missions:

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

2. Christian Friederich Schwartz (1726-1798)

3. College of Missions (Royal Missionary College)

- Hans Egede (1686-1758) – Greenland

B. _____

“They are a body who have perhaps excelled all mankind in solid and unequivocal proofs of the love of Christ and ardent, active zeal in his service. It is a zeal tempered with prudence, softened with meekness and supported by a courage which no danger can intimidate and a quiet certainty no hardship can exhaust.” – William Wilberforce

C. _____

1. John Eliot (1604-1690)
2. David Brainerd (1718-1747)
3. David Zeisberger (1721-1808)