

Movements: Evangelism, Revivals, Missions & Holiness

1750-1914

Background Of The Times

- Colonial Era
- Industrial Revolution
- Age of Enlightenment
- Exploration, Science & Discovery
- Constant Redrawing Of The Map
- French & American Revolutions
- First Age of Globalization
- Massive Creation (& Destruction) of Huge Amounts Of Wealth
- Extreme Urban Poverty (Dickens)
- London Dominates The World



Big Ideas.....

- “Reaching the Heathen”
- Helping The Urban Poor
- Rescue Missions
- The Church In Every Nation
- Revivals & Concerts of Prayer
- Student Missions
- Defending The Bible
- Faith, Boldness, Zeal And Purity
- The Christian As Adventurer
- Interdenominational Work



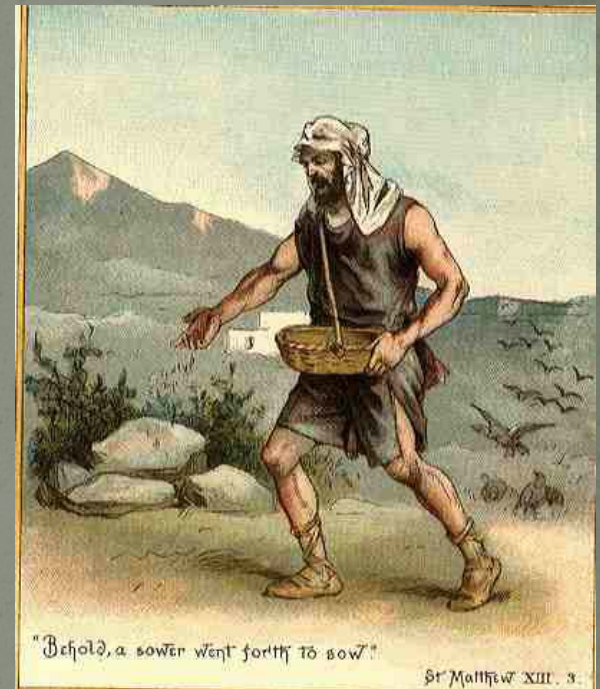
Moravians – Following The lamb

- Started as a group of refugees on the estate of Count Zinzendorf of Moravia
- Much squabbling at first, but repented and God taught them to love each other
- Emphasis on ‘following the Lamb of God’ (Jesus) and radical discipleship
- Prayer meeting, 24 hrs a day for 150 years
- Many went to the West Indies as missionaries – even deliberately selling themselves as slaves
- Converted John Wesley



William Carey – Baptist Missions

- The use of ‘means’ to spread the gospel
- Attempt great things for God, expect great things from God
- Went to India, translated the Bible into many languages, stopped widow burning, trained the Indian public service, had an enormous positive influence on the nation and the culture



David Livingstone & The Three C's

- Christianity
- Civilization
- Commerce
- Missionary work mixed up with national and trade agendas
- Missionary as a colonial agent
- Missions stations as trade outposts



Hudson Taylor – Faith Missions

- Lived by faith without asking for finances
- God's work done in God's way will not lack God's supply
- Started the China Inland Mission
- Adopted the Chinese culture and clothing completely
- Being 'all things to all men in order that I may win some' (2 Corinthians 9:18-23)



Revivals & Concerts of Prayer

- 1740s and onwards – Thomas Chalmers, Jonathan Edwards, prayers as essential, brings God's grace, should be concerted
- 1857-1860 Second Great Awakening –worldwide revivals largely built on Concerts of Prayer
- 1904 Welsh revival
- Focus on seeking Gods' revival power through prayer
- Repentance from known sin and the adoption of a serious attitude to the Christian walk with God
- In January of 1748, after preaching a series of sermons to his congregation in favor of the practice, Jonathan Edwards published a treatise. The title describes its content: *An Humble Attempt to Promote Explicit Agreement and Visible Union of God 's People in Extraordinary Prayer, For the Revival of Religion and the Advancement of Christ's Kingdom on Earth*. This compelling entreaty for the practice of unified prayer for revival was widely received and implemented by Christians of all denominations.

Holiness Movements

- Often Came Out From The Methodists during the mid-late 1800s
- Christian & Missionary Alliance
- Salvation Army
- Keswick Movement
- Charles Finney & perhaps Moody
- Entire Sanctification
- Personal Holiness
- Transformational Experiences
- Deeper Christian Life



Reaching The Urban Poor

- London was full of cheap gin and terrible working conditions
- William Booth and his very able wife Catherine Booth started ministering to these deeply addicted people in the power of the Holy Spirit and saw many saved
- Concern for the whole person and their lifestyle
- Revivals led to the end of slavery (Wilberforce, an Anglican) and to the formation of labor unions and community colleges
- Florence Nightingale establishes nursing in part as a result of these revivals



Student Missions

- Student Christian Movement
- Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship
- Urbana Missions Conference
- The Cambridge Seven
- University students joining missionary societies and going forth to spread the gospel overseas
- The best brains went to Missions



Battle For The Bible

- Prominent German theologians (Bauer etc) studied the Bible from a merely historical and literary viewpoint and concluded that it was 'full of errors'
- Evangelicals could not defend quickly enough – partly due to the fact that many of their best brains were on the mission field
- Liberal theology crept into mainline churches and even into some evangelical churches
- The average person began to doubt the authority and truthfulness of the Bible
- Gave rise to an over-reaction known as Fundamentalism
- A proper evangelical defense would not emerge until the 1960s & 70s with John Stott, FF Bruce, and many others writing solid scholarly defenses of the Scriptures

