

Hello. /We will begin the 5th lecture on missiology. /Today, we will learn about 3. The Monastic System. /Christianity's monastic system was born in the 3rd century.

/However, the monastic system started its rapid development after Emperor Constantine made Christianity the state religion. /After Christianity became the state religion, the church became formalized, and it drifted from the faith.

/In reaction to this phenomenon, the monastic system came to life under godly Christians. /There are negative aspects of the monastic system, but the positive aspects are as follows.

/In other words, the system produced people of great faith. /The system was applied as a missionary organization. /John Wycliffe, Jan Hus, Martin Luther, and others came from monasteries. /Next we will look at several monastic orders.

/(1) The Benedictines. /This order was the first of the Western Church. /Benedict of Nursia (480 – 543 AD) founded this order. /He was a prominent figure who set an example for monks.

/The Benedictines rapidly grew to have in their name around 37,000 monasteries. /Most were in France, and some were in Italy, Sicily, and Spain. /This order focused on education and literature work.

/Although this group did not do missionary work, it contributed greatly to the expansion of Christianity and Christian civilization. /Because Benedictines wore black robes and hoods, they were called the “Black Monks.”

/(2) The Franciscans. /This monastic order was founded by Francis of Assisi (1182 – 1226 AD). /Members of this order took vows of celibacy, poverty, and obedience.

/The monastic movement found its origin after Francis' dramatic conversion. /Monks of this order were called “Fratres Minores.” /Because they wore grey uniforms, they were also called “Grey Friars.”

/In order to evangelize the Saracen Empire, this group participated in the Crusade Wars. /They also produced famous theologians. /They sent more missionaries than any other order. /They even sent missionaries to China and the Far East.

/(3) The Dominicans. /This order was founded at around the same time as the Franciscans. /The Spanish monk Dominic (1170 – 1221 AD) founded it. /Members were called the “Preaching Friars.” /The Dominicans rapidly grew into a theological missionary group.

/As the Pope's representatives, the Dominicans became notorious for their cruel punishment of those who criticized the papal system. /Their religious trials stained the reputation of the Roman Church.

/(4) The Jesuits. /The Jesuits are the most well-known order of the orders we previously talked about. /The order was founded by Ignatius Loyola (1491 – 1556 AD). /Francis Xavier led the order's missionary movement.

/They did missions work in India, China, Japan, the Philippines, Africa, South Africa, Mexico, Canada, and other places. /It is the largest order of the Roman Catholic Church.

/Chapter 7, Missions in the Time of the Religious Reformation. /This period stretches from the time of Luther's religious reformation to the time of the missionaries of Halle. /The time period is from 1517 to 1650.

/1. The Relationship between the Religious Reformation and Missionary Work. /The religious reformation not only changed the state of the church in every way, but it opened up a new situation in the history of the world. /The religious reformation was a fight against the pagan factors that were present in Christianity.

/Furthermore, the religious reformation was a justified movement of faith that was based on the Bible. /However, we need to know that the religious reformation was not a missions movement. /It was a movement to remove non-Christian factors present within the church.

/The movement worked to build a proper church on the foundation of the Christian faith. /Therefore, there was a lack of direct missionary work concerning the outside world. /Reformers somewhat neglected evangelism of the surrounding world.

/During this time, the Roman Catholic Church expanded its missions territory to Asia and the Americas. /As the Roman Church lost its footing in Europe, it began finding new places for missions.

/Regardless, the reformers did the foundational work for future missionary activity. /One important thing they did was to translate the Bible. /The translation of the Bible was a new weapon for the expansion of missions.

/The translation of the Bible allowed for the correct delivery of Christ's teachings. /Conclusively, we can say that the religious reformation did not directly produce a missionary movement, but it did the foundational work for missions.

/(2) The Shape of Missions. /Because of the religious reformation, missions work was divided between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants. /The Roman Catholic Church showed a zeal for missions.

/With Jesuit missionaries at the heart of missions, the Roman Catholic Church went to different regions for missions. /The Roman Catholic Church's most representative missionary is Francis Xavier of the Jesuits. /He was Loyola's disciple and coworker. /He travelled to India and Japan for missions.

/His missionary work bore many fruits. /During his two-and-a-half year stay in Japan, he saw several thousand converters. /While the Roman Church vigorously did missions work, the Protestant Church did almost nothing.

/The Netherlands and Britain worked to make colonies in different places of the world. /Pastors joined this movement, which resulted in forced evangelism rather than missions.

/The missionary work based on making colonies in different regions of Asia did not bear much fruit. /During the religious reformation, the Protestant Church did not come up with a detailed plan on how to carry out missions.

/Chapter 8, the Time of the Early Mission Association. /A newfound enthusiasm for missions stemmed from the reemergence of the faith of the apostolic age. /Churches of future generations need to learn from the missions that came as a result of the coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost.

/Modern-day missionary work has its roots in the religious reformation. /The religious reformation was a rediscovery of the Bible, for it discovered the core principles of the Bible. /However, the reformers did not offer a clear view on missions.

/As a result, the time of the religious reformation was a time of the absence of missions. /During this time, churches focused on doctrine. /There were disputes about doctrine.

/Several leaders made the effort to increase zeal for missions. /Consequently, we see a new shape of missions.

/1. Increasing the Zeal for Missions. /Von Welz is a representative figure in doing this. /As Baron of Austria, he pushed for the church's missions from 1164. /He created the framework of modern missions and emphasized the church's duty of missions. /In order to raise up missionaries, he proposed the establishment of colleges.

/Von Welz asked difficult questions regarding the church's duty of missions. /Furthermore, he appealed to theology students to be devoted to missions. /However, the leaders of the church heard Von Welz' appeals, and they criticized him.

/They rejected him, accusing him of being a dreamer and a cult. /Facing such criticism, Von Welz moved to Poland. /Once there, he was ordained by a poor priest.

/Afterwards, he was martyred in Guiana, which was occupied by the Netherlands. /His devotion became a dying grain of wheat. /A new interest in missions sprouted in different places.

/2. Giving Shape to Missions. Missions began to find its shape more than it did in the past. /(1) Missionary Training Schools were Established. /The religious reformation

emphasized the saying, “Only by faith are you made righteous.” However, there were some side effects to this.

/These side effects were the result of the inconsistency in people’s faith and life. /August Francke (1663 – 1727) and his teacher Phillip Spencer (1635 – 1705) founded the Pietism movement.

/Pietism was a challenge to formalistic faith. /It was devoted to raising the standard of a Christian’s faith. /Their revival movement planted the seed of the gospel in people who had the will.

/As a result, the University of Halle was established in 1698. /This university became the center for missions activity, and it served as a forward base for foreign missions.

/Next we will look at (2) The Organization of Halle Mission and its Missions in India. /The Halle Mission was the first foreign mission association conceived by the Reformed Church. /Francke, who was the preacher for the royal family, and his friend Dr. Lutkens founded the Halle Mission. /This mission association was able to send out its first missionaries for foreign missions.

/Bartholamaus Ziegenbalg and Heinrich Plutschau were the first missionaries sent by this church. /In July 1706, they landed on the east coast of India. /They witnessed the pain the natives were suffering. /These people were persecuted and afflicted by Danish officials.

/Because of the persecution of the colonizers, the two missionaries spent their first night on the ground without a roof. /Enduring such suffering, the two learned the language of the land.

/10 months after their arrival, on May 12, 1707, the missionaries baptized five adult natives. /Their reports were published in Europe and gained much attention. /The missionaries also won the cooperation of other groups.

/In 1711, Plutschau died of a disease. /Ziegenbalg, who was constantly persecuted by the colonial government’s officials, /went to heaven at the age of 36 in 1719. /As we have just seen, the work of missions happened through the University of Halle.

/A new wind was blown into missions in India. /Christian Frederic Schwartz (1726 – 1798) devoted himself as a missionary to India. /Starting from 1750, he served as missionary for 48 years.

/He received a special gift and blessing of language. /With this gift, he spread the gospel to many. /Schwartz fluently spoke Tamil, Persian, Hindi, English, and Portuguese.

/Because he was knowledgeable about the Hindu culture and Hindu mythology, Schwartz was able to use this knowledge for gospel missions. /He had close ties with India’s upper class. /He also built churches and schools in various regions of India. /Additionally,

Schwartz acted as mediator who handled the troubles that occurred between the regional lords and the British government.

/3. Missions in Greenland. / (1) The Beginning of Missions in Greenland. Hans Egede (1686 – 1758) and his wife Elizabeth opened the door to missions in the North Pole region. /He studied at Copenhagen University. /He also ministered in Norway.

/He developed an interest for missions in the Greenland region. /In 1721, he and 46 members of an expedition party explored the region of Greenland. /There, they encountered Eskimos.

/He remained in Greenland and continued his missions work. /The Eskimos were uninterested in his missions, but he persevered. /With his gift of healing, Hans Egede worked for missions.

/(2) Missions of the Moravians. /The Moravian Church received its calling to do missions when Pietism began. /Members of the Moravian Church called each other “the United Brother.”

/Count Von Zinzendorf (1700 – 1760) was the founder of this group, the one who started missions work. /The Moravian Church had its beginnings before the religious reformation.

/In 1467, Bohemians who followed John Hus /joined with the Waldensians and the Moravians to be united in the name “Unitas Fratrum.” /Persecution from opposing groups was strong, but during the time of the religious reformation, there were about 400 churches.

/In the 17th century, they were persecuted by the Jesuits, and this almost exterminated the Moravians. /In 1722, Christian David led whoever remained to the region of Saxony.

/Here, they were protected by Count Zinzendorf. /The Count gave them refuge and land. /He also built a village for them. /The village was named “Herrnhut,” which means “the Lord’s protection.”

/Count Zinzendorf was a very pious man of faith. /He studied at Wittenberg University, and did his best as a protector of faith. /In 1727, he became the religious person in charge of the village of Herrnhut.

/In 1737, the Count became Bishop of the Moravian Church. /In 1731, he travelled to Copenhagen to participate in Denmark’s Christian VI’s coronation. /He was baptized by Hans Egede, and he heard that missions had ceased in Greenland.

/This caused the Moravian Church to change its direction to be a church of missions. /Their zeal for missions was astounding. /The average Protestant church with around

2000-3000 people usually sends one missionary, but the Moravians sent one missionary per 92 people.

/Financially, they were poor, and they did not have a large congregation. /Them sending so many missionaries is a miracle in the history of modern missions.

/4. Indian Missions. /(1) Faith in the New Continent. /The Puritans, who could not endure the persecution of the British government and Anglican Church, crossed over to the Americas from the early 17th century.

/In 1620, the Puritans boarded the Mayflower headed for the New Continent, and they landed in New Plymouth, which was along the coast of Massachusetts. /They began a new movement of faith. /They enthusiastically spread the gospel to the Indians.

/Britain and all of Europe heard this news. /More people became interested in Indian missions and missions in the New Continent.

/(2) People Devoted to Indian Missions. /Our first person is Roger Williams. /Roger Williams was born in 1603 and died in 1683. /He was the one who discovered Rhode Island. /Managing trade between the white people and the Indians, Roger Williams poured out his passion for missions. /He learned the language of the Indians and became their friend. He worked 40 years for their good.

/Second, we have John Eliot. /He was born in 1604 and died in 1690. /He was called "The Apostle to North American Indians." /As an alumnus of Cambridge University, Eliot was famous for being an expert of the original language of the Bible.

/In 1630, he crossed over to the Americas, /and for the remainder of his life, he focused on Indian missions. /One day in 1646, in the house of an Indian chief, he gave a sermon in the Indian language.

/He continued to do missions work for the people. /He organized the people into a collective society and led them in faith. /Eliot also translated the Bible for the Indians.

/This Bible is called the Moheecan Bible. /The period of translation was from 1661 to 1663. /It was the first Bible of the American continent.

/Despite the ridicule of his people, Eliot continued to evangelize the Indians. /When this news reached Britain, various mission groups were formed in Britain, which then participated in missions.

/Third, the Mayhews. /The Mayhews worked 160 years for Indian missions. /They did missions work through five generations for 160 years. /Because of them, Indian churches were established, and the fruits of missions were borne.

/Fourth is David Brainerd. /He was born in 1718 and died in 1747. /He was a member of the Scottish Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. /He evangelized the Indians in the region of Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

/His missionary life only lasted 3-4 years. /However, his influence was enormous. /Inspired by Brainerd, many people devoted themselves to missions. /Two of these people were Henry Martyn and William Carey.

/We will move on to Chapter 9, Modern Missions. /Modern missions began with William Carey. /The reason is William Carey gave shape to the organization of missions, and cooperative missions saw success.

/Before, missions work and funding were both managed by the individual. /However, through Carey, there was a more organized cooperation in missions.

/1. Enthusiasm for Church Missions. /The discovery of the New Continent brought about new changes in the world. /Countries from Asia, America, and Africa used every means to establish colonies.

/Britain created the East India Company. /They used this as an instrument for carrying out policies in the colonies. /Through Pietism, they reaffirmed their duty of missions for the foreign world.

/The church was liberated from the formalistic nature of the Medieval Church, and now, it began to carry out its duty of foreign missions. /Many church leaders who had an interest in and devotion for missions emerged.

/This concludes the 5th lecture on missiology. /Thank you.