

Lesson 02

b. Alexander Murdoch Mackay (1849-1890)

He was a Scottish Presbyterian missionary to Uganda. "It is no sacrifice, as some think, to come here as pioneers of Christianity and of civilization. I would not give my position here for all the world. A powerful race has to be won from darkness to light; superstition and idolatry have to be overthrown; men have to be taught to love God and love their neighbour, which means the uprooting of institutions that have lasted for centuries; labour made noble, the slave set free, knowledge imparted, and wisdom implanted; and, above all, that true wisdom taught which alone can elevate man from a brute to a son of God. Who would not willingly engage in such noble work, and consider it the highest honour on earth to be called to do it?" Uganda, Nov. 19, 1878.

"You sons of England, here is a field for your energies. Bring with you your highest education and greatest talents; you will find scope for the exercise of them all. You men of God, who have resolved to devote your lives to the cure of the souls of men, here is the proper field for you. It is not to win numbers to a Church, but to win men to the Saviour, and who otherwise will be lost, that I entreat you to leave your work at home to the many who are ready to undertake it, and to come forth yourselves to reap this field now _____ to the harvest. Rome is ushering in with her salvation by sacraments and a religion of carnal ordinances. We want men who will preach Jesus and the resurrection. 'God is a spirit,' and let him who believes that throw up every other consideration and come forth to teach these people to worship Him in spirit and in truth." — Mackay's last message from Usambiro, Lake Victoria, January 2, 1890.

9. You don't have to be a _____ to be a great missionary.

- a. Rachel Saint (1914-1994)
- b. Elisabeth Elliot (1926-2015) *Becoming Elisabeth Elliot* by Ellen Vaughn. The widow of Jim Elliot, she returned to the tribe, along with Rachel Saint, for three years. (Rachel was a hard person to get along with.)
- c. Jean Dye Johnson (Widow with Ayoré Indians, *God Planted Five Seeds*)
- d. Lottie Moon (1840-1912)

Charlotte Digges Moon was born into an affluent family and raised on a 1500-acre tobacco plantation. She grew to only the height of 4 foot 3 inches. Throughout her missionary career, Moon faced plague, famine, revolution, and war. The First Sino-Japanese War (1894), the Boxer Rebellion (1900), and the Chinese Nationalist uprising (which overthrew the Qing Dynasty in 1911) all profoundly affected mission work. Famine and disease took their toll, as well. When Moon returned from her second furlough in 1904, she was deeply struck by the suffering of the people who were literally starving to death all around her. She pleaded for more money and more resources, but the _____ was heavily in debt and could send nothing. Mission salaries were voluntarily cut. Unknown to her fellow missionaries, Moon shared her personal finances and food with anyone in need around her, severely affecting both her physical and mental health. In 1912, she only weighed _____

pounds. Alarmed, fellow missionaries arranged for her to be sent back home to the United States with a missionary companion. However, Moon died on route at the age of seventy-two, on December 24, 1912, in the harbor of Kobe, Japan. Her body was cremated, and the remains returned to her family in Crewe, Virginia, for burial.

e. Two _____ missionary ladies:

Victor Cenepo Sangama was saved by the amazing grace of God when he was fifteen years old as he heard the gospel from two missionary ladies serving in Lamas Peru. He walked between San José de Sisa and Chazuta, his hometown, before roads connected the towns. He served his Lord faithfully for eighty years. "It should be remembered that Victor Cenepo Sangama, was the founder of the Central Evangelical Church of Chazuta in 1954; He also founded more than 100 Quechua Evangelical churches in this part of the Peruvian Amazon."

10. Great Missionaries to the American Indians

a. John Eliot (1604-1690) Puritan missionary to the Native Americans of Massachusetts Bay Colony whose translation of the Bible in the Algonquian language was the first _____ printed in North America.

b. Isaac McCoy (1784 –1846)

Baptist missionary Isaac McCoy founded the American Indian Mission Association in Kansas. Through this organization, which later came under the direction of the Southern Baptist Convention, McCoy worked to see that Native Americans were fairly treated by the government. He also defined areas for relocation of tribes, laid out plans for cities, and initiated Baptist missions at Topeka and Paaoli. Isaac McCoy was born in Fayette, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1784, the son of William McCoy, a pioneer Baptist preacher in Kentucky. Isaac McCoy's father was a Baptist minister, and he and his son had profound arguments on religion. (The elder McCoy, on theological principles shared by many of his congregation, was opposed to _____.)

McCoy was licensed to preach in 1808 and ordained in 1810 at the Maria Creek Church (Indiana). McCoy served the Maria Creek Church as pastor for several years. Then in 1817, he was elected missionary to the Indians for a term of twelve months, at a salary of \$500 per year. His work was to be in Indiana and Illinois. Early in 1818, McCoy began work among the Weas, Miamis, and Kickapoos in the heart of the wilderness of Indiana. He set out at once to open a school for the Indians and made trips out among them to secure pupils. Many nights, he slept out in the woods with bark he had pulled from the trees serving as his bed. In 1820, McCoy moved to Fort Wayne and opened a school with ten English pupils, six French pupils, eight Indian pupils and one Negro pupil. By the end of the year, he had thirty-two Indians living in his own home as members of his family. A year later, he reported forty-two pupils. In 1822, a church was organized at Fort Wayne, and June 12, 1822, he organized a _____ society. In 1822, Isaac McCoy made his first trip to Washington in the interest of the Indians. For many years, he served under federal appointment as a commissioner, surveyor, or teacher, among the Indians. In 1822, McCoy began a mission station at Carey, Michigan, among the Pottawatomies, and in January 1823, he opened a school with thirty pupils. He baptized the first converts, two white men, in Lake Michigan, November 6, 1824. In January 1825, he baptized several Indians.

October 9, 1825, he preached the first Baptist sermon ever heard in Chicago. In 1828, McCoy began surveying the need to reach the Indians in the western Plains. He made a quick trip to Washington [probably 1829] to report on the exploration. On this trip, he also met with the Mission Board in Boston. In June of that year, he had received a report from the Board concerning a plea for mission work in Burma, Africa, and other places, but no plea was made on behalf of the Indians. Many did not sympathize with McCoy's interest in the Indians, for they felt that the Indians would soon _____, and there was no use to do mission work among them. In 1831, McCoy was visited by Joseph Meeker, with whom he planned to establish a printing press among the Cherokees but failed because of the "apathy of the Baptist denomination." In May 1832, while on a trip to Washington, he attended the Triennial Convention. After his return, he visited the Creek Nation and was present for the organization of the first Baptist church on Oklahoma soil at Ebenezer Station on September 9, 1832. The McCoy's finally settled near Kansas City, where they lived until 1842, at which time they moved to Louisville, Kentucky, in October of that year when the American Indian Mission Association was organized, and Isaac McCoy was chosen as its secretary. He labored faithfully in the work with the Indian Mission Association four years. On a return trip from Jeffersonville, Indiana, he was exposed to severe weather, and a serious illness resulted which caused his death June 21, 1846. Isaac McCoy died with his face toward the Indian country. His ruling idea was supreme in death. Forgetting his sufferings, with the object for which he had devoted his manhood and sacrificed his all still dominant in his soul, he passed from this life to the world beyond with this message on his lips: "Tell the brethren to never let the Indian mission decline." _____ children were born to the McCoy's, but only three of them survived their father. Seven of them died while he was away from home at work in the interest of the Indians. Lindquist says of him, "The American Indian never had _____ than Isaac McCoy." He also played an instrumental role in the founding of Grand Rapids, Michigan and Kansas City, Missouri. [So, young brother, how are you going to spend the one life God has given you? What will be said about you when you die? You ought to beg God to let you be a missionary and go where Christ has not be named. Stay here only if God bolts and bars the door! RLC]

- c. The first known Baptists in Dakota Territory, Elijah Terry and James Tanner, arrived in 1852 at Walhalla, in present-day North Dakota, and started a church there. By 1881, the American Baptist Home Mission Society had appointed forty-eight missionaries in the territory who helped establish various foreign-language churches among Swedes, Germans, Norwegians, and Danes.

11. Great Missionaries to Special People:

- a. Andrew Jackson Foster II to the Deaf of Africa (1925–1987)

Andrew Foster was a missionary to the deaf in Ghana, Rwanda, and other countries in Africa from 1956 until his death in 1987. He was born on June 27, 1925 in Ensley, Alabama. At age eleven, Andrew and his brother, Edward, contracted _____ and became deaf. In 1954, he earned a bachelor's degree from Gallaudet University and a master's degree from Eastern Michigan University. Foster spent much of his life working to empower deaf people in Africa with educational opportunities, leading to the establishment of _____ schools for the Deaf in thirteen African countries. Foster was born at a time when education

for African Americans was limited to the sixth grade. He attended the Alabama School for the Colored Deaf in Talladega. Foster lived at a time when racial segregation was still practiced. After being rejected several times because he was African American, Foster was finally accepted to study at Gallaudet with a full scholarship in 1951. He excelled and graduated with a degree in education and went on to earn two master's degrees, one in education in 1955 from Eastern Michigan University and the other in Christian Missions in 1956 from Seattle Pacific College in the state of Washington. Foster met his German wife, Berta, at the Third World Congress of the Deaf in Wiesbaden, Germany, in 1959, and they were married in 1961. They had four sons and a daughter – Andrew, John, Tim, Dan, and Faith. Foster died in a plane crash in Rwanda while on route to Kenya in December 1987. The Christian Mission for the Deaf still carries on his vision of creating more schools and centers for deaf people in Africa. In October 2004, Gallaudet University named an auditorium after Foster in recognition of his role as the “Father of Deaf Education in Africa.” In Africa, Foster had to prove himself because in the minds of the people, missionaries were white men, and Foster was black.

b. Missionaries to Lepers

c. Medical missionaries

12. Great Missionary Books:

To the Golden Shore, by Courtney Anderson, the life of Adoniran Judson

Peace Child and Lords of the Earth, by Don Richardson

Jesus Led Me All the Way by Margaret Stringer

Through Gates of Splendor by Jim Elliot

God Planted Five Seeds by Jean Dye Johnson

William Carey by S. Pearce Carey

Bordon of Yale by Mrs. Howard Taylor

Mountain Rain by Eileen Crossman, The story of James O. Fraser

The Small Woman, by Alan Burgess, The story of Gladys Aylward

His Voice Shakes the Wilderness an autobiography by Sophie Mueller