

STUDY PAK 11

BAPTISTS AND THE MODERN MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

“I am also well convinced that Christ and the apostles, in their appeals to mankind, recognized no impediment in the way of any, but call upon “all men everywhere to repent.”

~~ John Broadus ~~

I. WILLIAM CAREY AND INDIA.

William Carey was born in 1761 in an Anglican home, but at age 17, he began to attend independent churches. Shortly thereafter he was converted to Christ, and, at age 21, he undertook his own study of _____. He was determined to study the subject until he _____ of the _____ on the matter. The result was that he became convinced of believer’s baptism and presented himself to Baptist pastor John Ryland for baptism. Carey soon opened a _____, and became a _____.

Carey was known for his unusual combination of great intellectual powers and his ability to be practical. He was a master of linguistic study, theology, history, and literature, although he was self- taught in all those areas. He is most remembered, however, for his _____.

Carey and some other Particular Baptist pastors were moved by the emphasis on _____ and _____ that they saw among the Moravians. They began to preach on the need for missions in their local gatherings of preachers, and this preaching was met with a mixed reaction. Some vigorously _____ any attempt at missions because of their strong emphasis on _____. Others recognized that Scripture commanded evangelism, and they were determined to be obedient. Carey emphasized that they must be willing to “_____.”

Carey and _____ (a Baptist medical doctor) volunteered to become the first missionaries, while Pastor _____ accepted responsibility of handling the _____ for this first Baptist missions' society.

For the rest of Andrew Fuller's life, he was viciously attacked for his efforts to _____ for missions. He became a very controversial figure among his own fellowship of Particular Baptists; however, the early missionaries testified repeatedly that _____ they would have been doomed to failure.

Carey and Thomas met with little _____ in the early years of their ministry in the nation of India. The Hindu people were _____ to their message, and they were totally _____ with the Scriptures. Poor health forced Thomas to England, but Carey was joined by William Ward and Joshua Marshman. They devoted their talents to _____ the Bible into _____, a major Indian language. By 1801, they were distributing the New Testament in Bengalian. Carey eventually had a part in translating the Bible in _____, including every major language in India. Some people have called him the greatest linguist of all time.

Joshua Marshman wrote a poem to celebrate the publication of the Bengali New Testaments:

Hail, precious Book divine!
Illuminated by thy rays,
We rise from death and sin,
And tune a Saviour's praise:
The shades of error, dark as night,
Vanish before thy radiant light!

Now shall the Hindus learn
The glories of our King:
Nor to blind gurus turn,
Nor idol praises sing;
Diffusing heavenly light around,
This Book their Shastras shall confound.

Deign, gracious Saviour, deign,
To smile upon Thy Word;
Let millions now obtain
Salvation from the Lord:
Nor let its growing conquests stay,
Till earth exult to own Thy sway.

The Baptist mission work in India, which had seen only _____ in its first _____, now began to flourish. Literally thousands were converted, and over 2,000 were baptized on one Sunday! One villager, Ram Krishnapur, was given one New Testament and three years later a number of the villagers presented themselves to Carey asking, “How may we obtain the fruits of Christ’s death?” Several of the villagers had already believed, and a number were soon baptized. Several Hindu priests were converted and became Baptist preachers.

Carey had to endure many _____ while serving Christ in India. Shortly after arriving in India, his wife became mentally ill and _____. In 1812, a fire destroyed the mission _____ and destroyed years of Carey’s linguistic work. He simply did the work _____.

After the death of Andrew Fuller, the mission’s society in England quit being a _____ to the missionaries and began _____ over their activities. But Carey and his associates refused. He sent this message to the society: “We will _____ to put power over these premises and over ourselves into their hands, at a distance of a quarter of the globe’s circumference ... We will carry our work subject to _____ but His (God’s) _____.”

Carey and his associates made such a _____ on India (during a time of great difficulty for the British Empire) that they were singled out for praise in the English Parliament.

William Carey's example would inspire many Baptists in England and the United States into _____. He is often referred to as the "_____."

II. ADONIRAM JUDSON AND BURMA.

In 1812, Adoniram Judson, an American Congregationalist missionary, sailed into India to begin an exciting and fruitful career of Christian service. He and his wife knew that they would soon be joined by another Congregationalist missionary, _____. Judson looked forward to meeting the now famous William Carey. The new missionary began an intensive study of _____ so that he could _____ to Carey, but his Biblical study forced him to conclude that the Baptists _____. Luther Rice went through identical circumstances on his trip to India. Both preachers surprised Carey and his associates by presenting themselves for believer's baptism to the Baptist Church in Calcutta, India.

They informed their supporters of their _____ and were immediately cut off from all _____. The British Government of India refused to allow American missionaries to India, so it was decided that Judson would begin a missions work in _____ and Rice would return to the United States to rally _____ for this mission's effort.

The Judsons had _____ in the early years of their ministry; however, by 1823, he had translated the New Testament into the _____ language. Other missionaries joined the Judsons, and there were many converts, baptisms, and a number of churches started. By 1832, Judson restricted himself to _____ and building a _____ for Burmese preachers. Judson and his associates underwent many physical hardships and periods of government persecutions.

Judson led a Karen (a tribe that lived in the hills of Burma) man to Christ who had been a thief and a murderer of over 30 men. This man, Ko-Thah-Byu, dedicated himself to _____ and _____ of Karen tribesmen in

the city to hear new American Baptist missionaries, George and Sara Boardman. This led to missions among the Karen, and soon thousands of Karen converts were ready for baptism. The message _____ than the _____. When the Baptist preachers first arrived at the region of Bassein, they found _____ ready to present themselves for believer's baptism! Soon, Karen and American missionaries went to the Kachin tribes of northern Burma, resulting in over a quarter of a million Kachins _____ over the next 90 years.

The people of Lahu, hill people of Burma, China, Laos, and Thailand _____ that the Baptists _____ to them, and from 1890 until 1936, there were over 2,000 baptisms of the Lahu people every year. The most famous Baptist missionary associated with this movement was _____. Southeast Asia became a strategic area for Christian missionary expansion throughout Asia.

III. THE MISSIONARY BAPTIST CONVENTION.

In the United States, Luther Rice was hard at work organizing the Baptist missions' effort. His writing, preaching and organizational ability influenced many Baptist churches to _____ for the _____. This led to the formation of the General Missionary Convention of Baptists. Its first president was an important Baptist leader from South Carolina, _____. Its purpose was to _____ the various Baptist missionaries around the world. The Convention took responsibility for the work of Judson in Burma. They commissioned _____ as a missionary to the _____ and McCoy experienced tremendous results.

The Missionary Baptist Convention soon began to support seminaries, Bible colleges, pastoral fellowships, Sunday schools, and engage in fund-raising programs. Great controversy arose among Baptists over the mission's movement and the Missionary Convention.

IV. THE MEANS VERSUS THE ANTI-MEANS CONTROVERSY.

One group opposed the mission's movement on the grounds of their _____. Led by John Taylor and Daniel Parker, they aggressively taught that God had _____ some to _____ and some to _____, and they believed that preaching the gospel to the general population was an _____. They were often called "_____" or "_____” Baptists. This led to bitter disputes among Baptists, and a legal battle was fought over whether the “anti-means” or “means” Baptists had the right to use the name Regular Baptist. The Supreme Court finally awarded the right to the name _____ to the “_____” or _____ Baptists. The “_____” Baptists then took the name _____.

V. BLACK BAPTIST HEROES.

Baptist missions also found heroes among America's black population, even though they were forced to serve in slavery. _____ was a slave who was set free by his owner so that he might become a _____. He was the first _____ in America, and, in 1778, he started a black Baptist church in Savannah, Georgia. In 1783, he traveled to Jamaica where he started a Baptist church and baptized 500 converts within ten years. In order to get into Jamaica, he had to sell himself _____!

Another former slave was _____ who was allowed to earn the money to buy his _____ after his conversion and his _____ as a preacher. He traveled with the original colonists of Liberia and established the First Baptist Church in Monrovia, the capital city, of Liberia.

VI. THE INCREDIBLE RESULTS IN NAGALAND.

Baptist missionaries in the late 1800s and early 1900s baptized _____ of the over 1,000,000 people of Nagaland (Northeast India). Missionary Don Richardson says that Nagaland has a higher rate of baptized Christians than any other area in the world (*Eternity in their Hearts*, p. 105).