**WEEK 7: Lessons from the Modern Missions Movement**

**William Carey (1761-1834)**

* The Father of Modern Missions. Brought the gospel to India in 1793. His battle cry for missions (from ‘Deathless Sermon’) was: “Expect great things from God, attempt great things for God.”
* Carey was born to Anglican parents in 1761 in Paulerspury. He came to Christ through the witness of a co-worker named John Warr and shortly afterwards became a Baptist.
* In 1781, he married his wife Dorothy. Thru his witness, his sisters Ann & Mary came to Christ in 1783.
* Carey built important relationships with John Sutcliff, Andrew Fuller, and John Ryland, Jr. These pastors and leaders were deeply influenced by the writings of Jonathan Edwards. Reading about David Brainerd and the voyages of Captain James Cook sparked Carey’s interest in foreign missions.
* Carey was ordained in 1787 and pastored Moulton Baptist Church. Two years later moved to pastor Harvey Lane Church.
* In 1792, Carey published the missionary call to arm entitled *An Enquiry into the Obligation of Christians, to Use Means for the Conversion of the Heathens*. Shortly afterward, Carey, Sutcliff, Fuller, & Ryland formed the Baptist Missionary Society.
* In 1793, he sailed to India, facing constant trials and tribulations including illness, starvation, lack of shelter, etc. His partner John Thomas proved to be undependable and lacking good judgment. It was 7 years before they saw their first convert.
* Back home, among his supporters, there were suspicions about his motives and unfair judgments about his work. In India, among his co-workers and other missionaries, he battled factions, jealousy, heresy, and premature deaths.
* His greatest trial came from his illiterate and troubled wife Dorothy who never consented to leave England. Her last straw came when their 5-year-old boy Peter died of malaria. He wrote in his journal, “This is indeed the valley of the shadow of death to me, except that my soul is much more insensible than John Bunyan’s Pilgrim.”
* But God was faithful. By 1800, he established a missionary community in Serampore accommodating 60 mission workers. He translated the Bible into 40 languages and dialects. In 1812, a fire destroyed their printing facilities.
* In 31 years, they printed 212,000 Bibles, tracts, and books. By 1821, they had baptized 1400 converts. Carey was known to be self-effacing despite his achievements.

**Adoniram Judson (1788-1850)**

* Born August 9, 1788 in Malden, MA to Congregational minister. Showed potential at an early age. Went to Brown University at 16 years old. Valedictorian. Came under the influence of an atheist.
* Lived as a reckless vagabond. One night at an inn, he listened to death throes of a man in the room next to his. it shook him to the core.
* Returning home to his parents, they helped him come to faith in Christ at the age of 21. He entered seminary that October and was greatly influenced by the works of David Brainerd and William Carey.
* Felt called into missions with classmates from nearby Williams College - Samuel Nott, James Richards, Luther Rice, Samuel Newell, and Gordon Hall. The group became known as The Brethren.
* In 2 spectacular weeks in February 1812, Judson was married to Ann Hasseltine (Nancy), graduated seminary, was ordained as a missionary, then set sail with the newlywed Newell’s for India.
* It was meant to be a one-way journey. During the voyage, Judson searched the Bible wanting to counter William Carey’s position on baptism, but instead agreed.
* Upon arrival in Calcutta, India, both Judsons were baptized by an associate of William Carey. They resigned from the Congregational mission and lost their sponsorship.
* The British East India Company ordered the Judsons out of India so as not to unsettle the Hindu population since war was declared in June of 1812.
* In July of 1813, they sailed to Burma. Along the way, Nancy had a miscarriage of their first child.
* They spent 12 hours a day learning Burmese. It took Judson three years before he could speak it.
* Then Judson built a zayat along a roadway & preached the Gospel. His first convert occurred on May 9, 1819, six years after arriving in the country. By 1822 there were 18 total converts.
* By 1823 Judson completed translating the New Testament into Burmese. During these years, the Burmese government was against them. In 1824, as he began translating the Old Testament, war broke out between Britain and Burma. Judson was arrested and spent the next 20 months in different prisons, due to being a westerner and falsely associated with Britain.
* Conditions were horrific. He survived due to Ann’s daily effort to provide food. Most of the prisoners died. He was released in November 1825 to translate for the peace treaty between Britain & Burma.
* Judson’s misery was not over. In October of 1826, Ann died. Their infant Maria would also die six months later. Adoniram became despondent. He struggled with depression for nearly three years. Judson threw himself wholly into completing the Old Testament translation into Burmese.
* He remarried in 1834 to Sarah Boardman, whose husband passed away while evangelizing the Karen peoples. They had a number of children. He completed the OT translation in 1835. One month later he baptized his 100th convert.
* Adoniram Judson had two goals: 1) Translate the Bible into Burmese and 2) Live to see 100 converts. By the time of his death, there were 63 churches and 7,000 converts among the Burmese. Of the Karen peoples, there were 800 churches and 150,000 believers.
* In the spring of 1850, he took seriously ill and it was believed that a long sea voyage might restore his health. He died 8 days into the trip.

**David Livingstone (1813-1873)**

* Born in Glasgow, Scotland, Livingstone began to work at the local cotton mill at age 10. He worked from 6am until 8pm, with 40 minutes for breakfast and 45 minutes for dinner. But he was paid “well” relative to other options.
* By age 19 he began medical training. This was done around work hours – 6am to 6pm.
* Livingstone was influenced by Karl Gützlaff, one of the first medical missionaries to Asia. Livingstone’s medical training was uniquely Scottish, with equal parts physician and surgeon.
* During his medical training, he attended theology classes and he was ordained in October of 1840 at the age of 27.
* His desire to respond to Gützlaff‘s call for medical missionaries in China was thwarted by the First Opium War, so Livingstone shifted his focus to Africa.
* His thoughts of ending the slave trade were cemented at a meeting in Exeter Hall in June of 1840. He proposed to bring the three C’s to Africa: Christianity, Commerce, and Civilization.
* Livingstone was influenced by the missionary Robert Moffat, who described the “smoke of a thousand villages” yet to be visited by evangelists.
* He spent his first years in southern Africa traveling to various mission stations, learning local languages, preaching, and providing medical services. He traveled over 29,000 miles.
* Livingstone was more successful fighting the slave trade than he was as an evangelist. More than his contemporaries, he succeeded in seeing Africa through African eyes. One month after his death, Great Britain signed a treaty with Sultan Barghash of Zanzibar, halting the slave trade in that realm. The infamous slave market of Zanzibar was closed forever.