



History of Modern Missions

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Section One: Background to Modern Missions

Lesson One: European Expansion and the Spread of Christianity

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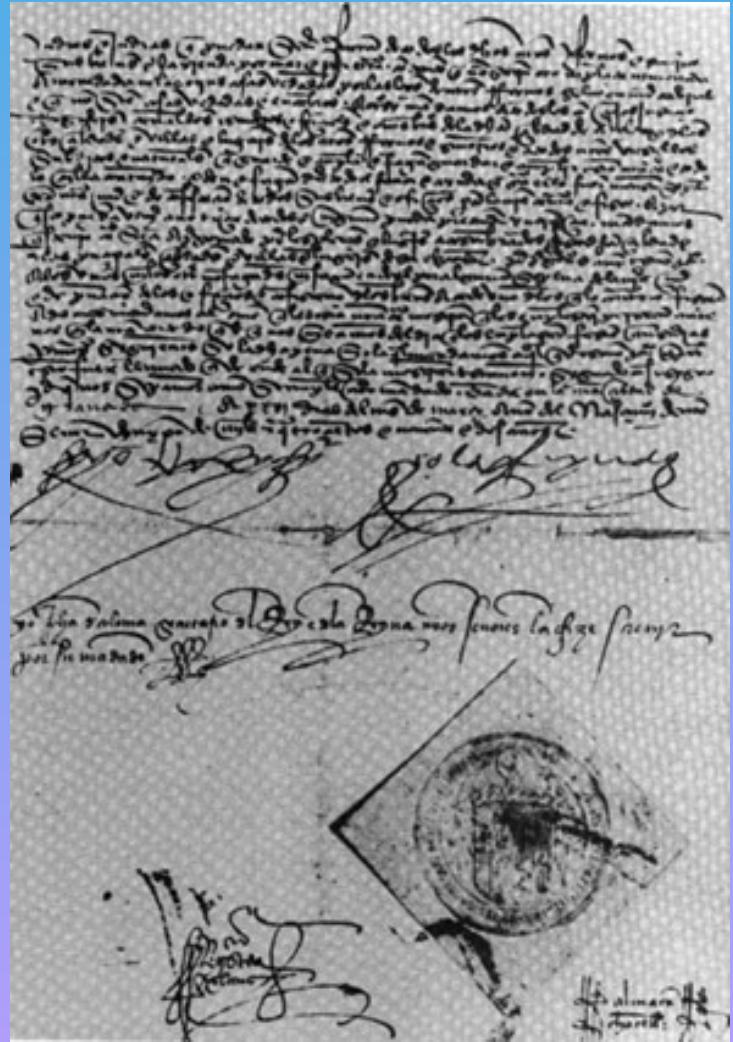
Spain becomes an Empire

King Ferdinand of Aragon (1452-1516) and Queen Isabella of Castille (1451 – 1504) – marriage (1469) combining Aragon, Castille.

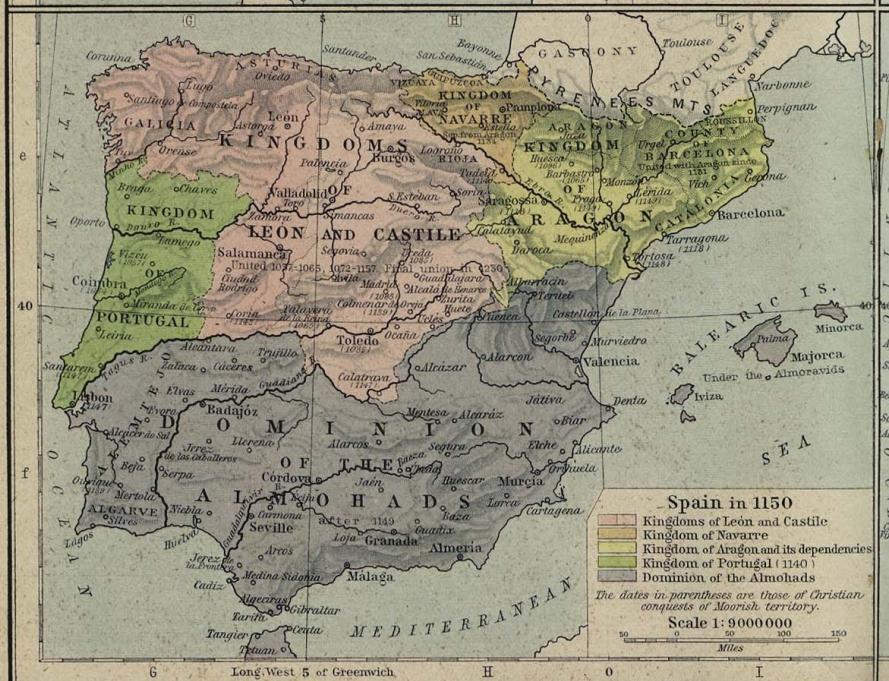
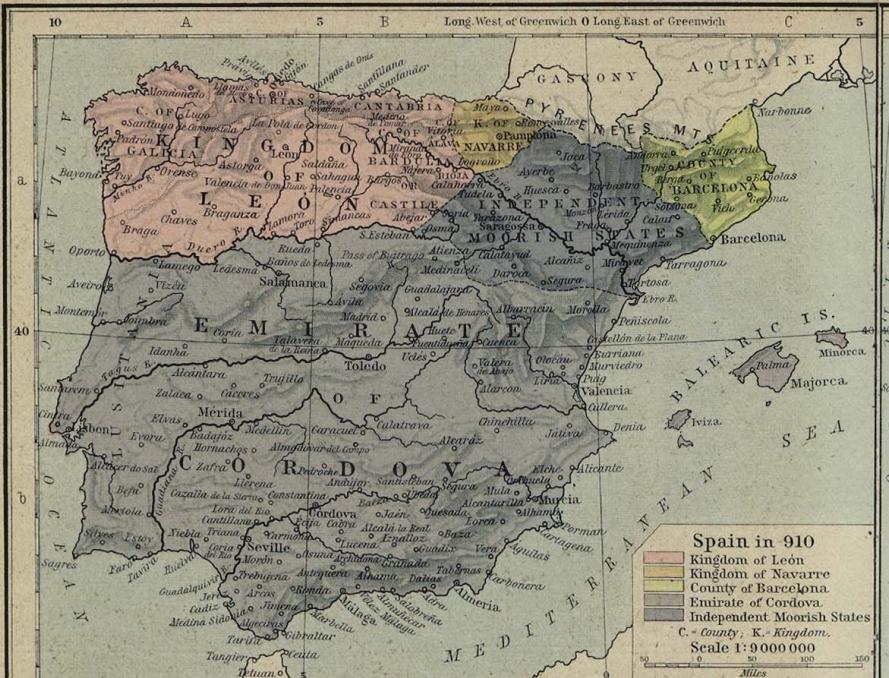
Spanish Inquisition began 1478 decreed by Pope Sixtus IV (1414-1484). Pope from 1471.

January 2, 1492 Last Muslim leader defeated in Granada – led to expulsion of Muslims from Spain.

Not all Muslims left Granada after the final defeat in 1492. Between 1609 and 1614, - 300,000 moriscos (muslims) were expelled from Spain.



July 31, 1492. Edict expelling the Jews from Spain.



Advance of Roman Catholicism through Exploration

1. **Exploration.** European advance through discovery of new worlds. Roman Catholic explorers – Discovering new worlds for Spain and Portugal.
 - Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) brought Roman Catholicism to the American continent.
 - Ferdinand Magellan (1480-1521) brought Roman Catholicism to the Philippines.

The Age Of Discovery - Catholicism and the New World

Christopher Columbus (1451-1506)



YOUR HIGHNESSES, as Catholic Christians and Princes who love the holy Christian faith, and the propagation of it, and who are enemies to the sect of Mahoma, and to all idolatries and heresies, resolved to send me, Cristobal Colon, to the said parts of India to see the said princes, and the cities and lands, and their disposition, with a view that they might be converted to our most holy faith.

*Journal of the First Voyage,
Introduction, 1492*

October 12, 1492 Columbus reached the New World.



Roman Catholicism

Salvation through the
Sacraments of the
Church.

Sacraments received
through the Priesthood.

Submission to Pope as
head of the Church.

Merit gained through
good deeds.

The Symbol of the Cross - The symbol of the cross was taken on land as a declaration that the land had been taken for the Catholic faith.

Ferdinand Magellan (1480-1521)



The Symbol of the Cross -
Magellan's ordered the men who
sailed with him to put a cross on
Cebu when they discovered the
Philippines Islands.

It is claimed that the cross in the
chapel in Cebu contains Magellan's
Cross inside.

Magellan died after being fatally
wounded on Mactan Island in the
Philippines.

Through his discovery the
Philippines became a Spanish colony
and firmly established as a Catholic
nation.

2. Advance of Roman Catholicism as a result of the 16th century Roman Catholic Counter-Reformation.

- Ignatius Loyola (1491-1556). The forming of the Jesuit order. Jesuit missionaries sworn allegiance to the pope.
- Francis Xavier (1506-1552). Jesuit missionary – Apostle to the Far East. India, Japan, China.

Ignatius Loyola (1491 – 1556)

Compiled the Spiritual Exercises between 1522-1524.

The Spiritual Exercises of Ignatius consists of meditations; prayers; and spiritual exercises to be carried out over 28-30 days under supervision.

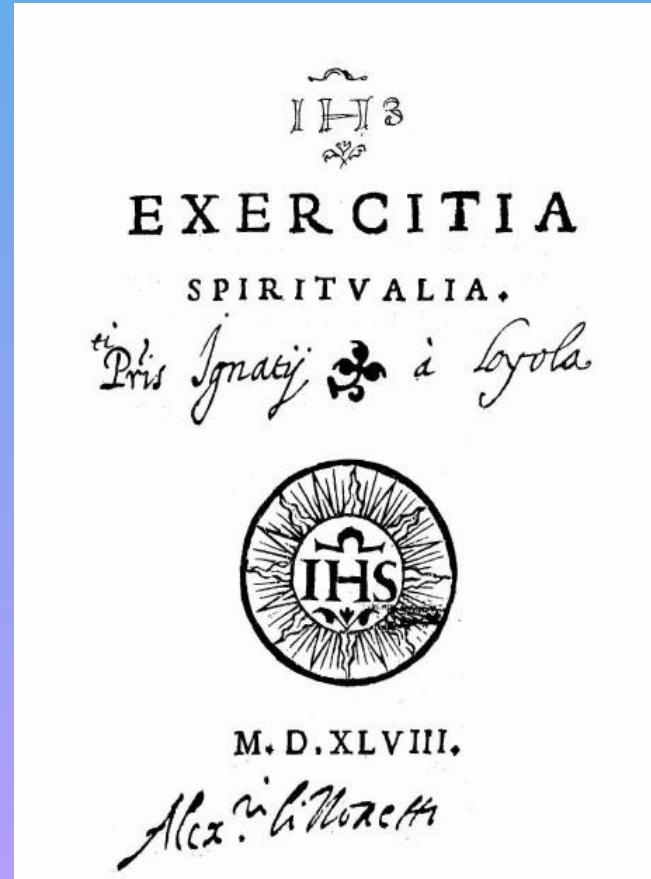
The exercises are divided into four parts:

First, the consideration and contemplation on the sins;

Second, the life of Christ our Lord up to Palm Sunday inclusively;

Third, the Passion of Christ our Lord;

Fourth, the Resurrection and Ascension, with the three Methods of Prayer.



Ignatius Loyola (1491 – 1556)

Founder of the Society of Jesus (The Jesuits)

The Jesuit order began in Montmartre near Paris on August 15, 1534 when Ignatius Loyola; and six others including Francis Xavier made an oath of allegiance to the Pope.

The order they established, known as 'the Society of Jesus' gained the papal approval through a papal bull issued by Pope Paul III in 1540.

The Order has a militarist perspective.

Ignatius Loyola became the first General of the order.

'The Formula of the Institute' is regarded as the foundational statement of the Jesuits



The Formula of the Institute

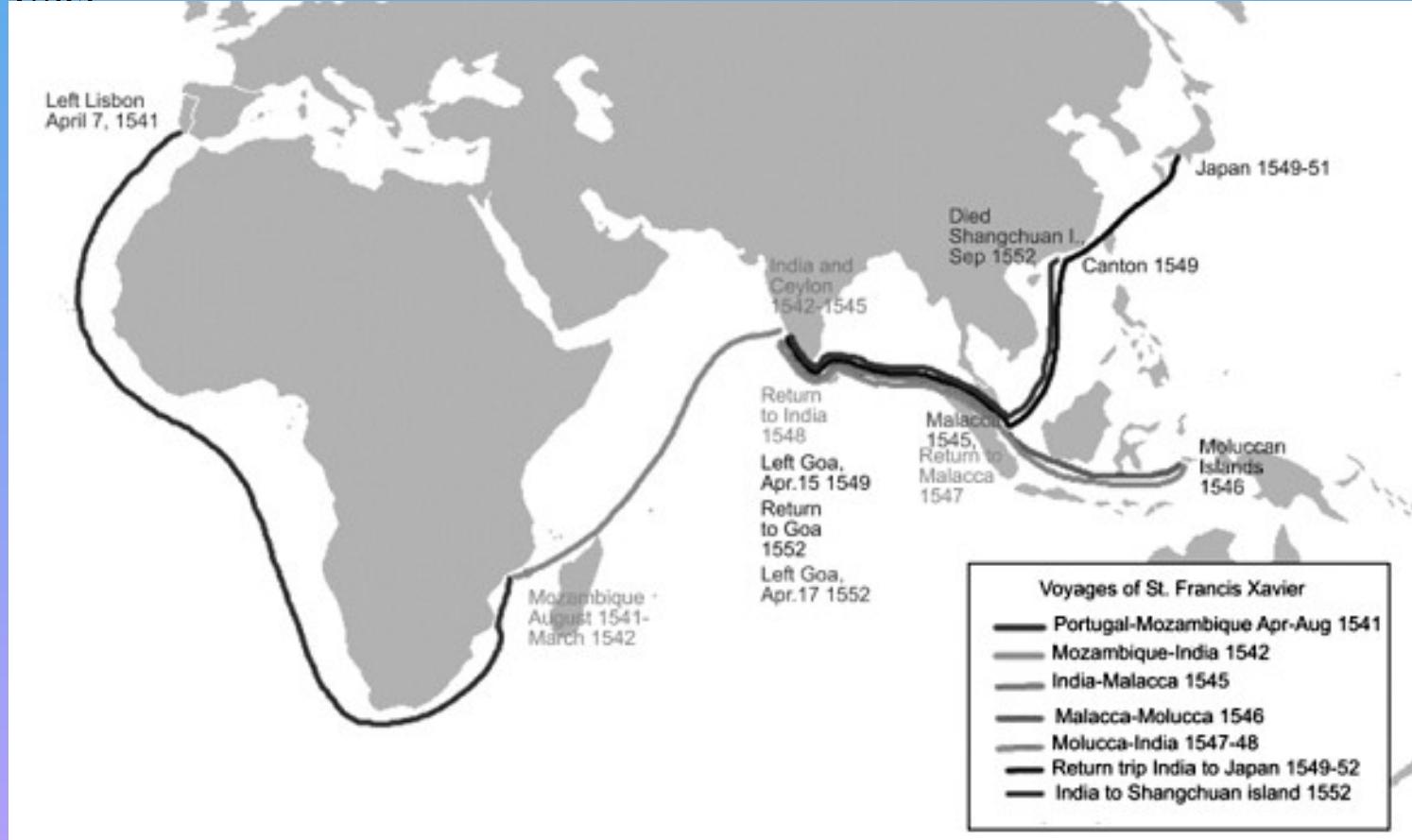
'Whoever desires to serve as **a soldier of God beneath the banner of the cross in our society**, which we desire to be designated by the name of Jesus, and to serve the Lord alone and the Church, his spouse, under the Roman pontiff, the vicar of Christ on earth, should, after **a solemn vow of perpetual chastity, poverty and obedience**, keep what follows in mind. He is a member of a Society founded chiefly for this purpose:

'to strive especially for the defense and propagation of the faith and for the progress of souls in Christian life and doctrine, by means of public preaching, lectures, and any other ministration whatsoever of the word of God and further by means of the Spiritual Exercises, the education of children and unlettered persons in Christianity and the spiritual consolation of Christ's faithful **through hearing confessions and administering the other sacraments.**

'Moreover, he should show himself ready to reconcile the estranged, compassionately assist and serve those who are in prisons or hospitals and, indeed, to perform any other works of charity, according to what will seem expedient for the glory of God and the common good.'

Francis Xavier (1506-1552) and the Society of Jesus.

Xavier is called by Roman Catholic Church - The Apostle to the Far East.



First Jesuit missionary. Spread Catholicism in India, and the Far East by establishing missions, helping people in need, teaching - The Apostle's Creed, The Lord's Prayer, and The Sacraments of the Church.

3. The Advance of Biblical Christianity through the expansion of trade and the migration of Protestants to America.

- European advance through trade.
 - Advance of the British East India Company.
 - Chaplain sends out call for missions.
 - Main concerns – morality and providential role of advancing Western civilisation.
 - The British Empire regarded as a God given responsibility.
- Migration of Puritans to America
 - Mayflower (1620)

East India Company

1600 Queen Elizabeth I granted the company a Royal Charter

1608 Surat made trade transit point

1610 Factory built by Coromandel Coast In Bay of Bengal.

1612 Factory built Surat

1615 Established patronage with Mughal Emperor

1647 Twenty-three factories built in India.

Main trade – cotton, silk, indigo, saltpeper and tea.

1689 Seeds of Imperialism well and truly sown. The company independently administered Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

1711 Established trading post in Canton, China

Trading tea for silver

Postmillennialism.

The advance of commerce regarded as the means for improving social conditions and bringing in the Kingdom of God on earth.

In this respect it was possible to believe that God had raised up the British Empire for the purpose of fulfilling His purpose on earth.

The Advance of Biblical Christianity through the migration of Protestants to America.

Establishment of Puritanism in America

1608 - Migration of Puritan separatists from Scrooby, England to the Netherlands.

1620 – Scrooby separatists return to England. Sail on Mayflower with other puritans from England.

1620 – Bible centred Christianity brought to the New World by the Puritan separatists.

- Faith built upon: Preaching; Bible; Prayer; Emphasis on holiness.
- Emphasised education – established Harvard and Yale.
- Extremism: Intolerance towards non Puritans

1689 Puritan charter revoked

Toleration of Quakers and Anglicans.

Puritan separatists go to American colonies (Mayflower 1620)



Spread of Protestant Christianity in America.

First crops harvested November 1621 'first thanksgiving'.

Mayflower left Plymouth, England on September 6, 1620

