

## **Section One: Background to Modern Missions**

### **Lesson Two: German Pietism and the beginning of the Modern Missionary Movement.**

Introduction: 'Fratum unitas' and The Thirty Years War (1618-1648)

The expulsion of the Protestants from Bohemia and the Moravia.

#### **3. German Pietism**

- Spener
- Franke

#### **4. The Danish – Halle Mission**

- Tranquebar
- Protestant Missionary Movements and Organisations (18th century)

## Thirty Years War (1618 –1648)

Emperor Ferdinand II of Austria – fanatical Catholic determined to Catholicise Europe

Began in Bohemia May 23, 1618. Protestant rebels stormed the royal palace in Prague. Ferdinand's governors thrown out of window landed in a pile of manure.

Protestants defeated at the Battle of White Mountain (1620)

King Christian IV of Denmark attacked Ferdinand – repulsed by Wallenstein and Tilley who then led the attack into Denmark.

Edict of Restitution issued by Ferdinand demanding restitution of lands taken by Lutherans since 1551 but giving Lutherans freedom of religion. Calvinism and other Protestant Groups were banned.

## Battle of Lutzen – Death of Gustavus Adolphus (16 November 1632)



Gustavus Adolphus II of Sweden invaded Germany 1630. Made great gains even after Adolphus was killed 1632.

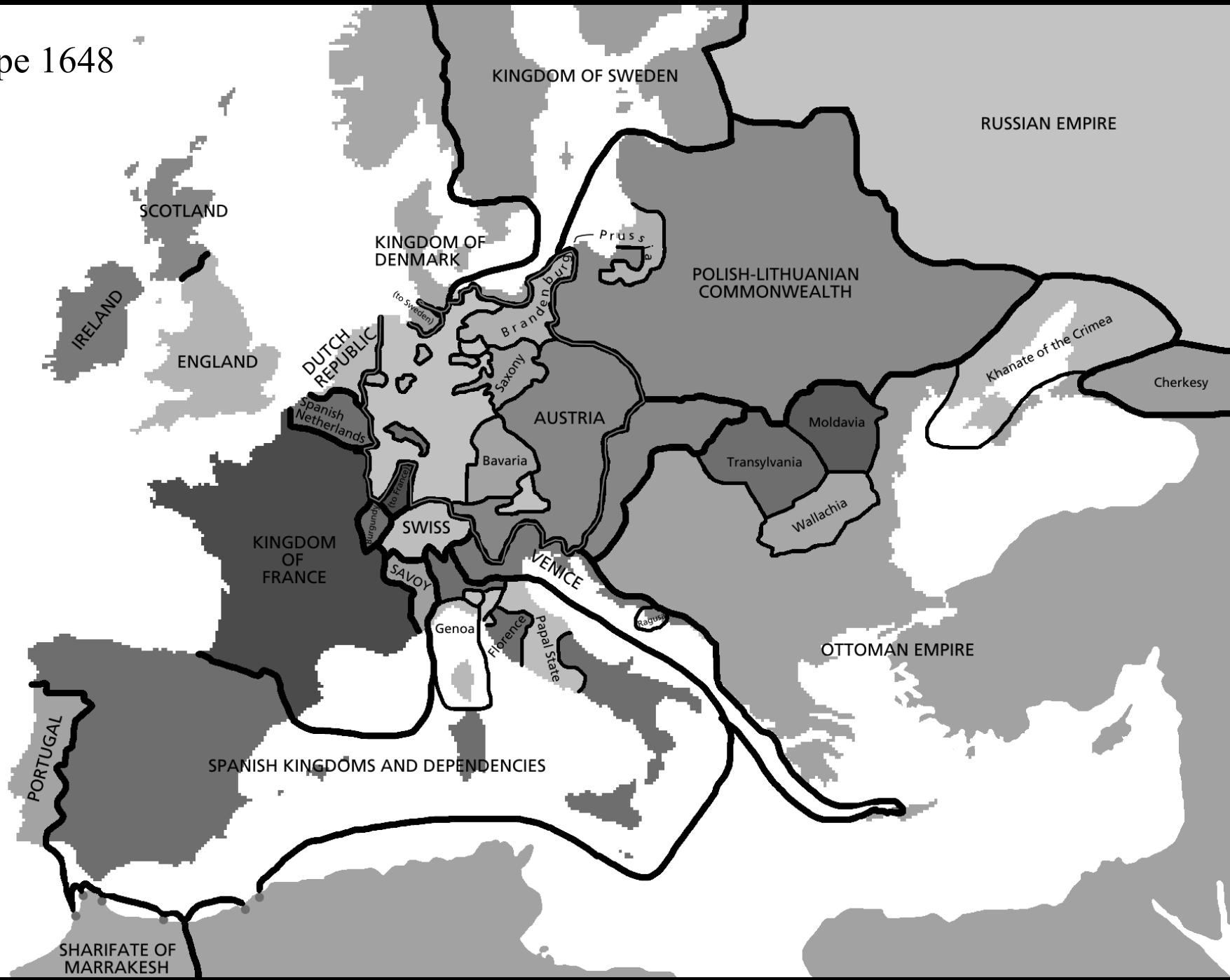
Swedish invasion mostly financed by Catholic France under Cardinal Richelieu.

French invaded Southern Germany in 1643

## Treaty of Westphalia (1648) – Toleration for Calvinists; Sovereignty for German States

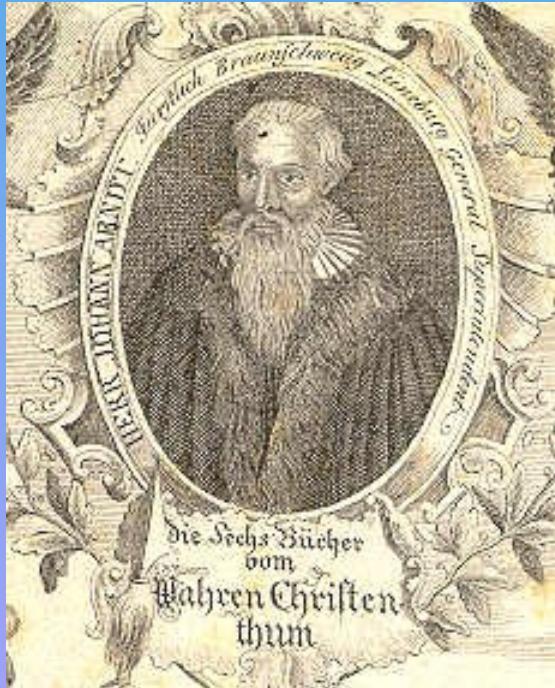
Bohemians were not given right to return to homeland.

# Europe 1648



## German Pietism (17th century Lutheran)

**Founder: Philipp Jakob Spener (1635-1705).**



Philipp Jakob Spener (1635-1705), the founder of German pietism, was influenced by the writing of the Lutheran John Arndt (1555-1621) - 'True Christianity' (*Wahres Christenthum*)

'Many think that theology is a mere science, or rhetoric, whereas it is a living experience and practice. Everyone now endeavours to be eminent and distinguished in the world, but no one is willing to learn how to be pious.' *Wahres Christenthum* 21

John Arndt - 'True Christianity'

# German Pietism: Philipp Jakob Spener (1635-1705)



He preached the need for

- Real conversion (new birth),
- Christian growth bearing fruits of holiness.

Small groups established for the reading of the scriptures and for helping one another in spiritual growth. Groups known as *ecclesiolæ in ecclesia* 'little churches in the church'.

Spener was a pastor in Strassbourg (1663) and Frankfurt (1666)

Spener started home group in Frankfurt to teach on the Christian Life – Developed into many groups known as *collegia pietatis*. (1670). From these groups came the name Pietists.

Wrote 'Pious Desires' *Pia Desideria* (1675)

Spener was opposed by Lutherans as he preached against doctrinal controversy putting emphasis on personal experience.

## Pietism – University of Halle

### August Hermann Francke (1663-1727).



Taught at the University Leipzig

Began studying scriptures with friends

Experienced New Birth.

Spent time with Spener and accepted Pietism

Forced out of University

Spener got Francke position at University of Halle and pastorate in nearby village.

University of Halle became centre for Pietism through Francke's teaching.

Started an orphange that was funded by gifts received through prayer.

Halle was involved in missions to India; the Jews; German Colonists in North America.

## Danish-Halle Mission, India



**Danish King Frederick IV (1699-1730)** requested missionaries for the Danish colonies of Tranquebar and Serampore.

Pietist students from the University of Halle: Heinrich Plutschau (1678-1747) and Bartholomaes Ziegenbalg (1683-1719) became the first Lutheran missionaries.

Arrived in Tranquebar 1706

Plutschau returned to Europe in 1711.

Ziegenbalg learned Tamil – translated Tamil New Testament Published 1715.

Ziegenbalg imprisoned for four months by the English.

During the 18<sup>th</sup> century sixty Pietist students from the University of Halle went out as foreign missionaries.

## Bartholomaes Ziegenbalg (1682-1719)

Born in Saxony

Studied University of Halle

September 1706 arrived Tranquebar

Baptised first converts 10 months later.

1707-8 Spent 4 months in prison for encouraging rebellion by converting Indians.

Married 1716

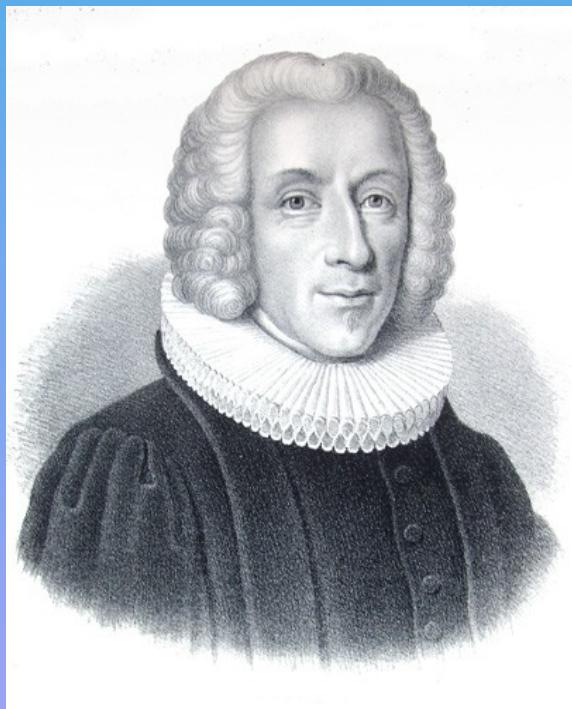
Died in Tranquebar on February 23, 1719.

Translated the New Testament and Genesis –Ruth into Tamil

Founded 2 churches and baptised 250 believers.



## Hans Egede (1686 – 1758) - Apostle of Greenland.



Norwegian Lutheran priest on islands of Lofoten.

1721 Given permission by Frederik IV to establish mission in Greenland.

Hans Egede was disappointed when he found there was no longer a Norse community in Greenland.

Hans and Gertrud Egede started mission among the inuit. They studied inuit language and translated some portions of scripture.

Founded Gotthåb (Nuuk)

1735 Gertrud Egede wife died of smallpox.

1736 Returned to Denmark with family.

His son Paul remained in Greenland.

Hans Egede died November 5, 1758

## Protestant Missionary Movements and Organisations (18th century)

Pietism – German Lutheran Movement (reaction against the dead formalism of the Lutheran Church).

Moravians – exiled Bohemians in Herrnhut

1699 Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge (SPCK)

1701 Society for the Propogation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (SPG) – Church of England organisation that sent out John Wesley.

1792 Baptist Missionary Society – William Carey

1795 London Missionary Society (organised by leaders from Independent, Anglican and Presbyterian Churches). Influenced by Evangelical Revival and William Carey. Aim: 'to spread the knowledge of Christ among heathen and other unenlightened nations'

1799 Church Mission Society – an evangelical missionary society that came out of the Clapham Sect. Founders include William Wilberforce, John Venn and Charles Simeon.

## Thomas Bray (1656 – 1730)



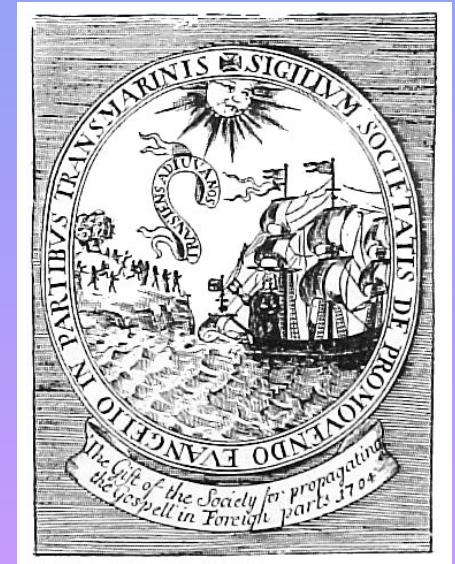
1696 Appointed by Bishop of London as Commissary to organise the Anglican Church in Maryland.

1699-1700 Visited Maryland

Sought to promote missions especially to American Indians. Led to formation of two societies.

1699 Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge (SPCK). Sent out David Brainerd as a missionary to the Indians

1701 Society for the Propogation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (SPG) – Church of England organisation that sent out John Wesley.



## **Number of Protestant missionaries**

1800 – there were c. 200 foreign missionaries.

1900 – there were c. 15000 foreign missionaries.