

World Outreach  
MI 504  
Final Exam

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Please briefly discuss (2-4sentences) 20 of the 25 following terms or statements. Your discussion should include a definition and the reason why the term or statement has significance for world outreach. This is a closed-book exam. Please do not consult with anyone else or use any notes or books, except your Bible, during this exam. You may take as long as you need to write the exam, but once you have begun, you must finish it in one sitting. You may number your answers either consecutively, 1-20, or use the number of the question in the exam; whichever you choose, please write the term/name that you are discussing immediately after the number. Please type your answers, and please make sure that your name is on each page of your answer sheet. Please answer the mandatory assigned reading question at the bottom of this page, and please staple this exam page, with your name at the top, to your answer sheets.

1. Cosmological dimension of missions, Mt. 16:18
2. Eschatological dimension of missions, Rev. 15:3-4
3. Historical dimension of missions, Gen. 12:4
4. Jerusalem Council (Acts 15:24-29)
5. E1, E2, E3: implications for early church and later missions
6. Modality/Sodality
7. Jesuits
8. Moravians
9. William Carey
10. Hudson Taylor
11. Women in Missions
12. "People Groups"
13. Three-Self Formula
14. Strengths and Weaknesses of Short-Term Missions
15. Nontraditional (Tentmaking) Missionaries
16. Form/Function
17. Culture
18. World View
19. Bonding
20. Three Culture Model
21. Conversion
22. Contextualization
23. Mk. 10:29-31
24. I Cor. 9:19-23
25. "The Integrated, Overall Mission" of the Church

Mandatory question: As your 21<sup>st</sup> question, please indicate by percentage the amount of the assigned reading you did for this course.

1. Cosmological dimension of missions, Mt. 16:18

The Cosmological dimension of missions is, in short, God's battle with Satan for the redemption of our souls. God tells us that the gates of hell will not prevail against our efforts. He has already ultimately won this cosmological battle.

2. Eschatological dimension of missions, Rev. 15:3-4

In the end, all nations will bow down and glorify God. Missions are the effort to bring this about now while the nations may still do this willingly.

3. Historical dimension of missions, Gen. 12:4

God's plan to redeem all people began historically with Abraham. He was called to be a blessing to the nations. It continues today with Christ (Abraham's seed) offering redemption to all nations, and will end with an eternal nation of God's people in a new 'land'.

4. E1, E2, E3: implications for early church and later missions

E1 is ministry to one's own people group.

E2 is ministry to a sister people group which is familiar with the missionary's.

E3 is ministry to a cross-cultural people group.

For the early church, E1 was ministry to the Jews, E2 was to the local Gentiles, and E3 was to the ends of the earth.

5. Modality/Sodality

A Modality is a general purpose organization typically focused on discipleship, worship, and prayer. It usually requires just a first level commitment.

A Sodality focuses on addressing a specific need. It can concentrate its resources. A Sodality usually requires a second level of commitment and often is limited by marital status, sex, and/or age.

6. Jesuits

The Jesuits were a 16th century mendicant monastic movement (no monestaries) to central Asia and China. They adapted and used native resources as much as possible; for example, they developed literature in the native language.

7. William Carey

William Carry is know as the "Father of Modern Missions". He started the Coastlands missionary movement which took place 1800-1850 and was the first phase of Protestant missionary expansion. He was a social activist and addressed issues like slavery.

## 8. Hudson Taylor

Hudson Taylor started the second second phase of Protestant missionary expansion to the Inlands in 1850-1900. He was concerned that missionary efforts remained near the coastlands, so he founded the China Inland Mission which attempted to reach into China. They used accommodation to the culture as much as possible.

## 9. Women in Missions

Two thirds of all missionaries are women. They often have a higher perseverance rate than males. They can have many advantages in different cultures, e.g. in Muslim cultures they are not seen by the native men as a threat. This can give them more access to the women and children of the culture, and also the opportunity to converse unthreateningly with the native males.

## 10. "People Groups"

People Groups refers to an ethnolinguistic grouping of people. This missionary targeting was a shift from targeting a geographic region. Grouping people who hold a common self-identity better delineated and focused missionary efforts.

## 11. Three-Self Formula

Both Venn and Andersen independently came to the conclusion that a missionary church should be self-supporting, self-governing, and self-propagating.

## 12. Strengths and Weaknesses of Short-Term Missions

Strengths of Short-Term Missions include introducing people to missions, they are easier to recruit, and they provide a pool of people from which to recruit for long term missions. Weaknesses include their much higher expense, and that they often interfere with long term missionary work.

It is essential to team up with the long-term missionary agency "on the ground".

## 13. Nontraditional (Tentmaking) Missionaries

Tentmaking Missionaries are missionaries who practice their trade among their target people group. Their trade can be both their mission to the people and also a springboard for sharing the Gospel.

## 14. Form/Function

Function is eternal truth derived from Scripture and must not be compromised. Form is the outward expression of Function and can be adapted differently to each culture.

### 15. Culture

Culture is made up of the beliefs, feeling, and values of a people group, and their symbols, expressions, and products.

### 16. World View

The way a culture sees the world and their assumptions about the world, how it operates, and how that affects the way they live.

### 17. Bonding

Bonding is becoming a believer. Immersion in a culture immediately, to build relationships and fit in, is vital to early bonding. If this doesn't take place right away, the missionary can find it hard to and often will spend an extensive amount of time trying to bond later.

### 18. Three Culture Model

One must understand from [1] one's own culture, the [2] culture Scripture was given to glean the eternal truths (Functions) of God. One must then understand [3] the respondent culture such that the missionary can convey these eternal truths in a relevant and comprehensible way to the target culture.

### 19. Contextualization

Contextualization is the adaption a Form already present in society to an eternal Function. Care must be taken to avoid syncretism.

### 20. Mk. 10:29-31

Doing missions has a cost. Leaving family and home and the comforts of one's own culture are difficult, but Christ promises return of 100 fold in this life and the next. This begins with new friends and 'family' in the missionary's target culture and culminates in eternity with Christ.

Mandatory question: As your 21<sup>st</sup> question, please indicate by percentage the amount of the assigned reading you did for this course.

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