

## World Missions / Missiology

1. Population? How many people are on the planet now?
2. what are the major world religions?
3. 7 Continents?
4. How many Nations are there? How many are “Christian”?
5. Population of usa? Per cent Christian?
6. Population of enid?
7. Matt 28:19...
8. Luke 14:23
9. Matt 24:14
10. 2 Peter 3:9
11. Bible translations into other languages? Brother Andrew?
12. E1, E2, E3? (Acts 1:8)
13. What is g-20?
14. 10/40 window?
15. Who was Hudson Taylor? David Livingstone? To whom did they go?
16. What does Racism have to do with Missions?
17. “The white mans burden” ???
18. The U S Center for world Missions?
19. United Nations? Purpose? Religion?
20. What is “Social Evangelism” on the mission field?
21. New World Order? One world government / money, etc.
22. Matt 24:21,22 - Rev 13:7, - Rev 13:16,17 -

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- CONTINENTS:
  - *North America*
  - *South America*
  - *Antarctica*
  - *Europe*
  - *Asia*
  - *Africa*
  - *Australia*

- Christianity: 2.1 billion.
- Islam: 1.3 billion.
- Hinduism: 900 million.
- Buddhism: 376 million.
- Sikhism: 23 million.
- Judaism: 14 million.

Continent	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Area (mi <sup>2</sup> )	% World's Land Mass
<a href="#">Asia</a>	43,826,647	16,921,556	29.32%
<a href="#">Africa</a>	30,375,489	11,728,037	20.32%
<a href="#">North America</a>	24,496,933	9,458,315	16.39%
<a href="#">South America</a>	17,844,711	6,889,879	11.94%
<a href="#">Antarctica</a>	13,729,854	5,301,124	9.19%
<a href="#">Europe</a>	10,189,745	3,934,281	6.82%
<a href="#">Australia</a>	9,008,598	3,478,238	6.03%
Total	149,471,977	57,711,429	

Continent	Population	% World's Population
<a href="#">Asia</a>	4,460,032,418	62.00%
<a href="#">Africa</a>	1,125,307,147	15.64%
<a href="#">Europe</a>	605,148,242	8.41%
<a href="#">North America</a>	563,485,525	7.83%
<a href="#">South America</a>	403,464,140	5.61%
<a href="#">Australia</a>	36,304,997	0.50%
<a href="#">Antarctica</a>	4,490	0.00%
Total	7,193,746,959	

## Bible translated? Importance and history...

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The [Bible](#) has been [translated](#) into [many languages](#) from the [biblical languages](#) of [Hebrew](#), [Aramaic](#) and [Greek](#). As of October 2017 the full Bible has been translated into 670 languages, the New Testament has been translated into 1,521 languages and Bible portions or stories into 1,121 other languages. Thus at least some portion of the Bible has been translated into 3,312 languages.<sup>[1]</sup>

The Latin [Vulgate](#) was dominant in [Western Christianity](#) through the Middle Ages. Since then, the Bible has been translated into [many more languages](#). [English Bible translations](#) also have a rich and varied history of more than a millennium.

In 500 AD the Bible was translated into over 500 languages.

In 600 AD the Bible was only allowed in 1 language- Latin. If you had any other, you could be executed. A thousand years between 400 AD and 1400 AD were known as the dark ages because truth was kept from the masses.

The Reformation was born out of a 700 year Bible study.

Tyndale, Wycliffe and Luther would spend their life to translate the Bible into another language.

YouVersion's Bible App features 1797 Bible versions, in 1247 languages, audio Bibles for popular versions, offline capabilities, as well as over 800 Bible Plans on specific topics, portions of the Bible, the entire Bible, and devotionals.

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YouVersion was founded by [Bobby Gruenewald](#) and [Life.Church](#) in 2008. It is staffed by more than 20 full-time employees and more than 400 active volunteers.

November 2013 brought around the introduction of the Bible App for Kids, which 13 months later had 5 million installations in 6 languages.

In April 2014, YouVersion released version 5 of the Bible App, which added features for community engagement and scripture discussion. The Bible App has been downloaded more than 350 million times.

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Brother Andrew?

We often describe Brother Andrew as the founder of [Open Doors](#). But referring to him as “the founder” could lead people to picture him as a suit-wearing executive who delivers presentations in a boardroom.

That image, however, couldn't be further from the truth. In actuality, Brother Andrew is our chief adventurer and lead risk taker. He's best known, in fact, for courageously putting his life on the line to smuggle Bibles behind the Iron Curtain at the height of the Cold War.

Brother Andrew started with bold beginnings by smuggling Bibles into Eastern Europe in 1955, started Open Doors to serve the persecuted church and wrote the book *God's Smuggler*, one of the best-selling Christian books of all time.

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Social Evangelism – spiritual vs. social responsibility of those who evangelize?

Imbalance of politics, physical welfare assistance, cultural assimilation?

Can you be a missionary who never leads anyone to Christ?

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Ninety-five percent of all Christians have never won a soul to Christ.  
Eighty percent of all Christians do not consistently witness for Christ.  
Less than two percent are involved in the ministry of evangelism.  
Seventy-one percent do not give toward the financing of the great Commission.

One particular denomination did a survey on its leadership ministries. The results are as follows:

- 63% of the leadership in this denomination, including deacons and elders, have not led one stranger to Jesus in the last two years through the method of “Go Ye” evangelism.
- 49% of the leadership ministries spend zero time in an average week ministering outside of the church.
- 89% of the leadership ministries have zero time reserved on their list of weekly priorities for going out to evangelize.
- 99% of the leadership ministries believe that every Christian, including leadership, has been commanded to preach the gospel to a lost world.
- 97% believe that if the leadership had a greater conviction and involvement in evangelism, that it would be an example for the church to follow.
- 96% of the leadership believe their churches would have grown faster if they would have been more involved in evangelism.

Because of this, our results in evangelism have been mediocre, at best.

On a mission? Share your faith? “Millennials” –

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### **The Most Evangelistic Generation**

They’ve been called “the social justice generation,” and for good reason—Millennials are actively taking up the cause of the poor, the oppressed, the orphan and the widow. Yet the most common critique leveled at this surge in social compassion is that it comes at a great expense. Sure, skeptics argue, they might feed the hungry and free the captives in this life, but what about the next? According to this view, Millennials are elevating physical needs over spiritual needs and forgoing evangelism altogether.

Yet the latest Barna research reveals this is not the case.

In fact, in answer to the question of evangelism on the rise or in decline, Millennials are a rare case indeed. While the evangelistic practices of all other generations have either declined or remained static in the past few years, Millennials are the only generation among whom evangelism is significantly on the rise. Their faith-sharing practices have escalated from 56% in 2010 to 65% in 2013.

Not only that, but born again Millennials share their faith more than any other generation today. Nearly two-thirds (65%) have presented the Gospel to another within the past year, in contrast to the national average of about half (52%) of born again Christians.

Since tracking began in 1996, the data show born again Busters, who are currently in their thirties and forties (63%), were evangelizing at an all-time high in 1998. However, evangelism practice among Busters is down to 48% today. Among the Boomer generation (born between 1946 and 1964), nearly two-thirds of born again Boomers (65%) shared their faith in 2007, but today, this has dropped to less than half (49%). The outreach efforts of born again Elders (ages 68 and older), on the other hand, have remained fairly steady over the past several decades. Today, Elders (53%) share their faith just about as much as the average born again Christian (52%).

## United Nations and Religion?

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*In the last two decades there has been a pressing need to make sense of religion in international politics. Here Anne Stensvold finds that the struggle over values at the UN is not a fight over ultimate truth but about how to accommodate religion in a globalized world. Rather than focusing on 'good' or 'bad' religion we need to look at how people actually relate to religion in the public sphere.*

Until the last couple of decades international politics was a religion-free zone. At least that's how it was supposed to be. In line with this ideal, the UN Charter of 1945 has no mention of religion. This understanding did not change even when Pakistan (1947) and Israel (1948) were declared independent states on ethno-religious grounds. Religion was somehow considered to be beyond political debate, and not a concern for the UN. But after the ethno-religious wars in ex-Yugoslavia (1991-95) and the rise of religious terrorism, there is a pressing need to explain religious violence and to make sense of religion in international politics.

After the 9/11 terrorist attacks George W. Bush [declared](#) that the terrorists were not Muslims because Islam is a religion of peace. Other politicians have followed suit and distinguish between true and false religion. While scholars of religion tend to take self-claimed religious actors at face value and leave the value judgment to others, politicians seem to regard all use of violence as unreligious. The underlying assumption is of course that true religion is 'good'. But what is good? And what is religion?

In order to answer these questions we need to study religion in a peaceful political context, like the UN, where various religious actors take part in political debate.

## World Money?

Not surprisingly, the largest countries in the world in terms of population are [China](#) and [India](#), with both now having populations of well over a billion. The [United States](#) comes in third with just under 325 million residents. The BRIC countries ([Brazil](#), [Russia](#), India and China), generally regarded as the four major emerging economies expected to dominate in the 21st century, are all in the top ten most populous countries, indicating how important the sheer size of their populations are to their economic expansion.

However, a number of countries considered by the International Monetary Fund to be developing countries (that is, having not achieved a high degree of industrialization relative to their populations, and where the population typically has a medium to low standard of living) also have sizeable populations, including [Nigeria](#) (over 190 million), [Bangladesh](#) (almost 165 million) and [Mexico](#) (around 129 million), demonstrating that the issues affecting developing nations span multiple continents.

It is notable that a number of the largest economies in the world have smaller populations, particularly in [Europe](#). The [United Kingdom](#), [Germany](#), [France](#), and [Italy](#) are all among the top ten largest economies and all have populations of under 100 million. Their numbers range from 82 million (Germany) to just under 60 million (Italy).

Furthermore, several extremely small countries, such as [Monaco](#), [Luxembourg](#), and the [Cayman Islands](#) - all with fewer than a million residents - play a much larger role in the financial world than their population numbers would suggest. In contrast, [Canada](#), also a major economic player and one of the largest countries in the world by land mass, has a relatively small population for its size, with around 36.5 million residents.

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The **G20** (or **Group of Twenty**) is an [international](#) forum for the [governments](#) and [central bank](#) governors from 19 countries and the European Union. Founded in 1999 with the aim to discuss policy pertaining to the promotion of international [financial stability](#),<sup>[3]</sup> the G20 has expanded its agenda since 2008 and [heads of government](#) or [heads of state](#), as well as [finance ministers](#) and [foreign ministers](#), have periodically conferred at summits ever since. It seeks to address issues that go beyond the responsibilities of any one organization.<sup>[3]</sup>

Membership of the G20 consists of 19 individual countries plus the [European Union](#) (EU). The EU is represented by the [European Commission](#) and by the [European Central Bank](#). Collectively, the G20 economies account for around [90%](#) of the [gross world product](#) (GWP), 80% of [world trade](#) (or, if excluding EU intra-trade, 75%), two-thirds of the [world population](#),<sup>[2]</sup> and approximately half of the [world land area](#).

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The **10/40 Window** is a term coined by [Christian missionary](#) strategist and Partners International CEO [Luis Bush](#) in 1990<sup>[1]</sup> to refer to those regions of the eastern hemisphere, plus the European and African part of the western hemisphere, located between [10](#) and [40 degrees north](#) of the [equator](#), a general area that was purported to have the highest level of socioeconomic challenges<sup>[2][3]</sup> and least access to the Christian message and Christian resources<sup>[4][5][6]</sup> on the planet.

The concept behind the *10/40 Window* highlights these three elements (as of data available in 1990): an area of the world with great poverty and low quality of life, combined with lack of access to Christian resources. The Window forms a band encompassing [Saharan](#) and Northern Africa, as well as almost all of Asia (West Asia, Central Asia, South Asia, East Asia and much of Southeast Asia). Roughly two-thirds of the world population lived in the 10/40 Window, and it is predominantly [Muslim](#), [Hindu](#), [Buddhist](#), [animist](#), [Jewish](#), or [atheist](#). Many governments in the 10/40 Window are officially or unofficially opposed to Christian work of any kind within their borders.

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The original 1990 GIS 10/40 Window analysis produced several insights, among them showing that the nations of the 10/40 Window represented (as of the research date):

- 82% of the poorest of the world's poor (per capita GNP less than US\$500 per year),<sup>[10]</sup>
- 84% of those with lowest quality of life (life expectancy, infant mortality, and literacy),<sup>[11]</sup>
- the hub of the world's major non-Christian religions (Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, etc.),<sup>[27][28]</sup>
- close to 100% of those who were both most-poor *and* had least-access to Christian resources (two-dimensional analysis)<sup>[29]</sup>
- The least Christian resource investment<sup>[30]</sup> and least sharing of the Christian message<sup>[</sup>

## **Non-Christians in the 10/40 Window by religion**

The first edition GIS analysis maps highlighted the three major religious blocks in the 10/40 Window, specifically the majority Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist nations. Population estimates at the time for the year 2000 (from Operation World) were given as:

- 28 Muslim countries, 1.1 billion population est. (2000)
- 2 Hindu countries, 1.1 billion population est. (2000)
- 8 Buddhist countries, 237 million population est. (2000)

[Later updates](#) have been based more on census data and other estimates rather than forward-looking population estimates. The cited reference provides the following estimate of "[unreached](#)" non-Christian populations in the 10/40 Window:

- 865 million Muslims
- 550 million Hindus
- 275 million Buddhists
- 140 million in 2550 tribal groups (mainly animist)
- 17 million Jews<sup>[32]</sup>

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## **The U S Center for world missions – The Venture Center**

In 1974, the Institute of International Studies arose out of a need not only to train people as missionaries but also to provide an intensive foundation on what is happening in the world and what needs to happen. Now called the "Perspectives on the World Christian Movement", or "Perspectives" for short. With over 100,000 alumni in North America alone, the course covers information crucial to any person interested in God's global purposes and has said to be a life changing experience for many who have taken it.

Building on these ministries, the Winters founded the U.S. Center for World Mission in 1976 in a few rented offices on the 17-acre campus of Pasadena Nazarene College. Their purpose was to pull people together to concentrate on the plight of the Unreached People.

The U.S. Center went on to purchase the campus which was up for sale at that time. The money came in miraculous ways, primarily through small gifts of individual Christians around the country, and through the tireless efforts of televangelist Dr. William Davis who not only promoted the project on national television, but also traveled across the country to meet personally with wealthy Christian donors. The final payment for the campus was made in 1988.

The efforts to establish the U.S. Center have also led to the development of a wide-ranging movement to the frontiers of mission that now involves thousands of people and hundreds of missions organizations. The Center seeks to serve this growing movement with resources, information, and strategic insights that can help the movement grow and effectively reach all the unreached peoples.<sup>[3]</sup> In 2015, the US Center was renamed the Venture Center.

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**The Joshua Project** (formerly part of **AD2000**) is an organization seeking to highlight the ethnic groups of the world with the least followers of [evangelical Christianity](#). The Joshua Project maintains [ethnologic](#) data to support [Christian missions](#) and is based in [Colorado Springs](#), United States. The project began in 1995 within the former [AD2000](#) and Beyond Movement. From 2001 through 2005 the Joshua Project was at different times informally connected with Caleb Project, ICTA and World Help. In 2006, the Joshua Project officially became part of the [U.S. Center for World Mission](#), now called the [Venture Center](#).<sup>[1]</sup>

Un reached groups in the context of this project is to identify people who do not have enough worshipers of Jesus Christ and possible needs and support to evangelize their own people about the topic of Christianity and



Jesus. Essentially, Joshua project is a world wide mission to ensure all other communities convert and embrace Christianity and the entire world is made of Christians and no other religion exists.

Focusing on [ethnicity](#), the project maintains a database of "[unreached peoples](#)" listed by country and language. As of 2010, they list 9,803 ethnic groups. These are further divided into 16,350 peoples-by-countries, counting national minorities individually for each of 236 countries, of which 6,642 are classified as "unreached peoples". Ethnic groups are organized hierarchically in 251 "People Clusters" which in turn are divided in 16 "Affinity Blocs" ([Arab World](#), [East Asians](#), [Eurasians](#), [Horn of Africa-Cushitic](#), [Iranian-Median](#), [Jews](#), [Latin-Caribbean Americans](#), [Malay peoples](#), [North American peoples](#), [Pacific Islanders](#), [South Asians](#), [Southeast Asians](#), [Sub-Saharan Africans](#), [Tibetan / Himalayan peoples](#), [Turkic peoples](#) and Unclassified). Each ethnicity is listed as speaking at least one of 6,510 languages