

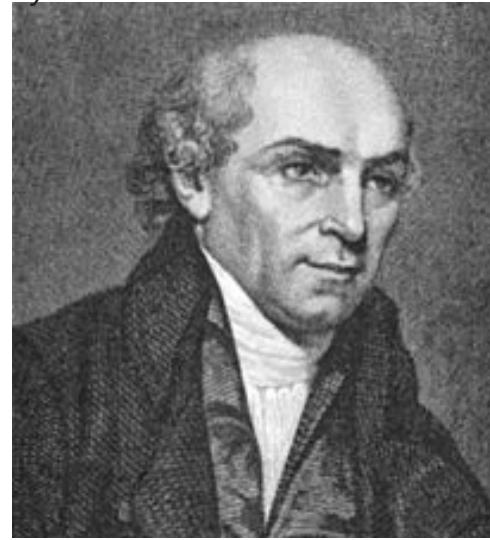
Carey

“Expect Great Things from God; Attempt Great Things for God.”

Converted at eighteen, Carey became a preacher among the Calvinistic Baptists, working as a shoemaker, whilst studying and ministering in his spare time. In 1786 he was made a Pastor and about this time became greatly concerned for the unevangelised. In 1792 he published a pamphlet entitled, *An Enquiry into the Obligations of Christians* for use for Conversion and in the same year preached his famous missionary sermon – “Expect Great Things from God; Attempt Great Things for God.” Four months later the “Particular (Calvinistic) Baptist Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen” (now the Baptist Missionary Society) was founded.

In 1793 Carey and John Thomas sailed for Bengal, India. At first destitute in Calcutta, he quickly mastered the language, and in 1794 was made manager of an Indigo factory near Madras. Soon he set to work translating the Bible in Bengali, in addition to his business, evangelistic, and pastoral labours. By 1798 he had learned Sanskrit and had translate into Bengali the whole Bible, expect Joshua to Job. To print it he set up his own press. He also established schools and medical work.

William Carey 1761 - 1834
Missionary to India



In 1800 he moved to the Danish colony of Serampore and worked untiringly at Bible translation and production, evangelism, church planting, education, and medical relief – spreading its influence and activities throughout India and then stimulating missions in other parts of Asia. He himself served as Professor of Sanskrit; Bengali, and Marathi at the College of Fort William; he supervised and edited translation of the Scriptures into 36 languages, produced a massive Bengali-English dictionary, pioneered social reform, and founded the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India. Carey has generally been acclaimed as the “Father of Modern Missions.”

Adoniram Judson 1788 - 1850
Missionary and Bible Translator

Judson

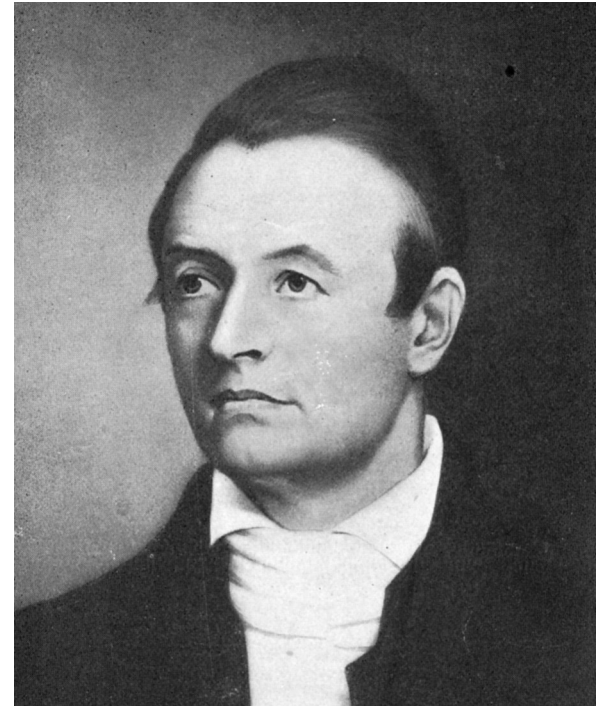
"A voice mightier than mine, a still small voice, will ere long sweep away every vestige of thy dominion." Judson.

Born in Massachusetts, the son of a Congregational minister, Judson graduated from Brown University in 1807. After teaching for a year at Plymouth, he studied divinity in Andover Theological Seminary. He was a leader in the founding of the American Board of Commissioners for foreign Missions.

In 1812 he was ordained, and he and his wife embarked for Burma as Congregational missionaries. After studying further into the role of water immersion, Judson became persuaded of the Baptist approach.

Their financial support was then taken over by the Baptist Triennial Convention, organised in 1814. Reaching Rangoon, Judson learned Burmese to preach and translate the Bible, and worked on an English-Burmese dictionary. The war with England (1824) brought him 21 months' imprisonment as a British spy, however through constant prayer and appeals by his wife to officials, he was released.

He continued to work as a translator and in 1849 the Burmese-English half of his dictionary was published.



Judson's aim was to bring the Burmese people to Christ, and he waited six years for his first convert. Soon after his death in 1850, a government survey recorded 210,000 of Christian faith - or one in fifty-eight Burmans, which is a testament to his strong faith and work in Christ.

Stanway

“And the LORD shall guide thee continually, and satisfy thy soul in drought, and make fat thy bones and thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not.” Isaiah 58:11

Born near Nhill, Victoria, Stanway attended Horsham High School. He moved to Melbourne in the early 1920s and became a junior clerk in a law firm. He became a Christian in the late 1920s and joined the Church Missionary Society in 1929. During the three years training at Ridley College he was greatly influenced by the life of Taylor.

Remarkable instances of God’s provision strengthened his faith and after serving first as a deacon and then a curate in St. Albans and Deer Park parishes he trained as a primary teacher and was ordained as a priest of the Anglican Church in 1936. In the same year he was accepted to go as a missionary to Africa and had the sadness of losing his fiancée.

In 1937 Stanway was at work in a boarding school in Kenya and learning Swahili. He was married in 1939 and in 1948 commenced work for the CMS in Nairobi. In 1950 he became Bishop of Tanganyika. Stanway believed the CMS should be self-propagating, self-supporting and self-governing.

Alfred Stanway 1908 - 1989
Australian Anglican Missionary

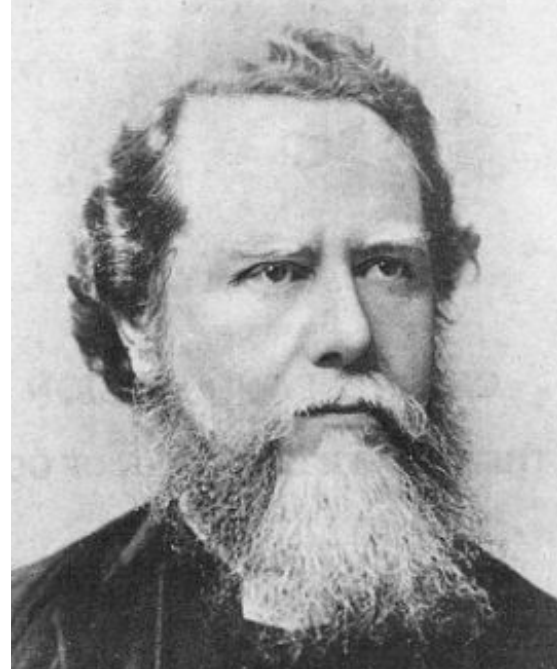


In 1971 he returned to Melbourne to become deputy Principal of Ridley College. From 1975-78 he worked at establishing the trinity Episcopal School for Ministry in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Stanway was a man who was not ashamed of the gospel and was gripped with the privilege of serving God. He lived on the promise of Isaiah 58:11 – “And the LORD shall guide thee continually, and satisfy thy soul in drought, and make fat thy bones and thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not.”

Taylor

Hudson Taylor 1832 - 1905
Missionary Pioneer

Taylor's aim was to bring the Gospel to every creature.



Born in Yorkshire, the son of a Methodist chemist, at seventeen he underwent a deep conversion and soon felt a strong call to the almost closed empire of China. He landed at Shanghai in 1854, after part-medical training, as agent of the short-lived Chinese evangelisation Society. The inefficiency of its home base threw him back on faith and prayer for his support, and a succession of providences caused him to sever his connection with them. He made several evangelistic forays into the closed interior, and adopted Chinese dress. Invalided back to England, he bore a burden for inland China and the millions without Christ which grew even stronger. On the opening of the empire to Westemers, he could find no mission willing to back him, so he founded the interdenominational China Inland Mission (1865), asking God to send "24 willing, skilful labourers", two for each unreached province. Despite opposition from missionaries and locals, some internal dis-sension, and several riots, the CIM established itself as the "shock troops" of the Protestant advance.

By 1895 he led 641 missionaries, about half the entire Protestant force in China. His great spiritual qualities and the calibre of the CIM, together with his writings and world travels, gave him an influence far beyond China, and led to

similar faith-missions being founded. Among his chief em-phases were: identification with the people (e.g. all to wear Chinese dress), the direction of the mission to be from the field, not from the home base; dependence on God alone for supplies, with scrupulous efficiency in administration; the deepening of Christian life in the home churches as a sure means of encouraging missionary vocations (calling). Taylor retire in 1901 and died four years later at Changsha, capital of the last province to open.