

## LESSON 12

# THE CARIBBEAN

This heterogeneous mission field has a population of 30,000,000. The original inhabitants were Indians, predominantly Caribs and Arawaks. The islands were exploited by Spanish, French, Dutch and British colonists. Natives, forced to work in the mines and sugar cane fields, died at an alarming rate. African slaves were brought to replace them. Christianity, first brought by the Roman Catholics, often became a veneer for African Voodooism brought by the slaves.

The Dutch and British planted Protestant churches, and some of the islands were considered "Christianized," but in this secularized world multitudes need a spiritual rebirth. Although the Bahamas, Belize, Bermuda, Guyana and Surinam technically are not a part of the Caribbean, for cultural, political, and language reasons they relate to this area and are included in this lesson.

### Cuba

This big island of the Caribbean (730 miles long) was discovered by Columbus and remained under Spanish control until after the Spanish-American War in 1898. It was only slightly touched by the gospel message before it became a republic in 1902. The takeover by Fidel Castro in 1958, and infiltration by Communism, virtually sealed Cuba from mission sources. About a half million Cubans have emigrated to the United States.

The *Southern Baptist Home Mission Board*, stimulated by the conversion of Cubans in Florida, extended its work to Cuba in 1886, building on foundations laid by *Alberto J. Díaz*. Díaz, converted in a New York hospital when a Baptist lady gave him a New Testament, had returned to Cuba to preach to his own people. He supported himself by practicing medicine, when not in jail for preaching. Southern Baptists, beginning with Díaz' nucleus of believers, went on to see more than 200 churches established on the western half of the island. *Northern Baptists* entered Cuba about the same time, sending Mr. and Mrs. H.R. Mosely, who had served under the Southern Baptist Board in Mexico from 1888 to 1894. They were followed to Cuba by missionaries David A. Wilson, A.B. Rudd, and Teofilo Barocio, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Mexico City. Northern (American) Baptists built a convention of more than 120 churches on the eastern half of the island. The two conventions, working in harmony, had a combined membership of some 16,000 before Castro imprisoned some of their missionaries and expelled the rest.

*Southern Methodists* supported a pastor in Cuba

Study the Caribbean area on a map or globe. B\_\_\_\_\_ technically is related to Middle America and the G\_\_\_\_\_ and S\_\_\_\_\_ to the mainland of South America. For cultural, political and language reasons these are considered part of the Caribbean.

(Belize, Guyanas, Surinam)

The Spanish controlled C\_\_\_\_\_ until after the \_\_\_\_\_ War in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Cuba, Spanish-American, 1898)

Since Fidel Castro's rise to power, over half a million \_\_\_\_\_ have emigrated to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Cubans, United, States)

Southern Baptist mission work was built on work started by \_\_\_\_\_ J. \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Alberto, Díaz)

Match the following.

Northern Baptists	Western Cuba
Southern Baptists	Central Cuba
	Eastern Cuba

(Compare your answers with the text.)

before the Spanish-American War. Following the war they sent *George N. MacDonnell* to Havana. Methodist work in all six provinces prospered. Candler College was established in Havana in 1957, just before Castro curtailed evangelical work.

When a Protestant Episcopal bishop from Florida visited Cuba in 1885 he found 325 candidates awaiting confirmation: the work of Pedro Duarte, a Cuban layman. The *Episcopal Board of Missions* then took on Duarte's support. The Episcopalians once had fifteen schools and 85 congregations in Cuba.

Presbyterian work was also started by a Cuban layman, *Evaristo P. Collazo*, about 1884. The *Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. (Northern)* assumed Collazo's support. Presently the *Presbyterian Church, U.S. (Southern)* entered Cuba, but retired in 1919 leaving the work to the Northern Presbyterians. By 1950 every Presbyterian pastor was a Cuban.

Other organizations which have work in Cuba include: *Assemblies of God*, the *Church of God (Tennessee)*, *American Friends*, *Christian Missions in Many Lands*, *Church of the Nazarene*, *Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod*, *National Association of Free Will Baptists*, *West Indies Mission*, *Seventh-day Adventists* and *Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities*.

### Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic occupies the eastern two-thirds of Hispaniola, which was discovered by Columbus on his first journey to the New World. Its 5,400,000 inhabitants are predominantly Roman Catholic, but religious freedom is guaranteed.

*S.E. Mills* of Ohio went to the Dominican Republic in 1889 as an independent missionary, remaining until 1913. In 1907 his congregation was organized as a work of the *Free Will Methodist Mission*. This work now has 32 churches, and 6,600 members.

The *Protestant Episcopal Church* began work in Ciudad Trujillo (now Santo Domingo) in 1918. An *Assemblies of God* pastor from Puerto Rico conducted evangelistic meetings in the Dominican Republic and organized an assembly in 1933. In 1941 American missionaries were sent to organize the work on a national basis. A Bible institute was begun in 1945. Today they have approximately 100 churches and 9,000 members.

The *West Indies Mission*, an offshoot of the Cuban Bible Institute of Los Pinos, sent a Jamaican graduate to the Dominican Republic as its first missionary in 1938. A dozen years later they had eleven churches.

*Baptist Mid-Missions* has missionaries at Hato Rey and Santo Domingo. *Southern Baptists* entered the Dominican Republic in 1962 with the transfer of *Howard Shoemake* from Ecuador. Shoemake established several medical clinics utilizing the volunteer services of national

Before the Spanish-American War, Methodists sponsored a \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.

(pastor, Cuba)

Name two works in Cuba started by laymen.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(Compare your answers with the text.)

The Free Will Methodist Mission in the Dominican Republic was started by S.E. \_\_\_\_\_.

(Mills)

Match the following.

1918	West Indies Mission
1933	Southern Baptists
1938	Protestant Episcopal Church
1962	Assemblies of God
	Free Will Methodist Mission

(Compare your answers with the text.)

Medical clinics were established in the Dominican Republic by \_\_\_\_\_.

(Howard, Shoemake)

doctors and nurses. In 1980 there were 9 churches and 684 members.

Among the stronger organizations at work in the Dominican Republic are: *Christian Missions in Many Lands* (Plymouth Brethren) and the *Seventh-day Adventists* who have 12,000 members. Other organizations include: the *African Methodist Episcopal Church*, *Evangelical United Brethren*, *Unevangelized Fields Mission*, *Missionary Church Association* and the *Moravian Mission*.

## Haiti

Haiti occupies the western third of Hispaniola, sharing the island with the Dominican Republic. Haiti, with a population of 5,800,000, is overcrowded in a land that is 80 per cent mountainous. Haiti was a French colony from 1697 to 1804, so French is the official language, but Creole is widely spoken. The people, who are of French and African descent, practise Catholicism or a form of voodoo. Many Protestant denominations are present.

*Wesleyan Methodists* went to Haiti in 1816 at the invitation of the president of the country. Persecution forced their missionaries to depart two years later, leaving the believers in hands of a Haitian pastor. In the 1820s the government invited Negroes in the United States to colonize Haiti, and among those who came were Methodists, Baptists and others who propagated their faith. In 1861 *James T. Holley*, a priest of the *Episcopal Church* emigrated to Haiti with 110 Negroes to found a colony. The colony failed; but the church flourished and in 1874 Holley was consecrated Haiti's first Episcopal bishop.

The *Lott Carey Foreign Missionary Convention* (Baptist) sent workers from America in 1920. Progress has been slow. The *American Baptist Home Mission Society* of New York, which entered Haiti in 1923, witnessed a spiritual awakening and continued to flourish. *Baptist Mid-Missions*, the *Jacmel Baptist Church* (planted by Jamaican Baptists in the 1880s), *Conservative Baptist Home Mission Society* and other Baptist bodies are in Haiti. Five major Baptist conventions have a combined membership of about 200,000.

The interdenominational *Unevangelized Fields Mission* in 1943 accepted responsibility for evangelizing the northwestern part of the country. It has a strong indigenous church with about 200 congregations and 7,500 members. A bible school, two orphanages, and publication centre reinforce its work.

The *West Indies Mission* entered Haiti in 1936, working in the southern part of the country. Their churches are called Evangelical Baptists of South Haiti. These number about 200 with 58,000 members. The *Church of God* (Tennessee), which arrived in 1937, also has had a rapid growth. Its membership is about 17,500.

The western third of Hispaniola is occupied by \_\_\_\_\_.

(Haiti)

The traditional religions of Haiti are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

(Catholicism, voodoo)

Among Negroes invited in 1820 to colonize Haiti were M \_\_\_\_\_ and B \_\_\_\_\_.

(Methodists, Baptists)

List Baptist mission groups that have work in Haiti.

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(Compare your answers with the text.)

The West Indies Mission churches are called E \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ of S \_\_\_\_\_ H \_\_\_\_\_. There are \_\_\_\_\_ churches, with \_\_\_\_\_ members.

(Compare your answers with the text.)

The *Assemblies of God* extended their work from Puerto Rico in 1941 and organized an indigenous work. *Seventh-day Baptists* report 135 churches with a total membership of 37,000.

Other organizations with work in Haiti include: the *Missionary Church Association*, *Inter-American Mission*, *Christian Missions in Many Lands*, *African Methodist Episcopal Church* and *Evangelical United Brethren Church*.

### **Belize (British Honduras)**

Belize, which bounds Guatemala on the Caribbean Sea, has a population of only 150,000. Its inhabitants include Afro-Belizians, Carib Indians, Mestizos, East Indians, Mayans, German Mennonites and others. English is the official language, but Spanish and Creole are also spoken.

The *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel* (Anglican) came to Belize in 1776. Its outreach was largely to Negro slave labourers from Jamaica. *English Methodists* arrived in 1825 and the *Baptist Missionary Society* in 1822. Catholics entered Belize in 1851 and are the strongest church at present. *Christian Missions in Many Lands* (English Plymouth Brethren) have work here as do five American organizations: *Assemblies of God*, *Church of God* (Tennessee), *Church of the Nazarene*, *Southern Baptists* and *Conservative Baptists*.

Anglicans began mission work in \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.

(Belize, 1776)

### **Jamaica**

Jamaica is a parliamentary state in the British Commonwealth. Most of its 2,200,000 inhabitants speak English.

Shortly after the British took charge of this island about the middle of the seventeenth century, the *Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts* (Anglican) began its work here. Today the Church of England has the largest work in Jamaica (about 330,000) members, but their work is declining.

The *Moravian Missionary Society* sent missionaries in 1754. These were farmers to whom plantation owners gave land so they could evangelize the slaves.

In 1789 *Thomas Coke*, an *English Methodist*, visited Jamaica, returned to England and recruited missionaries who within a few years had established a work on the island.

In 1782 *George Lisle*, a freed slave from South Carolina, arrived in Kingston, supported himself by working at the customs house, and in 1791 organized Windward Road Baptist Church. *George Moses*, a slave member of Lisle's congregation, was bought by a Christian in St. James Parish, where Moses established a church in 1791. The two preachers appealed to the *Baptist Missionary Society* which sent *John Rowe* to Montego Bay in 1814. Baptist work on the island prospered. The *Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society* in

Referring to your study guide, the first four denominations to enter Jamaica, with approximate dates were:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ about \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ about \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ about \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ about \_\_\_\_\_

(Compare your answers with the text.)

1843 sent missionaries to West Africa. Since then it has sent missionaries to Costa Rica, Panama, Haiti, Cuba and several of the smaller Caribbean islands. The *Jamaican Baptist Union*, which has 275 self-supporting churches and 36,445 members, was instrumental in 1970 in forming the *Caribbean Baptist Fellowship* to coordinate Baptist activities in the Caribbean.

The *Church of Scotland* began Presbyterian work in 1800. In 1834 the *London Missionary Society* established work here, emphasizing self-support and self-administration. By 1885 its churches were independent. In 1837 the *American Board of Commissioners* entered Jamaica. In 1873 its work was transferred to the Baptists. The *United Christian Missionary Society* arrived in 1858.

In this century several organizations have established work in Jamaica. Among these are: *Pilgrim Holiness*, *Church of God* (Tennessee), *Church of God* (Indiana), *Church of God* (Holiness), *Assemblies of God*, *United Brethren in Christ*, *West Indies Mission* and *African Methodist Episcopal Church*. Protestant and Evangelical membership (70 denominations) totals 725,000.

### Leeward Islands

The *Church of England* established congregations on Antigua and St. Kitts at a very early date. The *Moravians* came to Antigua in 1756 and to St. Kitts. Their work from this period continues on these islands and at St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands nearby.

*Nathaniel Gilbert*, a plantation owner in Antigua, was converted in England under the preaching of John Wesley. Upon his return to Antigua he began preaching and gathered a *Methodist* community of about 200. After Gilbert's death in 1774, *John Baxter* came in 1778 and continued the work, supporting himself as a shipwright. By 1786 there were about 2,000 Methodists on the island.

There have been Baptists in Antigua and St. Kitts for many years, but the arrival of *Southern Baptist* missionaries in 1968 has stimulated the seven churches to renewed growth.

### Windward Islands

On the British-controlled island of Barbados the *Church of England* had eleven congregations by 1680. In 1712 the *Anglican Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts* inherited two plantations on Barbados. Today Anglicans number about 21,000, by far the largest church on the island. The *Moravians* came to Barbados in the latter part of the eighteenth century, as they did to the Leeward Islands.

Other British based bodies in Barbados are *English Methodists*, *Plymouth Brethren*, and the *Salvation Army*. American based bodies in Barbados include: the *Pilgrim Holiness* since 1891, the *Church of God* (Tennessee) since 1917, the *Church of God* (Indiana), the *Church of*

List countries where missionaries have been sent by the Jamaica Baptist Missionary society.

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(Compare your answers with the text.)

In Antigua, a Methodist community was gathered by N \_\_\_\_\_ G \_\_\_\_\_, a \_\_\_\_\_ owner.

(Nathaniel, Gilbert, plantation)

The largest church in Barbados is the A \_\_\_\_\_ Church.

(Anglican)

the Nazarene and the African Methodist Episcopal Church. During the past decade Southern Baptists have sent missionaries to Barbados, Dominica, Grenada and St. Vincent islands. They report 14 churches on the four islands with a Bible college on Barbados.

The Church of England and English Methodists entered Dominica in the latter part of the eighteenth century. They are the strongest numerically on this island. The Church of God (Tennessee) and Worldwide Evangelization Crusade also have work here.

The Church of England, English Methodists, the Church of God (Tennessee), Baptist Mid-Missions and West Indies Mission have churches on St. Lucia. These same groups have work on St. Vincent. Anglicans, Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists have work on Grenada. Southern Baptists co-operate with Jamaican Baptists in keeping missionaries on Grenada.

Baptists have a Bible college in \_\_\_\_\_.

(Barbados)

Jamaica Baptists and Southern Baptists cooperate in keeping missionaries on \_\_\_\_\_.

(Grenada)

### Trinidad and Tobago

These two islands form one country, which is an independent member of the British Commonwealth. The influence of past Spanish and French domination is still seen in a mixture of races which make up its 1,200,000 population.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Church Missionary Society, both Anglican, entered these islands in the early 1800s. Their work prospered among the Negro slaves and indentured labourers imported from India. The Anglican work is the largest on Trinidad.

The Moravian Missionary Society came to these two islands about 1800 and have approximately 1,100 members. The Methodist Missionary Society entered Trinidad in 1809. In 1865 a minister from Nova Scotia visited Trinidad and was moved by the need of the East Indians. The Canadian Presbyterian Church sent him back as their first missionary to this island. This work continues under the United Church of Canada.

The Baptist Missionary Society of England has had missionaries on Trinidad since 1843. British Baptists, Trinidad Baptists, and Southern Baptists co-operate on island-wide projects, but maintain independence on local programmes.

Other organizations with work on Trinidad and Tobago are: the English Plymouth Brethren, African Methodist Episcopal Church, the Church of the Nazarene, Worldwide Evangelization Crusade, the Church of God (Tennessee) and Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada.

### Guadeloupe and Martinique

These two French West Indies islands evenly share a population of 600,000. French is the official language. Roman Catholicism is the predominant religion. The largest evangelical church is the Seventh-day Adventist.

Consulting the study guide text, write in the names of four mission societies which arrived in Trinidad in the early 1800s.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

(Compare your answers with the text.)

The people of G \_\_\_\_\_ and M \_\_\_\_\_ Islands speak \_\_\_\_\_.

(Guadeloupe, Martinique, French)

*Christian Missions*, an independent Baptist work, arrived in Martinique in 1946. *Southern Baptists* came in 1977 and planted a church at Fort-de-France. The *West Indies Mission* began a work on Guadeloupe in 1947. *Southern Baptists*, beginning work at Point-a-Pitre in 1962, now have four churches on this island.

### Dutch West Indies

Before the Dutch took control of some of the West Indies islands Catholicism had become entrenched. When the Dutch came into possession of these islands in the seventeenth century the settlers brought their *Reformed* and *Lutheran* faiths, but there was little outreach to Negro and Indian residents. Reformed churches function on St. Eustatius, Saba and St. Martin. The *Church of England* has a small work on Saba. On the islands of Aruba and Curacao *The Evangelical Alliance Mission* began work in 1931. They have produced much needed literature in the Papiamento language. The *Methodist Missionary Society* has long had work among the West Indian immigrants on Aruba and Curacao. Southern Baptists and Venezuelan Baptists now cooperate in opening a Baptist witness on Curacao. The *Pilgrim Holiness Church* is also on these islands. *Trans World Radio* operates a powerful radio station on Bonaire. Other organizations with work in the Dutch West Indies are: *The Church of God* (Tennessee), the *Salvation Army*, and *Christian Missions in Many Lands*.

Guyana, formerly British Guiana, became a cooperative republic in 1970. It has about 900,000 inhabitants. English is the principal language. *Dutch Lutherans* were the first Protestants to arrive, in 1743. The first mission work here was launched by the *London Missionary Society* (Anglican) in 1807, working principally with the slaves. When the British gained control in 1819 the *Church of England* was established. *English Methodists* came in 1815.

A Baptist church of Chinese labourers migrated to Guyana in the nineteenth century. The *Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society* arrived in 1927, and *Southern Baptists* in 1962.

Just prior to the twentieth century *American Lutherans* and *Canadian Presbyterians* entered Guyana and both have stable and growing work. Other organizations with work in Guyana include: *Unevangelized Fields Mission*, the *Moravians*, *Christian Missions in Many Lands*, the *Church of God* (Tennessee), the *Church of the Nazarene*, *African Methodist Episcopal Church*, *National Baptist Convention* and the *New Jerusalem Church*.

Surinam, formerly Dutch Guiana, was ceded to the Dutch by the English in 1667 in exchange for New Amsterdam (New York). A multiracial society, its 400,000 inhabitants are largely Creoles. Dutch is the official language.

Southern Baptists arrived in Guadeloupe in \_\_\_\_\_ and opened work in Martinique in \_\_\_\_\_

(1962, 1977)

Name islands that compose the Dutch West Indies.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(Compare your answers with the text.)

Answer true or false.

Baptists have no work in Curacao. \_\_\_\_\_

(false)

What was the first Baptist work in Guyana?  
When did Southern Baptists arrive?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(Compare your answers with the text.)

Surinam has a \_\_\_\_\_ society.

(multiracial)

The *Moravians* were the first evangelicals in Surinam. *Theophilus Schuman*, who arrived in the early part of the eighteenth century, was a linguist who after six months preached to the Arawac Indians and translated the Bible to their language. The Moravians report a Christian community of 140,000.

The *Reformed Church of Holland* has ten churches in Surinam. The *Pilgrim Holiness Church* has work in Paramaribo. *Southern Baptists* work in the Paramaribo region and have two churches. Three Negro societies have work here: the *African Methodist Episcopal Church*, *National Baptist Convention*, and the *New Jerusalem Church*. Other organizations are the *Salvation Army* and the *Church of England*.

Very little work is done in French Guiana. Two Protestant bodies are represented here: *Christian Missions in Many Lands* and the *Seventh-day Adventists*. Southern Baptists have recently entered.

### Bahama Islands

The Commonwealth of the Bahamas received independence from Great Britain in 1973. The 200,000 inhabitants of these islands are largely Negroes and the language is English.

The *Church of England* was planted here early in the eighteenth century, and until recently had the greatest membership in the islands. The *Methodist Missionary Society* came to these islands in 1839 and continued work here until 1929. The *Bahamas National Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention* was organized in 1935. *Southern Baptist* missionaries have worked within this Convention since 1951. The Convention reports 218 self-supporting churches, and 18,940 members.

The *Church of God* (Tennessee) has had work in the Bahamas since 1909. Other organizations with work in the Bahamas include: *Christian Missions in Many Lands*, *Assemblies of God*, *East and West Indies Bible Mission*, the *Island Missionary Society* and the *African Methodist Episcopal Church*.

### Puerto Rico

When the Spanish American War ended in 1899 American churches lost little time in sending missionaries to this island. The *American Baptist Home Mission Society* sent *Hugh P. McCormick* in 1899. McCormick had served in Mexico. Independent efforts to enter Puerto Rico had been made before this time. Mr. *I. Heilinger*, an English trader of the Reformed Church, gave religious instruction to his neighbours in the 1860s. When Heilinger died in a smallpox epidemic, one of his converts, Antonio Badillo, led the group of believers. In 1900, when the *Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.* sent its first missionaries, the Badillo group after investigating Presbyterian belief affiliated with the Presbyterians. Besides

The strongest evangelical work in Surinam is that of the

(Moravians)

Name three Black mission societies that have work in Surinam.

(Compare your answers with the text.)

Southern Baptists now work in \_\_\_\_\_ Guiana.

(French)

The Bahamas National Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention was organized in \_\_\_\_\_. Southern Baptist missionaries have worked \_\_\_\_\_ this convention since \_\_\_\_\_.

(1935, within, 1951)

What four denominations work together in the Evangelical Seminary in Río Piedras?

Baptists and Presbyterians, *Methodists and Disciples of Christ* established themselves on this island at an early date. These four denominations and the *Evangelical Church of Puerto Rico* have co-operated in operating the Evangelical Seminary in Río Piedras. *United Brethren* and *Congregational and Christian Churches* united to form the United Evangelical Church.

Probably the first non-Catholic church in Puerto Rico was the *Anglican Church* which came in 1872. The *Protestant Episcopal Church*, beginning in 1901, established a strong educational and medical work in Puerto Rico. The *Christian and Missionary Alliance*, which came in the early 1900s, has had a slow, but stable growth.

The *Assemblies of God*, entering Puerto Rico in 1918, have the largest evangelical work with about 200 assemblies and 10,000 members. The *International Church of the Foursquare Gospel* put down roots in 1931. The *Southern Baptist Home Mission Board* sent its first missionaries in 1964.

Other organizations with work in Puerto Rico include: the *Pilgrim Holiness Church*, *Christian Missions in Many Lands*, the *Church of God* (Tennessee), the *Church of the Nazarene* and the *Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities*.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Compare your answers with the text.)

Use the following question to help you review this lesson. In the islands governed by Great Britain, the S \_\_\_\_\_ for the P \_\_\_\_\_ of the G \_\_\_\_\_ in F \_\_\_\_\_ P \_\_\_\_\_ usually was first with the gospel. A \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ were the first established.

(Compare your answers with the text.)

## Home Study Exercise

**Basic activity** (Levels 1,2 and 3). After reading the study guide, answer the following questions.

1. What Protestant missionary society consistently pioneered in British governed islands?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Name three reasons why the Bahamas, Belize, Bermuda, Guyana and Surinam are treated as Caribbean states.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What event opened Cuba to Protestant mission work?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. What event in this century sent half a million Cubans to the United States?

What missionary significance does this have?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Relate how Southern Baptist and American Baptist work in Cuba began. In what areas did these groups work?

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6. Trace the growth of mission work in the Dominican Republic.

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7. List conditions in Haiti which should move Christian nations to compassion.

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8. Since Belize has a population of only 150,000 and the gospel was introduced there two centuries ago, why should there be mission work in this country now?

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9. List countries to which the Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society has sent missionaries.

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10. How did Methodist work begin in Antigua?

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11. Name four mission societies that arrived in Trinidad in the 1800s.

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12. List the Caribbean islands where Southern Baptists have mission work.

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13. List Caribbean islands where the West Indies Mission has work.

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14. Do you consider the Caribbean to be a mission field? Why or why not?

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**Supplementary activity (Levels 2 and 3).** Read pages 494-496 and 507-517 in *A Global View of Christian Missions* by Kane and answer the following questions.

1. Study a map which shows all of the Caribbean area. If an atlas or recent globe are available, use these. The Caribbean is defined as including all the islands of the Caribbean Sea, plus Belize, Guyana, Surinam and French Guiana.
  - (1) Locate the English-speaking states, countries or territories: Bermuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Guyana, Jamaica, the Virgin Islands, Belize, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla, Montserrat and the Caymans.
  - (2) Locate the Dutch-speaking territories: Curacao, Bonaire, Aruba, and Surinam.
  - (3) Locate the French-speaking territories: French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Haiti.
  - (4) Locate the Spanish-speaking territories: Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Dominican Republic.
2. What was the dominant Christian religion first introduced to each of these territories?  
English-speaking, \_\_\_\_\_  
Dutch-speaking, \_\_\_\_\_  
French-speaking, \_\_\_\_\_  
Spanish-speaking, \_\_\_\_\_
3. What African native religion invaded the Caribbean?
4. Underline the words which describe these two religions where they prevail.  
Roman Catholicism: vigorous, decadant, nominal, other \_\_\_\_\_  
Protestantism: vigorous, lethargic, traditional, other \_\_\_\_\_

**Advanced activity (Level 3).**

1. What success had evangelical mission work attained in Cuba before Castro "liberated" that country in 1959? What happened to the churches and workers following this? What is the status of Protestant and Evangelical churches in Cuba today?
2. Suppose you are asked to survey Haiti in view of launching a mission programme there. Using the study guide text and Kane as sources
  - (1) Compile this information:  
Type of inhabitants \_\_\_\_\_  
Population \_\_\_\_\_ (194 per square mile)  
Literacy rate \_\_\_\_\_  
Religions \_\_\_\_\_  
Government policy on mission work \_\_\_\_\_  
Economic status of the people \_\_\_\_\_  
Medical needs \_\_\_\_\_  
Mission organizations already here (list twelve)

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- (2) List eight missionary activities currently practised:

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Weigh this information. Which activities have been most needed by the majority of the people? Which have been most effective in winning converts? Which mission organizations have been innovative? Which have had a well balanced program? Which have had the greatest response to the gospel?

(3) In determining whether another work should be started, what importance would you give to the following factors? Answer by using a number from 10 to 1, 10 being of highest value.

Finding a neglected field of high spiritual need. \_\_\_\_\_

The physical and intellectual needs of the people. \_\_\_\_\_

The spiritual needs of the people. \_\_\_\_\_

Prospects of a fruitful response to the gospel. \_\_\_\_\_

Hardships awaiting the missionaries. \_\_\_\_\_

Financial requirements. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Seminar Discussion**

1. Discuss these possible detriments to Christian progress: Superstition, secularism, Marxism, illiteracy, attitude of superiority on part of missionaries, etc.
2. Should nominally Protestant countries be considered valid mission fields? If so, under what conditions?
3. What countries of the Caribbean contain sizeable bodies of immigrants whose language and religion present a mission challenge?
4. Discuss the obligation of "Christianized" bodies to reach out to other countries and islands in the Caribbean.
5. Discuss the need to follow up on responses to radio programmes and applications for Bible correspondence courses. What can be done about this in your country?
6. Discuss how to cement relations and have better communication between bodies of like faith and order in the Caribbean.