Urbana 2015 Seminar Session

The Challenges and Opportunities of the Church in the English (Anglo) Caribbean

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The English Caribbean



The English Caribbean

- There are 10 independent English Speaking Islands
- 1. Antigua and Barbuda
- 2. The Bahamas
- 3. Barbados
- 4. Dominica
- 5. Grenada
- 6. Jamaica
- 7. Saint Kitts and Nevis
- 8. Saint Lucia
- 9. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- 10. Trinidad and Tobago

The English Caribbean

- There are two countries known as Mainland Caribbean countries:
- Belize
- Guyana

There are 5 British Overseas Territories

- Anguilla
- British Virgin Islands
- Cayman Islands
- Montserrat
- Turks and Caicos Islands

The History of Caribbean

- Christianity came to the Caribbean with Christopher Columbus in 1492
- This began the Spanish Conquest of Caribbean
- The first set of missionaries were Catholic
- The British Colonisation of several islands began in 1612
- Piracy in the Caribbean widespread 1500 to 1830

The History of Caribbean

- The original people –Amerindian Indigenous peoples lived on the island
- Colonial Conquest
- European Battles/Wars
- Slavery/Slave rebellions
- Economic exploitation
- Independence (1962-1983)

Christianity in the Caribbean Today

- European missionaries from Catholic and Protestant forms have made their mark across the region
- Christianity is the dominant religion of the region
- 59% Catholic
- 25% Protestant
- 14% Afro-Caribbean Religions
- 1% Hindu
- 1% Islam
- 1% Judaism

- 1. Deepening Social Crisis
- Many countries have high debt burden
- Highly export-dependent economies
- Very vulnerable to external conditions of trade
- Vulnerable to natural disasters such as hurricanes, droughts, and volcanic activities
- Massive Earthquake hit Haiti in 2010 and killed over 100,000 people.
- High levels of crime and violence

- High levels of unemployment and underemployment
- Growing human trafficking
- Growing production and trafficking of illegal drugs
- Second largest area in the world for the spread of HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- HIV/AIDS one of the leading causes of death among people aged 25 to 44, caused 27,000 deaths in 2006 and 11,000 in 2007.

- 2. Persistent Poverty
- Despite poverty reduction strategies by state and parastate agencies
- There has been improvement in living standards for some but most live below poverty level
- Belief system, values, attitudes, and social practises contribute to poverty

- 3. People's Participation
- Post-independence politics has failed to deliver expected benefits
- People have lost faith in political leaders and their own society
- The rate of external migration is extremely high
- Migration has caused negative effect on Caribbean Family

- 4. Decline of Biblical and Theological Reflection
- Church attendance in the Caribbean can be described as above average, but the impact of the gospel is less visible
- Confidence in the gospel is reducing
- There are shifts in contemporary Caribbean values, marked by importation of external values, principally from North America.
- Increased secularization and de-Christianization are extremely noticeable
- There is a reduction in Biblical and theological reflection

- 1. Mission to Children and Youth
- Children and Youth (age 0-18) make up 50% of Caribbean population
- Many are at risk to exploitation, neglect, and trafficking, they need help and protection
- Other opportunities exist in areas such as:
- Child Health
- Child Poverty
- Child Justice
- Child Evangelism
- Early Childhood Education
- Special Education for Children with Disability

- 2. Mission to Care for God's Creation/Environmental Missions
- Work can be done with local churches and NGOs
- Advocate for proper human settlements/better shelter policy for the poor
- Support poverty alleviation projects
- Advocate for responsible eco-tourism industry

- 3. Church Planting Mission
- Even though many churches exist, there is much room for church planting in the Caribbean today.
- Church planting should be mindful of the historical context
- Church planting and growth emerge from a deeply embedded prayer movement
- Effective church planting occur where there is a strong emphasis on biblical preaching, a strong witnessing and evangelistic ministry

- Church planting require entrepreneurial leadership with an air for flexibility and innovation
- Should have ability to respond to socio-economic needs of the working class poor and the marginalized in society.
- Strong focus on ministry to children and families
- Investment is needed in technology and communication media

- 4. Participation and develop of Short-term and Longterm Missions
- Opportunities North American Church and local churches in community Projects
- Partnership of overseas and local Student Ministries to conduct short cross-cultural initiatives
- Opportunities for partnership in enhancing camping and missions activities

THANK YOU

Questions ???