

History of EMA

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I. Introduction.

- A. The ministry of the Navigators worldwide and the early history of EMA.
- B. Prominent names: Doug Sparks, Roger Anderson and Joyce Turner.
- C. The real history of the Navigators is being written today.

II. Roger Anderson—Great Britain ministry.

- A. 56-66. The first women's ministry.
- B. 66-76. Emphasis changed from community ministry to student ministry.
- C. 76-80. Began a community philosophy.
- D. Staff size: 61. Representation on 20 campuses.
- E. Promises:
 - 1. God will give flocks and flocks of men. (Ezekiel 36:36-38)
 - 2. Sense of urgency to raise up leaders in Great Britain.
 - 3. A belief that the next house will be greater than this one. (Haggai 2:9)

D. Focuses:

- 1. A desire to heighten effectiveness in EEE ministries among students and in the community.
- 2. Leadership training.
- 3. Sending out missionaries.

III. Paul Stanley—Germany.

- A. A land of great power and influence.
- B. A strong state church. About half are Protestant and about half are Catholic. Only about 1% are evangelical.
- C. 1967—the first student ministry.
- D. Fruit.

1. The Achen ministry has produced staff and disciples.
2. Eight university cities have been moved into.
3. The 2-7 program. A high school program. Women's ministries.
4. Progress is being made among students.

E. Russia has become a big target.

1. A cassette training program has begun.
2. Work in conjunction with evangelical leaders in Eastern Europe.

IV. France.

A. A country larger than Germany and France.

B. God would give ministry without scarcity there. (Deuteronomy 8)

1. Located in many university centers now.
2. Two hundred have come to Christ.
3. Many disciple makers.

V. The Netherlands.

A. Began in the 1950s.

B. 60s and 70s.

1. Three couples came from the States.
2. A foundation was laid by the missionaries, though not much fruit.
3. Then fruit was produced.
4. Dutch leaders took the place of the missionaries and growth exploded.
5. Three new ministries began.

C. Recent challenges in bearing fruit.

D. Appreciation for US delegation—an eternally great treasure.

VI. Kenya.

A. Developed correspondence courses.

B. Ministries closed.

C. A new era began with the arrival of the Whites working among university students.

1. Work in high schools allowed for the university to blossom.

2. Staff grew and income grew for them among many supporters.

D. 115 people came to Christ and there were 46 Navigator disciples.

E. 8 to 10 Kenyans are close to becoming full staff people.

VII. Denmark.

A. The land of the Vikings.

B. Ministry began in 1957.

1. The first five years were desert years, but fruit came out of them.

2. Some of those raised up are missionaries to Kenya, Germany, Thailand, and Denmark.

3. The missionaries believed that they were to start a ministry in other places in Denmark. (Isaiah 54:2-3)

C. The country was closed in 1973 without staff and reopened in 1978.

1. Strength and unity was developed through perseverance.

2. There is a ministry in two places with about 50 people in Bible Study and 25 involved in evangelism.

D. God has promised a foundation for new generations in Denmark. (Isaiah 58:12)

VIII. Women's ministry—Joyce Turner.

A. The promise: Isaiah 41:10.

B. In England God increased a Bible study of 6 to 60.

C. 65-70 saw an expansion among the women and a sending of several women overseas.

1. At one time there were approximately 300 women studying in Navigator Bible Studies.

2. Many took staff assignments during this time and spread around the area.

D. 70-80 saw the greatest expansion. It saw trained laborers ministering in the Middle East.

IX. Norway.

A. First representative was sent in 1963.

- B. New cities were to be opened at the end of the 60s and the beginning of the 70s.
- C. At one point students were being led to Christ almost daily.
- D. Promise: Isaiah 58:11-12.
- E. National leadership has been raised up.
- F. 1979 saw a ministry begin among high school students.

X. Sweden.

- A. Ministry began in 1954 and translation work began of Bible study materials.
- B. 1963 saw the first full time representative.
- C. Sweden became more and more secularized.
- D. In the latter part of the 60s the ministry became more Swedish in representatives.
- E. In the beginning of the 70s Sweden began to send off its missionaries.
- F. More openness to spiritual questions.
- G. The hope is that God would work here. (Isaiah 28:14)

XI. Middle East.

- A. Began in 1962.
- B. The first Nav missionary left in 1967.
- C. In 1968 missionaries returned to Lebanon.
- D. The events of 1975.
 1. The speaker was questioned whether he would serve without any results? (Isaiah 42:8)
 2. The speaker was moved to minister into Islam in 1975.
 3. Civil war struck which found the mission working on the Muslim side of the city.
 4. A new mission philosophy has developed to practice incarnation among the Muslims to make an impact there.

XII. Egypt.

- A. The ministry began in Cairo in 1975.
- B. The ministry believes that God will use key leaders and lead them to some of the choicest leaders.

C. One of the men that the ministry is discipling is a Coptic priest. He is producing much fruit.

XIII. Jordan.

A. Influencing churches with Navigator principles.

B. Helping Navigator staff adjust to the country.

C. Staff was led to the university of Jordan.

D. A special prayer group has been started for the Muslims. (Haggai 2:4)

XIV. Nigeria.

A. Densely populated.

B. Needs more representatives.

XV. Spain.

A. Learning how to be witness and bear fruit among Catholics.

B. 45 converts at the university level and 50 at the high school level.

XVI. Eastern Europe.

A. A challenge to lay Eastern Europe to heart. (Jeremiah 29:11)

B. God has given them 25 disciple makers.

C. Personal evangelism has expanded.

XVII. Ghana.

A. Ministry began in 1974.

B. Other staff were able to impact the community ministry.

XVIII. Liberia.

A. Someone observed that what Africa needed was not theological seminaries but Navigator training.

B. There has been a sending of missionaries to other countries in Africa.

Application questions.

1. What strikes you about the international fervor and reach of the Navigator's ministry EMA?

2. Did all ministries experience the same success? What can you learn from this?

3. What role do you take in world missions—in reaching the nations for Jesus Christ? What more can you do?
