

Adventures of Missionary Heroism

Discussion Questions

Chapter 1: In the Steppes and Deserts of Mongolia

1. What did James Gilmour's father and mother do with him that prepared him for missionary work?
2. How effective was his ministry at bringing about converts?
3. What was it that kept the population low in Mongolia?
4. How did James Gilmour demonstrate "involvement" right away when he reached Mongolia?
5. What did Mongolians buy from the Chinese (which they also used for money)?
6. How many miles did Gilmour walk in one day (average)?
7. How did he adopt the lifestyle of the Mongolians?
8. What were the two dangers Gilmour faced?

Chapter 2: In the Country of the Telugus

1. What are the three major people groups that came into India? To which group did Dr. Chamberlain minister?
2. What was unique about this tribe to which Dr. Chamberlain ministered?
3. Why did Chamberlain give a copy of the Bible to the two patients who could not read?
4. How did the tribe make it known that they would abandon their idolatry?
5. Why did the village fear the serpent?

Chapter 3: A Japanese Adventure

1. What is a Samurai?
2. What were the two things the young Neesima (Niishima) was looking for?
3. How old was Neesima when he refused to worship the gods made out of wood? Why did he stop worshipping these false gods?
4. How old was Neesima when he finally escaped Japan?
5. What did Neesima trade for his first New Testament?
6. Which novel did Neesima find most encouraging, and what part of the story was most comforting for him?
7. Where did Neesima attend college?
8. What was the goal of the Mikado?
9. When Neesima had a choice of becoming an important diplomat for the Japanese government, or start a school in Kyoto, which did he choose?
10. Who hated his work when he got started building the college?
11. How many preachers of the Gospel came out of Neesima's first generation of college students?

Chapter 4: "From Far Formosa"

1. What were the original settlers on Taiwan called, and who later settled more in the coastlands?
2. Who were the "raw barbarians," and what were their practices?

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3. What was the initial key to Mackay's success in discipling this nation?
4. How many patients could the team handle in one afternoon (as they worked on tooth extraction)?
5. How did the first six Christian martyrs in the work get arrested?
6. After reaching the Chinese with the Gospel, what were the other two groups Mackay reached?
7. Who were the first to receive the Gospel among the Malays?
8. What did they do to their idols?
9. How many chapels were planted in the plains, and who pastored them?

Chapter 5: "The Savior of Liao-Yang"

1. Which nations were fighting over Manchuria between 1904 and 1905?
2. What characterized the Russian method of war?
3. What was Dr. Westwater's denominational background?
4. How did Dr. Westwater serve as a peacemaker in the battle of Liao-Yang?
5. How many refugees did the doctor take under his care during the war?
6. What were the differences in the work done by Dr. Westwater and Mr. MacNaughtan during the war?
7. While Westwater was hailed as a hero by both Chinese and Russians, what was the evidence that the Japanese also had respect for him?
8. What was the other group of men that had tremendous respect for Dr. Westwater?

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9. **BONUS!** How does the kingdom of God differ from the kingdoms of men (reference Romans 14:17–19)?

Chapter 6: “The Hero of Uganda”

1. What was the national background of David Livingstone and Alexander Mackay?
2. What was Mackay’s educational background that might have helped him in Uganda with the king and political leaders?
3. Who was the first white man to enter Uganda in 1862?
4. Who were the first two missionaries killed in Uganda?
5. How many years did it take for Mackay to finally make it to Rubaga, the capital of Uganda?
6. Where did the greatest Satanic opposition come from as Mackay attempted to read the Bible and teach the Gospel in the court of the king?
7. How many people would this evil king put to death in a single day?
8. Under which king did the persecution of Christians begin?
9. What were some of the engineering projects Mackay worked on in Africa?

Chapter 7: The Lion-Hearted Bishop

1. What is remarkable about the development of the church in Uganda?
2. What were Bishop Hannington’s last words?
3. What sort of man was Bishop Hannington?

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4. At what point did Hannington agree to come? What does this say about his courage?
5. How many trips did he make into Africa?
6. What evidence do we have of Hannington's care and concern for the Masai warriors?
7. Which two psalms encouraged Hannington as he prepared for his death? Which verses do you think he found most encouraging?
8. What happened to some of the soldiers who killed Hannington?

Chapter 8: Vortrekkers in Barotseland

1. Where did the Coillards work before moving up into Zambia?
2. What two local chiefs persecuted the Christian missionaries as they attempted to cross into Zambia?
3. Who had spent a little time in Zambia before the arrival of the Coillards, but was forced out due to illness?
4. What were some common practices that the Coillards had to confront during their service?

Chapter 9: A Pioneer in Garenganze

1. Who was a strong influence on Fred Arnot when he was a boy?
2. What did Arnot accomplish when he was in the land of Msidi?
3. What foreigners had made it into the kingdom of Msidi before Arnot arrived?
4. What pets did Arnot keep with him on his journeys?
5. How many years did Arnot serve in Msidi's land?

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6. What local practice did Arnot become determined to end?

Chapter 10: A Tramp Through the Great Pygmy Forest

1. What did A.B. Lloyd do in Uganda?
2. What two groups did A.B. Lloyd discover in the jungles of the Congo?
3. What did A.B. Lloyd want for these people (as he stated in his journals)?

Chapter 11: Among the Indians and Eskimos of Hudson Bay

1. How many miles across was John Horden's parish (geographical area for which he was responsible) in each direction?
2. What were the means of travel?
3. How long would it take Horden to preach in these complicated languages?
4. What practices did Horden encounter with the natives?
5. What kind of bears would he encounter?
6. What was Horden's motto?
7. What was Horden doing on his deathbed?
8. What did the natives do with people who were sick?
9. How many native workers, missionaries and evangelists, did Horden have working the ministry when he died?

Chapter 12: The “Praying Master” of the Redskins

1. What was James Evans’ denominational background?
2. What famous missionaries to the Native Americans did James Evans succeed?
3. Which Native American tribes did James Evans reach?
4. In what sort of dwelling did his wife and he live when they were first married?
5. Why were the tribes moving south at this time?
6. What sort of men worked in Norway House?
7. How many miles did Evans have to paddle in a canoe to make it to the north side of Winnipeg?
8. What was the basic problem with the religious perspective of the Indians in the far north?

Chapter 13: In the Land of the Dakotas

1. How long did it take for the Riggs to make it from Massachusetts up to the Minneapolis area? How long would it take to make that drive today? (You will need to do some research to answer the last question.)
2. Who were the Indians fighting during these years of ministry?
3. What did the natives do when Mr. Riggs prayed that they would fail in the scalping party sent out against the Ojibway tribe?
4. How old was Mary’s brother when he died? How did he die?
5. What practices did many of the Dakota have difficulty giving up when they converted?

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6. What needs to happen to a person for a radical change to take place, such that they will not revert back into a lifestyle of drunkenness and paganism?
7. Why did the Sioux Indians begin to attack the American troops?
8. What was it that seemed to soften the hearts of the Sioux to receive the Gospel? How many became Christians at this time? How many years of work had the Riggs spent with these tribes before this breakthrough happened?
9. How many years did the Riggs work with the Indians?

Chapter 14: In the Forests of Guiana

1. Who was the real life Robinson Crusoe, after which Daniel Defoe wrote his tale?
2. Where does the word “Caribbean” come from?
3. Where did the Carib tribes originate?
4. What were the four tribes that Brett worked with?
5. What is the major element of the South American indigenous religions?
6. What was Cornelius before he became a Christian?
7. How many witchdoctors total came to faith in Christ under Brett’s ministry?

Chapter 15: The Sailor Missionary of Tierra del Fuego: Part I

1. What were the challenges with the Fuegian people, as well as their sins?
2. Why was he forced to move from South Africa?
3. Why did the Dutch in New Guinea reject his ministry efforts?

4. Why was he forced to move out of Argentina, ministering to the Araucanian tribes?
5. How many trips did Gardiner take to the Fuegian islands?
6. When he was advised to give it all up, what did he tell his friends?
7. Why did the seven men die in their last attempt to reach the Fuegians?
8. What Psalm was painted on the rocks?

Chapter 16: The Schooner of Keppel Island: Part II

1. Who was the man with the faith and vision to spur on the mission after Gardiner's death?
2. What were the two parts of Gardiner's plan that the society implemented?
3. What was the missionaries' impression of the natives, when they began to live with them?
4. What happened to the seven missionaries that landed at Woollya?
5. How many years after Gardiner's death, did they finally plant a mission station on the main island?
6. By 1872, how many professing Christians belonged to the first church on the Fuegian islands?

Chapter 17: The Martyr of Melanesia

1. How many years did Patteson serve in Melanesia?
2. What sort of lifestyle did Patteson live in his youth?
3. What sport did he play at Eton that helped prepare him for his career as a missionary?

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Discussion Questions

4. How did the denominations wisely divide up the geographical locations in the South Pacific?
5. Where did Bishop Selwyn sleep, when he was turned out of the chief's house?
6. What was the strategy for reaching the islands with the Christian faith?
7. Why did the natives kill the Bishop?

Chapter 18: One of the Unreturning Brave

1. How old was Chalmers when he was converted?
2. For how many years did Chalmers and his wife work on Rarotonga? Where is Rarotonga?
3. For how many years did Chalmers work in Guinea?
4. What do pagan tribes expect almost all of the time? Why did the people build their houses in trees?
5. How many villages would Chalmers visit in a single trip?
6. How many services did Chalmers hold on the beach the day after they shipwrecked?
7. What kind of songs would he teach the natives?
8. How did Chalmers die at the end?

Chapter 19: Among the Cannibal Islands

1. What was James Calvert's response to the ship's Captain who warned them they would die on the islands? What did Calvert mean by this?
2. Where did the Wesleyans first enjoy missionary success before coming to Fiji?

3. How many of the 14 innocent women slated for murder and cannibalism did Mary Calvert save?
4. Who did most of the fishing for the family's sustenance on Fiji?
5. What practice would James Calvert fight so hard against when the chiefs would die?
6. How many Christian churches were on Fiji by the end of Calvert's missionary career on the islands?

Chapter 20: The Apostle of the New Hebrides

1. Who were the men that wept with John G. Paton over the grave of Paton's wife? What denominational background was Paton, and the other men?
2. What happened to Mr. Johnston after the attack?
3. List the missionary martyrs who died on the New Hebrides during these early years.
4. What was it that saved Paton and the Mathiesons at the end?
5. On which island did Paton enjoy his first success, as well as the most success?
6. Who finally returned to Tanna to help reap the harvest of true faith?

Chapter 21: Kapiolani and the Goddess of the Volcano

1. How was Opukahaia (Obookiah) similar to Neesima from Japan? How was he different?
2. When did the missionaries to Hawaii first arrive at the Big Island?
3. How were Queen Kapiolani's actions similar to what Boniface and Elijah did?
4. What sins did the queen uproot as she came to know Christ?

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5. What did the queen see as important to come about if Christianity could spread in Hawaii?

6. What did Queen Kapiolani do to challenge the great goddess Pele on Hawaii?

7. What did she tell the people that sounds like Elijah's challenge to the Baal god?

8. What sort of people were converted, which indicated a powerful turning away from the false Hawaiian gods to the true God?

9. How many people would Mr. Bishop preach to at one time?

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Answer Key

Chapter 1

1. They read missionary stories to him, and his father conducted family worship for an hour each day.
2. There was “Little fruit.” Records tell us he had 2 converts, although nobody worked harder than James Gilmour. During one eight months’ campaign he saw about 6,000 patients, preached to nearly 24,000 people, sold 3,000 books, distributed 4,500 tracts, and traveled 1,860 miles.
3. At least one male in each family would be a Buddhist priest (and he would not get married.)
4. He lived with and traveled with a Buddhist priest, and began evangelizing him day by day.
5. Large solid blocks of tea.
6. 40.
7. He ate their food and wore their clothing.
8. Wolves and bandits.

Chapter 2

1. The Kolarians, Dravidians, and Aryans. Dr. Chamberlain ministered to the Telugus tribe (part of the Dravidians).
2. They were much more receptive to the Gospel than other tribes in India.
3. They assured him they would find somebody (traveling merchants) to help them read the book.
4. They gave the chief idol to Chamberlain to take away with him.
5. Because it had killed a child and several cows and because they perceived it as a god.

Chapter 3

1. He was one of the Japanese fighting class who had sworn fealty to his master, that he would fight for the estate if necessary. By the 19th century, they were more bureaucrats and less fighters since there had not been a war for several centuries.
2. Freedom and education (western knowledge).
3. 15 years old. He realized that they never ate or drank the food and drink offered them.
4. 21 years old.
5. His samurai sword.
6. Robinson Crusoe. It was Crusoe’s prayers that encouraged him the most. He began to pray to God like Crusoe prayed.
7. Andover Theological Seminary
8. To establish modern education in Japan, so as to become an empire.
9. He chose to start a school in Kyoto.
10. The priests and local magistrates (government officials).
11. 80.

Chapter 4

1. The Malay were the original native people group. The Chinese would push their way onto the island and settle the coastlands.
2. They were the Malays who chose to stay in the mountains and

- remain “uncivilized.” They were head-hunters and took great delight in killing Chinese settlers.
3. He disciplined young men and they traveled everywhere with him.
4. 500.
5. They were falsely accused of conspiring to kill the Mandarin (local king).
6. First the Malays in the lowlands on the Northeast coast. Then, the headhunters in the mountains.
7. Fishermen in a local village.
8. They burned them, and the missionary dried his clothes by the fire.
9. 19 chapels, and the local natives became the pastors.

Chapter 5

1. Russia and Japan.
2. They destroyed everything in their path, slaughtering women and children along the way.
3. Presbyterian.
4. He agreed to enter the city, and plead with the city to surrender upon condition that the people would be saved.
5. 4,000.
6. Westwater worked with the unbelieving Chinese and soldiers. MacNaughtan was a missionary that served the Christian population.
7. The Japanese general contributed 1000 yen to his hospital.
8. The bandits.
9. The kingdoms of men solve problems by wars. The kingdom of God solves problems by the preaching of the Gospel. The kingdom of God is marked primarily by peace and peacemakers.

Chapter 6

1. Both were from Scotland.
2. He was an engineer, and knew how to build bridges and roads.
3. Captain Speke.
4. Lieutenant Smith and Mr. O’Neill.
5. 2 1/2 years.
6. The Arab Muslims. The Roman Catholics.
7. 2,000.
8. Under Mutesa’s son Mwanga.
9. Building a boat, building roads, digging a well, and providing a pump.

Chapter 7

1. The church became strong and vibrant inside of a single generation (due in part to the martyrdoms and the brave testimonies of the early saints).
2. That he was dying for Uganda. That he had purchased

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Answer Key

the road to Uganda with his life.

3. An adventurer, a risk-taker, and very interested in discovery of God's creation.
4. When he heard about the two men killed, he agreed to come. He understood the risks and entered the field anyway.
5. Two.
6. He allowed them to sleep side by side with him in his tent.
7. Psalm 27 and Psalm 30. Psalm 27:1-3, Psalm 30:1-3.
8. They became Christians later.

Chapter 8

1. They were in Basutoland. The Paris Evangelical Mission Society started the mission work around 1837. The Coillards worked there from 1855 to 1875.
2. Masonda and Lobengula.
3. F. [Frederick] Arnot.
4. Slavery, witchcraft, open murder, torture by boiling water or burning alive.

Chapter 9

1. David Livingstone.
2. He built a school, an orphanage, a church, and a clinic.
3. A German explorer and a Portuguese explorer.
4. A parrot and a dog.
5. 2 years.
6. Murder, especially murder of children.

Chapter 10

1. He was a missionary, and he was an interpreter and a medic for the British army in Uganda.
2. The Pygmies and the cannibalistic Bangwa tribe.
3. He wanted to see the Gospel of Christ brought to these. He wanted to see the captives to Satan set free!

Chapter 11

1. 1500 miles by 1500 miles.
2. Snowshoe, dog sled, and bark canoe.
3. A few months.
4. Murder and cannibalism (even the consuming of one's own family.)
5. Polar bears and black bears.
6. "The happiest man is the man most diligently employed about his Master's business."
7. Translating the New Testament into the Cree language.
8. They strangled them with a bow string.
9. 26.

Chapter 12

1. James Evans was a Methodist.
2. John Eliot and David Brainerd.

3. Assiniboine; Saskatchewan; Blackfeet; Mountain Stoney; Lake Athabasca Indians.
4. They lived in a tent, until he built a cabin with his own hands.
5. They were interested in learning about this new religion taught by the white man and adopted by many of the southern tribes.
6. Scottish highlanders, Scottish islanders, and Norwegians.
7. 1,500 miles.
8. They believed in a Good God and an Evil God, and were convinced the Evil God was more powerful.

Chapter 13

1. It took them 3 months. Today, it would take about 21 hours (about 1400 miles).
2. Other Indian tribes, as well as American troops.
3. They killed 3 of the Riggs' cows.
4. 22 years old. He drowned in a fast-flowing river.
5. Murder, stealing, polygamy, and drunkenness.
6. The Holy Spirit needs to regenerate the person, and provide true saving faith.
7. America did not follow through quickly enough on its promise to provide funds to the tribe.
8. The war and the impending trial and execution of those who had murdered or harmed innocent citizens seemed to soften their hearts. Three hundred became Christians. The Riggs had spent 25 years with the tribes before the breakthrough.
9. Forty years.

Chapter 14

1. A Scotchman by the name of Alexander Selkirk.
2. It comes from the "Carib" tribe. It is also the root of the English word "Cannibal." [Note: In his writings, William Brett admits that there was controversy over whether the Carib tribe actually engaged in cannibalism. There is no question that many other tribes in the Americas did participate in this act. Reference: *Indian Tribes of Guiana*, by W.H. Brett.]
3. On the South American Mainland.
4. Caribs, Arawaks, Waraoons, and Acawoios.
5. Witchcraft.
6. He was a witchdoctor.
7. Six.

Chapter 15

1. They were inhospitable (even murderous to visitors). They did not value life.
2. The Dutch were engaging in war with the Zulus, the tribe with which he was trying to minister.
3. They had bought the evolutionary idea that the New Guinea natives were sub-human.

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Answer Key

4. The Roman Catholics would discourage the natives from listening to him.
5. Four.
6. That he would give it up with his life.
7. They died of starvation, because it took a year to get more supplies to them.
8. Psalm 62:5-8

Chapter 16

1. Rev. G.P. Despard.
2. First, to place a mission statement on the Falkland Islands, in order to disciple some young men or young families from the Fuegian tribes. Second, to purchase a ship with which to carry the mission to the Fuegian Islands.
3. They saw them as friendly and not so bloodthirsty.
4. They were murdered by the natives. Only the cook survived.
5. 28 years.
6. 36.

Chapter 17

1. 16 years.
2. He was raised in a wealthy family.
3. Cricket.
4. Fiji — Methodists/Wesleyans;
New Hebrides — Presbyterians;
Polynesia — London Missionary Society;
Melanesia — Anglicans/Church of England.
5. In a pig sty.
6. They disciplined the young men at a school in New Zealand (in the Christian faith, and other subjects).
7. Revenge. They were angered by the white traders, who had kidnapped their people and forced them into slavery.

Chapter 18

1. 18 years old.
2. Ten years. It is in the Cook Islands due east of Australia by about 3,000 miles.
3. 24 years.
4. They expected attacks on their villages.
5. At one point, 105 villages.
6. Two.
7. "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." "God Save the Queen."
8. He was killed and eaten by cannibals.

Chapter 19

1. He said, "Sir, we died before we came here." They had already given up their lives for Christ, in their minds. They had died with Christ.
2. Tonga.
3. Five.
4. The women.

5. The killing of the widows and the mother of the man who died.
6. 1,300.

Chapter 20

1. Bishop Selwyn, and John Coleridge Patteson. Paton was a Presbyterian. Selwyn and Patteson were Anglicans.
2. He died from nervous shock.
3. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon. John Williams. Mr. Johnston.
4. God brought a mighty storm onto the island that quenched the fire and chased the natives away.
5. Aniwa.
6. Frank Paton (John G. Paton's son).

Chapter 21

1. Obookiah was a native from Hawaii who came to America and found the Christian faith. He inspired the missionaries to come to Hawaii, whereas Neesima brought the faith back to his native country on his own.
2. In 1820.
3. Boniface cut down the gigantic oak tree dedicated to the worship of Thor. Elijah challenged the priests of Baal in the name of the Lord.
4. Infanticide, murder, drunkenness, and robbery.
5. She felt that the power of the fire goddess must be broken.
6. She challenged the goddess by violating the superstitious taboos and throwing broken fragments of lava into the volcano.
7. She said, "If I am destroyed, you may all believe in Pele; but if I am not destroyed, you must all run to the only true God."
8. Heathen priests and priestesses. A sinister person who used to catch victims for human sacrifices.
9. 10,000 persons.