1. Urban Research: Peoples of the Cities[[1]](#footnote--1)

A. Intersecting Veins of Gold

Cities have many veins of gold. They run in many directions and need to be searched for.

There are several ways of viewing the city to find that gold, to find the responsive peoples. We can map these as overlays



1. The City as A Rain Forest[[2]](#footnote-0) (or the Urban Jungle)

2. The City as an Organism

Cities are based on structures. They cannot function apart from the structures of sewerage systems, electrical systems, roading systems. Yet they have a constantly evolving life. They are dependent on each other, and find some unity together, but these dependencies and unity are constantly changing. They are interdependent.

3. Ethnic Peoples

i. Concept of People Group

ii. Concept of an Unreached People Group

iii. Case Study: Calcutta, City of Joy

The 11.9 million people include 83 major languages of over 10,000 people.



4. Occupational Groups

5. Geographic Communities

6. Networks and Associations

B. The Bridges of God

C. Rural-Urban Strategies[[3]](#footnote-1)

i. The Ibanag and Maoris[[4]](#footnote-2) as Case Studies of Rural-Urban Movements

a. Base Structure

The Maori in New Zealand came to Christ through two movements: Anglican and Methodist. Bothe had the resources to sustain teams of about 30 missionaries over 30 years.

b. Invitation

In 1809 a massacre . The shame of this resulted in 1814 invitation to Marsden. He preached his first message and won their hearts After time the chiefs gave permission to go inland. He submitted to a tribal welcome, understood their worldview, and answered their questions. He trusted the chiefs with the work.

c. Research

d. Scripture Translation

e. Teaching Literacy

f. Multi-Cellular Peoples Movement

The first spiritual movement along the Hokianga, beginning with a group of 5. In 1835, some 200 could answer the catechism. By 1836, the missionaries printing press was at work and had reached the gospel of John. That year a chief plus 120 people. Later that year 130. by the end of the year the 15000. The New Testament had been printed. In 10 years 2000 had converted. There were 21 mission stations with 31 missionaries, 440 indigenous teachers, 113 indigenous schools, and 7027 communicants. Both movements began in chiefly circles. As slaves were freed, they travelled back preaching.

D. URBAN RESEARCH ISSUES[[5]](#footnote-3)

1. Case Study: Adopt-a-City Profiles

2. Case Study: The Garment Industry of Los Angeles

3. Case Study: 1024 Bangkok Slums: Selecting a Slum

1. Supplementary Readings: People Groups in Cities

   Greenway, Roger and Timothy Monsma  
    1989 "The Intersecting Veins of the City". In ***Cities: Missions New Frontiers***, Baker.

   Conn, Harvey

   1991 " Unreached Peoples and the City". ***Urban Mission***, Vol. 8, No. 5, May 1991. [↑](#footnote-ref--1)
2. Based on an idea by Fletcher Tink. [↑](#footnote-ref-0)
3. Supplementary readings: Rural-Urban Bridges:

   Greenway, Roger

   1988 "The Peril of Neglecting Rural-Urban Bridges". ***Urban Mission***, Vol. 6, No. 1, September 1988.

   Long, Rebecca

   1991 "Rural Roots and Urban Evangelism: A Zapotec Case Study". ***Urban Mission***, Vol. 8, No. 5, May 1991.

   Steffan, Tom  
   1993 "Urban-Rural Networks and Strategies". ***Urban Mission,*** Vol. 10, No. 3, March 1993. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
4. Tippett, Alan  
   ***People Movements in Southern Polynesia***, [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
5. Supplementary Readings: Research  
   Greenway, Roger and Timothy Monsma  
   1989 "Research as a Tool for Evangelism". In ***Cities: Mission New Frontiers***, Baker.  
   Lingenfelter, Judith  
   1992 "Getting to Know Your New City". In ***Discipling the City,*** Roger Greenway, ed., Baker. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)