**Urban Realities:**

**Lecture: Week 14**

**Fletcher L Tink**

**Topics: City-Wide Networks: Transforming the whole city requires upper level and lower level revitalization movements and networks across sectors, sustained revival, prayer movements.**

**I. Different Types of Networks:**

A. Coalitions: Here the emphasis is on a mix of individuals, organizations, and agencies that get together for particular purposes or thrusts. Example: Coalition of Christian Colleges and Universities. Kansas City Coalition for Welcoming Ministries, Coalition for Racial Equality. Usually based on some kind of a pact or agreed purpose.

B. Partnerships: Here the emphasis is on institutions that somewhat parallel and of equal status with each other and are engaged long-term relationship of shared goals and responsibilities. Example: A partnership between two local churches, inner city and suburban; between a church and an NGO. Between Compassion, Inc and local churches where children are sponsored.

C. Councils: Ongoing relationship between representatives on various parallel institutions-

World Council of Churches; National Association of Evangelicals; Ministerial Councils; Council on Homelessness. Intended more for mutual communication more than mutual activity.

D. Collaborations: These are more informal and task oriented, often short-term, Billy Graham Crusades; Ray Bakke Citywide Consultations.

**II. City-wise Christian Networks:**

A. For Evangelistic Purposes: Billy Graham Crusades;

B. For Ecumenical Purposes: The Church response to the LA riots in 1991

C. For Social Change Purposes: The Civil Rights Movement to change laws of discrimination

D. For Reconciliation Purpose: South African Anti-Apartheid Christian gatherings

E. For Religious Holy Days: Good Friday and Easter Celebrations

F. For Intercession: Examples in Los Angeles and Washington, DC---see my article on this

**III. Social Levels of Networks**

A. Christian Leadership, i.e. Lausanne in Manila and Capetown

B. Independent Media Leadership, i.e. Joyce Meyers, Benny Hinn.

C. Grass roots Spontaneous Movements: in Havana, Cuba, around 1999

D. Demographic/Immigrant Influences---Roman Empire

E. Emergent Local Leaders, i.e. Cali, Colombia---see my article on this

**IV. Conditions for Revitalization**

A. Desperation of the Citizens

B. Great Sociological Change, Dislocation and Uncertainty

C. Perhaps a Great Human Tragedy

D. The Rise of an Indigenous Leader

E. Media exposure

F. Overwhelming Integrity

G. Scott Peck’s “A Different Drum”

* Pseudo-community
* Emptying
* Chaos
* Out of the ashes, a new authentic community arises

H. Peck’s Means of Change

* Calamity, disaster, crisis
* Spontaneous revival with transformative effects
* Intentional, intense gatherings for soul-searching and honesty---i.e. pilgrimages, retreats, prayer vigils, Korean prayer mountains (example of Korea)

**V. Transformational Movement: A La George Otis**

A. Transformation Documentary Series

* Cali, Colombia
* Alnolonga, Guatemala
* Kiambu, Kenya
* Hemet, California

B. Five Conditions

* Persevering Leaders
* Fervent United Prayer
* Social Reconciliation
* Public Power Encounters
* Diagnostic Research (Spiritual Mapping)

C. Very controversial

* Exaggerates the results
* Focuses on the demonic rather than Christ
* Lacks time depth to see results
* Ignores sociological conditions that may contribute to responsiveness
* Evaluates results by quantity rather than quality

**VI Authentic Change**

A. Jonah and Ninevah

B. Hezekiah and Josiah

C. Letter to Diognetus (2nd Century)

D. History of modern day revivals: J Edmund Orr (New Hebrides, Welsh, Timor, Missionary Movement, etc.)

* Cross denominational
* Sociological diverse
* Social consequences
* No one leader

E. Examples of Rio de Janeiro, Seoul, Chennai, Manila