Journal of the American Society for Church Growth

Volume 18 | Issue 1

Article 9

1-1-2007

Book Review: The Forgotten Ways: Reactivating The Missional Church

Darren Cronshaw Forge Mission Training Network, shapingnow@optusnet.com.au

Follow this and additional works at: https://place.asburyseminary.edu/jascg

Part of the Christianity Commons, Practical Theology Commons, and the Religious Thought, Theology and Philosophy of Religion Commons

Recommended Citation

Cronshaw, D. (2007). Book Review: The Forgotten Ways: Reactivating The Missional Church. *Journal of the American Society for Church Growth*, *18*(1), 97-100. Retrieved from https://place.asburyseminary.edu/jascg/vol18/iss1/9

This Book Review is brought to you for free and open access by ePLACE: preserving, learning, and creative exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of the American Society for Church Growth by an authorized editor of ePLACE: preserving, learning, and creative exchange.

The Forgotten Ways: Reactivating The Missional Church

Reviewed By Darren Cronshaw

Hirsch, Alan. The Forgotten Ways: Reactivating The Missional Church. Grand Rapids: Brazos Press, 2006

The Forgotten Ways explores what Alan Hirsch maintains are the basic elements of what makes a missional movement. He starts with an analysis of the early church and the church in China—groups without legality, buildings, professional leadership, seeker-sensitive services or much in the way of Scripture and asks how did they foster their phenomenal growth? The answer, he says, lies not in anything that can be packaged as a new program. Rather it stems from what he terms ŒApostolic Genius¹ which is latent within the people of God and made up of six inter-relating elements of Œmissional-DNA¹ (mDNA):

- Jesus is Lord—The early church and believers in China distilled the message down to this simple confession (or sneezable virus) that recognized the claims of the one God over all of life. To counter the sacred/secular dichotomy, Hirsch contends: 'Following the impulses of biblical monotheism rather than setting up some sacred spaces, our task is to make all aspects and dimensions of life sacred—family, work, play, conflict, etc.—and not to limit the presence of God to spooky religious zones' (p.95).
- 2. Disciple Making—Contrary to consumeristic patterns of faith, Hirsch reminds us that the lifelong task of a disciple is becoming like Jesus and embodying his message (like little Jesus¹ in our communities). Rather than expecting to Œthink our way into new ways of acting¹ as if we only need to know the right things, Hirsch calls believers to action and obedience, quoting, among others,

Journal of the American Society for Church Growth, Winter 2007

TS Eliot: ŒThe greatest proof of Christianity for others is not how far a man can logically analyze his reasons for believing, but how far in practice he will stake his life on his belief¹ (p.101).

- 3. Missional-Incarnational Impulse—Rather than relying on an Œevangelistic-attractional¹ mode to bring people into church, the Œmissional-incarnational impulse¹ seeks to seed and embed the gospel in the midst of cultures. This takes discipline to practice what he explores as presence, proximity, powerlessness and proclamation. Grassroots groups such as Upstream Communities in Perth and Third Place Communities in Hobart are test cases of communities of Jesus followers seeking to live life and Œdo church¹ in ways consistent with the rhythms and needs of their local communities.
- 4. Apostolic Environment—Hirsch describes apostolic leaders as custodians of the mDNA. They are the servant-inspirers who cultivate an environment for other leaders and ministries to emerge. An important part of this is APEPT leadership drawing on Ephesians 4:7-13—including those gifted in Apostolic, Prophetic and Evangelistic ministry (who are sometimes sidelined in the church) as well as Pastoral and Teaching ministries (which a lot of training and expectations are about in the church today).
- 5. Organic Systems—Rather than an institutional approach to organization where CEO-styled leaders direct with a command and control CEO-approach to leadership, missional movements spread more organically. When groups network as organic systems they can unleash their members to flexibly interact with one another and their environment. Rather than retreating from the chaos of change, they can embrace it and flow with the rhythms of life: EPlanting a new church, or remissionalizing an existing one, in this approach isn¹t primarily about buildings, worship services, size of congregations, and pastoral care, but rather about gearing the whole community around natural discipling friendships, worship as lifestyle, and mission in the context of everyday life. As a living network ³in Christ² it can meet anywhere, anytime and still be a viable expression of church. This is a much more organic way to plant a church or to revitalize it¹ (p.185). This is a theme, in fact, of the whole book and is explored further in an addendum.

Journal of the American Society for Church Growth, Winter 2007

98

The Forgotten Ways

6. Communitas, not community—Rather than seeking (Ecommunity¹ as an end in itself, Hirsch explores the ideal of having our imagination captured by seemingly impossible mission challenges, out of which communitas evolves. He draws on Victor Turner¹s anthropological analysis of communitas (how a group forms together around a dangerous journey or mission) and liminality (a transition process accompanying a fundamental change). In one sense, the context of post-Christendom which has marginalized the place of church in society and the way we face rapid discontinuous changes in the twenty-first century forces us into liminality, but in another sense liminality is where we belong anyway as the pilgrim people of God.

99

Each of these elements is important in themselves but when they operate together they create the synergy of Apostolic Genius and can foster phenomenal growth. Strengthening any one area can help a local church grow and be more healthy, but fostering all of these elements is how this kind of material in The Forgotten Ways can foster missional movements. Other books treat individual elements in themselves, but this book significantly explores them together, not to bolster up the church as institution but to cultivate a movement of organic growth.

Hirsch has led a local church and a denomination through processes to reflect on their missional fitness, planted churches among subcultures, started (and closed down) an innovative missional café project, started Forge Mission Training Network in Australia and consulted with missional groups around the world. He draws on these experiences, and on his reading of history and Scripture, to point towards new imaginative ways of doing mission and church. These Œways¹ that he suggests, though often forgotten, echo movements like the early church and China. While we do not face the same persecution as those two groups, we do face the Œadaptive challenge¹ of dealing with Œrapid discontinuous change¹ and the thirst for spirituality and community in Western societies. His reflections are worth reading, reading again and most importantly acting upon.

The Forgotten Ways is a welcome and significant addition to the literature on mission to the West written by a leading missiological strategist. It will prove to be a useful tool to help shape new forms of missional church—for church planters, those leading change in existing churches and all mission-hearted followers of Jesus. It is not an academic tome but a handbook for practitioners. I am using it to evaluate missional churches I am visiting and learning from, and as a compass to guide a missional

Journal of the American Society for Church Growth, Winter 2007

Reviewed by Darren Cronshaw

experiment in our neighborhood. A blog and further resources (including a missional fitness tool and APEPT analysis) is accessible at www.theforgottenways.org http://www.theforgottenways.org <a href="http:/

100

Reviewer

Writer

Cronshaw, Darren. Address: 7 Coolaroo Court, Mooroolbark VIC 3138 Australia. Title: Director of Theological Studies. Rev Dr Cronshaw earned a B.A. and M.Litt from Australian National University (1992 and 1994), a Graduate Diploma of Education from University of New England (1994), a Bachelor of Theology (honors) from Bible College of Victoria (1997), a Master of Theology from Whitley College (1999), and a Doctor of Ministry from Bible College of Victoria (Australian College of Theology) (2006). His book *Credible Witness* (UNOH 2006), based on his DMin thesis, explores models of mission drawing on Australian history and culture. This paper introduces the four emerging churches Darren is researching as case studies of mission and innovation and some of the questions he is starting to explore towards a Doctor of Theology at Whitley College (Melbourne College of Divinity). Darren has had rich and varied experience in pastoral ministry, Christian camping and cross-cultural contexts. He has also taught as adjunct faculty at Bible College of Victoria, Whitley College, and Tabor College (Melbourne), and serves with Forge Mission Training Network (www.forge.org.au). Husband to Jenni, Dad to three children, lover of good books and movies, and newcomer to the emerging conversation, Darren welcomes feedback to shapingnow@optusnet.com.au

Journal of the American Society for Church Growth, Winter 2007