

New Centers of Global Evangelicalism in Latin America and Africa

This book shows that new centers of Christianity have taken root in the Global South. Although these communities were previously poor and marginalized, Stephen Offutt illustrates that they are now socioeconomically diverse, internationally well connected, and socially engaged. Offutt argues that local and global religious social forces, as opposed to other social, economic, or political forces, are primarily responsible for these changes.

Stephen Offutt is Assistant Professor of Development Studies at Asbury Theological Seminary. His work has been published in a number of peer-reviewed journals, including the Journal of Contemporary Religion, the Journal for the Social Scientific Study of Religion, Pneuma: The Journal for the Society of Pentecostal Studies, and Sociology of Religion. He has contributed to edited volumes such as The New Evangelical Social Engagement, Sociology of Religion: A Reader, and The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Globalization. Offutt also writes for popular audiences, with work appearing in magazines such as Books & Culture: A Christian Review and Prism.





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> To Amy, Addy, Emily, & Gabi





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Map and Tables

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Preface and Acknowledgments

The blisters on my hand were open, and sweat was running freely down my face. It was the aftershock, though, that caused us all to pause. I leaned on my shovel and glanced warily first up the hillside and then across the valley, at the San Salvador volcano.

The date was January 12, 2001. An earthquake had ripped through El Salvador the previous day, creating landslides and destroying houses across much of the small, mountainous country. In Santa Tecla, the town in which I lived, a landslide covered almost the entire neighborhood of Las Colinas. The hundreds of ensuing aftershocks caused the volcano to bellow ominous plumes of dust.

I came to El Salvador as part of a socially conscious tech startup company. One of our Salvadoran colleagues, who I will call Juan, lived in Las Colinas. He was out running errands when the earthquake hit. His wife, two small children, and a niece visiting from Guatemala were at home.

Juan was a member of a small evangelical church. I joined his fellow congregants as they climbed up onto the landslide with shovels in hand. We began to dig down into his house; we were one of several gaggles of people gathered over buried houses in the neighborhood. We had collectively suspended our belief in the new reality that the landslide had brought. But hope was fading as we pressed on in the glaring sun, and what our shovels found after hours of digging forced us to confront and accept our worst fears. Juan's family added four to the tally of more than 550 landslide victims in Las Colinas that day.

The scene in Las Colinas recalls and transforms the image Roger Lancaster (1988) painted of Central American religion in his remarkable prologue to *Thanks to God and the Revolution*. Lancaster imagines large, moving statues of Marx and Jesus on opposite ends of the square in Managua, Nicaragua. As they oppose each other, the crowd in the square comes to embody the synthesis of ideology and religion. Lancaster uses the rest of the book to show the ways this works for different Central American faith communities.

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By the dawn of the twenty-first century, the region's guerrilla movements had been incorporated into the political process, and the region's religious movements were in rapid flux. Las Colinas served as a different kind of public square and a different locus of activity. A local congregation was a first responder to a natural disaster. Full of pragmatism, fear, fortitude, and personal loss, congregants arrived well before the massive international aid machine got on the ground; they even arrived ahead of the national government's plodding response. The local congregation would later become part of a global faith-based disaster response, showing that it too had international ties. But in those first moments, it was simply a group of people responding to physical and emotional pain in very practical ways – ways that hinted at subtle religious changes that would become more amplified over the next decade and a half.

Two and a half years after the earthquake, I left El Salvador and returned to graduate school to learn more about the changes occurring to evangelicalism, not just in Latin America but also in Africa, where I previously lived, and quite possibly in other parts of the world. This book is the result of that journey.

I have had immeasurable help along the way. Four people deserve special mention for their intellectual influence on this project and on me. During the dissertation phase at Boston University, Nancy Ammerman advised my work and grounded my view of religious communities in sound theoretical principles. Peter Berger served on my committee; he became an invaluable conversation partner about how to interpret global evangelical and Pentecostal movements. Robert Wuthnow also provided guidance and insights into how to think about and investigate religion and transnationalism. He was extremely gracious in the time that he gave me, both when I worked for him and after. Finally, Grace Goodell served as a mentor at the Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), where I earned my master's degree. She has provided intellectual depth, friendship, and wise council from the beginning of this project to the end.

Institutions matter when one undertakes intellectual inquiry, and I have had the privilege of being associated with some of the world's best places to study religion and globalization. At Boston University, the Center for Religion and World Affairs (CURA) and the Center for Global Christianity & Mission were important places of discourse. At SAIS, the Social Change & Development Seminar transformed all of the students who participated. I found a home at Princeton University's Religion and Public Life Seminar for several years, and I benefited from the experience I had at the University of Notre Dame's Center for Religion and Society. Finally, Wheaton College's Human Needs and Global Resources program and the E. Stanley Jones School of World Mission and Evangelism at Asbury Theological Seminary have both provided conversation partners from all over the world. Were it not for the opportunity I have had to participate in these communities, this study would not have been possible.

People fill institutions and provide them with meaning. I had the privilege of interacting in these venues with Dana Robert, Emily Barman, Laurel Smith-Doerr,



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Thanks must also go to the *Journal of Contemporary Religion*, the *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, and *Pneuma: The Journal for the Society of Pentecostal Studies*. Some pages in this book first appeared in articles published by these journals, and each has graciously allowed for them to be reprinted here.

Most importantly, I wish to thank my family. My grandparents have shown a keen interest in my work and have been a source of encouragement. My parents have been tireless supporters of everything I have done, and this project is no different. They were involved in some of the early efforts to organize the data. My three daughters – Addy, Emily, and Gabi – have come along at different stages of this project and have kept its overall importance in perspective. My wife, Amy, has been my most important intellectual partner. She shared in the field visits, tirelessly listened to different iterations of the book's argument, sharpened my ideas, and helped refine their presentation. For all of these things and so much more, I say thank you.



Abbreviations

AE African Enterprise
AFM Apostolic Faith Mission
AG Assemblies of God

AIC African Independent Churches

AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

ANC African National Congress
ARENA The National Republic Alliance
BGA Billy Graham Association

CAFTA Central American Free Trade Agreement

CAM Central American Mission
CCC Campus Crusade for Christ
CCI International Christian Center
CCMN Cell Church Missions Network

CELAM Conference of Latin American Bishops

CIA International Center of Praise
Comisal Committee for Salvadoran Missions
CONESAL Salvadoran Evangelical Association
COSATU Congress of South African Trade Unions

DGACE General Directorate of Attention to the Community Living

Abroad

EFSA Evangelical Fellowship of South Africa

ES El Salvador

FMLN Faribundo Marti National Liberation Front

GDOP Global Day of Prayer GDP Gross Domestic Product

HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

IFCC International Federation of Christian Churches

IFP Inkatha Freedom Party

MDG Millennium Development Goals

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xiv List of Abbreviations

NCE New Center of Evangelicalism NGO Nongovernmental Organization

NUPSA Network of United Prayer in South Africa

PAC Pan Africanist Congress
PCN Party of National Conciliation
PDC Christian Democratic Party

SA South Africa

SABC South African Broadcasting Corporation SACC South African Council of Churches

SACLA South African Christian Leadership Assembly

SACP South African Communist Party
SAMS Southern African Missiological Society
SWAPO South West Africa People's Organization

TBN Trinity Broadcasting Network

TEASA The Evangelical Alliance of South Africa UNDP United Nations Development Program

WCD World Christian Database

WCE Western Center of Evangelicalism
WEA World Evangelical Alliance

WV World Vision

ZCC Zion Christian Church