

Chapter 1 : Elizabeth Booth - Pioneer Overland Travel

As a young man, William Booth saw the poverty and suffering that surrounded him in the streets of Nottingham and the East End of London but he could not have imagined that the organisation he founded would have such a world-wide impact.

From his earliest years, William was no stranger to poverty. As a pawnbroker, William saw poverty and suffering on a daily basis. By the time he finished his six-year apprenticeship, he had developed a deep hatred of it. William, a fiery and impulsive teenager, became a Christian at 15 and began attending the local Wesleyan Chapel. William, a talented preacher from a young age, went on to work as a travelling evangelist with the Methodist church. From an early age, she was a serious and sensitive girl with a strong Christian upbringing. At 14, Catherine became ill and spent a great deal of time in bed. She kept herself busy, especially concerned about the problems of alcohol. She wrote articles for a magazine, encouraging people not to drink. But at 16, she came wholly into her faith. A gentle woman with powerful appeal, Catherine would go on to co-found The Salvation Army and prove an inspiration to women in a harsh time. Life together Catherine and William met when he came to preach at her church. They soon fell in love and became engaged. During their three-year engagement, William continued his work as a travelling evangelist. Catherine was a constant support to William, writing him letters of encouragement on his travels. They married on 16 June Together, William and Catherine embarked on a lifelong journey to answer the call of God to bring the Gospel to the people. While William was a natural speaker, Catherine was a quiet woman and not at all accustomed to speaking at gatherings. It took time for her to find her voice, but she was driven by a conviction that woman had the same rights as men to speak. She grew into a courageous speaker, known for her gentle manner but powerful appeal, counselling alcoholics in their homes and holding cottage meetings for new faithfuls. In , William, by now an independent evangelist, along with Catherine founded The Christian Mission. William preached to the poor while Catherine spoke to the wealthy to gain support for their financially demanding work. In time, she began to hold her own fundraising campaigns. Both Catherine and William worked tirelessly to bring the Gospel to all, establishing a movement in the form of The Salvation Army. But, on 4th October , Catherine lost her ongoing battle with ill health. William continued on for many years, traveling all over the world to oversee his growing Army. Though passed, both William and Catherine continue to be guiding influences in The Salvation Army and stand as the mightiest examples of how God uses the ordinary to create the extraordinary.

Chapter 2 : William Booth - Wikipedia

*Travel with William Booth: Founder and First General of the Salvation Army (Day One Travel Guides) [Jim Winter] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. As a young man, William Booth saw the poverty and suffering that surrounded him in the streets of Nottingham and the East End of London but he could not have imagined that the.*

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William Booth was born in Sneinton , Nottingham , the second son of five children born to Samuel Booth and his second wife, Mary Moss. Samuel Booth died on 23 September Booth was encouraged to be an evangelist primarily through his best friend, Will Sansom. Booth tried to continue lay preaching in London, but the small amount of preaching work that came his way frustrated him, and so he resigned as a lay preacher and took to open-air evangelising in the streets and on Kennington Common. William Booth in about In , Booth joined the Reformers Methodist Reform Church , and on 10 April , his 23rd birthday, he left pawnbroking and became a full-time preacher at their headquarters at Binfield Chapel in Clapham. William styled his preaching after the revivalist American James Caughey , who had made frequent visits to England and preached at the church in Nottingham where Booth was a member, Broad Street Chapel. Just over a month after he started full-time preaching, on 15 May , William Booth became formally engaged to Catherine Mumford. Interested in the Congregationalist approach, Booth consulted David Thomas at Stockwell about the ministry. The recommendation was training under Rev. Though Booth became a prominent Methodist evangelist , he was unhappy that the annual conference of the denomination kept assigning him to a pastorate, the duties of which he had to neglect to respond to the frequent requests that he do evangelistic campaigns. At the Liverpool conference in , after having spent three years at Gateshead , his request to be freed for evangelism full-time was refused yet again, and Booth resigned from the ministry of the Methodist New Connexion. His doctrine remained much the same, though; he preached that eternal punishment was the fate of those who do not believe the Gospel of Jesus Christ and the necessity of repentance from sin , and the promise of holiness. He taught that this belief would manifest itself in a life of love for God and mankind. The first of these meetings was held on 2 July Evening meetings were held in an old warehouse where urchins threw stones and fireworks through the window. Outposts were eventually established and in time attracted converts, yet the results were discouraging. William Booth was dictating a letter to his secretary George Scott Railton and said, "We are a volunteer army. A Salvation Army" [12] The Salvation Army was modelled after the military, with its own flag or colours and its own music, often with Christian words to popular and folkloric tunes sung in the pubs. He became the " General " and his other ministers were given appropriate ranks as " officers ". Other members became " soldiers ". Though the early years were lean ones, with the need of money to help the needy an ever growing issue, Booth and The Salvation Army persevered. In the early s, operations were extended to other countries, notably the United States, France , Switzerland , Sweden and others, including to most of the countries of the British Empire: Often the beginnings in other countries occurred through "salvationist" activities by non-officers who had emigrated. The four officers sent in found that those British were scattered all over the pampas. But the missionaries started ministry in the Spanish language and the work spread throughout the country " initially following the rail-road development, since the British in charge of building the rail-roads were usually sympathetic to the movement. During his lifetime, William Booth established Army work in 58 countries and colonies, travelling extensively and holding, "salvation meetings. It compared what was considered "civilised" England with "Darkest Africa" " a land then considered poor and backward. What Booth suggested was that much of London and greater England after the Industrial Revolution was not better off in the quality of life than those in the underdeveloped world. Booth in later years He proposed a strategy to apply the Christian Gospel and work ethic to the problems. The book speaks of abolishing vice and poverty by establishing homes for the homeless , farm communities such as Hadleigh Farm where the urban poor can be trained in agriculture, training centres for prospective emigrants , homes for fallen women and released prisoners, aid for

the poor, and help for drunkards. He says that if the state fails to meet its social obligations it will be the task of each Christian to step into the breach. My only hope for the permanent deliverance of mankind from misery, either in this world or the next, is the regeneration or remaking of the individual by the power of the Holy Ghost through Jesus Christ. But in providing for the relief of temporal misery I reckon that I am only making it easy where it is now difficult, and possible where it is now all but impossible, for men and women to find their way to the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ. It was asserted in some circles that *In Darkest England* was actually written by the crusading journalist, W. Stead, who, in his own words, acted as a "literary hack" for the General when Mrs. However, this assumption was swiftly dismissed by Stead some years later, declaring that, "The idea of Darkest England My part, of which I had no wish to speak There are also other works that have focused on the impact and significance of *In Darkest England*. For example, marking the th anniversary of the publication of *In Darkest England*, the book *Darkness and Deliverance: Clashes between the two groups lead to the deaths of several Salvationists and injuries to many others. During alone Salvation Army soldiers were assaulted: However, William Booth had once said to his children that "The Salvation Army does not belong to you, or to me, it belongs to the world" and was very wary of the leadership of the army becoming a dynasty. The philanthropist, politician, and evangelist Lord Shaftesbury even went so far as to describe Booth as the " Anti-Christ ". Many found him dictatorial and hard to work with. Some of his own children denounced him as their leader and turned their backs on The Salvation Army, including his daughter Kate Booth and his sons Herbert and Ballington Booth, the latter founding a separate organisation, the Volunteers of America with himself as "General". The evangelist Rodney "Gipsy" Smith left him because of his rigidity and D. Moody would not support him because he felt there was a threat to the local church. But no one could deny his compassion for the sufferings of his fellow man. In his later years, he was received in audience by kings, emperors and presidents, who were among his ardent admirers. In , Booth suffered from blindness in both eyes, but with a short rest, was able to recover his sight. In he took part in a "motorcade" when he was driven around Great Britain, stopping off in cities, towns and villages to preach to the assembled crowds from his open-top car. In Booth was made a Freeman of the City of London, and was granted an honorary degree from the University of Oxford. His last visit to the United States was made in , and in he embarked on a six-month motor tour of the United Kingdom. During this tour he discovered he was blind in his right eye and the sight in his left eye was dimmed by cataracts. The rest of the tour had to be cancelled. On his return to England he embarked on his seventh and last motor tour. At the three-day lying in state at Clapton Congress Hall, people filed past his casket. As it moved off 10, uniformed Salvationists fell in behind. He was buried with his wife Catherine Booth in the main London burial ground for 19th century non-conformist ministers and tutors, the non-denominational Abney Park Cemetery in Stoke Newington.*

Chapter 3 : TOP 25 QUOTES BY WILLIAM BOOTH (of 53) | A-Z Quotes

Travel with William Booth: Founder and First General of the Salvation Army (Day One Travel Guides) by Jim Winter As a young man, William Booth saw the poverty and suffering that surrounded him in the streets of Nottingham and the East End of London but he could not have imagined that the organisation he founded would have such a world-wide impact.

Thursday, April 2, 9: In , The Salvation Army is excited to be celebrating years of helping people in need around the world without discrimination. On this page you can find out more about the history of The Salvation Army over the past years, as well as the history of some of our services. Booth wanted to make the church more accessible to the whole community at a time when many poor and working class people were excluded from the churches. However, such people were regarded as outcasts and not welcomed by the wealthy and respectable church members of the day. As a result, Booth was forced to provide a more permanent organisation for the ongoing spiritual care of his converts. These were just the first elements in a broad scheme. Soon Booth opened labour exchange services, which would place thousands of unemployed persons in jobs. Discovering that some 9, people dropped from sight in London each year, he established a missing persons bureau. Booth dreamt of a farm colony where the unemployed could be given honest labour and pleasant surroundings. During the s, the Army established an employment bureau and helped find jobs for the unemployed. Work was also provided at Salvation Army salvage depots and rescue farms. From this began a social service network that continues today in over countries. Booth realised that this meagre standard was absolutely unattainable by millions of people in Britain yet the fact remained that cab horses were treated to a better standard of living than many people. Despite a lack of immediate funds Booth decided to put his plan into action. The first thing to be set up was a labour bureau to help people find work. He purchased a farm where men could be trained in certain types of work and at the same time gain some self-respect, because often when men had been unemployed for some years their confidence needed to be restored. From this farm colony, men could be further helped through emigration to an overseas colony, where labourers were few. Whole families could be helped to a much better standard of living. Other projects included a missing persons bureau to help find missing relatives and reunite families, more hostels for the homeless and a poor mans bank which could make small loans to workers who could buy tools or set up in a trade. Nine years after publication The Salvation Army had served 27 million cheap meals, lodged 11 million homeless people, traced 18, missing people and found jobs for 9, unemployed people. He married Catherine Mumford in , and the couple went on to raise 9 children. From his earliest years, Booth was no stranger to poverty. Although he despised the trade, William completed his six year apprenticeship to help support his family. Nevertheless, working as a pawnbroker created in him a deep hatred of the poverty and suffering he saw daily A fiery, impulsive teenager, William became a Christian at age 15 and began attending the Wesleyan Chapel in Nottingham. From an early age, she was a serious and sensitive girl with a strong Christian upbringing. By the age of 12, she had read the bible through eight times. However, it was not until she was 16, after much struggling, that she was really converted. At 14, Catherine was seriously ill and spent a great deal of time in bed. She kept herself busy and was especially concerned about the problems of alcohol. She wrote articles for a magazine, encouraging people not to drink. Catherine and William met when he came to preach at her church. They soon fell in love and became engaged. During their three year engagement, Catherine was a constant support to William through her letter, in his tiring work of preaching. They were married on 16th June Unlike most weddings, theirs was very simple with no great expense; they wanted to use all their time and money for God. Even on their honeymoon, William found himself asked to speak at meetings. Together they accepted this challenge of being used by God, before even thinking of themselves. At Brighthouse, Catherine first began to help in the work of the church. She enjoyed working with young people, however it was unheard of for women to speak in adult meetings. Catherine was convinced that women had an equal right to speak. At Gateshead, when the opportunity was given for public testimony, she went forward to speak, marking the beginning of a tremendous ministry. Catherine found the courage to speak to people in their homes, especially

to alcoholics, whom she helped to make a new start in life. Often she held cottage meetings for converts. She was also a mother with a growing family of eight children and was dedicated to giving them a firm Christian knowledge. In when the work of The Christian Mission began, William preached to the poor and ragged, and Catherine spoke to the wealthy, gaining support for their financially demanding work. In time, she began to hold her own campaigns. Catherine died in Bramwell Booth, describing the last moments of her life, wrote: Her lips moved, and she gave me one look of inexpressible tenderness and trust, which will live with me for ever. Holding her hand, the General gave her up to God. It was a solemn and wondrous scene Their eyes met the last kiss of love upon earth - the last word till the Morning, and without a movement the breathing gently ceased, and a Warrior laid down her sword to receive her crown. In a climate where religion had failed to really gain acceptance, Saunders, a railway worker, and Gore, a builder, presented themselves as ordinary men. Without theological training or the status of ordination, they invited their small audience to attend a meeting of The Salvation Army that evening. After an appeal to London for officers to be sent, Captain and Mrs Thomas Sutherland arrived in From this humble beginning, The Salvation Army grew rapidly in Australia. Pioneer Salvationists faced rowdy and sometimes violent opposition, with at least two members being fatally injured. However, by , mob attacks had virtually ceased, and by the early s Salvationists were accepted in the community. Key Moments Throughout History The Salvation Army, particularly in its early days, has been characterised by a pioneering spirit that has resulted in some major achievements and fascinating early ventures. The service aimed to keep people from returning to their old lives of crime. Barker opened a prison-gate home in Carlton, Melbourne, in , the first Salvation Army institution of its kind in the world. Other homes soon followed. Established in London in as the Inquiry Department, by the end of there were offices in a number of overseas countries including Australia Melbourne and Sydney. They also helped young women who were pregnant and unmarried to track down reluctant fathers and encourage them to support their children. Drawing on links in countries, the Service works internationally, restoring relationships across the world. By winter , the Army had decided to open a free labour bureau in Melbourne to help people find jobs, the first known employment bureau in Australia to be operating in a formal way. Soon there were also labour bureaux operating in Sydney and Adelaide. As well as acting as job-finding agencies, the bureaux served thousands of meals to people out of work. After the labour exchanges closed, the Army continued trying to find people work informally through its various social centres. Since the mid s The Salvation Army has been back in the business of helping people find work, more recently through The Salvation Army Employment Plus. WWI ministry It was during the First World War that The Salvation Army became recognised for the ministry of its chaplains, tending to the physical and spiritual needs of diggers wherever they were. In one three-day period, Fighting Mac conducted funerals and after one funeral service he found three bullet-holes in his hat. He was later awarded a Military Cross for his work, an honour virtually unheard of for a military chaplain. The Salvation Army was involved supporting the troops in every theatre of that terrible conflict. The Hop In centres offered soldiers a cup of tea and a bit of advice or encouragement if they needed it. During the Depression, mothers were invited too. The Salvation Army continues to run Red Shield holiday camps for disadvantaged children at The Collaroy Centre at least twice a year, as well as holidays for single mothers and their children twice a year. Located in Foster Street, Foster House was a five-storey building with dormitory style accommodation that slept men, the cots all lined up at attention. Although useful in its time, by the s rehabilitation methods had markedly changed. The emphasis today is on providing personal support to encourage men to lead more independent lives. Where an Australian soldier, sailor or airman served, The Salvation Army endeavoured to be there too. In Australia, a rehabilitation farm was set up at Collaroy in the early s. By , the program had developed into the long-term residential program it is today, featuring three main phases of rehabilitation including time spent at a rural farm or industrial centre. Lieutenants Alf and Noela Dawkins were appointed to pioneer the flying padre service. During six years in the job, Alf covered an incredible amount of miles, ministering to many people on isolated homesteads, including conducting weddings, baptisms and funerals. Today the service covers around two million square kilometres of central and north Queensland and supports more than families on remote properties. Australia is the only country in The Salvation Army world that operates flying padre services. The disaster called for an emergency

relief program on a scale seldom seen anywhere in the world. The Salvation Army moved in hundreds of volunteers and provided food, clothing and comfort to the thousands who needed it. Salvationists also assisted with the evacuation of 30, residents and helped them find temporary accommodation in the south. They then followed up for many weeks with relief assistance and family reunions. Salvation Army officers from all around Sydney were then brought in to assist, and by midday 5, meals had been served. Emotional support was provided for families bereaved by the tragedy in an ongoing way. Today, the volunteer counsellors at Salvo Care Line answer more than 55, calls every year. A free service offering a mixture of counselling and financial advice, Moneycare aims to break the cycle of dependence upon welfare assistance. From one small office in , the service now operates in 12 locations throughout NSW, ACT and Qld and assists more than 5, people each year. The chaplains travel thousands of kilometres across vast areas each year, bringing spiritual care, practical assistance and friendship to farmers and their families. A Salvation Army trauma management team, headed up by veteran Salvation Army chaplain Lieut-Colonel Don Woodland, travelled to Tasmania in response, providing counselling and ongoing support to the deeply traumatised victims.

Chapter 4 : Books by William Booth (Author of In Darkest England and the Way Out)

Travel with William Booth Author: Jim Winter ISBN: Overview As a young man William Booth saw the poverty and suffering that surrounded him in the streets of Nottingham and the East End of London.

History of the Salvation Army Soon after beginning his ministerial career in England in 1865, William Booth abandoned the concept of the traditional church pulpit in favor of taking the gospel of Jesus Christ directly to the people. Walking the streets of London, he preached to the poor, the homeless, the hungry, and the destitute. The couple returned to the East End of London in 1871, where many followers joined their fight for the souls of lost men and women. Thieves, prostitutes, gamblers, and drunkards were among their first converts to Christianity. And soon, those converts were also preaching and singing in the streets as living testimonies to the power of God. From that point onward, converts became soldiers of Christ and were known then, as now, as Salvationists. They launched an offensive throughout the British Isles that, in spite of violence and persecution, converted thousands of Christians between 1871 and 1879. Our Founders William Booth William Booth began The Salvation Army in 1878 as a means to help the suffering souls throughout London who were not willing to attend or even welcomed into a traditional church. Thieves, prostitutes, gamblers, and drunkards were among his first converts to Christianity, and as his ministry grew, the gospel of Jesus Christ was spread far and wide to the poor, the vulnerable, and the destitute. Though General Booth died in 1912, he laid a firm foundation for the lifesaving work that The Salvation Army continues to perform today in over 120 countries. Yet in her marriage to William Booth, she became an evangelist, preacher, theologian, and co-founder of The Salvation Army. A truly passionate Christian, Catherine believed that loving God meant loving people through action. Her legacy of love, sacrifice, and service continues to shape The Salvation Army today. She left America on the highest crest of love and popularity she had ever known, and retained her American citizenship until her death in 1924. With an inherent passion for protecting the persecuted, he eventually traded in his drinking and smoking habits for a life as a Christian, where he went on to serve as a spirited captain in The Salvation Army until 1882. There she joined her parents who had recently immigrated to Philadelphia for work, and swiftly began her work for The Army. Her humble mission grew into a nationwide presence of peace and hope for those most in need. His talent for languages and love of travel also helped him pave the way for Salvationist work in France, Switzerland, Sweden, Germany, China, and Japan. In addition to creating Army song books in Zulu and Dutch and beginning the Army and Navy League for Salvationist servicemen away from home, Railton founded the Prison Gate work for recently released prisoners. Its message is based on the Bible. Its ministry is motivated by the love of God. Its mission is to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ and to meet human needs in His name without discrimination.

Chapter 5 : Travel with William Booth - Sola Scriptura

About "William Booth (Travel With Series)" Travel in the Footsteps of Inspirational Christians! Biography or Travel Guide? Each of these glossy, full-colour books includes photos, drawings and maps to guide the traveller - and the armchair traveller - to key locations associated with leading British evangelists, reformers, teachers, and more!

Chapter 6 : William Booth (Author of In Darkest England and the Way Out)

As a young man, William Booth was surrounded by poverty and suffering in the streets of Nottingham and the East End of London. These early experiences resulted in the launch of a movement against the social deprivation that brought misery to so many.

Chapter 7 : Review: Travel With William Booth - Jim Winter - X

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Chapter 8 : Travel with William Booth: Founder and First General of the Salvation Army - Logos Bible Softw

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Chapter 9 : Founders William and Catherine Booth | The Salvation Army Australia

William Booth was born in Sneinton, Nottingham, the second son of five children born to Samuel Booth and his second wife, Mary Moss. Booth's father was relatively wealthy by the standards of the time, but during William's childhood, the family descended into poverty.