



**Province of the Episcopal
Church of South Sudan**

**Anglican
Discipleship
Training**

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SOUTH SUDAN

Anglican Discipleship Program

Anglicanism Part 1

Introduction to Anglicanism

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Anglican Discipleship Program



CHAPTER ONE:

The Anglican Communion

The Anglican Communion is a group of Churches that were planted by the Church missionary society from England. All those Churches together are known as the Anglican Communion. The word “Anglican” comes from the Latin word *anglicana*, which simply means “English.”

The very word “Anglicanism” was first used in the early 19th century by a French Roman Catholic as a short form to describe a particular way of living the Christian life by those whose churches were shaped by the English Reformation. The formation and identity of the Anglican Church typically began during the Reformation in England in the 16th century. King Henry VIII is considered the founder of the Church of England.



In 1530, Henry VIII broke ties with the Pope after the Catholic Church refused to allow him to divorce his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, who was not able to give birth to a male heir of the throne.

Henry passed the Act of Succession and the Act of Supremacy - which essentially declared him the supreme head of the Church of England. Brought Thomas Cranmer and was made the bishop and first Archbishop of Canterbury, who actually annulled the Marriage of King Henry VIII.

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After Henry's death, Protestant reforms encroached into the church. This was during the reign of Edward VI



Archbishop Thomas Cranmer

-30 March 1553

- ➡ Archbishop Thomas annulled the marriage of Henry VIII to
- ➡ Catherine of Aragon.
- ➡ ☐ Promoted major reforms in the new Church.
- ➡ ☐ Established the first liturgical structures.
- ➡ ☐ Compiled the Book of Common Prayer.
- ➡ ☐ Clerical Celibacy abolished in England.
- ➡ ☐ The role of images in places of worship
- ➡ ☐ Veneration of Saints

In 1553, when Edward's half-sister, Mary the Bloody embraced traditional Roman Catholic ideals and succeeded the throne, she began persecuting Protestants. She wanted to return England back to Roman Catholic Tradition. She had made life very difficult in England. She put Archbishop Cranmer on trial for treason and heresy, imprisoned for two years. Though Cranmer, renounce the Church of England and returned to the Catholic, he was burned alive in 1556.

In 1558, Elizabeth became the Queen, and the Church of England was revived and the *Book of Common Prayer* as well as the *Thirty-Nine Articles of Religion* (**statement of our Belief**) became important that outlined moral doctrines and principles of worship.



By the year 1799 Mission societies were formed in England and they started to take the Gospel message to other parts of the world and planted Anglican Churches in all the places that were under the British colony.

There were two mission societies from England that went out to plant the Anglican Churches. One of the mission society was the Anglican society for the propagation of the Gospel (ASPG).



This mission society carried with them the high Church tradition known as Anglo-Catholicism. They are known as high Church or Anglo- Catholics.

The ‘**High Church**’ worship emphasizes liturgical formality in which some parts or all of the service is often sung or chanted rather than reading or speaking them. Services often include several vested, assistants, incense and bells.



The second group of the missionaries was the Anglican evangelical **Church Mission Society** known as (CMS). This group carried with them the low Church tradition known as the Orthodox evangelical tradition.

The 'Low Church' is a popular tradition in which the reading of the word and good sermons are emphasized. The 'Low Church' does not chant or sing their services or use incense or Sanctus bells.



At present, the Anglican Church exists in **165 countries** grouped into **43 autonomous provinces** with a population of approximately **85 million members**.

This number is likely to raise in the near future. The whole Anglican family shares the house rules of the Anglican Church known as the Chicago- Lambeth Quadrilateral.

This is the four-pillar foundation on which Anglican Identity and unity stands. These four pillars were formulated in Chicago and adopted at Lambeth in 1888.



THE FOUR PILLARS ARE:

The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as containing all things necessary to salvation, and as the rule and standard of faith.

The Apostle creed as the baptismal symbol and the Nicene Creed as the sufficient statement of the Christian faith.

The two sacraments ordained by Christ himself, baptism and the Lord's supper ministered with unfailing use of Christ's words of institution, and of the elements ordained by him.

The historic Episcopate, locally adapted in the method of its administration.



Instruments of unity in the Anglican Communion

The Archbishop of Canterbury

Archbishop of Canterbury is the first instrument of unity in the Anglican Communion. Canterbury is the centre of Anglican unity because of historical reasons.

In the year 597, Augustine was sent to Canterbury from Rome as an apostle to the English people. After the reformation, Thomas Cranmer became the first Archbishop of Canterbury.

The tradition has continued that the Archbishop of Canterbury is the "Primate of All England" (the "first bishop" of England), effectively serving as the head of the established Church of England and, symbolically, of the worldwide Anglican Communion



Roles of the ABC of Canterbury

- He is the diocesan **bishop of the Diocese of Canterbury**, which was founded by Augustine of Canterbury in 597, and it is the oldest bishopric in the English church. The main duties of this role are delegated to the suffragan Bishop of Dover (who in this capacity is called the "Bishop in Canterbury").
- **He is the Metropolitan Bishop of the Province of Canterbury**, encompassing 30 dioceses in the southern two-thirds of England. The remaining 14 dioceses in the north of England fall within the Province of York, under the authority of the Archbishop of York.
- As "Primate of All England", **he is the chief "religious" figure in the Church of England**, whilst the British Sovereign is the Supreme Governor of the Church of England.
- As symbolic Head of the Anglican Communion, **the Archbishop is recognized as Primus inter pates** ("first among equals") of all Anglican primates.



How does the Primacy Work

- The Archbishop of Canterbury has the primacy of honour over the primates, but not the primacy of jurisdiction .
- For any province to be recognized as Anglican, that province must be in communion with the Archbishop of Canterbury.
- This is why all bishops are requested to attend the Lambeth Conference every ten years.
- The ABC of Canterbury chairs four Instruments:
- Lambeth Conference



- Lambeth Conference is like a general yet it lacks the powers that the provincial synod has. All the resolutions of the Lambeth Conference are not legally binding, they are actually suggestions for each province to think over and adopt what is good for them.
- The Anglican Consultative Council (ACC), was established in 1968 as a resolution of the Lambeth Conference. ACC brings in three houses (Bishop, Clergy, and laity) every 3 years. The first ACC meeting was in Limuru, Kenya in 1971. Issues of common interest and experiences.



- The Primates Meeting: This is the fourth instrument of unity in the Anglican Communion, chaired also by the ABC. This meeting takes place every two years to discuss issues in the provinces, and offers some guidance to the provinces. Its most important aspect is keeping the communion together.



Instruments of Unity at the provincial Level

1. Archbishop and the Primate with supervisory roles.
2. The provincial Synod (3 houses); Resolutions are passed in the provincial synod. Laws and canons are approved.
3. Provincial Standing Committee
4. House of Bishops





Instruments of Unity at the Internal provincial Level

1. Internal Archbishop with supervisory roles.
2. The Internal Provincial Synod (3 houses).
3. Internal Provincial Standing Committee
4. Internal; Provincial House of Bishops

The Instruments of Unity at the Diocesan Level (3 Instruments)

1. The Diocesan Bishop – “The chief priest in the Diocese”, the bishop is the supervisor, he provides pastoral care.
2. The Diocesan Synod – 2 houses (Clergy & Laity), this is where resolutions are passed for action.
3. Standing Committee- 2 houses with less number compared to a synod. SC proposes resolutions to the Synod.



The origin of ECSS

- ➡ CMS arrived Omdurman in Sudan in December 1899. Led by Revd Henry Llwehn Gwynne. Gordon Pasha, the governor of Khartoum died in January 1885. The British people wanted to evangelize the Muslims probably the killers of Gordon Pasha.
- ➡ The Church of England formed the Gordon Memorial Mission and had its first team to come to Sudan. The team was not allowed to preach in the North, and a group of missionaries left for South Sudan.





CMS Team - 1899

Mangalla - 1905

- The Team left Khartoum and arrived Mangalla in January 8th, 1906. The government sent them to Malek and established their mission station in the South. 30th January 1906 this mission station was inaugurated as the first CMS headquarters in Southern Sudan. With little progress for many years, the team left and open stations in Equatoria, and Bhar El Ghazal.
- In 1912, two stations were established: Lau, and Lainya. Followed by Yambio in 1913, and Yei in 1917.



- In 1917 Rev Paul Gibson was sent to Juba to find a land for CMS head quarters, and he was given a land in Juba around Nyaying, but it was very swampy. After 2 years, they moved to the town (Juba Midan al moulid) later taken by the Muslims and later grabbed by the SPLM giants.
- In 1920, CMS got a land in Juba na Bari Upper Land (currently the CMS Basic School). They constructed a School and a Church known as Bari Church.
- This Church was inaugurated officially on 12 Dec, 1920 and on 25 December first baptism was conducted.



Expansion of the Mission work in South Sudan

- Lui and Opari Missions in 1920
- Maridi 1922
- Kajokeji and Akot 1929
- Ler Mission in 1932
- Gel river Mission in 1945
- Sudan become a diocese in 1945 with Bishop Morris Gelsthrope become the first bishop of Sudan under the province of Jerusalem.



- 1953 Bishop Oliver Alison become the second bishop of Sudan, by then the Southern Archdeaconary had grown faster, and he divided it into two archdeaconaries. The Bari/Zande Archdeaconary under Archdeacon Amosa Rakpi extending from Yambio to Kajokeji; and the Moru/Dinka Archdeaconary which covered the whole Dinka and Moru areas where the Revd Elinana Jabi Ngalamu become the archdeacon.
- In 1955, Sudan has its first indigenous bishop the Rt Revd Daniel Deng Atong- was consecrated as an assistant bishop to Bishop Oliver Allison due to illhealth, retired in 1961. He served on six years.



The Growth of the Indegenous Church

- Fear engulfed the Islamic regime in Sudan and they taken tough measures Missionaries:
- 1962- The came out with the Missionary Act; that all missionaries must obtain a license to operate in the Sudan.
- This idea was good for Allison, he established the Episcopal Headquarters in Juba, and the Revd Benjamin Wani Yuggusuk was appointed as the first secretray, Jebedayo Jada was the first treasurer, and Ven Amosa Rakpi was brough from Yambio as the provost for All Saints Cathedral. Upto this far, we are already seeing the image of the diocese of Juba which later became the head quarters of the Episcopal Church of Sudan.
- 1963, Bishop Allison consecrated two area bishops: Elinana Ngalamu and Yeremaya Kafuta Datiro, one for Rumbek and the other for Yambio.
- 1964- Khartoum government had expelled all the foreign missionaries to weaken the growth of the Church. The aim is to kill the Church. But God wills the conversion of Africa', the Church in Sudan grew rapidly without any foreign missionary.
- 1971 two more assistant bishops were consecrated in Sudan; Bishop Benjamin Wani for Juba and Bishop Butrus Tia Shukai for Khartoum.
- 1974 before bishop Allison reties, he created the idea ond the province, he handed the Church Administration to Bishop Elinana Ngalamu.

- 1975 a constitution and the ECS structure was formed under the supervision of Revd Canon Clement Janda.
- 1976 in the 3rd Anglican consultative Council in Trinidad, both the constitution and the new structure (Province) was approved with four dioceses:
 1. Juba – Bishop Ngalamu Bishop and archbishop
 2. Rumbek – Bishop Benjamin Wani as first Diocesan bishop
 3. Omdurman- Butrus Tia Shukai
 4. Yambio – with Bishop Yeremaya Datio as the first bishop of Yambio.
- October 11th, 1976 the Province was officially inaugurated in Juba as the Headquarter of the Province with Archbishop Elinana Jabi Ngalamu as the first Archbishop and the bishop of Juba. The inauguration was attended by Donald Coggan, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Revd Canon Clement Janda become the first provincial secretary.
- 1976, Juba Diocese gave birth to two big archdeaconaries: Juba archdeaconary covering Lainya, Wonduruba, Rokon, Terkeka, and Kagwada led by Archdeacon Mattia Ryanga.
- KajoKeji Archdeaconary led by Archdeacon Aburama Kenyi Manase.
- Within fifty years 1976-2018 ECS had produced five Archbishops.

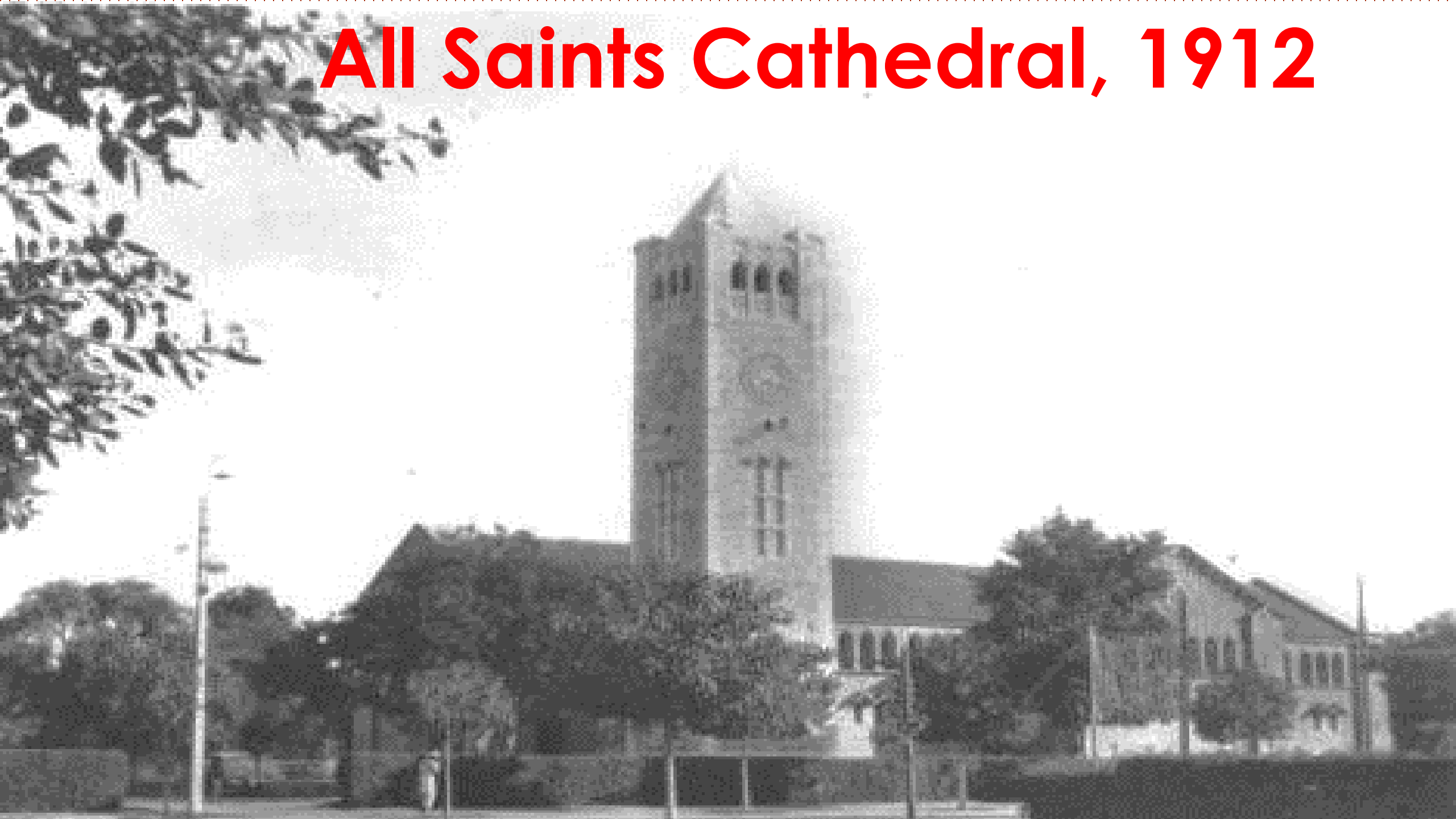


Archbishops of the Province 50 Years

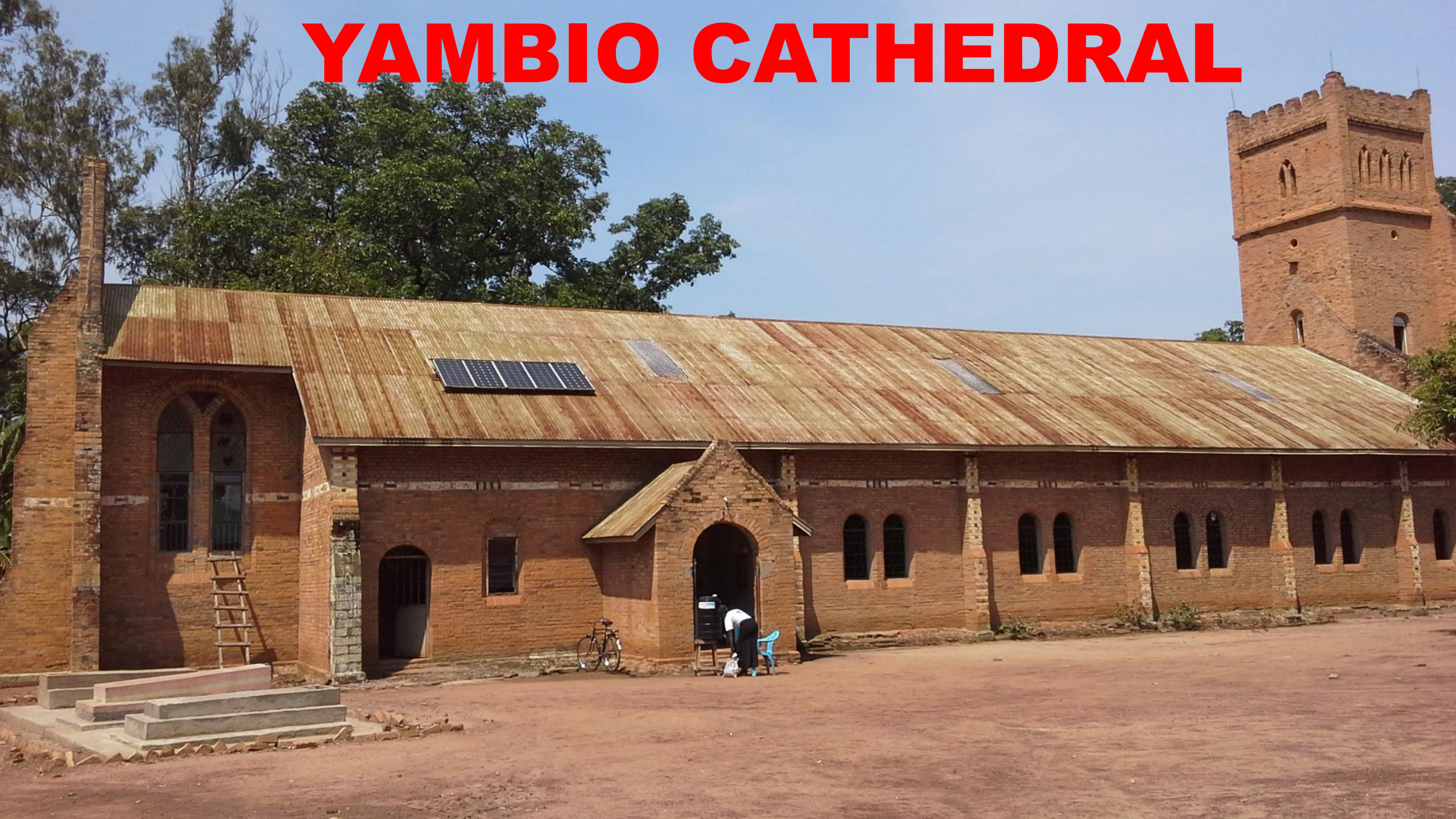
1. Elinana Jabi Ngalamu, 1976–1988
2. Benjamin Wani Yugusuk, 1988–1998
3. Dr. Joseph Marona Biringi 2000–2007
4. Dr. Daniel Deng Bul 2008–2018
5. Dr. Justin Badi Arama 2018 – 2028.



All Saints Cathedral, 1912



YAMBIO CATHEDRAL

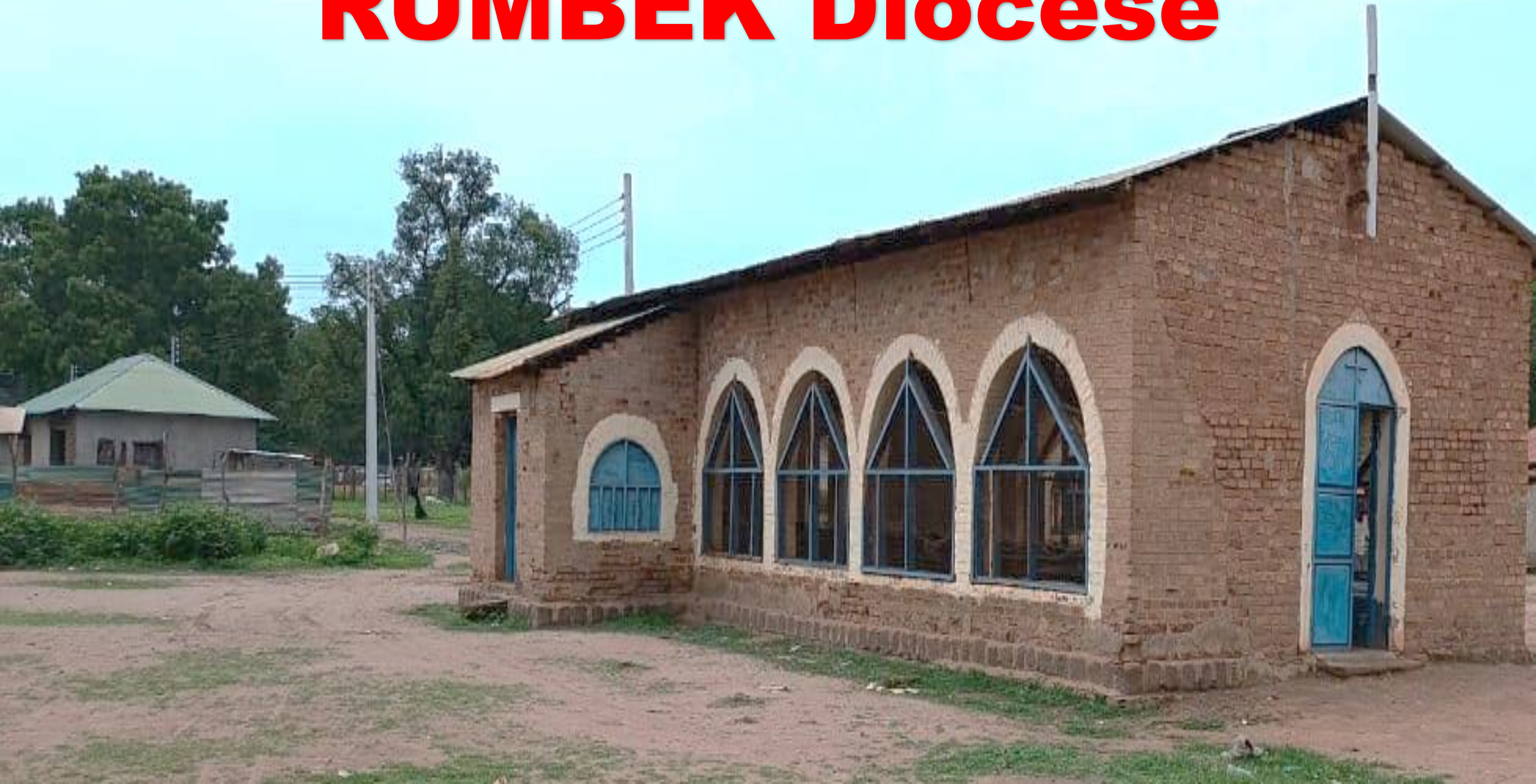


Juba Diocese

All Saints Cathedral



RUMBEK Diocese

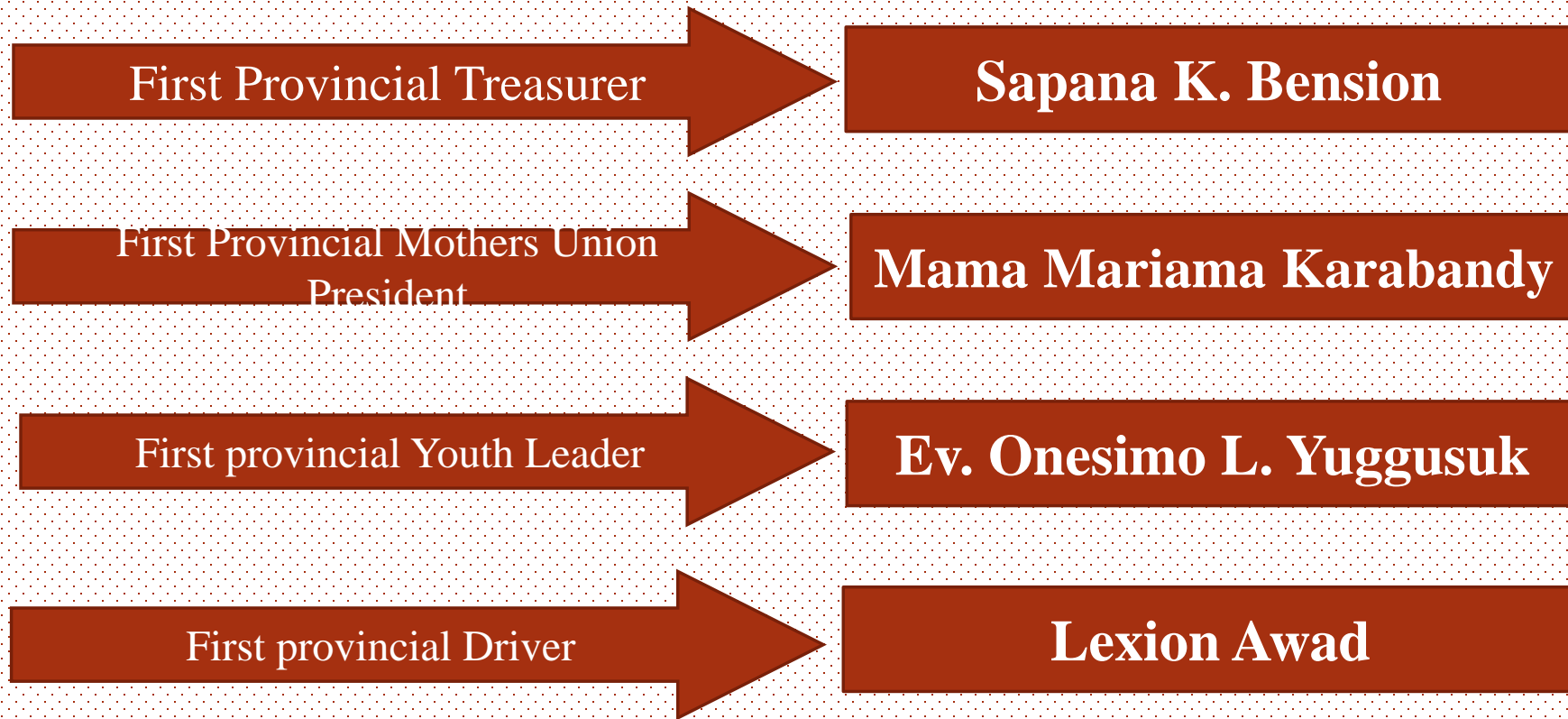


Provincial Secretaries

1. Revd Canon Clement Janda
2. Revd Canon John Lasu Kanyikwa
3. Revd Canon Nelson Koboji Nyombe
4. Revd Ezekiel Kundu
5. Revd Enock Tombe Stephen
6. Canon John Augustino Lumöri
7. Revd Peter Garang Deng



First Provincial members of Staff



Achievements of ECSS

Dioceses	Bishops	Ordained Clergy	Parishes	Members
61	66	3,518	2,415	4.2 million



Achievements Continued

1. ECSS is a Member of SOMA-UK, led by Primate, Dr. Justin Badi Arama, member of GAFCON.
2. ECSS is a Member of Global South (25 Provinces), Chaired by Primate, Dr. Justin Badi Arama
3. ECSS is recognized by Anglican Communion, Where Bishop Anthony Poggo was the first South Sudanese to be an advisor of the Archbishop of Canterbury. At the moment Bishop Anthony is the Secretary General of the Anglican Communion from Sept 2022.
4. Education Development: The Episcopal University has been recognized by the Church of England and approved as University #116 within the Communion; it has been approved by the Government of South Sudan. There are colleges for Agriculture, Education, Business Administration..etc.
5. There are 207 schools, with the best secondary school in the country.
6. ECSS has 1 big hospital in Lui, and there are 18 health centers around South Sudan.
7. ECSS also has hospitality industry, there are a number of Guest Houses-With Juba as 3 star Hotel.
8. ECSS is maintaining its LOYALTY and has remained in the orthodoxy by rejecting the LBTG+Q.

Challenges affecting Ministry



Western Culture

Unresolved conflicts

Natural Disasters

False Teaching

What is the way forward?

- ➡ **Training of Disciples who are rooted in Jesus(Anglican Discipleship)**
- ➡ ☐ **Commitment to Teaching (Bible Study)**
- ➡ ☐ **Spirituality of the Anglican Church.**
- ➡ ☐ **Anglican Family**
- ➡ **Anglican Youth**



Any Questions

- The Issue of Names, confusing people at the moment. Anglican, Episcopal...etc.
- ➡ Lack of training has caused a lot of chaos in the Church.