



Theological Meaning and Missiological Significance of the Symbols of the Four Gospels in Albert Benjamin Simpson's Ministry

Merianti Atakameng, meriantiatakameng43@gmail.com

Institut Agama Kristen Negeri Manado

Correspondence:

juniorsangande@gmail.com

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Abstract

This article examines the theological meaning and missiological significance of the Fourfold Gospel symbols developed by Albert Benjamin Simpson Jesus as Saviour, Sanctifier, Healer, and Coming King. Employing a literature-based approach and content analysis, this study explores the theological foundations of these symbols and their application within a holistic global mission framework. The findings indicate that the Fourfold Gospel is not merely a doctrinal formulation but a ministry paradigm that integrally addresses spiritual, social, and eschatological dimensions. Simpson's thought proves to be highly relevant in responding to the contemporary multidimensional crises and offers a contextual and transformative model of proclamation. Accordingly, these symbols remain profoundly relevant for today's Church in cultivating ministries that empower both individuals and communities in a comprehensive manner.

INTRODUCTION

Albert Benjamin Simpson (1843–1919) was a Canadian theologian, pastor, and missionary who played a significant role in the development of the Protestant mission movement in the late 19th century. He founded *the Christian and Missionary Alliance* (C&MA) in 1897 through the merger of two organizations: *The Christian Alliance* and *The Evangelical Missionary Alliance* (Niklaus, Sawin, &

Stoesz, 1986). Within the framework of his theology and ministry practice, Simpson introduced a distinctive doctrinal framework, namely the *Fourfold Gospel*, which defines Jesus Christ as Savior, Sanctifier, Healer, and Coming King. These four aspects are symbolically visualized through: the cross (salvation), the laver (holiness), the oil jug (healing), and the crown (eschatological hope), reflecting the integration of the soteriological, pneumatological, therapeutic, and eschatological dimensions of Christ's ministry (Tozer, 1974).

Simpson's theological concept of the Fourfold Gospel not only became the theological identity of the C&MA, but also became the foundation of a comprehensive ministry—one that encompasses the spiritual, physical, and social aspects of humanity holistically. Through the founding of the *Nyack Missionary Training Institute* (now Nyack College), Simpson emphasized the importance of transformative and contextual gospel proclamation in facing a complex and struggling world, both personally and socially (Niklaus et al., 1986). His ministry model also emphasized the unity between true teaching (*orthodoxy*) and true action (*orthopraxy*), making Simpson a pioneer of an integrative mission approach that goes beyond mere ecclesiastical expansion.

However, academic studies of Simpson's theological legacy generally focus on the biographical and historical aspects of the C&MA institution's development, without deeply exploring the symbolic and theological aspects of the Fourfold Gospel doctrine and its contribution to the contemporary missionary paradigm (Smith, 2002). This indicates a *research gap* in the historical theology and missiological literature, particularly those linking the symbolic-theological dimension to relevant mission practices amidst the current realities of postmodernism, secularization, and religious plurality.

This study aims to systematically analyze the theological and symbolic meaning of Albert Benjamin Simpson's Fourfold Gospel and evaluate its missiological significance in the context of contemporary missionary ministry. The study focuses on three main issues: first, an analysis of the meaning and function of Gospel symbols within Simpson's theological framework; second, the relationship between these symbols and his vision of missionary ministry; and third, the relevance of this ministry model in addressing today's global missiological challenges.

The method used in this research is qualitative with a historical and systematic theological approach. Data were obtained through a literature review of Simpson's primary works, official C&MA documents, and relevant secondary literature on mission theology and Christian symbolism. A symbolic-theological approach is used to interpret the theological values contained in the symbols of the Fourfold Gospel and how these symbols are applied in Simpson's mission practice.

The research findings demonstrate that the Fourfold Gospel symbol has profound and applicable theological value and offers a comprehensive and relevant ministry model for the contemporary church context. Simpson's approach integrates the four main pillars of Christ's ministry: salvation (the cross), holiness (the laver), healing (the oil jug), and hope for Christ's coming (the crown). These four aspects

form a mission framework that addresses the spiritual, emotional, and social needs of the congregation in a balanced and sustainable manner (Filmon & Susanto, 2023).

The novelty of this research lies in its in-depth investigation of the symbolic meaning of the Fourfold Gospel as a contextual and transformative model for mission theology. This research makes an important contribution to enriching the discourse on mission theology by bridging the historical legacy and contemporary church ministry practices facing complex global dynamics.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with a library research method, which aims to explore in depth the theological meaning and missiological significance of the Fourfold Gospel symbol in the ministry of Albert Benjamin Simpson. This approach was chosen because it is in accordance with the nature of the research object which is conceptual, historical, and theological where understanding the doctrine, symbols, and context of ministry cannot be separated from the interpretation of primary and secondary texts and documents (George, 2008; Creswell & Poth, 2018).

This research is a study of figures within the realm of historical and systematic theology. The analysis focuses on Simpson's theological thought, the background of his missionary ministry, and the application of the Fourfold Gospel as a framework for doctrine and ministry practice. Data were obtained through a critical review of relevant literary sources, including: the writings of Albert B. Simpson, historical documents and archives of the *Christian and Missionary Alliance* (C&MA) ministry, official biographies, and scholarly articles and journals on contemporary missionary theology (Tozer, 1974; Niklaus, Sawin & Stoesz, 1986; Smith, 2002).

Data collection was conducted systematically by searching through library materials sourced from academic databases, theological libraries, and the C&MA digital repository. The primary instrument in this study was the researcher as an interpretive subject involved in content analysis of the text. The analytical technique used was textual and contextual study, namely examining the narrative structure, theological argumentation, and key symbols in the Fourfold Gospel doctrine, and relating them to the historical context and development of Simpson's ministry (Krippendorff, 2018).

The validity of the data in this study was maintained through source triangulation techniques by comparing various types of literature: primary documents (Simpson's work), secondary documents (historical and biographical analysis), and recent academic studies that highlight Simpson's theological and missiological approach. The interpretation process was carried out critically and reflectively to assess the consistency, evolution of thought, and practical relevance of his proposed model of ministry to the context of contemporary church ministry.

Thus, this method allows for a deeper understanding of the symbolic meaning and theological contribution of the Fourfold Gospel not only as a doctrinal system but also as a comprehensive and

contextual mission paradigm. This approach aligns with the methodological principles of historical theological studies that demand the integration of textual analysis, context, and theological impact on church practice (González, 2010).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Theological Foundation Based on Literature Review

The concept of *the Fourfold Gospel formulated* by Albert Benjamin Simpson is one of the significant theological contributions in the history of the development of the Protestant mission movement in the 19th century. Simpson formulated this doctrine as a synthesis of Christ's primary blessings to humanity, namely: **Jesus as Savior, Sanctifier, Healer, and Coming King** (Tozer, 1974). These four aspects are not understood as separate segments, but as an integral whole that depicts Christ's redemptive work holistically—going beyond individual salvation to the total restoration of humanity and creation.

First, **Jesus as Savior** affirms the soteriological dimension of the Gospel, namely the redemption of sin through the cross. Simpson views salvation not merely as a spiritual status but also as a gateway to a complete transformation of life (Simpson, 1890). Second, **Jesus as Sanctifier** refers to an experience of holiness that is not only personal but also has social implications. Holiness in Simpson's theology is inseparable from social justice and piety. He teaches that a sanctified life will give birth to peace, love, and service oriented toward community restoration (Wijaya, 2020; Niklaus, Sawin, & Stoesz, 1986).

Third, **Jesus as Healer** reflects Simpson's belief in Christ's active power to heal the body and soul, both physically and spiritually. For Simpson, healing is not merely a miracle, but part of the inheritance of salvation given to believers (Tozer, 1974). Fourth, **Jesus as the Coming King** affirms the eschatological dimension that provides direction and hope for the entire life of believers and the ministry of the church. The hope of Christ's second coming is a driving force for mission and faithfulness in ministry until the end of time (Smith, 2002).

The symbols associated with these four aspects of the gospel—the cross (salvation), the laver (holiness), the jar of oil (healing), and the crown (kingdom)—give powerful visual and narrative form to the doctrinal dimensions advocated by Simpson. These symbols serve not only as pedagogical elements but also as spiritual and liturgical tools in strengthening the identity of the C&MA ministry (Niklaus et al., 1986).

Within a missiological framework, Simpson views Christian mission as being holistic, encompassing spiritual, physical, and social dimensions. He rejects a merely institutional or ritualistic approach to mission, prioritizing **direct evangelism, discipleship, missionary dispatch**, and missionary training through educational institutions such as the *Nyack Missionary Training Institute* (now Nyack

College). This approach is *missio Dei*, where all church ministry is understood as an extension of God's mission to the world (Bosch, 2011).

Simpson's ministry history demonstrates that he placed greater emphasis on sending missionaries to remote parts of the world than on building physical churches. This underscores his prioritization of spreading the gospel across cultures and ethnicities, in line with the Great Commission. Simpson's ministry strategy, which integrates theological and practical dimensions, has become an inspiring model for churches and global mission organizations in developing ministry approaches relevant to the needs of the times (Filmon & Susanto, 2023).

Simpson's holistic approach represents a synthesis between orthodoxy (true teaching) and orthopraxis (true action), between faith and mission, and between doctrine and ministry. The Fourfold Gospel framework becomes not only a theological system but also a transformative and sustainable mission paradigm. Therefore, a thorough understanding of the symbols and theological meaning of the Fourfold Gospel is crucial for assessing its relevance in the context of today's increasingly complex and pluralistic global church ministry.

Simpson as Architect of Holistic Mission and Fourfold Gospel Theology

Albert Benjamin Simpson (1843–1919) was not only a denominational figure, but also an architect of Protestant missionary thought that has had a wide influence into the 21st century. He did not play the role of a cross-cultural missionary in the traditional sense, but was a key driver and architect in the formation of a strategic and theological mission infrastructure, through the founding of the *Christian and Missionary Alliance* (C&MA) in 1897. C&MA was born from the merger of two entities: *The Christian Alliance*, which emphasized a deep spiritual life, and *The Evangelical Missionary Alliance*, which focused on sending missionaries across nations (Niklaus, Sawin, & Stoesz, 1986).

Simpson began his ministry as a Presbyterian minister in Canada, then in the United States, where he briefly pastored a prestigious congregation in New York City. However, resistance to his desire to reach immigrants and marginalized communities led him to leave formal ministry and found *Gospel Tabernacle* an inclusive and open church community for the poor, sick, refugees, and those on the margins of society (Tozer, 1974). This is where the idea of holistic ministry began to take practical form.

Simpson had a missionary vision that transcended the institution of the local church. He believed that the church should be God's instrument for total world outreach, in keeping with the spirit of the Great Commission (Matthew 28:18–20). His mission was not only to preach the Gospel verbally, but also to manifest Christ's power in the form of healing, restoration of lives, and social transformation. This vision was later realized through the establishment of *the Nyack Missionary Training Institute*, which became

the first missionary training center in the United States and a model for contextual mission education (Smith, 2002).

As a theological thinker, Simpson developed the doctrine known as *the Fourfold Gospel* —Jesus as Savior, Sanctifier, Healer, and Coming King. This doctrine became not only the theological identity of the C&MA but also a comprehensive and unified framework for ministry. For Simpson, salvation did not stop at repentance and faith, but must include sanctification of life, restoration of body and soul, and active eschatological hope. This doctrine was based on the understanding that Christ must be proclaimed in all His fullness to the whole world *All of Jesus for all the world* (Simpson, 1890).

In the context of practical ministry, Simpson emphasized the importance of lay empowerment. He initiated various forms of public ministry, such as open evangelistic services, healing services, and spiritual conferences that attracted a wide audience. This movement later developed into a revival that spread to the eastern seaboard of the United States and encouraged the formation of various church networks (Tozer, 1974). Two years after founding the two initial organizations, Simpson united them into the C&MA a spiritual community that upholds a deeper spiritual life *and* is committed to fulfilling the mandate of global missions.

Simpson was also known as a prolific writer, producing over 100 books, tracts, articles, hymns, and teaching materials. His visionary thinking on evangelism and spiritual life shaped a generation of ministers committed to cross-cultural mission. Today, the C&MA ministry has expanded to over 80 countries and remains true to the fundamental principles Simpson inherited, making it one of the most dynamic movements in global Christianity (Niklaus et al., 1986; Filmon & Susanto, 2023).

Simpson's unique contribution lies in his ability to combine a systematic theological vision with a contextual mission strategy. He rejected the dichotomy between orthodoxy and orthopraxis and fostered a spirituality that was not confined within church walls but had a tangible impact on social and international life. His ministry model became a transformative paradigm that combined faith, healing, mission, and hope in an integral whole. This is what makes the Fourfold Gospel not only a theological legacy but also a living mission practice that remains relevant today.

Theological Meaning of the Symbol of the Four Gospels in Simpson's Ministry Framework

Within the framework of the doctrine of *the Fourfold Gospel*, Albert Benjamin Simpson interprets the primary symbols of Christ's ministry through the lens of a holistic theological understanding and missiological praxis. These four symbols—the cross, the laver, the jar of oil, and the crown—represent key aspects of Jesus' ministry that Simpson believes are foundational to spiritual life and models for

effective ministry for the church. These symbols are not intended as aesthetic representations, but rather as theological constructs that shape Christian spirituality and missionary movements.

The Cross – Jesus Christ as Savior

The cross is a central symbol in Simpson's entire theological framework. He emphasized that salvation through Christ's sacrifice is the gateway to all other dimensions of spiritual life. Salvation is not merely an event of forgiveness, but an existential transformation that reconnects humanity to God (Simpson, 1890). For Simpson, without salvation through the cross, there is no true sanctification, healing, or eschatological hope. This affirms that the center of all gospel preaching is redemption through Christ's death and resurrection (Niklaus, Sawin, & Stoesz, 1986).

Simpson's understanding of salvation encompasses justification through faith, regeneration, and restoration of relationship with God. He emphasized that the experience of accepting Christ as Savior is the beginning of a spiritual journey toward holiness and global mission, which is then continued through discipleship and church service.

The Laver - Jesus Christ as Sanctifier

The symbol of the laver associated with sanctification points to the process of purifying the believer's life to make him worthy to serve God. For Simpson, sanctification is a spiritual experience that frees humans from the power of sin and presents their life to God as a holy offering (Tozer, 1974). Sanctification is not merely a moral change, but an ontological transformation that enables believers to live like Christ.

Simpson distinguishes between regeneration and sanctification as two stages in the Christian life. If regeneration is an initiatory event, then sanctification is an ongoing process toward Christlikeness. Within this framework, believers are called to live in holiness in response to the gift of salvation. Similarly, Mawikere (2016) explains that, from a Reformed perspective, sanctification is a direct consequence of regeneration and an integral part of the ongoing life of faith (1 Corinthians 1:2).

The symbol of the vessel becomes an important representation of the call to a pure life before God, where service and mission are inseparable from the depth of personal spiritual life.

Crucible of Oil - Jesus Christ as Healer

The symbol of the flask in Simpson's doctrine refers to the presence of the Holy Spirit as an empowerer and healer in the lives of believers. Healing is understood not simply as a physical

intervention, but as a sign of God's kingdom present in the world through the comprehensive work of Christ—reaching body, soul, and spirit (Simpson, 1890; Smith, 2002).

Healing, according to Simpson, is inseparable from faith and complete surrender to Christ. He sees the divine work of healing as part of the gospel mandate, parallel to salvation and sanctification. The cruse of oil symbolizes surrender to God, the place where the Holy Spirit is poured out, and healing is evidence of God's active presence in the lives of His people.

This symbol also echoes the pastoral dimension of Simpson's ministry, in which the sick, oppressed, and physically and emotionally wounded are served as part of the realization of God's love. This aligns with the Gospel narrative that positions Christ's healing work as a manifestation of God's mercy and power (Luke 4:18–19).

Crown - Jesus Christ as the Coming King

The crown symbol represents the eschatological dimension of Simpson's doctrine. He viewed Jesus' second coming as King as the fulfillment of God's promise to establish His eternal and just reign. In his view, Christ's return is not simply an end-times event, but a reality that provides direction and motivation for the church's missionary work (Smith, 2002).

The crown is also understood paradoxically: on the one hand as a symbol of suffering through the crown of thorns that Christ wore on the cross (Matthew 27:29), and on the other hand as a symbol of glory and authority as King of kings (Revelation 19:12). In Simpson's understanding, Christ's coming as King becomes the basis of a living hope and a call to faithful service.

The Kingdom of God is not a political concept, but a spiritual reality that is present through love, justice, and service. The crown, in this context, affirms that Christian service must reflect the character of a King who serves, not merely awaiting His return but also embodying the values of the kingdom in daily life (Bosch, 2011).

The four symbols in the Fourfold Gospel are not merely liturgical symbols or illustrative metaphors. Through a holistic theological and practical approach, AB Simpson articulates these four aspects as representations of the totality of Christ's work, which must be proclaimed and lived out by the church. The uniqueness of these symbols' interpretation lies in their integration into a global mission vision grounded in the power of the Holy Spirit, the truth of the Gospel, and eschatological hope. Simpson's approach remains relevant in shaping a comprehensive spirituality and ministry strategy amidst today's challenges.

Missiological Implications of the Fourfold Gospel in Simpson's Ministry Paradigm

One of the most significant contributions of Albert Benjamin Simpson's theology is his profound integration of the theological meaning of the Fourfold Gospel symbol with the practice of contextual and holistic missionary ministry. Within this framework, mission is understood not merely as an effort to spread teaching verbally, but as the church's active involvement in bringing salvation, holiness, healing, and eschatological hope to the nations in all dimensions of human life (Simpson, 1890; Smith, 2002).

Mission as a Mission of Salvation: Jesus Christ the Savior

Understanding Jesus as Savior affirms that the church's mission is rooted in the task of conveying the full gospel to those who do not yet know Christ. Simpson believes that the proclamation of salvation should not be limited to fulfilling personal spiritual needs, but must involve communal transformation centered on the work of the cross and God's saving love (Niklaus, Sawin, & Stoesz, 1986). This reflects that mission must always begin with a desire to bring people to repentance, but not stop there.

The proclamation of the Gospel in Simpson's model also involves the presence of a living and active church in the community, where the proclamation of salvation is carried out not only through words, but also through living testimonies, empathetic relationships, and services that answer the existential needs of humans.

Mission as a Process of Transformation: Jesus Christ the Sanctifier

The interpretation of Jesus as Sanctifier in the doctrine of the Fourfold Gospel provides a formational dimension to mission. Personal and community transformation is an integral part of the church's mission. In this context, mission involves not only reaching out but also nurturing and equipping people for consistent spiritual growth (Tozer, 1974).

Simpson emphasized that true missionary life involves not only inviting people to know Christ, but also shaping them into Christlikeness. Therefore, the church's mission must encompass the discipline of discipleship, local leadership development, and community building that reflects the values of God's kingdom. This aspect is especially important in cross-cultural contexts, where the church exists not merely as an external institution but also contributes to the growth of local churches rooted in their social contexts (Bosch, 2011).

Mission as a Ministry of Restoration: Jesus Christ the Healer

The dimension of Jesus as Healer places mission within the realm of social service and holistic healing. Simpson teaches that Christ's healing work is not only spiritual but also touches the physical,

emotional, and social dimensions of human existence. Within this framework, health care, humanitarian aid, rehabilitation of conflict and disaster victims, and social justice efforts are integral parts of the church's missionary calling (Smith, 2002; Filmon & Susanto, 2023).

The symbol of the jug of oil symbolizes the church's presence as an agent of healing in a wounded society. In Simpson's model, this holistic mission is not simply a practical response to the world's suffering, but a concrete manifestation of God's compassion, manifested through transformative service.

Mission as Eschatological Witness: Jesus Christ the Coming King

The fourth aspect of the Fourfold Gospel, Jesus as the Coming King, provides a dynamic direction and eschatology for mission. Simpson emphasized that the ultimate goal of all missionary activity is to bring as many souls as possible to Christ before His return (Simpson, 1890). This understanding is not only futuristic but also shapes the missionary orientation of the church today: actively presenting the values of the Kingdom of God in everyday life.

In Simpson's view, mission is a witness to the reality of God's coming kingdom—a kingdom characterized by justice, love, peace, and service. Therefore, the church's mission must touch various areas of life: education, economics, culture, and even political structures, by instilling Christian principles as part of the cultural mandate (Wright, 2010).

The missiological implications of the Fourfold Gospel symbol demonstrate that authentic church ministry cannot be reductive. In Simpson's approach, these four dimensions form an inseparable whole in responding to God's call to bring Christ whole to a fragmented world. Mission is not merely expansion, but transformation both spiritually and socially. This approach is relevant as a model for church ministry today, as it seeks to remain faithful to the Great Commission in a pluralistic and complex world.

The Contemporary Relevance of the Fourfold Gospel in Today's Global Context

The contemporary world is experiencing a multidimensional crisis encompassing moral degradation, identity disorientation, spiritual instability, and increasing mental health disorders. Globalization, secularization, and digitalization have created a complex social landscape pushing people toward material achievement but often neglecting the deepest need for existential meaning and wholeness (Taylor, 2007). In this context of crisis, Albert Benjamin Simpson's Fourfold Gospel theology presents a comprehensive and contextual paradigm of evangelization, capable of addressing the needs of modern humanity in an integral way.

Jesus Christ as Savior: The Answer to Spiritual Despair

The symbol of the cross in the Fourfold Gospel, pointing to Jesus as Savior, speaks directly to a generation plagued by existential exhaustion and spiritual alienation. In a culture that glorifies individual achievement and social validation, modern humanity is increasingly trapped in a spiritual vacuum. In this context, the message of salvation by grace through faith in Christ becomes good news that has not lost its transformative power (Keller, 2016). The proclamation that only in Christ can humans find forgiveness and a renewed sense of identity brings a hope that transcends the world's offerings.

Jesus Christ as Sanctifier: Restoration of Ethics and Identity

As moral values become relativized, the meaning of Jesus as the Sanctifier regains its urgency. Sanctification, in Simpson's view, is not merely an individual spiritual achievement, but also a process of restoring humanity to the full image of God (Simpson, 1890). In a world that deifies unlimited freedom, the concept of sanctification affirms that true freedom is found in obedience and surrender to God's will (Wright, 2010). The church is invited to become a space for character formation rooted in grace and to shape a generation that lives in holiness that is both socially and spiritually relevant.

Jesus Christ as Healer: A Response to the Wounds of Humanity

The global health crisis, collective trauma from conflict, and the rise in psychological disorders highlight the need for church ministry that addresses humanity's deepest wounds. The symbol of the cruse of oil, representing Jesus the Healer in the Fourfold Gospel, presents a dimension of healing that is not merely medical, but also spiritual and relational. Simpson teaches that healing is not merely a manifestation of divine power but part of the total restoration offered by the Gospel (Niklaus, Sawin & Stoesz, 1986). In this regard, the church is called to integrate pastoral care, counseling, and social action as a concrete expression of Christ's healing power in a wounded world (Smith, 2002).

Jesus Christ as the Coming King: The Eschatological Orientation of the Church's Mission

In an era where historical narratives and the future have become blurred, the meaning of Jesus as the Coming King restores the existential direction of the church and the world to a certain eschatological hope. The crown of Christ, originally a symbol of suffering, becomes a symbol of victory over sin and death, and the promise of total restoration in the Kingdom of God (Wright, 2008). In this sense, the church not only proclaims hope but also shapes a social life that reflects the values of the Kingdom: justice, mercy, and truth. Eschatological proclamation does not encourage escape from the world, but rather mobilizes active engagement to bring about transformation within it.

The Fourfold Gospel bequeathed by Albert Benjamin Simpson cannot be reduced to a mere doctrinal formula. It is a model of contextual theology that addresses the comprehensive crisis of modern humanity from the search for salvation, to moral restoration, to holistic healing, to the hope for a transcendent future. In a changing and fragmented world, Simpson's legacy demonstrates the power of Christ-sourced theology, which is whole and relevant for all times.

CONCLUSION

Albert Benjamin Simpson emerged as a Protestant missionary figure who theologically and practically succeeded in formulating a holistic, contextual, and transformative ministry paradigm through the doctrine of the Fourfold Gospel. His understanding of Jesus as Savior, Sanctifier, Healer, and Coming King was not merely a dogmatic formulation, but rather a ministry framework that addressed spiritual, moral, social, and eschatological dimensions in an integrated manner.

The symbols in the Fourfold Gospel are not simply theological representations, but serve as markers of the church's living mission: to bring salvation to the lost, to form holy character, to bring healing to the wounded, and to point people to the hope of the coming fulfillment of God's Kingdom. By integrating these principles into ministry through the Christian and Missionary Alliance, Simpson demonstrates that the church's mission cannot be separated from the context of a world that is wounded and thirsting for true meaning.

Simpson's contribution to developing a mission model that encompasses the entire human being demonstrates its relevance today, particularly in addressing global challenges such as identity fragmentation, spiritual crisis, and social suffering. His missiological approach, which emphasizes a deeper spiritual life and the active implementation of the Great Commission, inspires the church to avoid becoming trapped in religious routines and to continue moving in the dynamics of evangelism, engaging contemporary realities in concrete and compassionate ways.

Thus, the thought and ministry of Albert Benjamin Simpson have made a significant contribution to developing a theology of mission that is effective across generations. This theological legacy encourages the 21st-century church to renew its mission approach to remain faithful to the full gospel of Christ while also responding to the changing context of the times. Ministry grounded in the Fourfold Gospel is not only relevant but urgently needed to be lived out as a holistic, prophetic, and hopeful form of church witness.

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