

#2668 The Yom Kippur War and the Abomination of Desolation – The post-World War II U.S. waxing great toward the South and toward the East as a *second* Syria/Antiochus IV Epiphanes, part 927, **The Palm Christians, (lviii), Watch Children: Watchman Nee and the *Little Flock***

Revelation 6:9-11 (KJV) And when he had opened ***THE FIFTH SEAL***, I saw under the altar the souls of ***THEM THAT WERE SLAIN for the word of God***, and for the testimony which they held:

10 And they cried with a loud voice, saying, ***HOW LONG, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth?***

11 And ***WHITE ROBES*** were given unto every one of them; and it was said unto them, that they should rest yet for ***A LITTLE SEASON***, until their fellowservants also and their brethren, that should be killed as they were, should be fulfilled.

Key Understanding #1: The little flock. The church movement organized by Watchman Nee in China became known as the “Little Flock.”

Source #1 on the “Little Flock.” Watchman Nee is probably the best known Chinese Christian leader owing to his transcribed messages which are still widely circulated in the West. **It was in 1926 that Watchman Nee organized an indigenous Chinese church popularly known as the “Little Flock.”** Largely Brethren in concept, this vigorous evangelical church grew to something over 700 churches with more than 70,000 members in just over 20 years.

<http://www.watchmannee.or.kr/recognition/kauffman.html>

Key Understanding #2: The Lord ordained Watchman Nee to organize the indigenous Chinese church popularly known as the “Little Flock” to point to “a little season” (KJV) and “a little longer” (NIV) in Revelation 6:11.

Source #2 on the “Little Flock.” In 1928, Nee changed his name to Watchman and settled in Shanghai. During that time, he had a good measure of disdain for denominational churches of that day. In the magazine *Revival*, he expressed his belief that the church was hindering the purpose of God. According to Nee, many ministries done “for the Lord,” “in the name of God,” “for the kingdom of God,” “for the Church of Christ” were being done in the flesh. People are not seeking for God’s will but the will of their own. He was seeking an answer to the imported problem of denominational divisions whose history and value were, he felt, nearly impossible for a new convert to appreciate. By afflicting



the potential church in China with their sectarian differences, the missions were tending only to divide it. In his struggle to find an answer, he returned to what he deemed simple New Testament obedience suggested by the writings of John Nelson Darby and C. A. Coated. He saw that churches in China should be self-governing, self-supporting, and self-propagating. This “three-self” concept was reminiscent of a missions strategy adopted by Henry Venn and Rufus Anderson in the 19th century which later was used by the Chinese Communist Party. It was at this time that Nee set up the first independent assembly at Hardoon Road in Shanghai. **He was the main speaker at the first Shanghai conference of this new movement, which was later known as the “Little Flock.” In 1939, Nee published a hymnal entitled “A Collective Hymnal of the Little Flock.” Thus, the movement acquired the name the “Little Flock.”** Nee and his followers, however, call themselves “A Local Gathering of Believers in the Lord’s Name,” or “(City name) Christian Meeting Place.” The movement spread throughout China, experiencing genuine revival. By 1936, there were 30 assemblies.

http://www.thirdmill.org/newfiles/hue_mountfort/CH.Mountfort.watchman.nee.bio.html

Source #3 on the “Little Flock.” He took what was widely called *Hsiao Chun*, “Little Flock,” though a clear misrepresentation of the scope of his ministry, with him through the Communist takeover under Mao, when many were persecuted and imprisoned, including Nee, who died in prison for the cause of Christ.

<http://touchoftruth.homestead.com/WatchmanNee.html>



Source #4 on the “Little Flock.” By the time Mao Zedong stood up in Tian An Men Square in Peking [Beijing] on 1st October, 1949, and announced ‘We have stood up,’ the Little Flock (LF) had over 70,000 members in 500 assemblies. And when the missionaries left China in the exodus of 1951 a number of conservative churches joined this fast growing movement.

<http://www.localchurches.org/recognition/excerpts/cliff.html>

People praying to Mao’s statue
in Shaoshan, the birthplace of Mao

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