Keswick Convention, Higher Life movement - posted by proudpapa, on: 2012/9/8 13:55
I am interested in any book recommendations or information concerning the history of the Higher Life movement and the Keswick Convention.

Re: Keswick Convention, Higher Life movement - posted by sermonindex (), on: 2012/9/8 14:30

There are many books written on the convention here is an open source one:

The Keswick convention: its message, its method and its men (preface 1907)
http://archive.org/details/keswickconvent00unknuoft

another is here:

So Great Salvation: The History and Message of the Keswick Convention

History

The Keswick Convention began in 1875 as a catalyst and focal point for the emerging Higher Life movement in the United Kingdom. It was founded by an Anglican, Canon T. D. Harford-Battersby, and a Quaker, Robert Wilson. They held the first Keswick Convention in a tent on the lawn of St John's vicarage, Keswick, beginning with a prayer meeting on the evening of Monday, 28 June. During the conference—which continued till Friday morning—over 400 people attended uniting under the banner of "All One in Christ Jesus"—which is still the convention's watchword.

Robert Pearsall's formative impact probably influenced the Convention's use of the American term "convention" rather than the British, "conference". During the same time period, D.L. Moody—the New England evangelist—also employed the same term to denote a special Christian gathering.

Among the Keswick Convention's early notable speakers were Anglicans J. W. Webb-Peploe, Evan Henry Hopkins, E W Moore, William Haslam, W. Hay, M. H. Aitken and Handley Moule, as well as a Baptist, Frederick Brotherton Meyer. Add tionally, the founder of the China Inland Mission, Hudson Taylor, also spoke; and in response Amy Carmichael decided to dedicate her life to missions.

In 1903 at the convention, Barclay Fowell Buxton and Paget Wilkes founded the Japan Evangelistic Band. The convention also influenced John George Govan, who later founded The Faith Mission in Scotland; and the highly influential post-war Scripture Union worker, E. J. H. Nash, valued the Keswick Convention and considered R. A. Torrey his theological mentor.

It was Stephen Olford who introduced Billy Graham to the Keswick message at a Keswick Convention in 1946 over a period of days of Bible study and prayer in a hotel room. This teaching gave Billy Graham the assurance of God's power in his life, which Graham wrote in his autobiography, Just As I Am, came to him as a second blessing and had empowered his preaching ever since.

more here: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Keswick_Convention