

# History of BAM

## From Early Practitioners to First Manifesto

**1950s**

### Early Practitioners

Mid-20th-century pioneers such as Ruth Siemens, J. Christy Wilson, and Ken Crowell began integrating professional careers with missionary service, modeling self-supporting ministry decades before the term “tentmaking” became widely used.



**1980s**

### Tentmaking

Inspired by Paul’s example of self-funded work, the modern tentmaking movement gained traction in the 80s and 90s, supported by mission thinkers such as Tetsunao Yamamori and solidifying in a Lausanne statement on tentmaking in 1989.



**1985**

### Faith and Work

The modern Faith and Work movement emerged in 1985, emphasizing that everyday work itself matters to God and strengthening the theological foundation that later fueled the Business as Mission movement.



**1990s**

### Business as Mission

In the late 1990s, the term Business as Mission emerged at international gatherings in Central Asia, framing business not only as access strategy but as a holistic vehicle for spiritual, social, and economic transformation.



**2004**

### Lausanne BAM Manifesto

At a Lausanne Forum in 2004, seventy global leaders collaborated to produce the BAM Manifesto, later published as Lausanne Occasional Paper No. 59 (2005), affirming a shared mission for churches, agencies, and kingdom businesses.

