

RACISM, JUSTICE AND HOPE

Racism: In American History and Church History

October 15 & 18, 2020 | David Whiting

Galatians 2:7-16

Racism – An explicit or implicit belief or practice that qualitatively distinguishes or values one race or ethnicity over other races or ethnicities.

Paul's Rebuke to Peter (Galatians 2:7-16):

- You do not have fellowship with God on the basis of your _____ (v 16).
- So how can you have fellowship with others on the basis of their _____ (vv 12-13)?
- To reject someone because of ethnicity is not in line with the _____ (v 14).

To be a racist is to not act in line with the _____ of the _____.

Topics to Consider:

- Be sensitive to the difference between the _____ "Black Lives Matter" and the _____.
- Be constantly aware of _____.
- Consider how _____ history impacts _____ interpretations for the Black community.

See timeline on back of page

Discussion Starters:

- What historical moment from this talk stood out to you? Which one was most sobering to you?
- David suggested seeing the idea of "Black lives matter" and the organization "Black Lives Matter" differently. How do you feel about that?
- What is your big takeaway from the series so far?

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1667
VIRGINIA ASSEMBLY
A vote is taken that allowed a slave owner to baptize his slaves without setting them free.

1787
U.S. CONSTITUTION
Of the 84 Clauses, 6 of them are directly concerned with slavery.
A slave was considered a three-fifths person for taxation and representation.

1861
CIVIL WAR BEGINS
1. This war was clearly fought over the issue of slavery.
2. Christians fought, killed, and died to maintain slavery.

1865-1870
13th, 14th & 15th AMENDMENTS
1865 - 13th Amendment
Abolishes slavery
1868 - 14th Amendment
Grants the Bill of Rights applies to former slaves.
1870 - 15th Amendment
African-American men are given the right to vote.

1859-1943
PORTLAND, OREGON
Oregon Constitution - Exclusionary Laws (no Blacks allowed)
35,000 KKK members, KKK meetings in churches.

1971-2008
BOB JONES UNIVERSITY (CHRISTIAN COLLEGE IN SOUTH CAROLINA)
1971 - Black students were now allowed to enroll (only if married)
1998 - Formal public media statement on opposition to interracial marriage.
2008 - Formal apology for past position on race

1730
GEORGE WHITEFIELD & JONATHAN EDWARDS
Leading Christian voices of the day supported slavery and owned slaves.

1850
CHARLES FINNEY
Abolitionist, he wouldn't allow Blacks to become members or leaders of his church. They had their own section in which they were required to sit.

1850s & 1860s
DENOMINATIONS SPLIT OVER SLAVERY
The most famous denomination to begin because of slavery: **The Southern Baptist Convention.**

1900-1960
KU KLUX KLAN & CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS
You had to be a 'Christian' to join the KKK.
40,000 pastors were members of the Klan.
Over 1000 monuments erected during times of racial strife in the south.
These monuments were intentional of white supremacy and the south's position on race.

1950s-1960s
CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT
Leadership of Martin Luther King Jr.
Billy Graham refused to hold revivals if Blacks were segregated.

2020
PASTOR WILL DISMUKES (IN ALABAMA)
Also a state senator in Alabama
Prayed and spoke at the 199th birthday celebration of Nathan Bedford Forrest, the first Grand Wizard of the KKK.

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