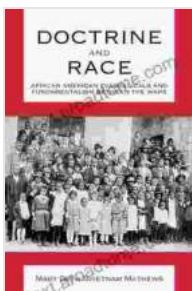


Witnessing, Preaching, and Protest: African American Evangelicals and Fundamentalism Between the Wars

African American Evangelicals have played a significant role in American religious history, yet their contributions have often been overshadowed by the experiences of white Evangelicals. In the decades between the World Wars, African American Evangelicals faced a unique set of challenges and opportunities, as they navigated the rise of fundamentalism, the Great Depression, and the ongoing struggle for civil rights.

This article will explore the complex relationship between African American Evangelicals and fundamentalism during this period. We will examine the ways in which African American Evangelicals appropriated and adapted fundamentalist beliefs and practices, while also challenging the racist and patriarchal tendencies that were often associated with fundamentalism. We will also explore the ways in which African American Evangelicals used their faith to address the social and economic problems that they faced.



Doctrine and Race: African American Evangelicals and Fundamentalism between the Wars (Religion and American Culture) by Mary Beth Swetnam Mathews

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 1288 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 217 pages



African American Evangelicals and Fundamentalism

The term "fundamentalism" is often used to describe a conservative Protestant movement that emerged in the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Fundamentalists believed in the inerrancy of the Bible, the deity of Christ, the virgin birth, and the physical resurrection of Jesus. They also opposed the modernist movement within Protestantism, which they saw as a threat to traditional Christian beliefs.

African American Evangelicals were drawn to fundamentalism for a number of reasons. First, fundamentalism offered a sense of certainty and stability in a world that was often 充滿 violence and chaos. Second, fundamentalism provided a framework for understanding the world and interpreting the Bible. Third, fundamentalism offered a sense of community and belonging.

However, African American Evangelicals did not simply adopt fundamentalism wholesale. They appropriated and adapted fundamentalist beliefs and practices in ways that were consistent with their own experiences and needs. For example, African American Evangelicals often emphasized the importance of social justice and the need for racial equality. They also developed their own unique forms of worship and music that reflected their African American heritage.

The Great Depression and the Rise of Social Justice Activism

The Great Depression had a devastating impact on African Americans, who were already struggling with poverty and discrimination. In the wake of the Depression, African American Evangelicals became increasingly involved in

social justice activism. They organized boycotts, protests, and other forms of nonviolent resistance to challenge racial segregation and discrimination.

Some African American Evangelicals also used their pulpits to speak out against social injustice. For example, the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., who would later become a leading figure in the civil rights movement, began his career as a pastor in Montgomery, Alabama. In his sermons, King preached the importance of social justice and the need for racial equality.

African American Evangelicals played a significant role in the fundamentalist movement between the wars. They appropriated and adapted fundamentalist beliefs and practices in ways that were consistent with their own experiences and needs. They also used their faith to address the social and economic problems that they faced.

The legacy of African American Evangelicals is a complex and multifaceted one. They were both products of their time and agents of change. They were both shaped by fundamentalism and critical of its racist and patriarchal tendencies. Ultimately, they were a group of faithful people who used their faith to make a difference in the world.



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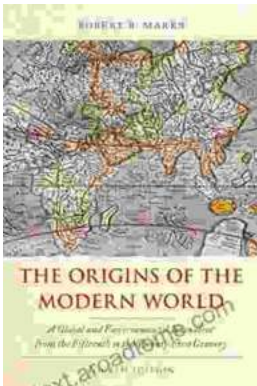
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