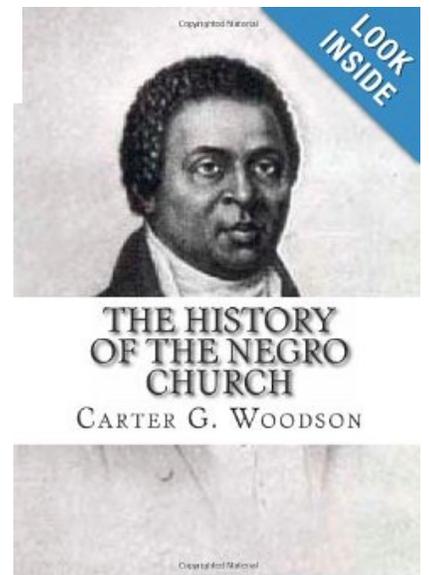


Training For Battle in the 21st Century

New Generation Theological Seminary
New Generation Bible College
New Generation Institute of Biblical Studies

Course Study for **Ethnic Studies 560** – Church History

Text: "**History of the Negro Church**" by Carter G. Woodson. Public Domain, 2012. [\$0.00]
PDF Version can be Provided, Downloadable Audio Book – Free.



Preface

1. What has Carter G. Woodson's History of the Negro Church stood the test of?
2. What did many thousands of blacks attach their personal values to?
3. Give the five major historical periods that the church of black Americans embraced.

Chapter 1

4. What was one of the causes of the discovery of America?
5. Who were the first persons proselyted by the Spanish and French?
6. Discuss the general attitude about the proselyting of Negroes.
7. In what is now the United States, how much contact did the Spanish and French missionaries have with the Negroes?
8. What was the only Atlantic colony in which Catholics had the opportunity to appeal to Negroes?
9. The _____ to this rule were the efforts of various _____ in cooperation with the _____ for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.
10. Discuss the establishment of this organization. What was its function?
11. Who was the first successful worker in the field of missionary work among the "heathen?"
12. What was established in Charleston, South Carolina in 1743?
13. In Pennsylvania, in what year were the earliest baptisms of Negroes recorded?
14. Discuss the evangelization of Negroes in those colonies farther north.
15. Discuss the opposition in New England among the Puritans to missionary efforts directed toward Negroes.
16. What group manifested a real interest in the evangelization of the Negroes in the English colonies?
17. Generally speaking, then, one should say that the Negroes were _____.
18. Why was there a tendency, among those who were devoted to exploitation, to make the religious instruction of the Negroes as nearly nominal as possible?

Chapter 2

19. After the Seven Years' War, how did the clergy begin to view the Negro?
20. The accomplishment of the _____ of more thoroughly _____ the Negroes, however, belongs to the _____. Of other sects than the _____ Church.
21. What were the two sects that rose to power to take over the direction of the spiritual development of the Negroes? What was the reason for their appeal?
22. What did Whitefield in Georgia advocate?
23. What did Freeborn Garretson say to his countrymen?
24. What did Bishop Asbury record in his Journal in 1776?
25. What did the Methodist Conference of 1784 declare concerning the practice of slavery?
26. Locally, what denomination was winning more Negroes than the Methodists? But what occurred because of their lack of organized effort?
27. What did those who believed in the abolition of slavery by immediate means style themselves. What was this in contradistinction to?
28. Who was the most outspoken of the anti-slavery Baptists? Briefly discuss his life.

Chapter 3

29. Discuss the increasing importance of the Negro in the church.
30. According to Dr. W. H. Brooks, who founded the first Negro Baptist Church in America? Where and when was this church founded?
31. Who was the man whose ministerial work became so important that his master finally liberated him?
32. What was the key to George Liele's success?
33. Who was the next pioneer preacher of worth among the Negroes?
34. What church became the beacon of light in the Negro religious life of Georgia?
35. In Portsmouth, Virginia, a Negro Baptist preacher attained unusual distinction. What was

the distinction?

36. Who was “Uncle Jack?” Discuss his ministry.

37. What was Black Harry? Discuss his ministry.

38. With such great standing in the church, what was Lemuel Haynes expected to do? What was the Stoddardian principle?

39. Who founded the First African Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia in 1807?

40. After Nat Turner’s uprising, what was prohibited to Negroes in North Carolina?

Chapter 4

41. What conclusion do the facts set forth above lead to?

42. What did the Negroes in the North begin to do after the manumissions incident to the American Revolution?

43. Discuss the beginning of the independent Free African Society. Who were the two men who apparently had differing plans?

44. Having maintained themselves independently for some time, what did these African societies develop?

45. What occurred on April 9, 1816 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania?

46. What was the most important transaction of the Philadelphia meeting? Who did the body first declare the bishop-elect? Who was eventually elected the first bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church?

47. Discuss the secession of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church from the white Methodist connection.

48. Upon this spot they erected a building in the year _____, naming the edifice the _____ Church.

49. Discuss the August 11, 1829 meeting of the Zionites. What two important questions were propounded at this meeting?

50. Before the Negro Methodists perfected their organizations, what had the Baptist been trying to do locally?

51. Discuss the formation of the African Baptist Church in Philadelphia in 1809.
52. Thomas Paul's interest in the Negro was not limited to those in this country. Who was he also interested in?
53. What denomination was among some of the best friends of the Negroes?
54. Who did Bishop B. T. Tanner in his Apology for African Methodism attribute the success of Methodism to?
55. What did Bishop Tanner contend about Allen?
56. What does the appeal of the evangelical rather than the ritualistic explain about the Catholic work among Negroes?

Chapter 5

57. Discuss the progress in the membership of the African Methodist Episcopal Church eight years after its organization.
58. Discuss the publication of The Christian Herald.
59. What was the disturbing factor that appeared in 1840 to arrest the progress of the A.M.E. Church?
60. Discuss the smaller Methodist movements that were in progress in the 1800's.
61. According to Woodson, the Baptists had both the disadvantages and advantages of self-governance. Explain this.
62. Discuss the peculiar feature of Baptist policy which explains the unusual growth of Baptist churches.
63. What church did the main interest in the Negro Baptists of Georgia center around?
64. Who was Andrew Marshall? How did Marshall alienate the affections of the white people of his denomination?
65. Upon the withdrawal of Andrew Marshall and his supporters from First African Baptist Church, what serious question arose?
66. Where was the center of interest among Negro Baptists in Jacksonville?

67. In the North, the development of Negro Baptists did not proceed so smoothly. Explain this.

Chapter 6

68. What was an important factor in the growth of the Negro Church?

69. What did the 1808 general conference of the Methodists provide regarding the buying and selling of slaves?

70. What did another rule provide regarding Negro preachers and official members?

71. Presbyterians had tried to evade the Negro question. Explain this.

72. What did the 1815 Presbyterian General Assembly encourage the Society to do to the American Colonization Society?

73. Discuss the schism that was impending between the southern members of the churches and the northern members.

74. Discuss the organization of the Southern Baptist Convention. What was the major issue that brought about its formation?

75. In slave States, what happened to the majority of Negroes relative to their church membership.

76. Discuss the law that was passed in Virginia in 1832 regarding Negro preachers.

77. Discuss the favorable conditions that existed in some Southern communities for some free Negroes and slaves.

78. Who was Lott Cary? What was the sermon that awakened him in 1807? What did Christ say to Nicodemus in the third chapter of John?

79. When did Lott Cary reach a new stage in his development?

80. Discuss the Baptist soul-stirring reunion and the Methodist camp meeting.

81. What do statistics show about the conversion of people who were given no opportunity for mental development?

82. From the Negroes' point of view, religious experience did not result from instruction in books. Explain this.

Chapter 7

83. Describe the religious instruction that most Negroes received in the South.
84. Discuss the ministry of Bishop Polk of Louisiana. Why was he considered to be an exception among the Episcopalians?
85. Discuss the ministry of Bishop William Meade and how it affected the conditions of Negroes.
86. Early manifesting in the preparation of Negroes for colonization in Africa, what else did the Presbyterians plan? What institution was finally established in 1854?
87. What did the 1854 report of the General Assembly say about the interest in the religious welfare of the Negroes?
88. Among the Methodists who directed their attention to mission work among _____ No one was more prominent than Bishop _____ Of South Carolina.
89. What did the Rev. Robert Ryland compile? What books did he hope to add it to?
90. What began to occur because of the emphatic urging of religious instruction in certain parts of the South?

Chapter 8

91. During the critical period through which the oppressed were passing between 1830 and 1851, what did the reforming Negro minister have to do?
92. Education for a Negro was both a _____ And a _____.
93. Where did the greater impetus to education among Negro ministers come from?
94. The Negro minister easily learned also the power of the _____.
95. Discuss the career of Bishop Daniel Payne.
96. Regarding education for the ministry, what did Bishop Payne commit the African Methodist Episcopal Church to?
97. Discuss the ministry of Charles Bennet Ray. How did Ray aid the cause of liberty?
98. J. Theodore Holly was likewise a minister of versatile genius. Discuss his ministry. He was

not primarily interested in African colonization, but what did he believe?

99. Who was Hiram R. Revels? Along with being a minister of varying interests, what other distinction does he hold?

Chapter 9

100. At the outbreak of the Civil War, what had one half of the nation preached? What had the other half insisted?

101. Chastened by the affliction of the Civil War, what did many hope the nation would do?

102. What did the Methodist conference of 1864 encourage for “colored people?”

103. While the Methodists in the North reluctantly loosed their hold on Negro membership, what did the Methodist Church, South almost voluntarily agree to do?

104. How have some Negroes themselves referred to these “Colored Methodists?”

105. An impetus toward improvement came from _____ Associations.

106. In what year did the Negro Baptists of North Carolina organize the first State Convention? What states soon followed?

107. What was the first of the larger Baptist groups? What year was this convention formed?

Chapter 10

108. Discuss the ways that the Negro churches began to participate in the extension of education as a means of spreading the gospel.

109. What committee did the Presbyterian General Assembly form in 1865? How large was this committee?

110. What was the stated purpose of all the church aid societies and many of those beyond the control of churchmen? What did the capstone of this structure have its foundation in?

111. Acting upon this idea, what did almost every Negro school provide in some way?

112. Although lacking adequate understanding sometimes, however, these institutions had so much of the right _____ That they accomplished all but _____.

113. Discuss how the expansion of religious education affected ministers in the black churches.

Chapter 11

114. During Reconstruction, why did many Negroes, who had trained for the ministry, never enter this field?

115. After reading pages 201 through 215, briefly discuss seven examples of men trained in the ministry who also entered the field of politics. Discuss some the examples of prominent ministers who did not enter the field of politics.

116. Discuss the ministry of Bishop B. T. Tanner. List his published works. What biblical Review did he become editor of in 1884?

117. Discuss the ministry of Rufus L. Perry. List the publications that he edited or co-edited. What was the title of the book that he wrote that dealt with ethnology in the Bible?

118. With the possible exception of Dr. C. A. Tindley, who was probably the greatest preacher of power developed during the second generation of freedom?

119. What church did he pastor for thirty-five years in Augusta, Georgia?

Chapter 12

120. What is clear from the account set forth above?

121. What question remained concerning the black church? What two groups did this question all but divide the black church into?

122. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, what happened between the conservative and progressive elements within the black church?

123. What could the progressive element not accept?

124. What did the churchmen of the conservative order observe with regret?

125. What did the conservatives believe the individual should do for the church?

126. What did the Negro in freedom gradually become assimilated to?

127. Discuss the progressive Negroes' bold advocacy of a change in the worship.
128. The general result was that in many _____ A much larger number of _____ People were driven from the church or _____ Inefficient therein than were _____ By it.
129. What denominations often received those who left the conservative churches? What was the reason for this?
130. What types of churches often emerged in large cities where sufficient numbers of malcontents could unite?
131. In what year was the National Baptist Convention effected?
132. The struggle was most intense in the _____ .
133. Even at the present, what can almost anyone see?

Chapter 13

134. Discuss the notion of the Negro church as a social force.
135. After emancipation, what did the Negro church develop?
136. Discuss how the church, since the Civil War has been a factor in general uplift of both the saved and the unsaved.
137. Attached to the church is the _____ .
138. Discuss the importance of Bible reading to the majority of Negroes.
139. Equally helpful was the _____ Church as a _____ for the Negro.
140. What has the Negro church, in short, served as?
141. What is the latest development in the socialized church?
142. In other words, if man is his brother's keeper, what must the church be?
143. What was the general viewpoint of churches toward the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association?
144. Discuss the various forms that the social work of the church took in the author's day.

145. Describe the “institutional” church.
146. Discuss the social ministry of Dr. W. N. DeBerry.
147. What does the Negro who is ambitious to rule, also find in the church?
148. What is one service of which the race is in need? Do you agree that this is still a critical need in the contemporary world?
149. The masses must be _____ above _____ on another race for what they shall _____ or _____ or the _____ they shall be _____.
150. What is the Negro minister now beginning to realize?
151. What is the most important of all lessons the Negro has learned through his church?

Chapter 14

152. What will the student of this phase of history naturally inquire about?
153. List the summary of details from the Special census taken in 1906.
154. Where were over 90 percent of the religious organizations located?
155. In what denominations has the progress of the Negro church been primarily made?
156. What direct evidence do statistics of the Sunday schools exhibit?
157. What does the report on Negro ministers show?
158. Another essential in the estimate of the _____ Progress of the Negro is the work done by the _____ For their expansion in to the _____ Parts.
159. What was the reason for the establishment of the National Baptist Publishing House?

Chapter 15

160. Negroes see in the ministry, moreover, a _____ Mission.
161. What has been the watchword of the Negro church?
162. Discuss the criticism of the Negro church by a “few radical members of the race.”

163. Acting as a conservative force among the Negroes, what has the church been?
164. The author asserts that “the church is no longer a voice of one man crying in the wilderness...” Explain this.
165. Discuss the author’s views on the continuing segregation and racism among Southern, as well as Northern white churches.
166. The Negro church, however, finds itself facing still another problem. Discuss this problem.
167. What is probably the most promising aspect of Negro ministries (today)?
168. Where do Negro churchmen of (today) realize that the hope of blacks lies? Explain this.

Chapter 16

169. According to the estimate given in The Census of Religious Bodies of 1926, what is the value of Negro Church edifices?
170. What is contended by certain Methodists about the number of bishops and administrative officers?
171. What does a comparison as to average membership per church disclose about white and black churches?
172. What do superfluous church edifices result from?
173. What has stimulated the growth of large congregations in the Northern cities?
174. The church is still the _____ Concern of the large majority of the _____ Element, but it has not the _____ Of former days.

Ans. The church is still the main concern of the large majority of the civilized element, but it has not the prestige of former days.

175. Why are some “socially and racially conscious” Negroes now leaving the church, according to Woodson?
176. What does the trend among the intellectuals away from the church do to undeveloped Negroes?
177. Discuss the development of cults, especially in large cities.

178. In these religious cults the _____ To the cult leader soon _____ That of the average _____ To the preacher.

179. Discuss the role and image of the cult leader.

180. What have these cults succeeded in doing?

181. In at least 150 words, discuss how this study might help you in your present or future ministry setting.