

Honoring Our Forgotten Black Heroes

Film history was made last weekend when *Black Panther* hit the big screen and broke box-office records. The movie was an instant hit—and not just because African-Americans were excited to finally get their own super hero. The story of T'Challa, the rightful heir to the throne of the mysterious African kingdom of Wakanda, inspires us all to be humble, courageous and wise.

Black Panther is not just for African-Americans. I don't have to be black to admire a black hero.

The same is true when I look at the history of faith in this country. So many African-Americans sacrificed their lives to spread the gospel of Christ—but their stories are often forgotten because we focus on the names we hear every year during Black History Month. Yet there are so many black reformers, revivalists and preachers who deserve to be honored by all of us.

African-American history is also my history. Before Black History Month concludes, I hope you will celebrate these seven heroes, no matter your racial background:

Lott Carey (1780-1828): Born a slave in Virginia, Carey joined a mixed-race Baptist church in Richmond that had been swept up in the revivalist fervor of the Second Great Awakening. He learned to read the Bible and was able to save enough money to purchase his freedom. He eventually joined a movement of free blacks who desired to return to Africa to a life without racism. Carey became the first black foreign missionary sent from America. He planted a church in Liberia and eventually became its governor.

John Stewart (1786-1823): Born to free Negro parents in

Virginia, Stewart experienced a powerful conversion after struggling with alcoholism. He launched the first Methodist mission to the Indians of the United States, focusing his efforts on the Wyandotte tribe of northern Ohio. His message to his audience was: "Flee the wrath to come." His singing and preaching resulted in the conversions of several tribal chiefs before he died at age 37.

Jerena Lee (1783-1864): After her conversion, this outspoken daughter of slaves felt God calling her to preach. Some African Methodist Episcopal (AME) clergy told her that women couldn't speak for God. Her reply: "If the man may preach, because the Savior died for him, why not the woman, seeing he died for her also?" She was eventually authorized to preach by Richard Allen, founder of the AME church. She traveled thousands of miles on foot to spread the gospel and was the first black woman in this country to publish an autobiography.

Sojourner Truth (1797-1883): Belle Baumfree was born a slave. After she married and had five children, she escaped from slavery and later fought a legal battle to win her oldest son's freedom. She became one of the first black women in U.S. history to win a court case against a white man. Eventually she had a dramatic conversion and changed her name to Sojourner Truth. She then felt God calling her to become a preacher, and she became an outspoken activist for women's rights, prison reform and the abolition of slavery. She felt it was wrong to fight for abolition and not women's suffrage at the same time. She said: "If colored men get their rights, and not colored women theirs, ... the colored men will be masters over the women, and it will be just as bad as it was before."

William "Daddy" Seymour (1870-1922): This humble holiness preacher helped birth the modern Pentecostal movement at a time when blacks and whites rarely worshiped together. The Holy Spirit was poured out on Seymour's meetings, held in a rented building on Azusa Street in Los Angeles, beginning in

1906. Mixed-race crowds began attending the services, but locals viewed the whole scene with disdain. Yet in that humble place, where there was no pulpit and people sat on crude benches, a global revival began that has touched countless millions. Seymour, who was blind in one eye, marveled at the fact that all races worshiped together at Azusa. He said: "The color line was washed away in the blood."

C.H. Mason (1864-1961): Healed from tuberculosis as a teenager, Mason began his ministry in Baptist churches in Arkansas and Mississippi. But in 1907, he ventured to Los Angeles to investigate what was happening at the Azusa Street Mission. He had a powerful experience with God and saw a glorious light that enveloped him. He wrote: "My language changed and no word could I speak in my own tongue. Oh! I was filled with the glory of the Lord." He eventually established the Church of God in Christ in Memphis, Tennessee, and it grew to a network of 4,000 churches before his death. Today COGIC's worldwide membership has grown to 8 million.

Thoro Harris (1874-1955): The son of a black doctor and a white woman, Harris is known today as one of the most prolific hymn writers of the early 20th century. In 1921 he wrote the song, "Jesus Loves the Little Children," which has been sung in countless Sunday schools of all denominations. It says: "Jesus loves the little children / All the children of the world / Red, and yellow, black and white / They are precious in His sight." He published countless songbooks that were used by early Pentecostals, and he was welcomed in both black and white churches in a time of racial disunity.

These men and women are not just heroes of the black church. They fought for freedom. They tore down walls of injustice. They were persecuted so we could experience the Holy Spirit's liberty. Their legacy is ours to honor and preserve.