



**American
Minute.com**

COURAGEOUS CHRISTIANITY

How a 19th century
revival sparked the
Muscular Christianity
movement, Y.M.C.A. athletics,
and a youth-led race to
save the world

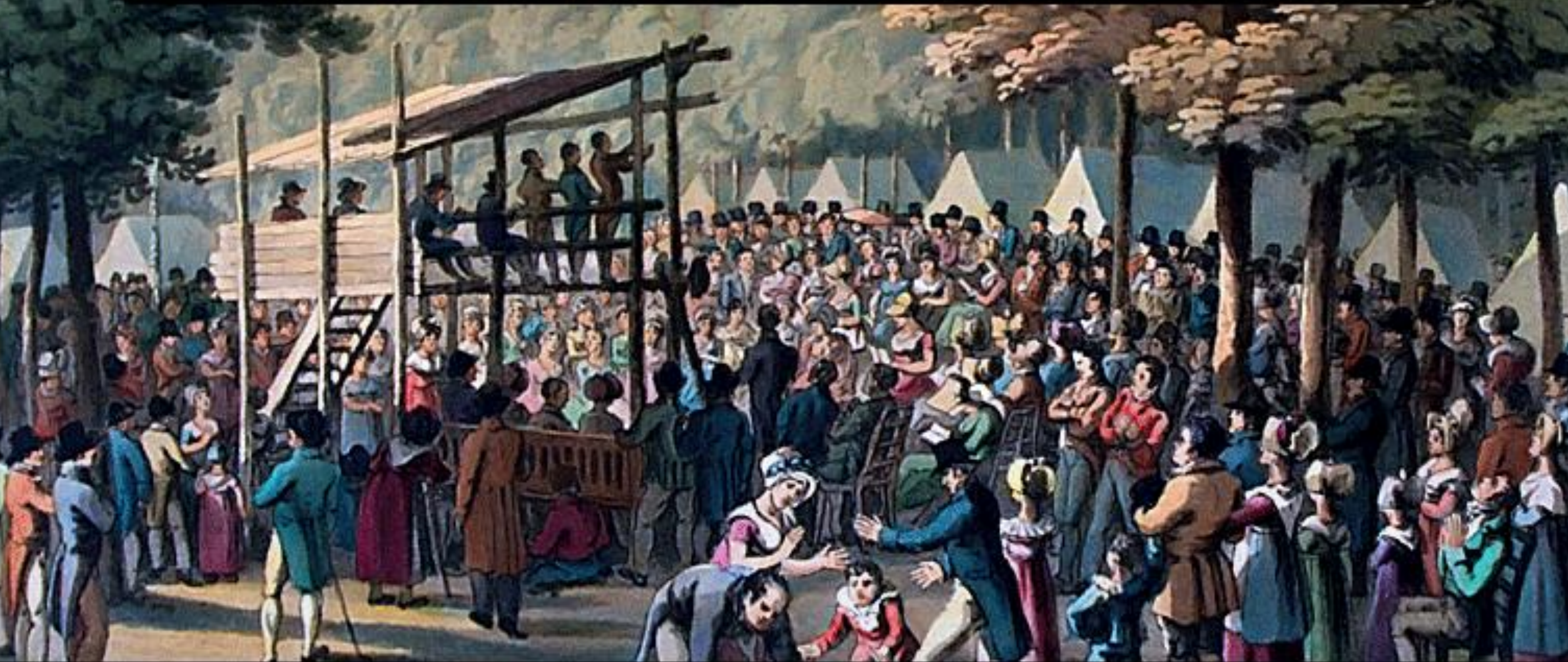
WILLIAM J. FEDERER
R. MICHAEL FEDERER



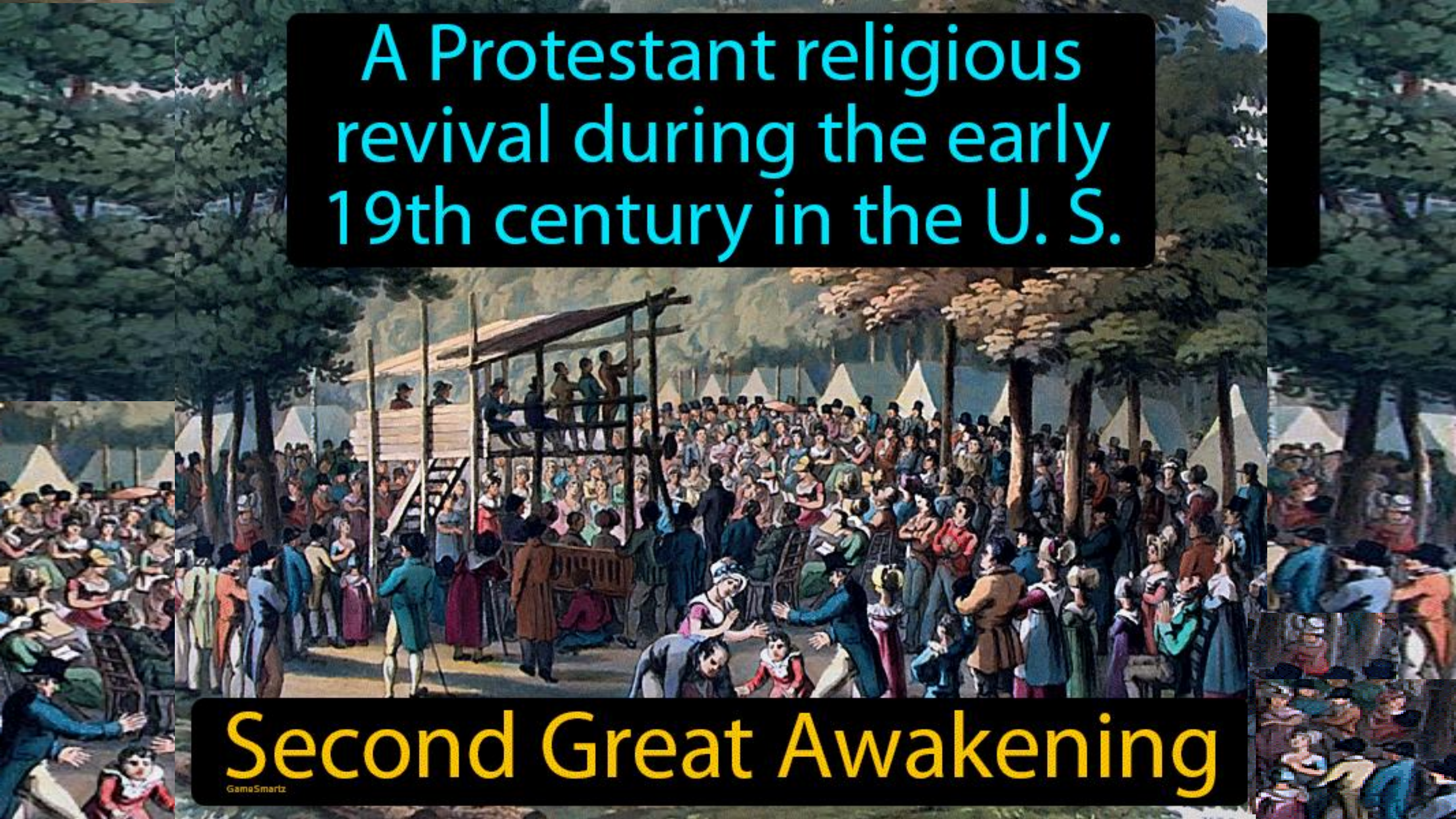
How a 19th century
revival sparked the
Muscular Christianity
movement, Y.M.C.A. athletics,
and a youth-led race to
save the world

Joshua 23:10

"One man of you shall chase a thousand: for the Lord your God, he it is that fighteth for you."



Second Great Awakening



A Protestant religious revival during the early 19th century in the U. S.

Second Great Awakening



Charles Finney

(1792-1875)

29 year old
attorney
in Adams, NY



Finney wrote:
“North of the
village, and
over a hill, lay a
piece of woods,
in which I was
in the almost daily
habit of walking ...”



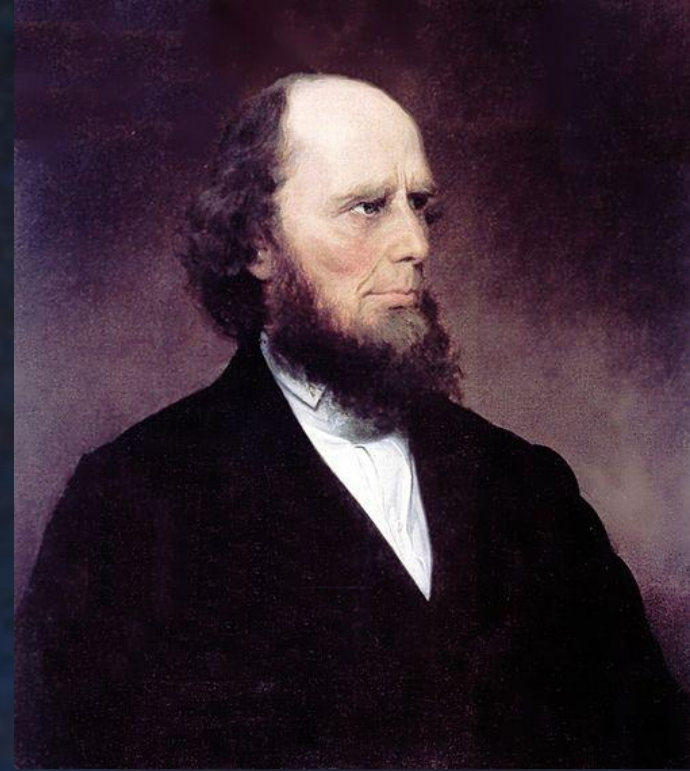
“... As I went
over the hill,
it occurred to
me that some
one might see
me ... so
great was my
pride ...”



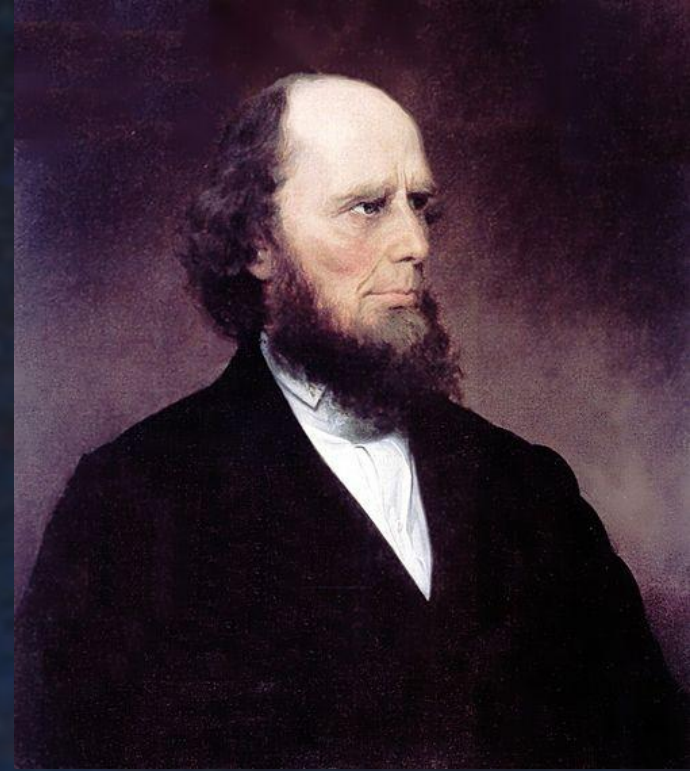
“As I turned to go
up into the
woods, I recollect
to have said, ‘I
will give my heart
to God, or I never
will come down
from there ...’”



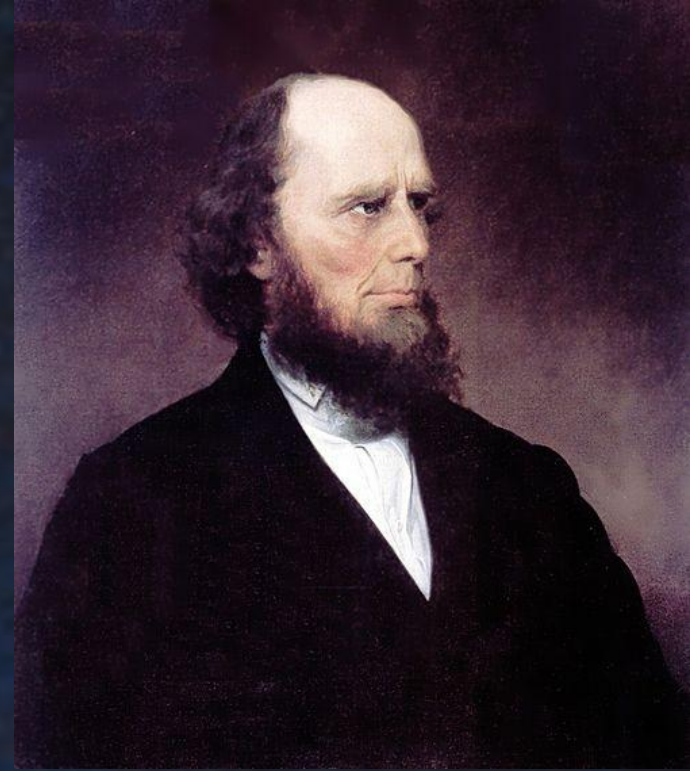
After several hours of prayer, Charles Finney went back to his law office, closed the door, knelt down and prayed, being overcome with the presence of the Lord:



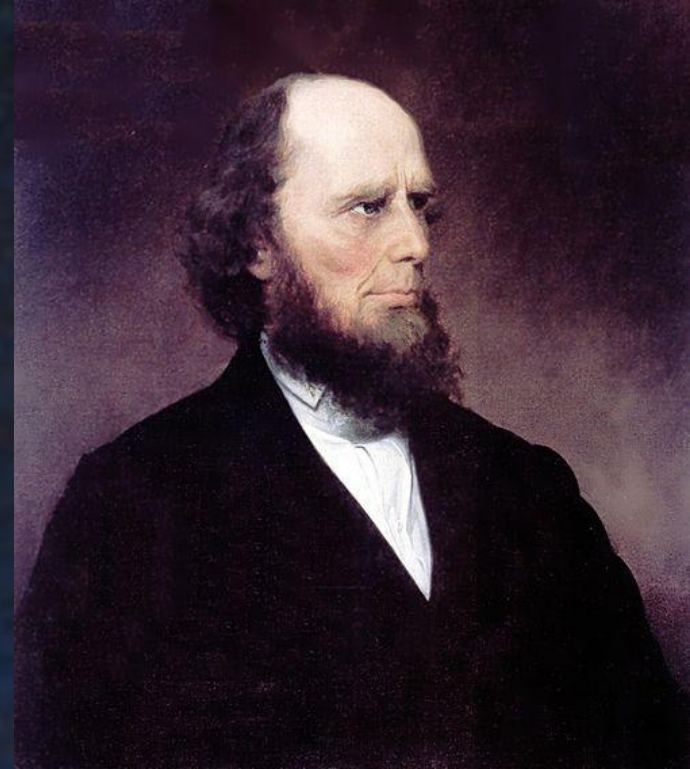
“... As I closed the door and turned around, my heart seemed to be liquid within me. All my feelings seemed to rise and flow out; and the utterance of my heart was, "I want to pour my whole soul out to God ...”



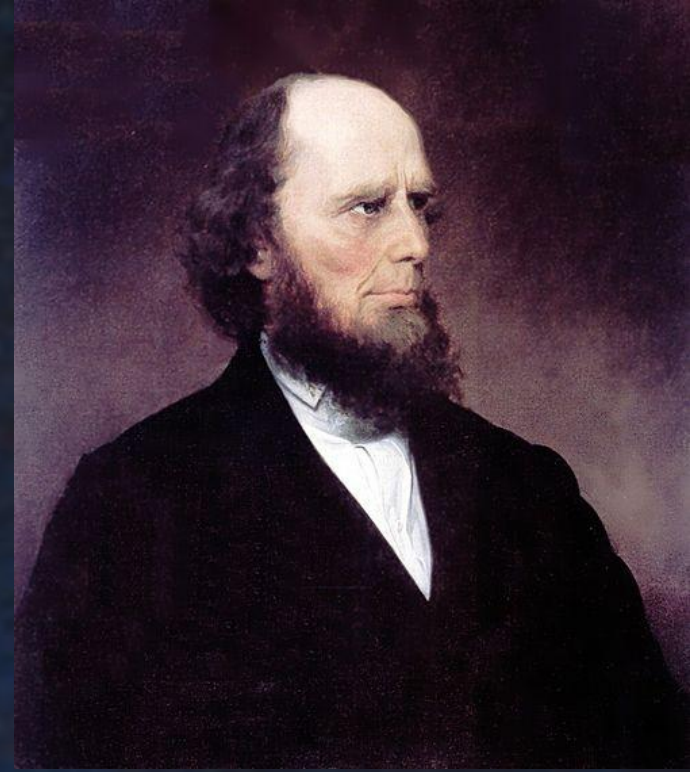
“... Indeed it seemed to
come in waves and waves of
liquid love, for I could not
express it in any other way.
It seemed like the very
breath of God ...”



“... No words can express
the wonderful love that was
shed abroad in my heart. I
wept aloud with joy.”

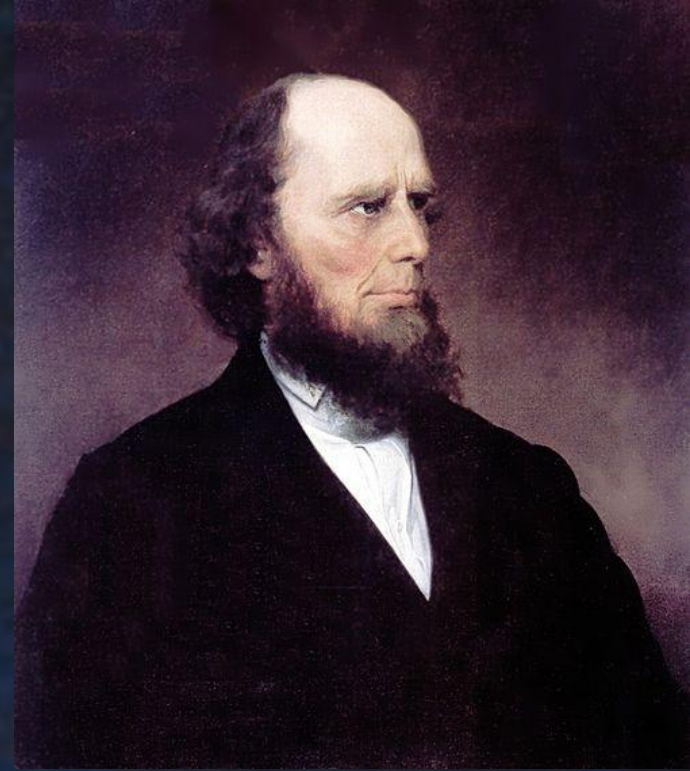


Finney was startled when
someone entered his law office.
It was morning. He had prayed
all night long.

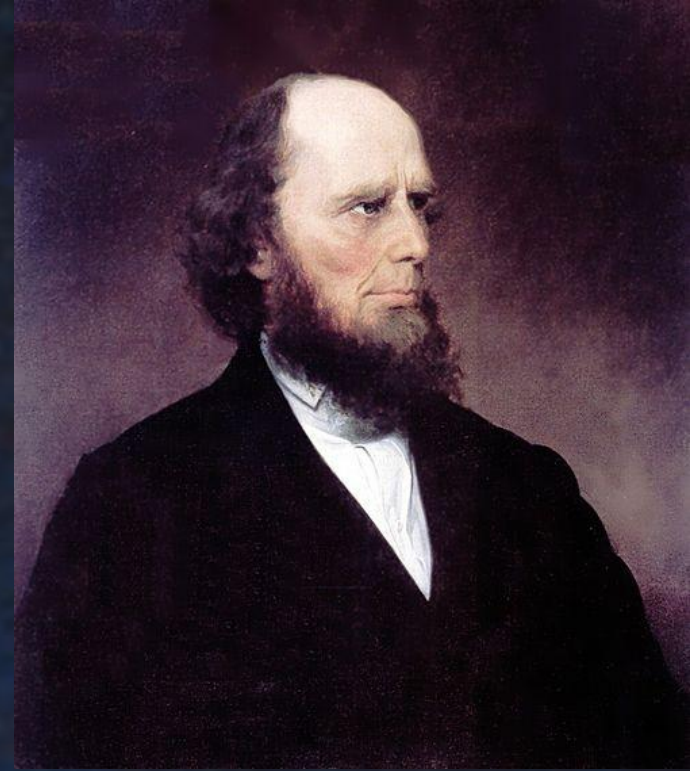


A church deacon suing a fellow-
church member asked how his
case was coming along.

Without hesitating, Finney replied: “I have a retainer from the Lord Jesus Christ to plead his cause, and cannot plead yours.”



The deacon was so stung by
Finney's rebuke he was seen
standing in the street dazed.
He soon dropped his case.



Finney preached the Gospel like a lawyer arguing a case before a jury, presenting evidence, the calling for a decision, inventing altar call.





LIBRARY OF RELIGIOUS BIOGRAPHY

CHARLES G. FINNEY and the Spirit of American Evangelicalism



CHARLES E. HAMBRICK-STOWE



Revivals

**Preach the Law
before people see
their need for the
Lamb**

Wherever Finney preached,
crime plummeted.

Shops closed as people
rushed to hear him.

New England Pastor Lyman Beecher, whose daughter was Harriet Beecher Stowe, estimated that 100,000 came to the Lord in one year through Finney's preaching.

Lyman Beecher wrote:

“That was the greatest work of God,
and the greatest revival of religion,
that the world has ever seen, in so
short a time.”

Finney's
preached that
religion was more
than hearing
sermons,
declaring
“Every Member
Must Work”

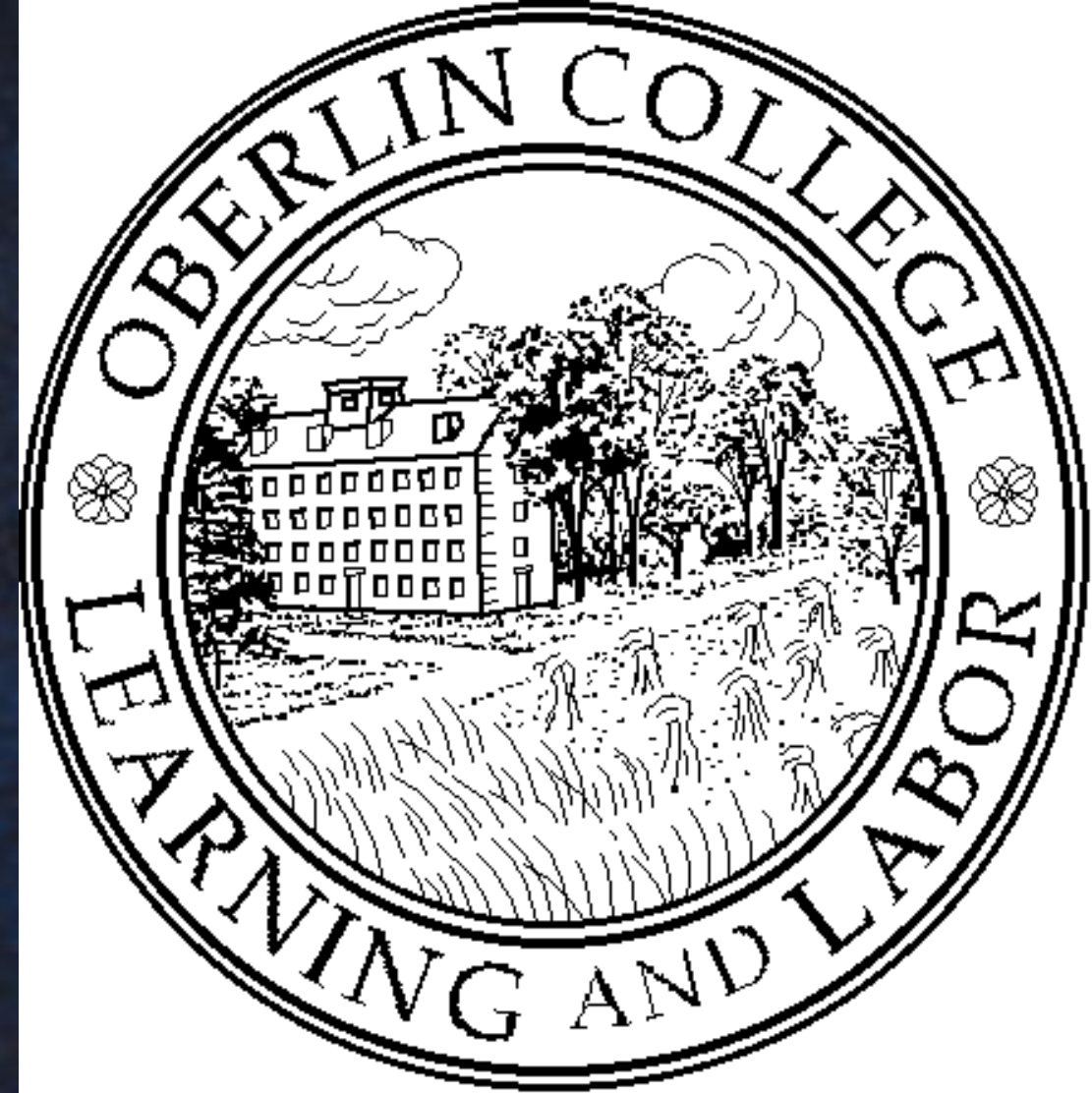


Charles Finney
was an
abolitionist.

In 1832, at
Chatham Street
Chapel, he barred slave owners
from receiving communion.



Finney influenced
30-year-old
John Jay Shipherd
to found Oberlin
College, sparking
the abolitionist
movement to end
slavery **immediately.**



OBERLIN COLLEGE AND COMMUNITY

Founded in 1833

Reverend John Jay Shipherd and Philo Penfield Stewart envisioned an educational institution and colony dedicated to the glory of God and named in honor of John Frederick Oberlin, a pastor in the Alsace-Lorraine region of France. Early colonists signed a covenant pledging themselves to the plainest living and highest thinking. Oberlin (known as the Oberlin Collegiate Institute until 1850 when it was renamed Oberlin College) was the first coeducational institution to grant bachelor's degrees to women and historically has been a leader in the education of African Americans. In fact, African American and white children studied together in the town's one-room schoolhouse, in defiance of Ohio's "Black laws" forbidding this practice. The schoolhouse, built 1836-1837, is part of the Oberlin Heritage Center.

ABOLITIONISM IN OBERLIN

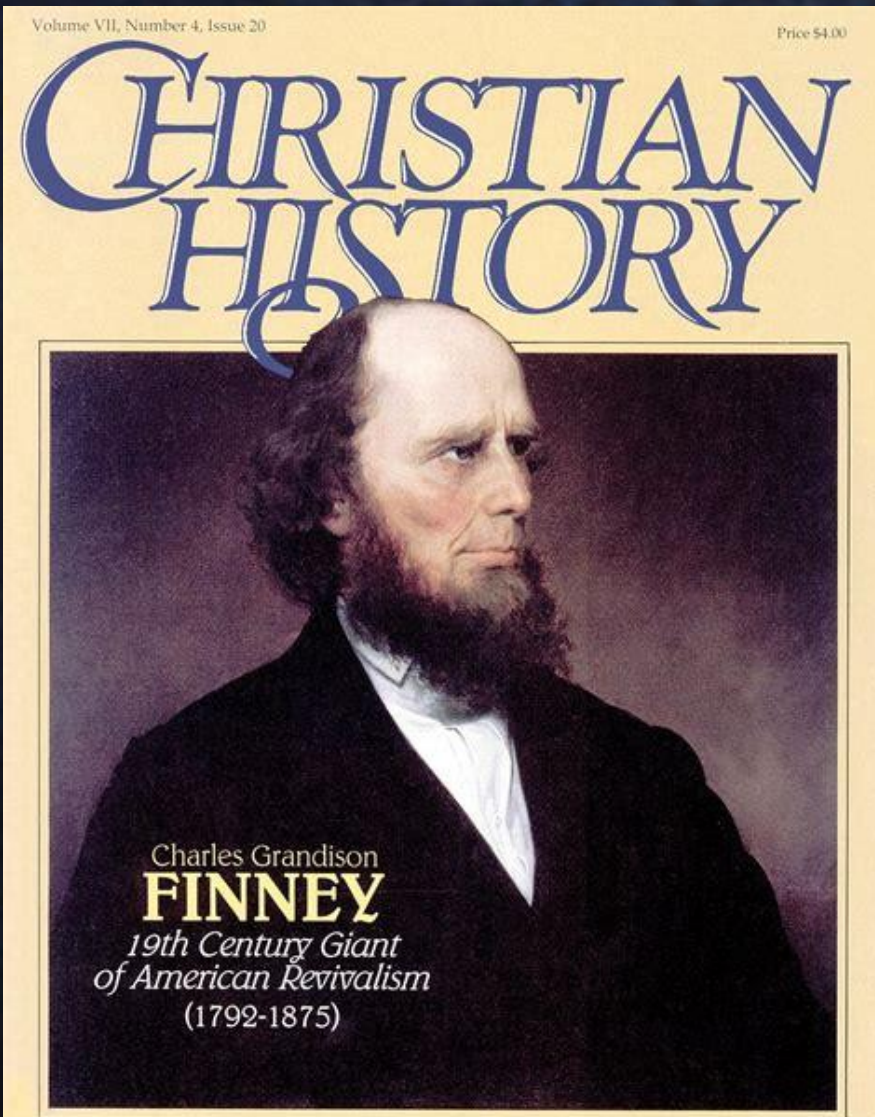
Oberlin became an abolitionist hotbed and a major stopover on the Underground Railroad before the Civil War. Abolitionists here held a range of opinions; some believed prayer could end slavery; others pursued political measures; and a few embraced violence. Oberlin also was active in reform movements, including women's rights, suffrage, temperance, and village improvement. Behind this marker is the home of Giles Shurtleff, an abolitionist, professor, and army general who led the first African American regiment from Ohio to serve in the Civil War. The home's second owner was James Monroe, Oberlin's best-known political abolitionist. Monroe was a professor, a U.S. Congressman, and the U.S. consul in Brazil during the Civil War. He lived here with his wife, Julia, a daughter of Oberlin's great religious leader, Charles Grandison Finney.

OBERLIN AND THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

(Continued from other side)

In 1859, Oberlin's African American lawyer and activist, John Mercer Langston recruited two of the town's prominent young men of color, John A. Copeland and Lewis Sheridan Leary into John Brown's band of twenty-one raiders. They attacked the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia. Leary was killed during the unsuccessful attempt to bring about emancipation through a slave insurrection. Before his hanging in Charleston, Virginia on December 19, 1859, Copeland wrote to his family in Oberlin: "how dear brother could I die a more noble cause?" Oberlinites memorialized these two martyrs

Shipherd recruited Finney to be President of Oberlin College 1851-1866



He graduated
the first Black
woman from
college,
Mary Jane
Patterson



Finney's Lectures on
Revival influenced
William and
Catherine Booth,
both 36-years-old,
to found
the Salvation Army

BOOK 26 (Volume 26, No. 2)
\$4.00

CHRISTIAN HISTORY



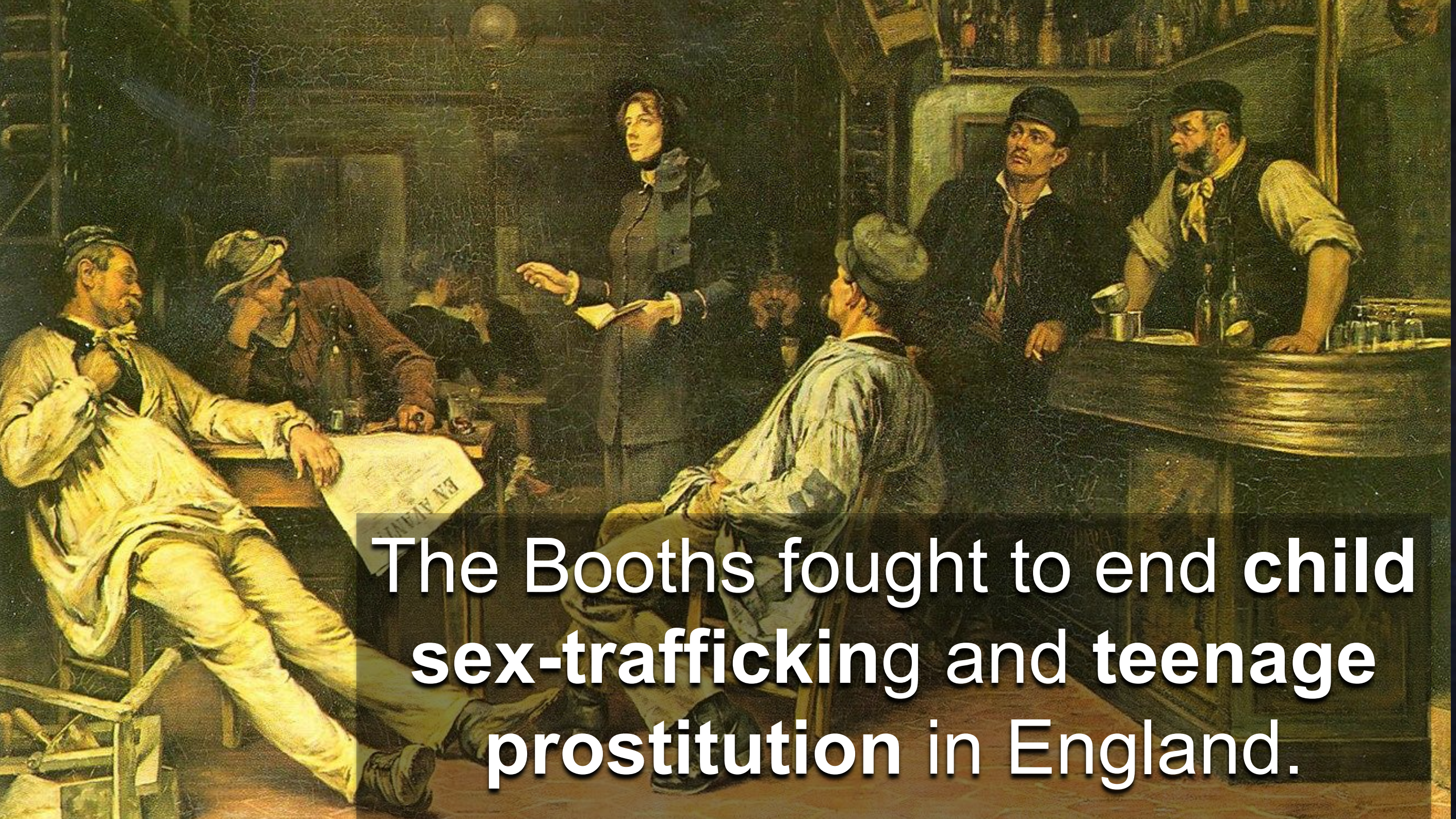
William & Catherine Booth

The bold and fiery founders of
The Salvation Army, which marches
on today, 3 million strong









The Booths fought to end **child sex-trafficking** and **teenage prostitution** in England.

Catherine Booth declared:

“I felt as though I must go and walk the streets and besiege the dens where these hellish iniquities are going on.

To keep quiet seemed like being a traitor to humanity.”





The Salvation Army
established London's
first rescue home for
women & girls in
1884.

In the next 30 years,
had 117 homes
around the world.



The Salvation Army now has 1.7 million members in 134 countries ministering to the "physical and spiritual needs" of 30 million annually through shelters, charity shops, disaster relief and humanitarian aid.



William Booth wrote:

“While women weep,
as they do now, I'll fight;

—while little children
go hungry, I'll fight;

—while men go to prison, in and out, in
and out, as they do now, I'll fight;



“—while there is a drunkard left
—while there is a poor lost
girl upon the streets,
—where there remains one
dark soul without the light of God
— I'll fight! I'll fight to the very end!”



Charles Finney
influenced
22-year-old
George Williams,
founder of the
Young Men's
Christian
Association



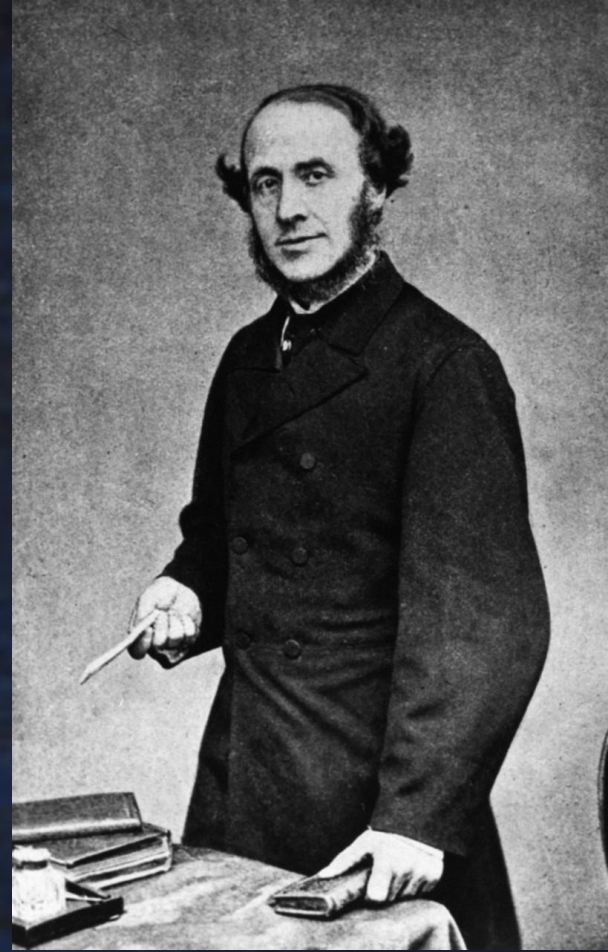






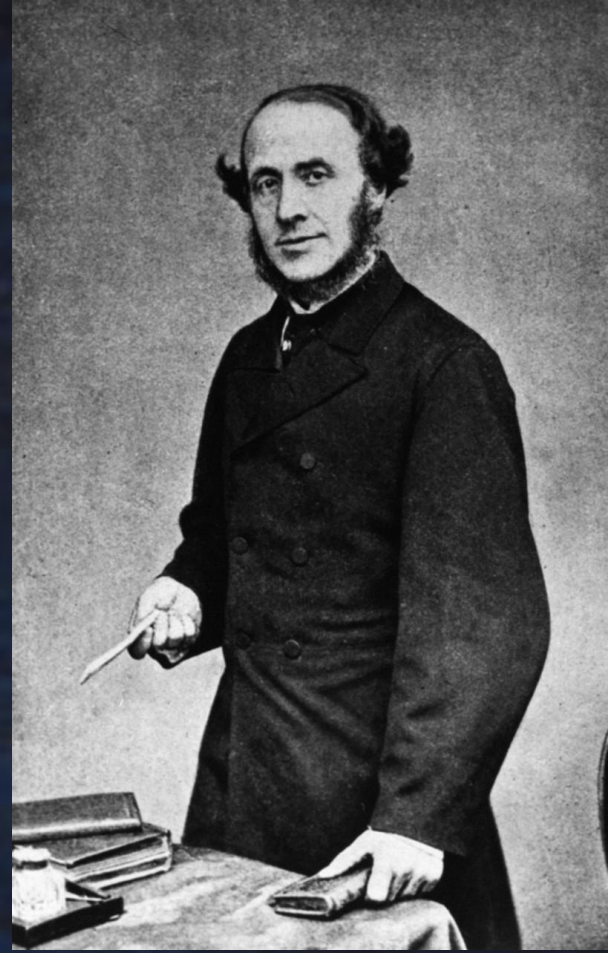
George Williams described
growing up "a careless,
thoughtless, godless,
swearing young fellow."

His family sent him to
apprentice at a draper's shop
in Bridgwater, England.



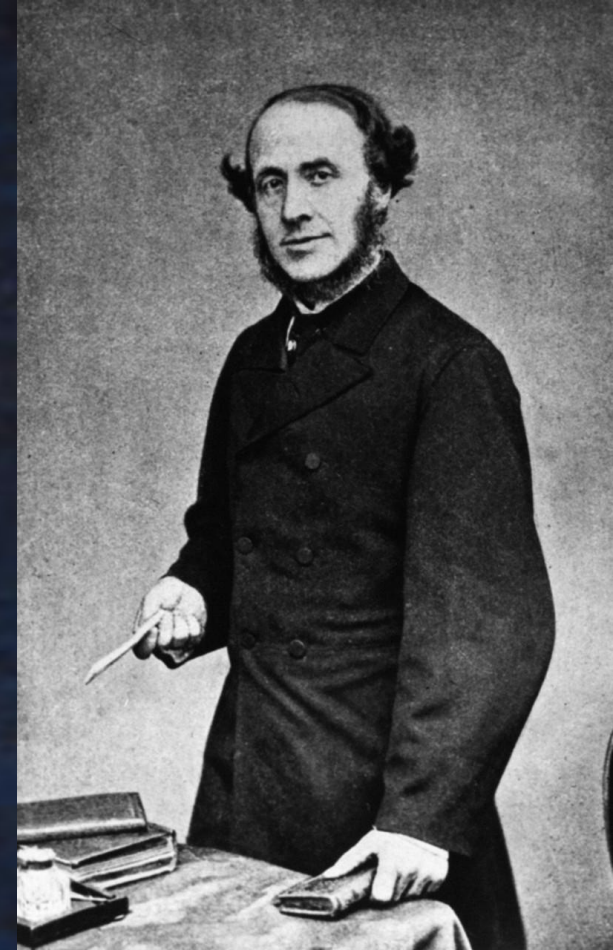
In 1837, he had a conversion,
left the Anglican Church
and became active in
Zion Congregational Church.

He moved to London in 1841
and apprenticed at Hitchcock
& Rogers draper shop.



He attended King's
Weigh House Congregational
Church, began evangelizing.

He read Finney's *Lectures
on Revival* which motivated
him to give his life to the
service of the Lord.



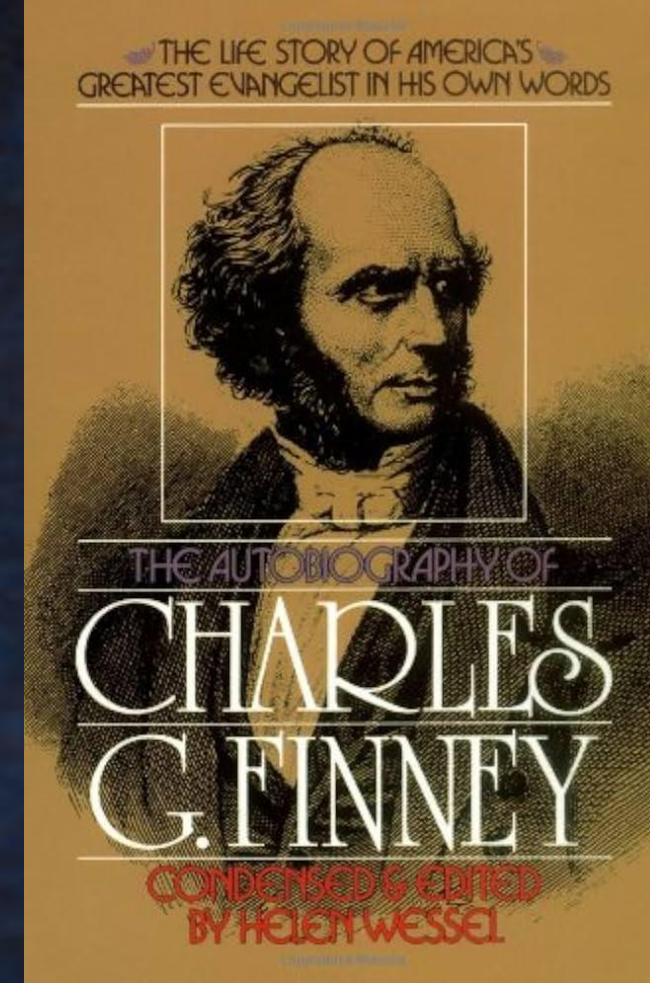
George Williams' nephew, Sir John
Hodder-Williams wrote *Life of Sir
George Williams, Founder of
Y.M.C.A.*, 1918:

“And then ... enters the famous and
startling figure of the Rev. Charles G.
Finney, the American evangelist ...”

“... When Finney
was conducting his
second campaign in
London, George
Williams attended his
meetings ...”



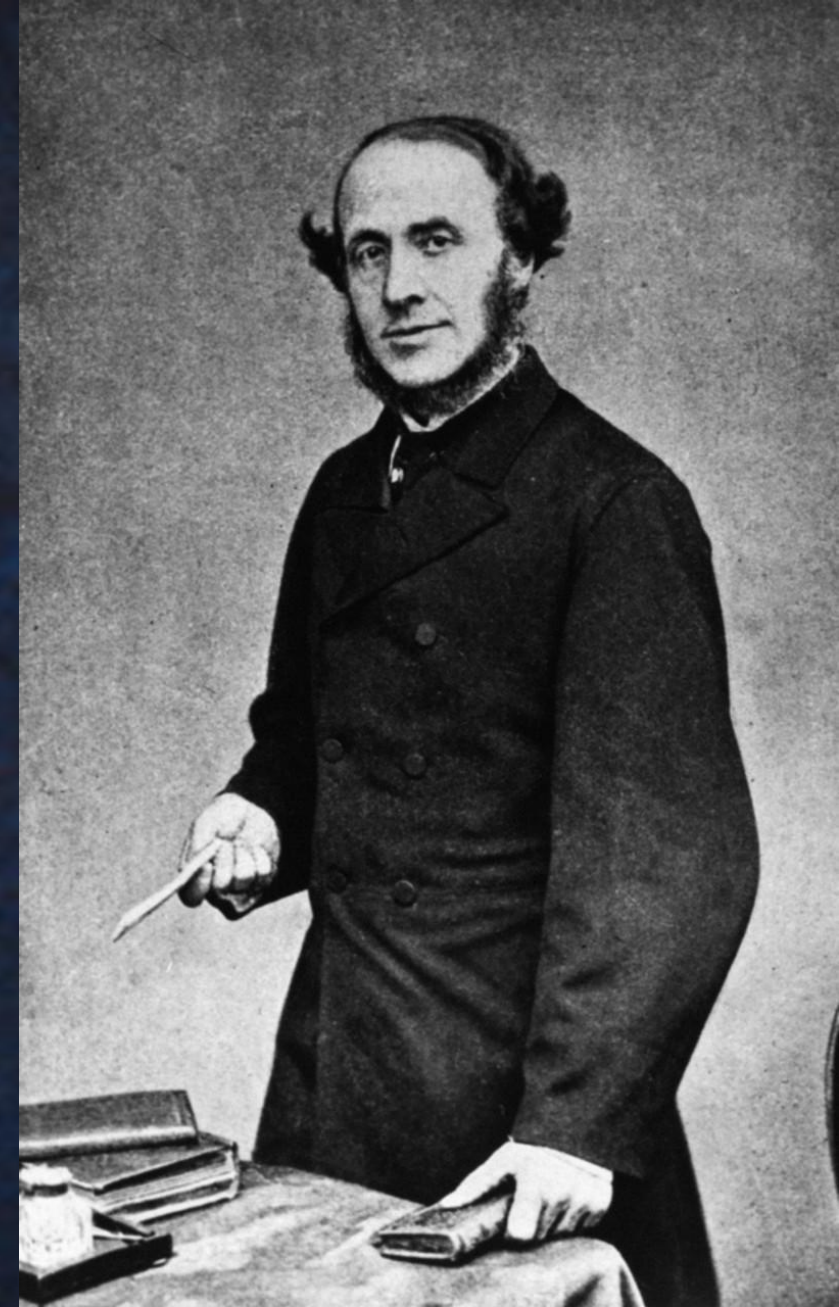
“but it was through Finney's books — *Lectures to Professing Christians* and *Lectures on Revivals of Religion* — that this man's remarkable personality first entered the spiritual homeland of George Williams ...”



“... What power for good still lies and shall ever lie in a good book! ...

To these printed lectures by Finney are certainly due much of the zeal and passion which produced the Young Men's Christian Association.”

June 6, 1844, 22-year-old
George Williams
organized a dozen
young men to meet
above a drapery shop
in St. Paul's Churchyard
in London to found the
first Y.M.C.A.



HERE IN 1844

GEORGE WILLIAMS

WITH ELEVEN OTHER

YOUNG MEN EMPLOYED

IN THE CITY OF LONDON

WHO SHARED HIS ZEAL
AND VISION FOUNDED THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN
ASSOCIATION IN A
'DRAPERY HOUSE ON THIS'

SITE IN WHICH HE
WORKED AND LIVED

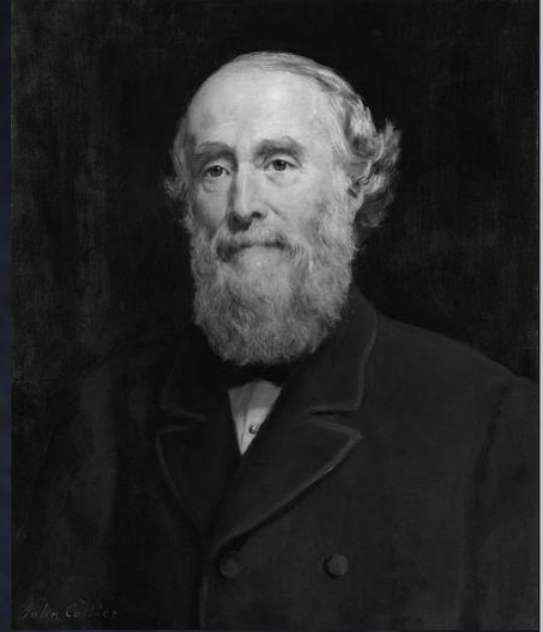
FROM ITS BEGINNING
IN THIS PLACE INSPIRED
OF GOD THE ASSOCIATION
GREW TO ENCOMPASS
THE WORLD

The Y.M.C.A. was a place where young men could go instead of a bar and not be tempted to sin. It was a

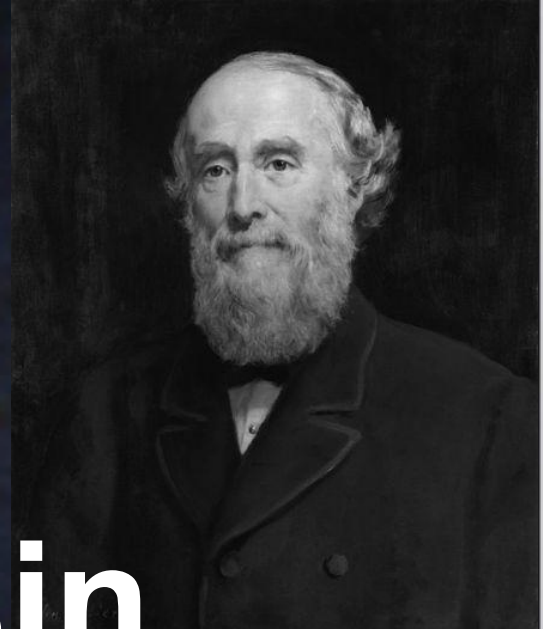
“... refuge of Bible study and prayer for young men seeking escape from the hazards of life on the streets.”

Sir George Williams stated:

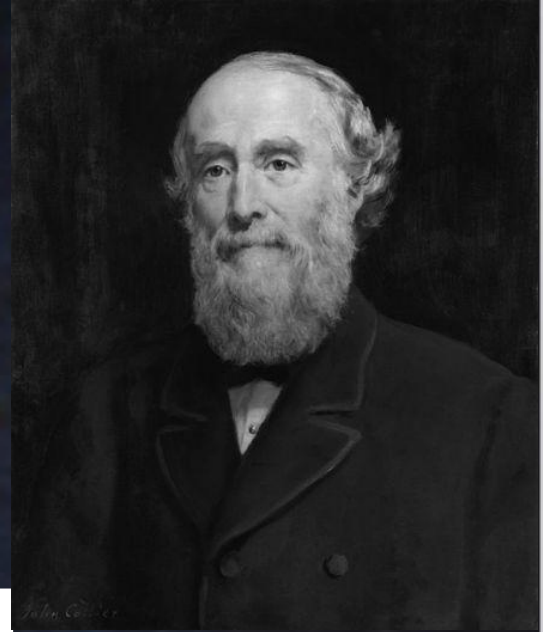
"My life-long experience as a
businessman, and as a
Christian worker among
young men, has taught me ..."



“... that the only power
in this world that can
effectually keep one from sin,
in all the varied and often attractive
forms ... is that which comes from
an intimate knowledge of the Lord
Jesus Christ as a present Savior ...”



“... And I can also heartily testify that the safe Guide-Book by which one may be led to Christ is the Bible, the Word of God, which is inspired by the Holy Ghost.”



Psalm 119:9:

“How can a young
man cleanse his
way?

By taking heed
according to Your
word.”



One of George William's earliest converts was his employer, George Hitchcock, who generously supported the movement.

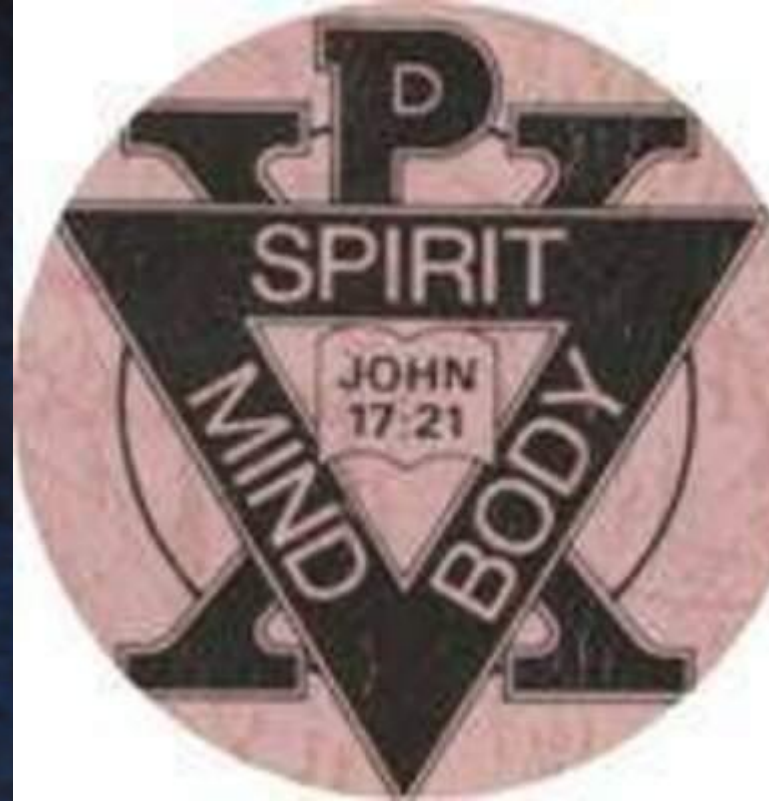
In 1853, Williams married Hitchcock's daughter, Helen, and together they had 7 children.

Hitchcock made Williams a partner
in the business, renaming it
George Hitchcock, Williams & Co.

After Hitchcock's death in 1863,
Williams inherited the business.

YMCA

inter-denominational,
integrated prayer,
Bible study and athletics.



Williams include those from different
denominations and social classes.

In 1851, the
Y.M.C.A. set up a
booth at London's
Crystal Palace
Exposition Hall,
which drew
visitors from all
over the world.



1852

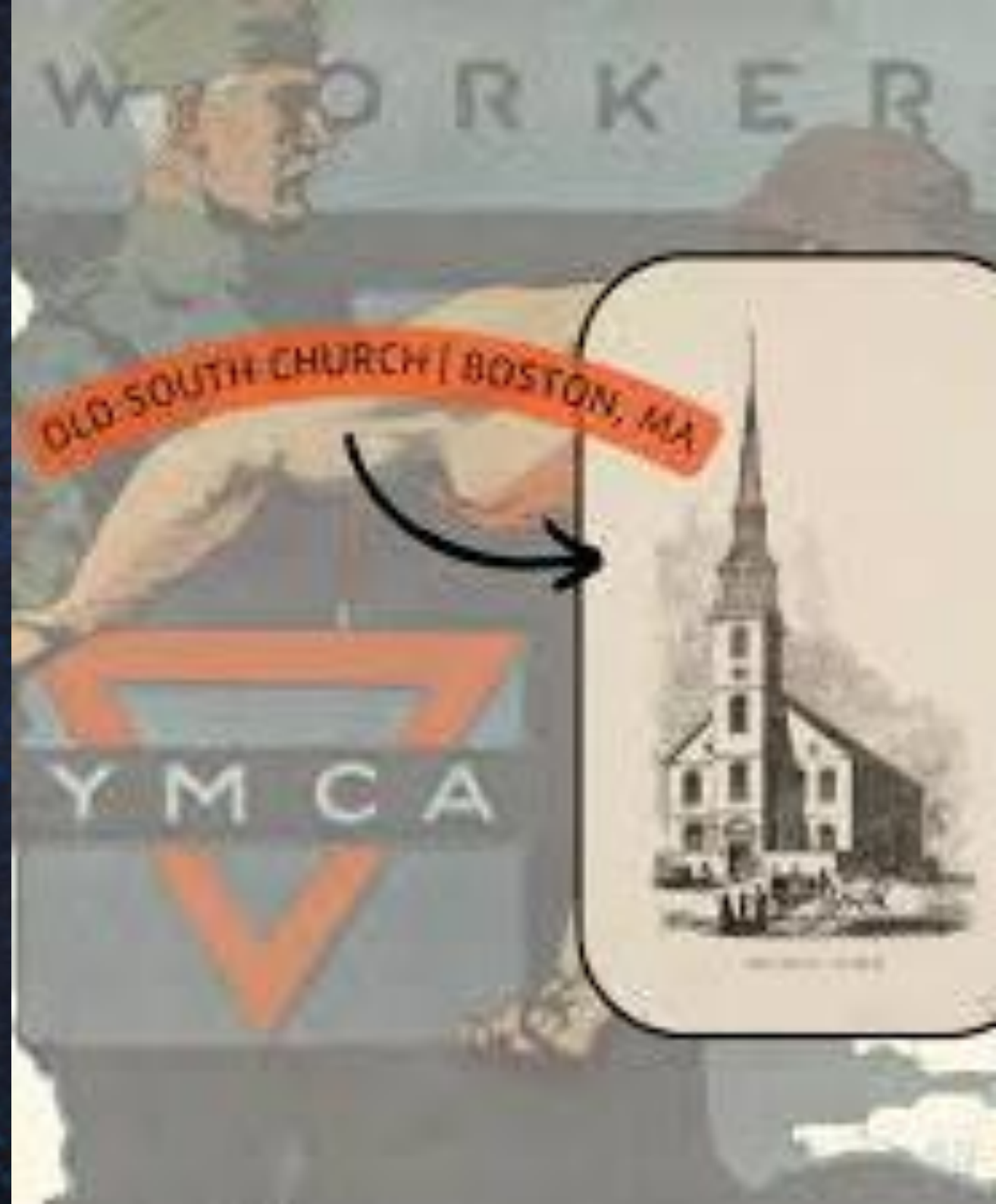
Henri Dunant
founded

Geneva YMCA

Dunant founded
International
Red Cross 1859



1851 American
missionary seaman
Captain Thomas
Valentine Sullivan,
brought Y.M.C.A. to
U.S., nation's first
chapter in Boston's
Old South Church



First YMCA
in America
1851 begun
at Boston's
Old South
Church by
Captain Thomas
Valentine Sullivan



“home away from home”
for young sailors on
shore leave

The Beginning: 1851

“He was shipwrecked in the Antarctic, fell from a yard and was nearly killed; was attacked by pirates off the coast of Brazil; by the time he was thirty-three he had made a fortune and lost it. Nonetheless, Thomas Valentine Sullivan's most long-lasting accomplishment was ... he founded the YMCA of the United States.”

*From "Seaman Extraordinary" by
Leonard M. Snyder*

Within 2 years it
had 1,500
members. Its first
president,
Franklin W. Smith
was a hardware
merchant and
abolitionist.



The YMCA had an evening school to provide an education for "any young man of moral character," and provided dormitory rooms for black students at Northwestern University.



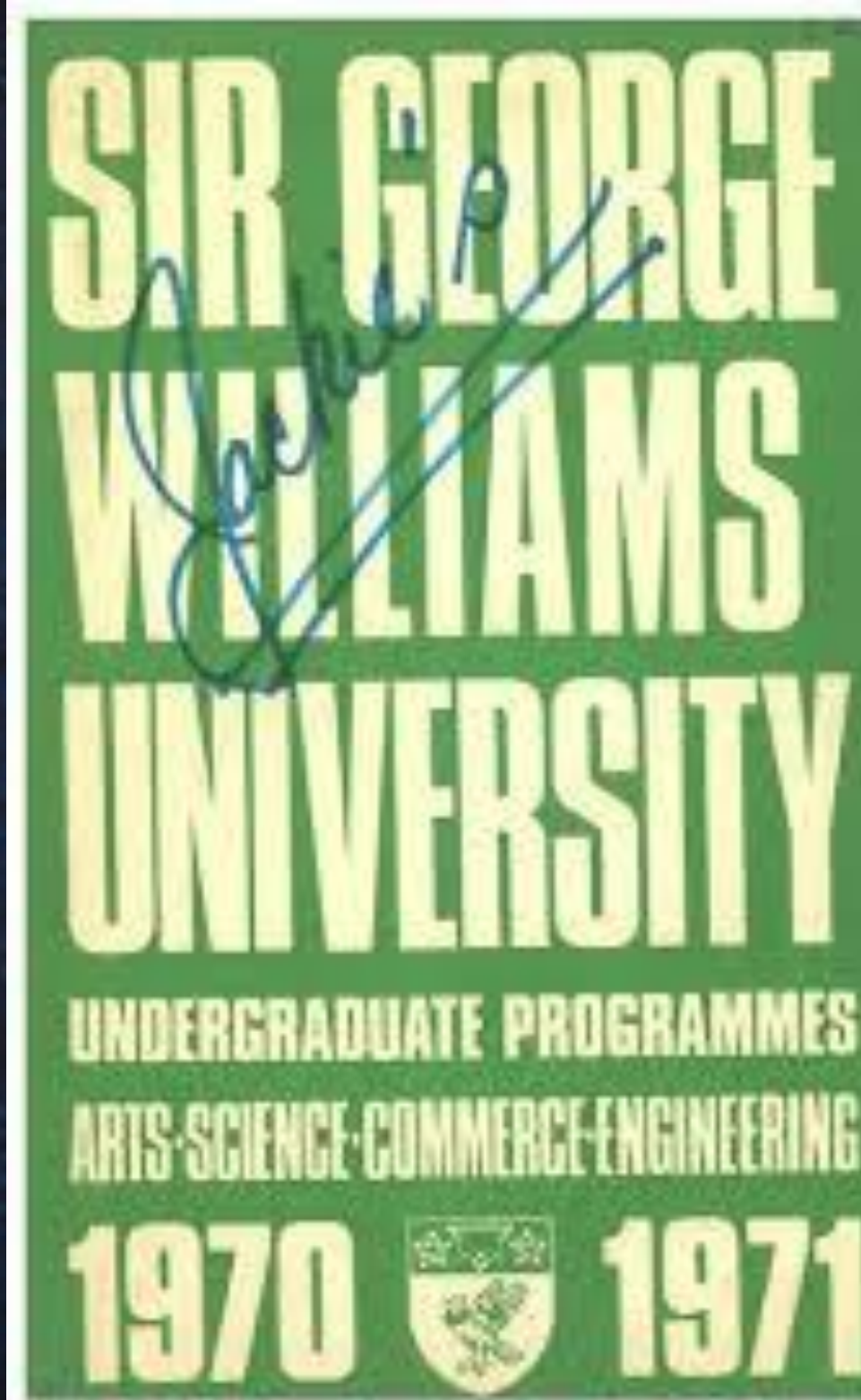
In response
to flood of
immigrants
into U.S. in
1850s,
Y.M.C.A.

developed first “English as a Second
Language” program.

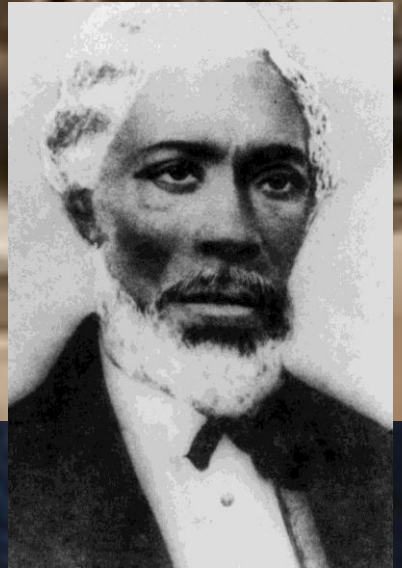


In 1852, Y.M.C.A. chapters were
founded in Montreal, Baltimore,
Washington, D.C., Paris, and
Geneva, Switzerland.

Montreal, Canada,
Y.M.C.A. founded
Sir George Williams
University, which
merged with Concordia
University with a
“Sir George Williams
Campus.”



1853, first YMCA in
Washington, D.C.,
founded by
African American
Anthony Bowen, who
was born into slavery,
purchased his freedom,
and was a prominent figure in DC.



In just eleven years after the first meeting, Y.M.C.A. chapters were established in nine countries.

1855 the first World Conference of Y.M.C.A. chapters was hosted by the Paris Y.M.C.A.

There, they
officially
formed the
International
Y.M.C.A.

1881
Emblem



The Greek
name for
Christ is
Χριστός

X is “chi”
ρ is “rho”



"That they all
may be one; as
thou, Father, art
in me, and I in
thee, that they
also may be
one in us: that the world may
believe that thou hast sent me."



After 50 years of bringing young men to Christ, Williams was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1894.

Sir George Williams died November 6, 1905, and was buried in the historic St. Paul's Cathedral.

A stained-glass window was placed in Westminster Abbey in his honor.





the Glory of God and in
sociation during the Great

memory
War

The Y.M.C.A. is the world's oldest
and largest youth charity,
growing to 64 million members in
10,000 chapters in 124 countries.



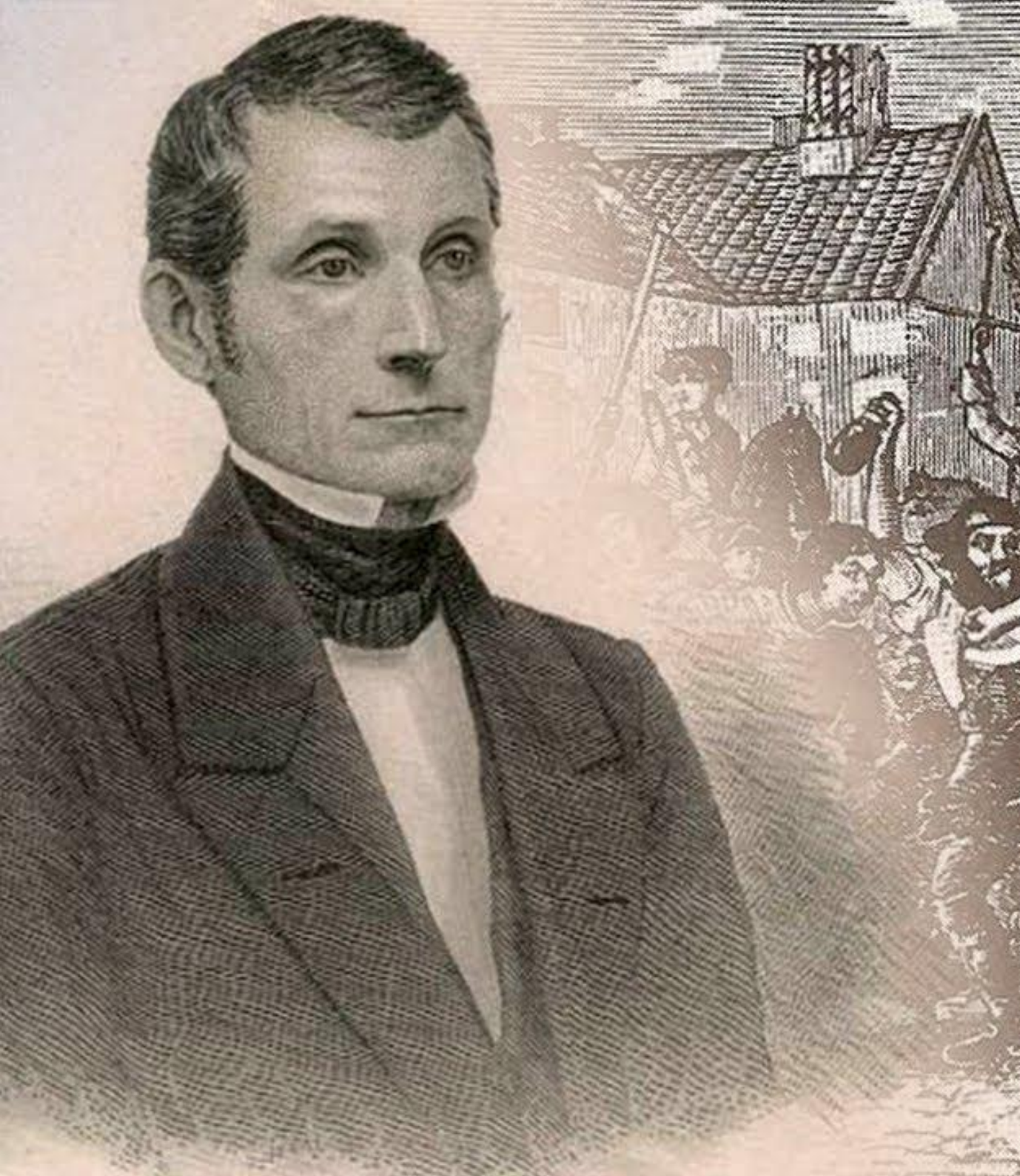


PANIC OF 1857

A black and white photograph of a large crowd of people, likely at a religious revival meeting. The crowd is dense, with many people standing and some holding up their hands in prayer. The image is split horizontally, with the top half showing the crowd and the bottom half showing a group of men standing in a line.

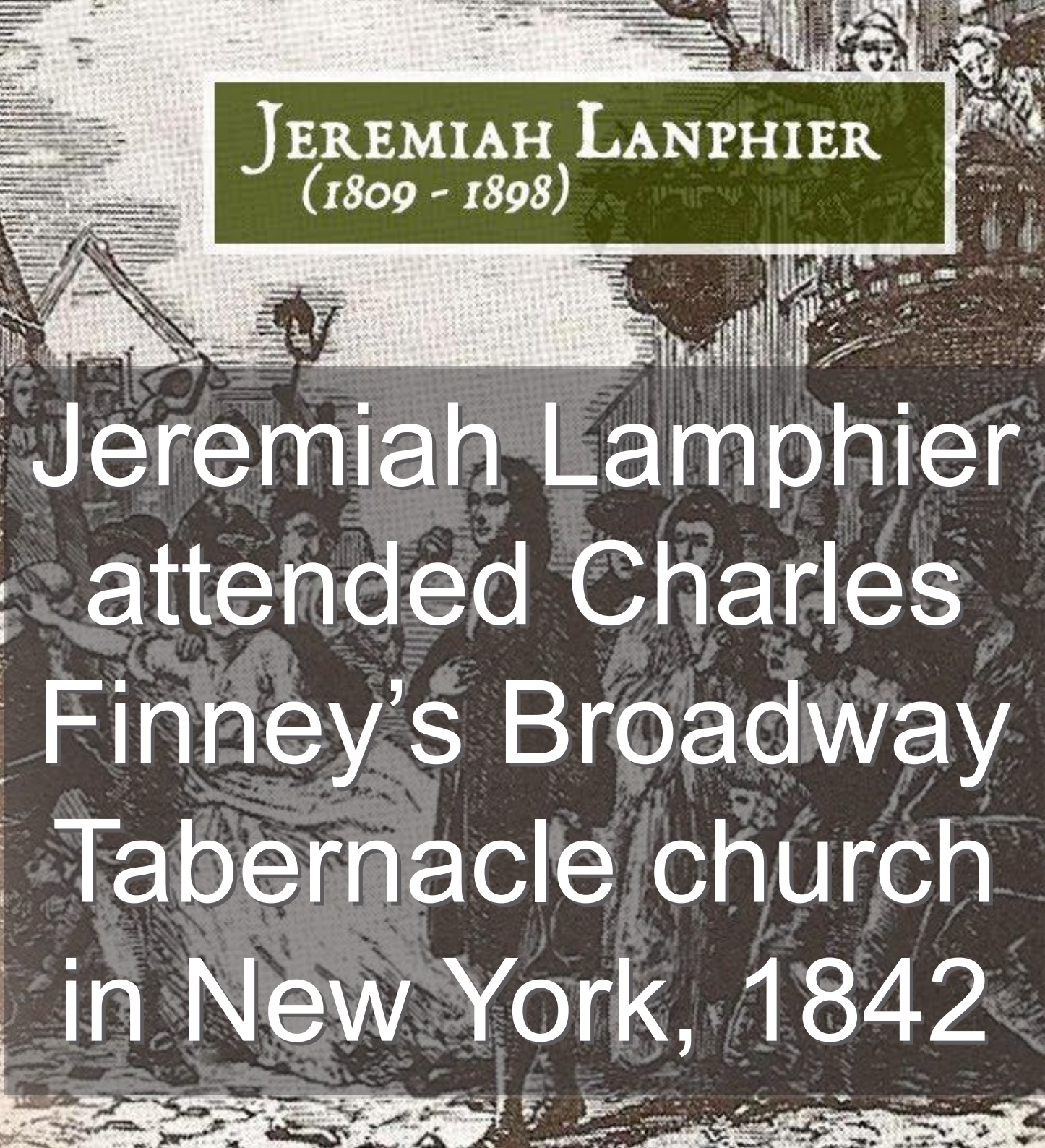
1857 Prayer Revival





JEREMIAH LANPHIER
(1809 - 1898)

Jeremiah Lamphier
attended Charles
Finney's Broadway
Tabernacle church
in New York, 1842



DAILY
PRAYER MEETING
From 12 to 1 o'clock

— STOP —
*5, 10, or 20 Minutes,
or the whole hour,*
AS YOUR TIME ADMITS.





1857 NEW YORK : LAYMAN'S REVIVAL



PRAYER MEETING

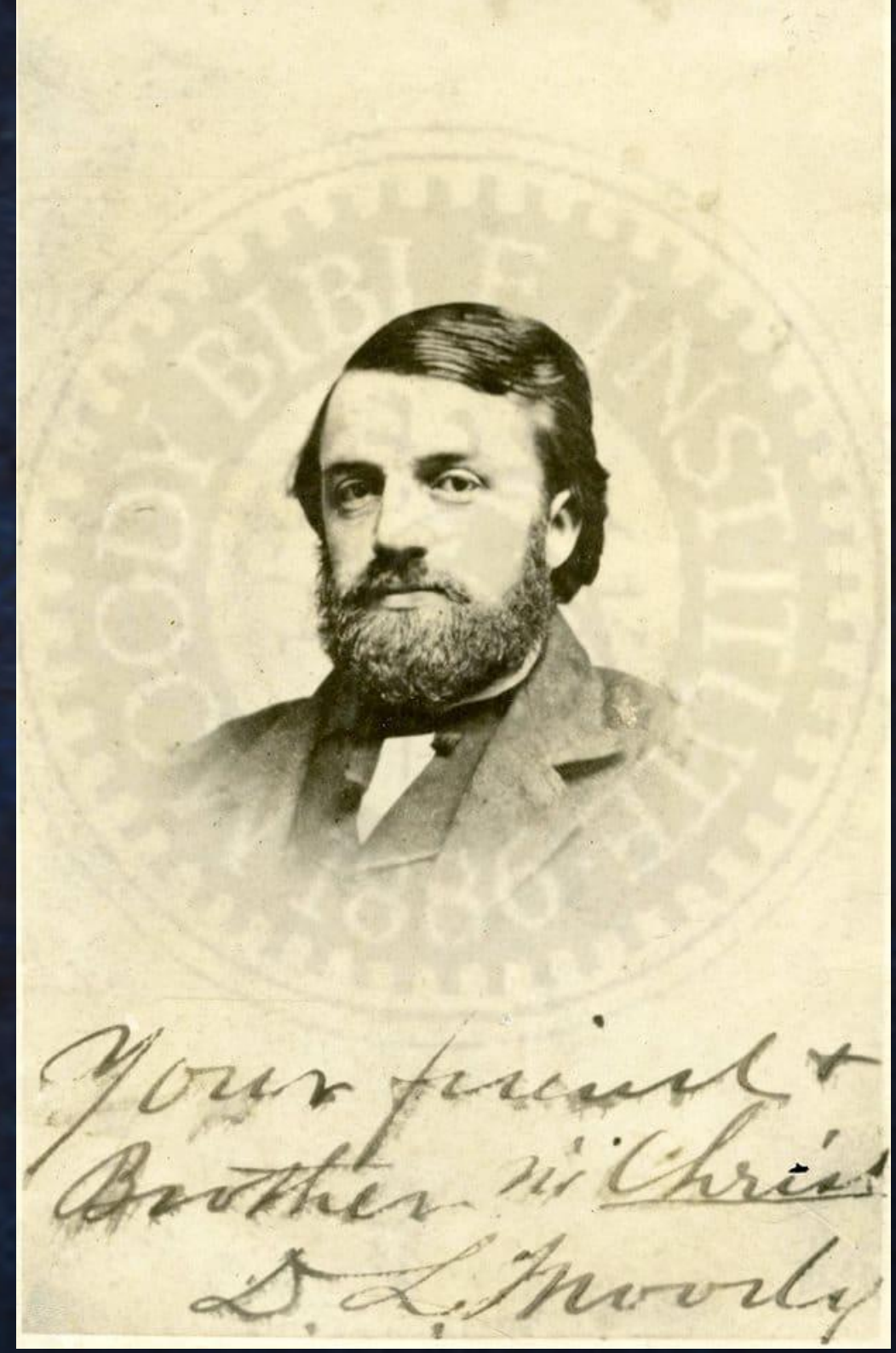
REVIVAL

AMERICA

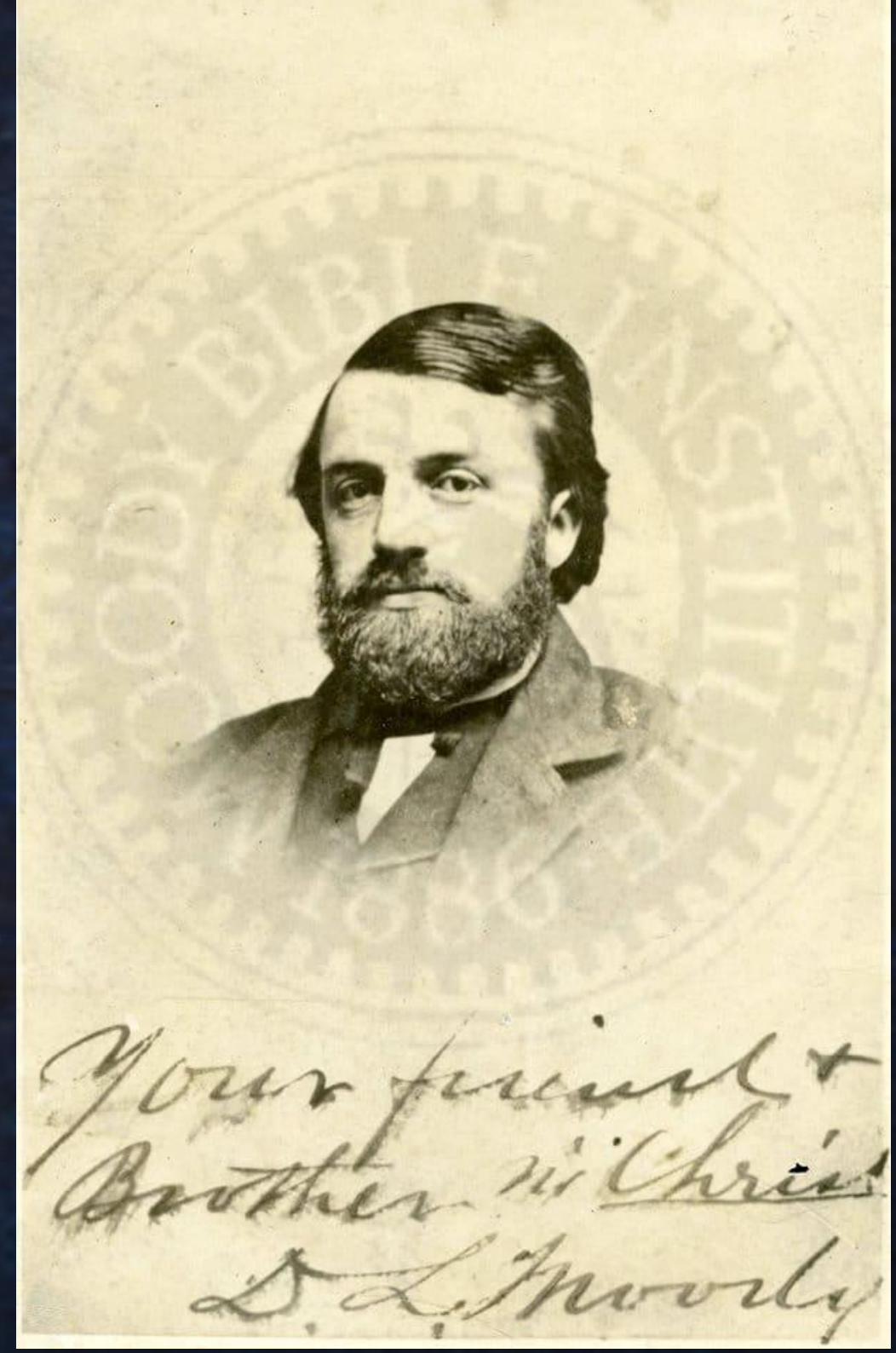
IN

1857-1858

In 1854, at the age of 17, Dwight L. Moody dropped out of school and began working as a shoe salesman in Boston, where he began attending the Y.M.C.A.



In 1856, at the age of
19, he moved to
Chicago, working as a
shoe salesman, and
began volunteering at
the Y.M.C.A.



1858, age 21, he
taught Bible to
inner-city children
in Chicago



D. L. MOODY
CHRISTIAN EVANGELIST,
FRIEND OF MAN,
FOUNDER OF THE
NORTHFIELD SCHOOLS,
WAS CONVERTED TO GOD
IN A SHOE STORE ON
THIS SITE
APRIL 21, 1835

I Timothy 4:12

“Let no one despise your youth,
but be an example to the
believers in word, in conduct, in
love, in spirit, in faith, in purity.”



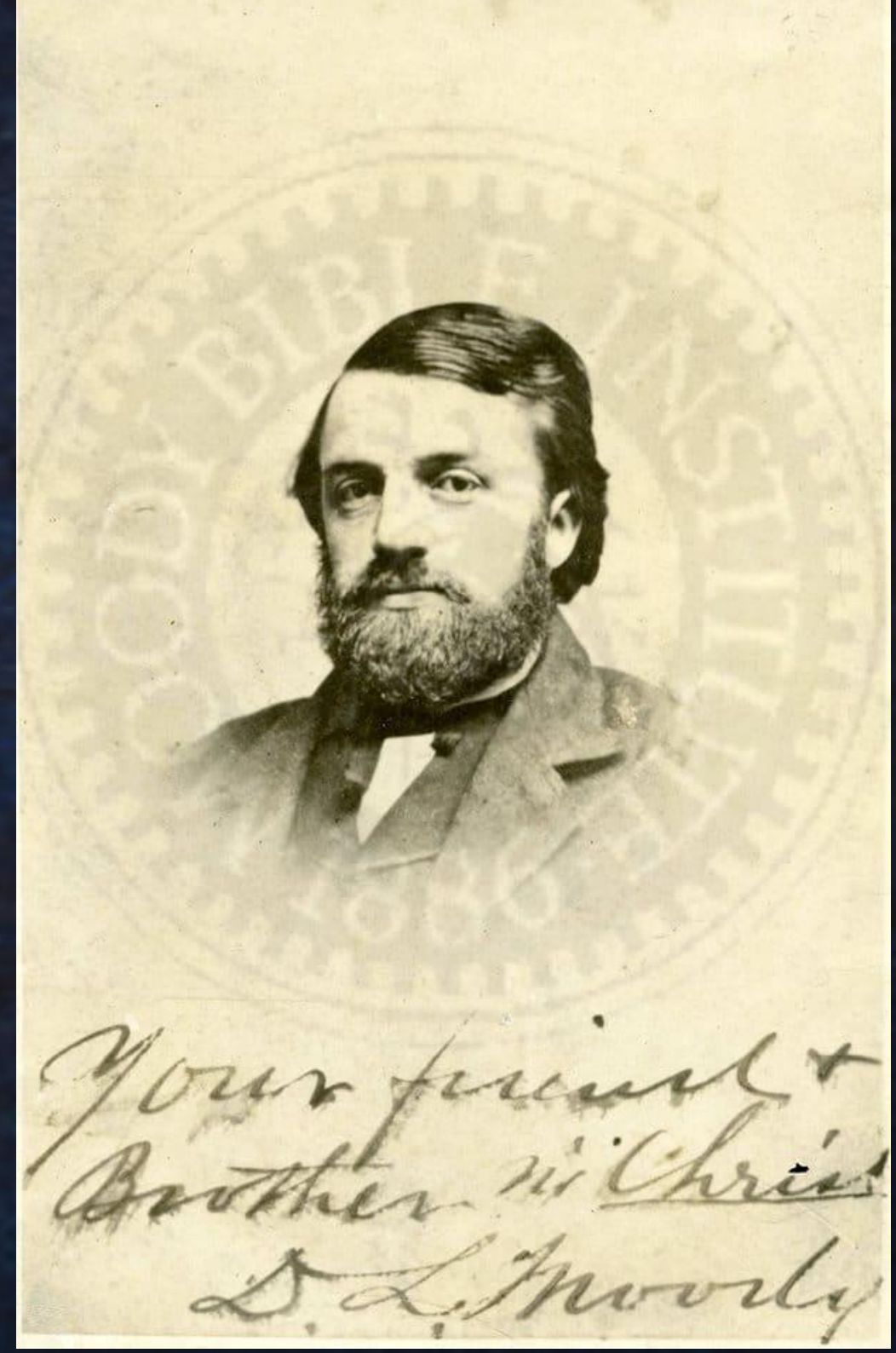
William Reynolds wrote:

“The first meeting I ever saw him at was in a little old shanty that had been abandoned by a saloon-keeper.

Mr. Moody had got the place to hold the meetings in at night ... I went there a little late ...”

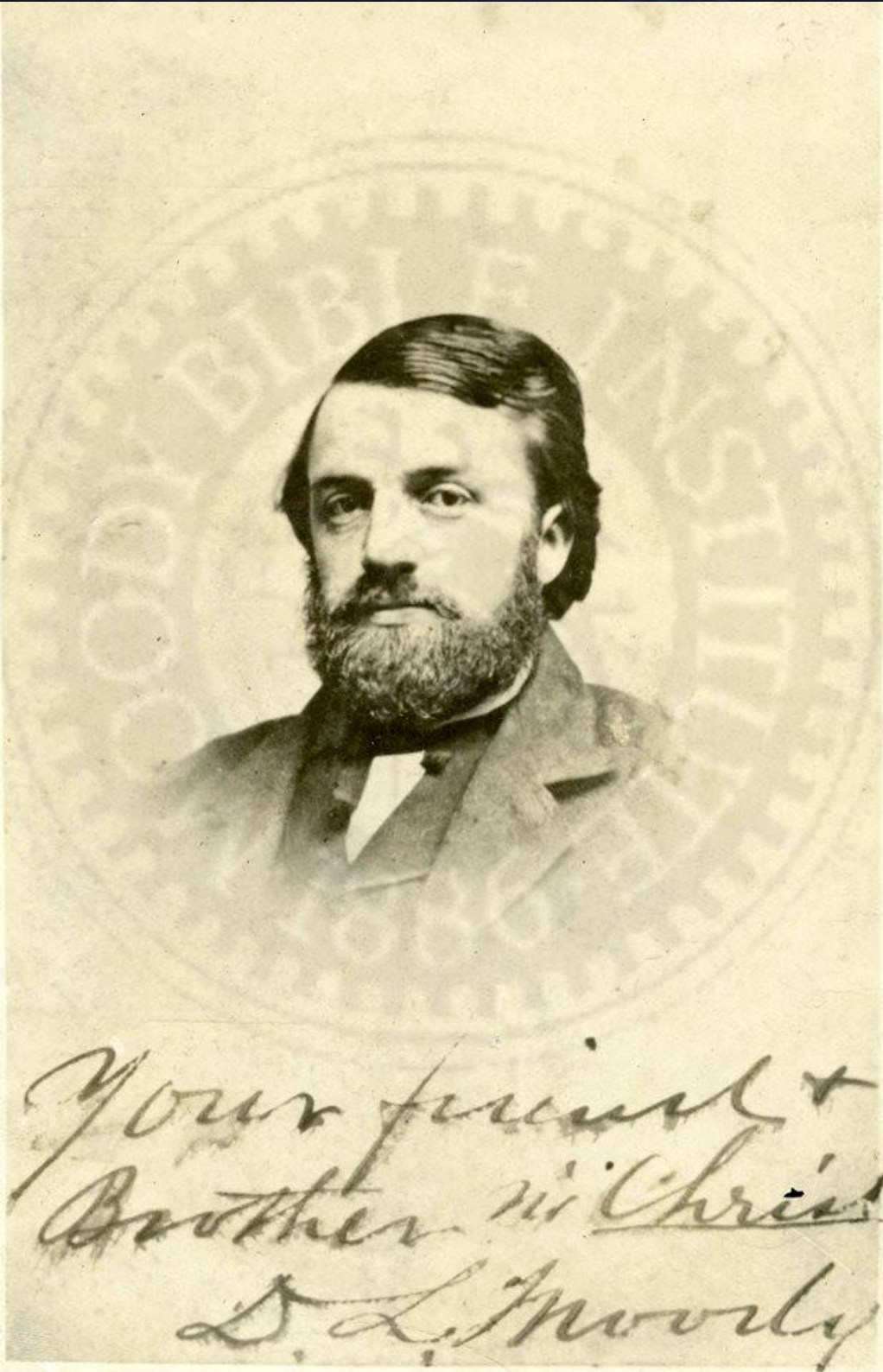
“... The first thing I saw was a man standing up with a few tallow candles around him, holding a negro boy, and trying to read to him the story of the Prodigal Son and a great many words he could not read out, and had to skip ...”

“... I thought,
‘If the Lord can ever
use such an
instrument as that for
His honor and glory, it
will astonish me ...’”



“... After that meeting was over,
Mr. Moody said to me,
‘Reynolds, I have got only one talent:
I have no education, but I love the
Lord Jesus Christ,
and I want to do something for Him,
and I want you to pray for me.’”





Lincoln visited Moody's Sunday School Class in Chicago, Nov. 25, 1860:

“I was once as poor as any boy in this school, but I am now President of the United States, and if you attend to what is taught you here, some of you may yet be President of the United States.”

United States Christian Commission

*Christian Heritage
Programs*

*Gettysburg
Pennsylvania*



YMCA in Civil War: US Christian Commission





YMCA
in Civil War
US Christian
Commission

U.S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

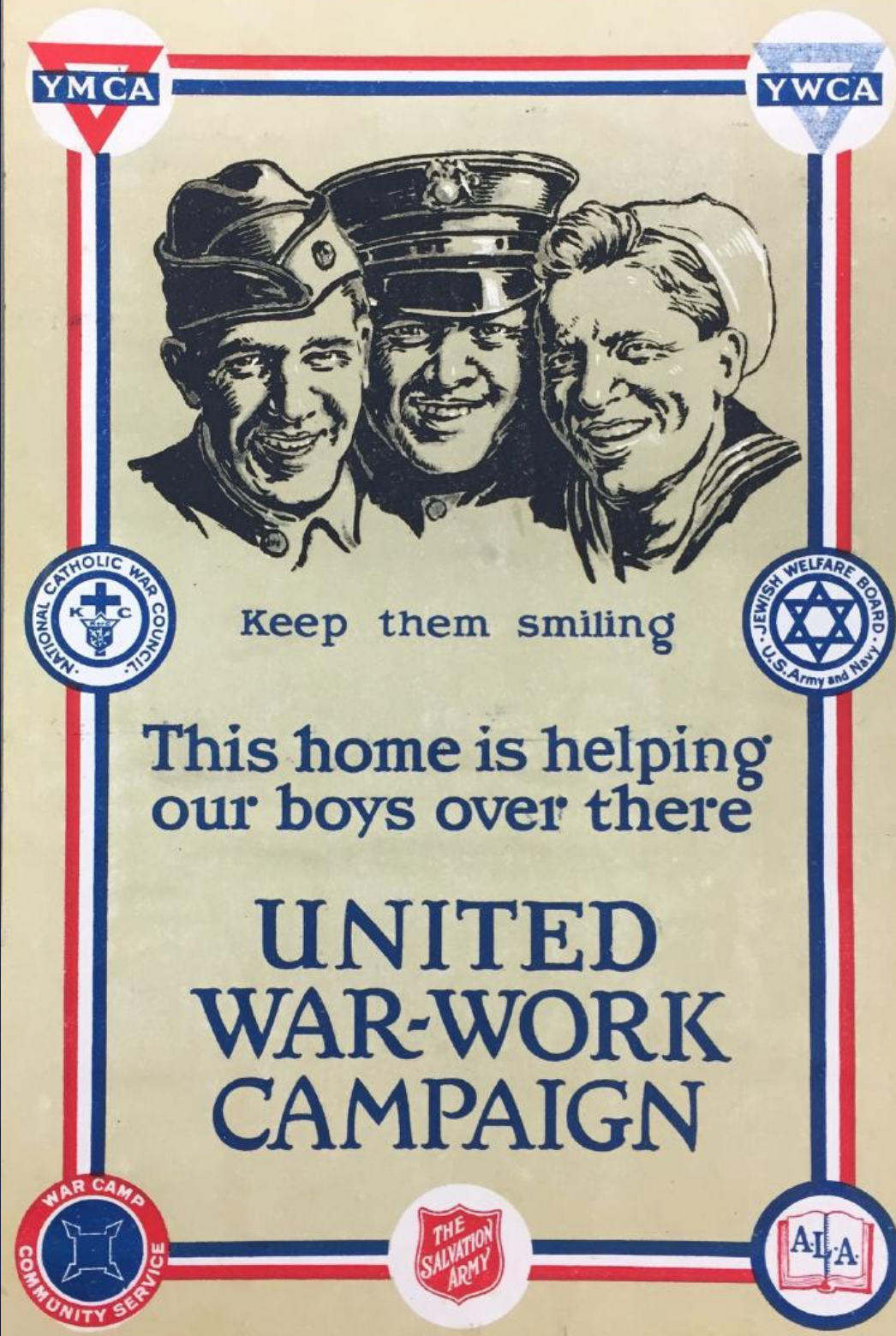




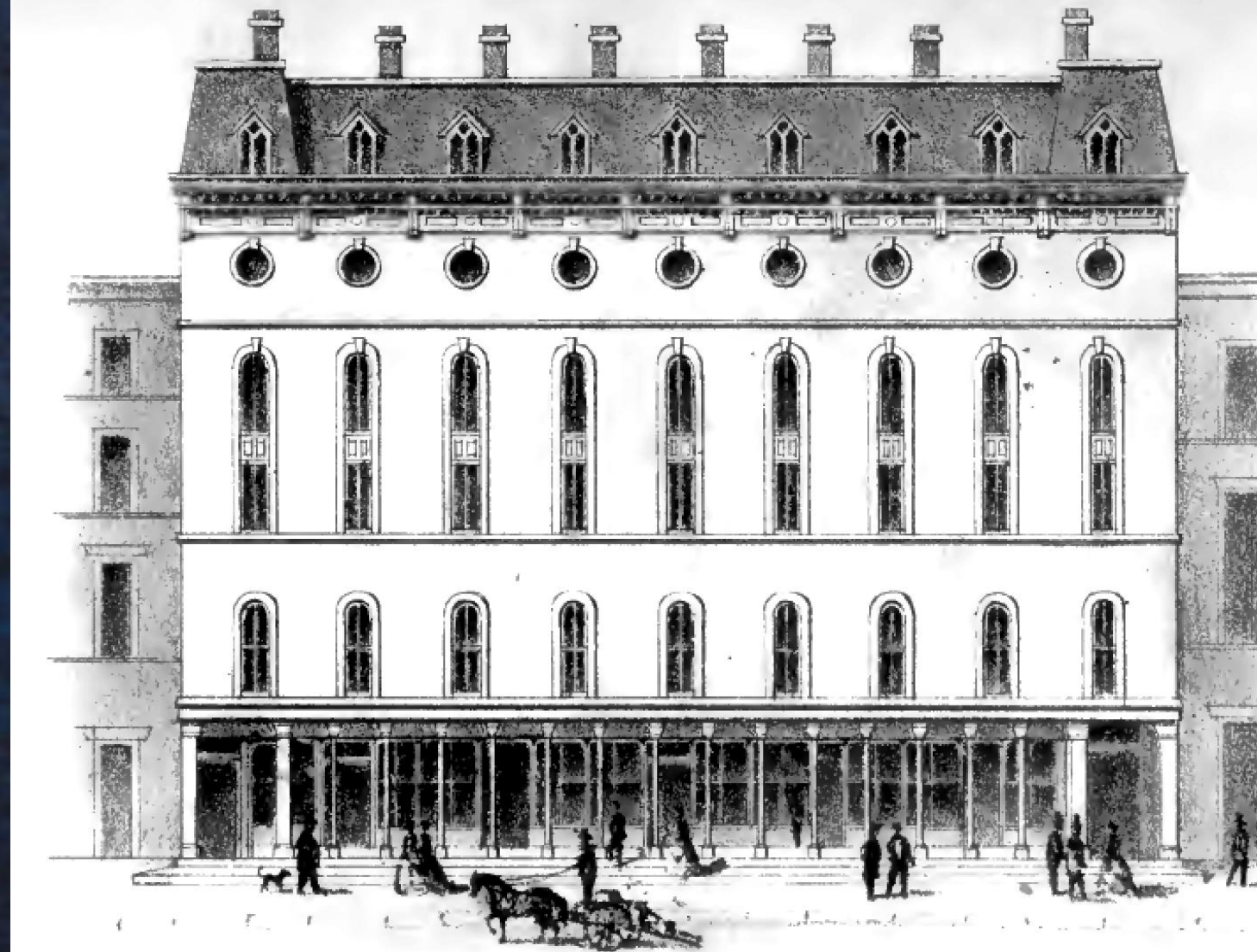


YMCA
YWCA

Salvation Army,
National Catholic
Community Service,
National Travelers Aid
Association National
Jewish Welfare Board



In 1867, Moody helped build
Chicago Y.M.C.A.
opened its new
3-story Farwell
Hall with 3,500
seat auditorium
and large prayer
rooms.



YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.
Chicago.

Destroyed by Fire Jan^y 7th 1868.

Roger F. Dunn wrote in "Formative
years of the Chicago Y.M.C.A.:
A study in urban history," 1944, that
the Y.M.C.A. was

"the scene of a constant round of
religious meetings, all carried on
with revivalistic fervor."

Y.M.C.A. building was a beacon in the "cause of temperance, and suppression of obscene literature, against Sabbath desecration, smoking, theater-going, dancing and billiards."

It burned down in 1869
and again in 1871.



150 YEARS SINCE CHICAGO FIRE



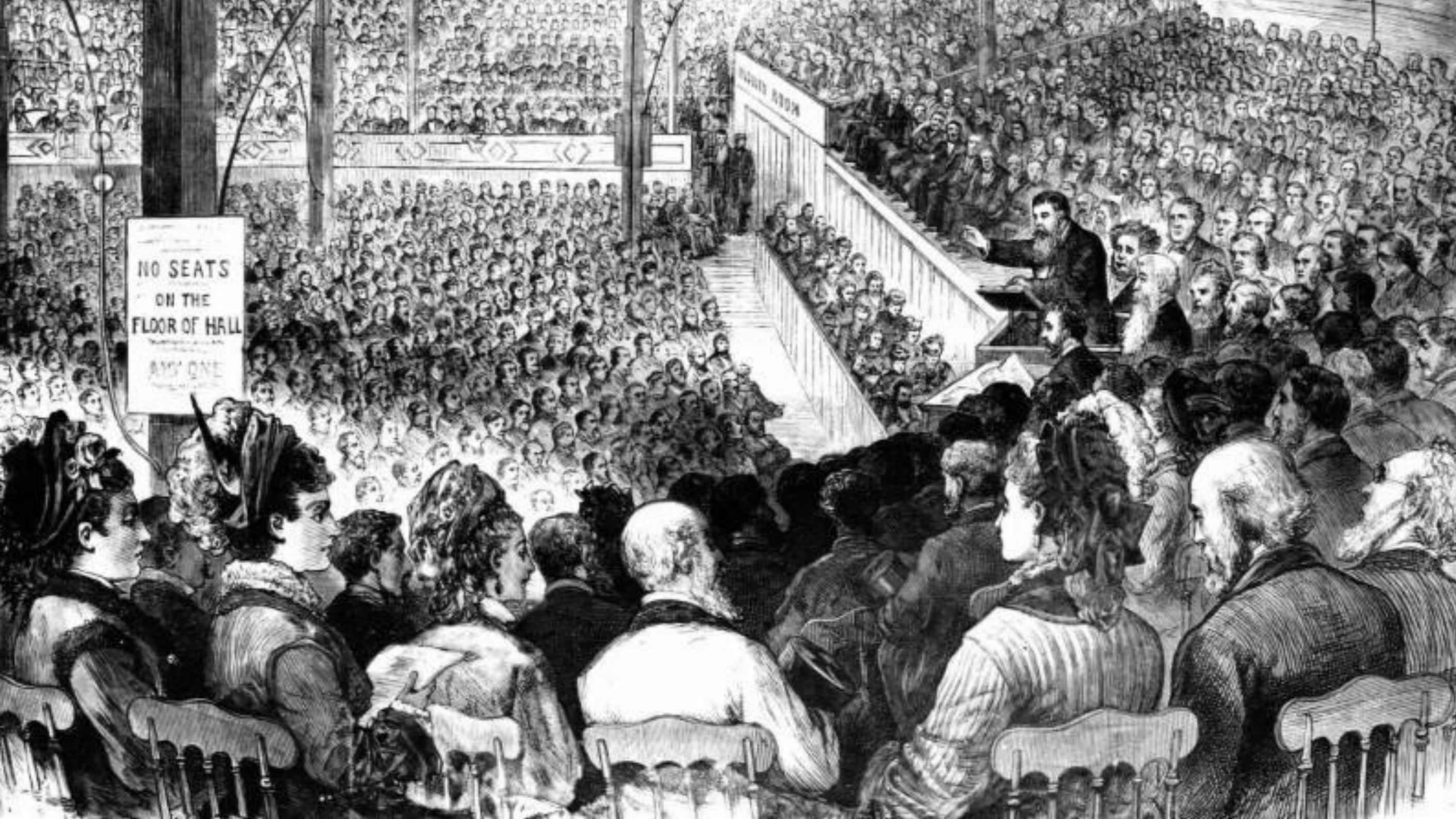
Moody rebuilt the YMCA and a church



Chicago YMCA







NO SEATS
ON THE
FLOOR OF HALL
ANY ONE

LECTURE ROOM







● 2019 年 12 月 1 日，甲公司购入乙公司 100 万股股票，占乙公司总股本的 10%，每股价格为 10 元，另支付相关税费 1 万元。甲公司将其划分为交易性金融资产。

Charles Finney – 2nd Awakening

Oberlin College - abolition of slavery

Wm & Catherine Booth - Salvation Army

George Williams - YMCA

H. Dunant - International Red Cross

J. Lamphier - Layman's Prayer Revival

D.L. Moody – Shoe sales to YMCA

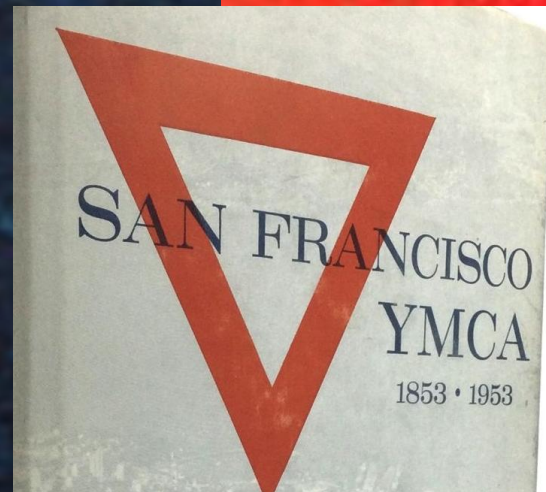
Civil War-U.S. Christian Commission

D.L Moody - Evangelist

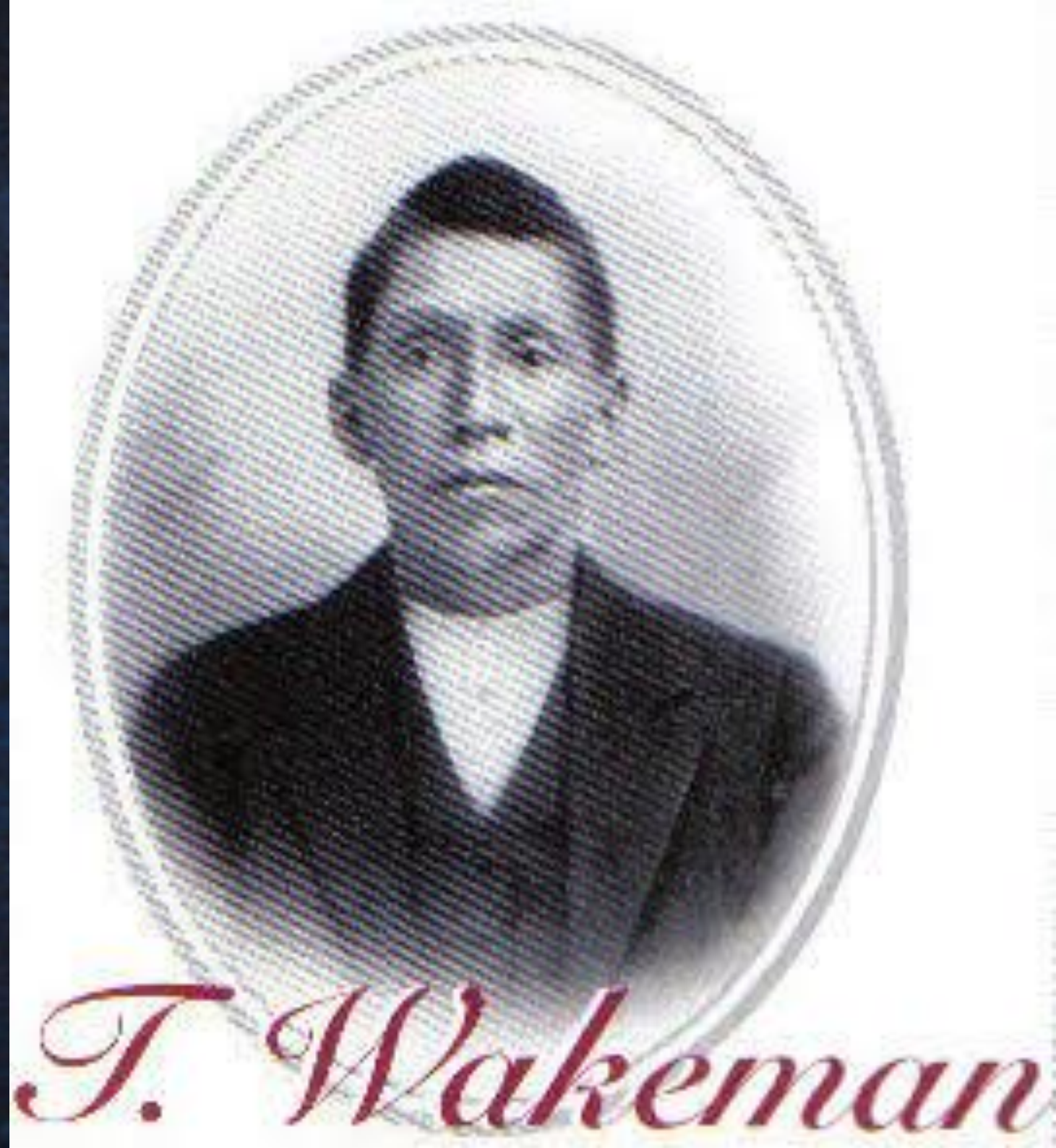
1875, San
Francisco
Y.M.C.A.
opened to
serve Asian
communities

May is
**ASIAN PACIFIC
AMERICAN
HERITAGE MONTH**

YMCA of San Francisco



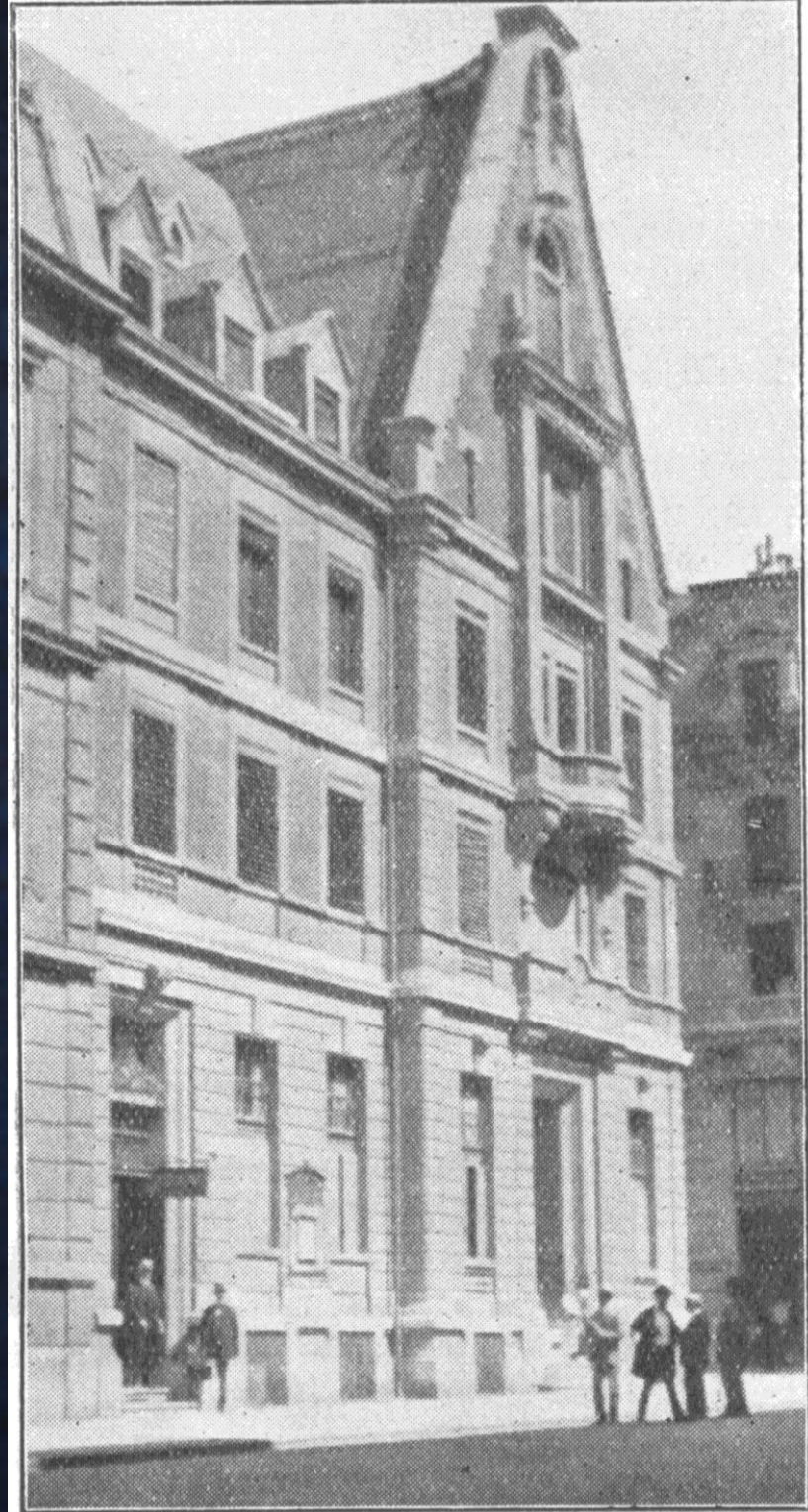
1879, Thomas
Wakeman, son of
Indian Chief Little
Crow, opened
first Y.M.C.A. in
Native American
community in
Flandreau, SD



1878, first
Y.M.C.A. in
Jerusalem

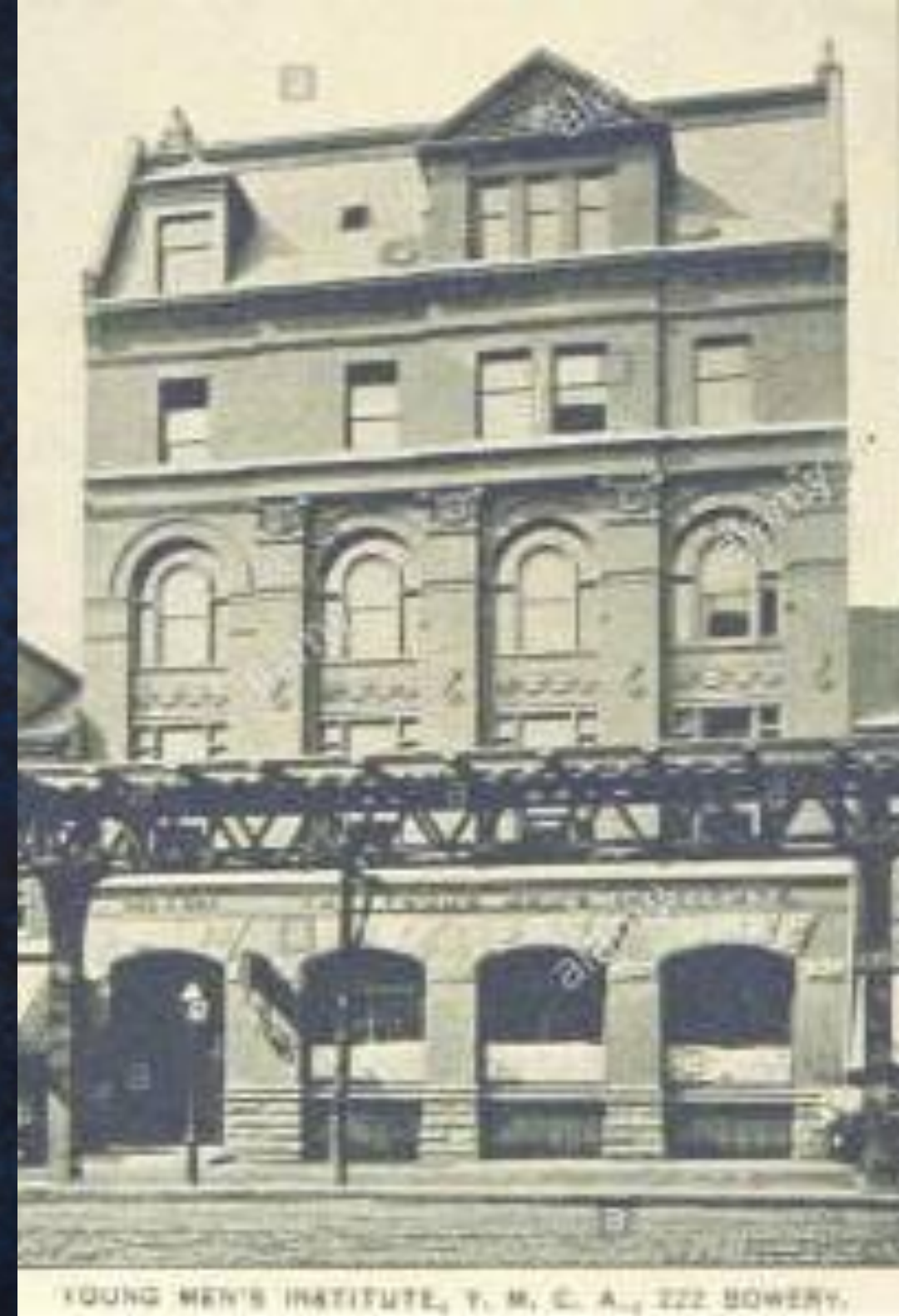


1878
International
Y.M.C.A.
headquarters
in Geneva,
Switzerland



HEADQUARTERS, WORLD ALLIANCE, GENEVA

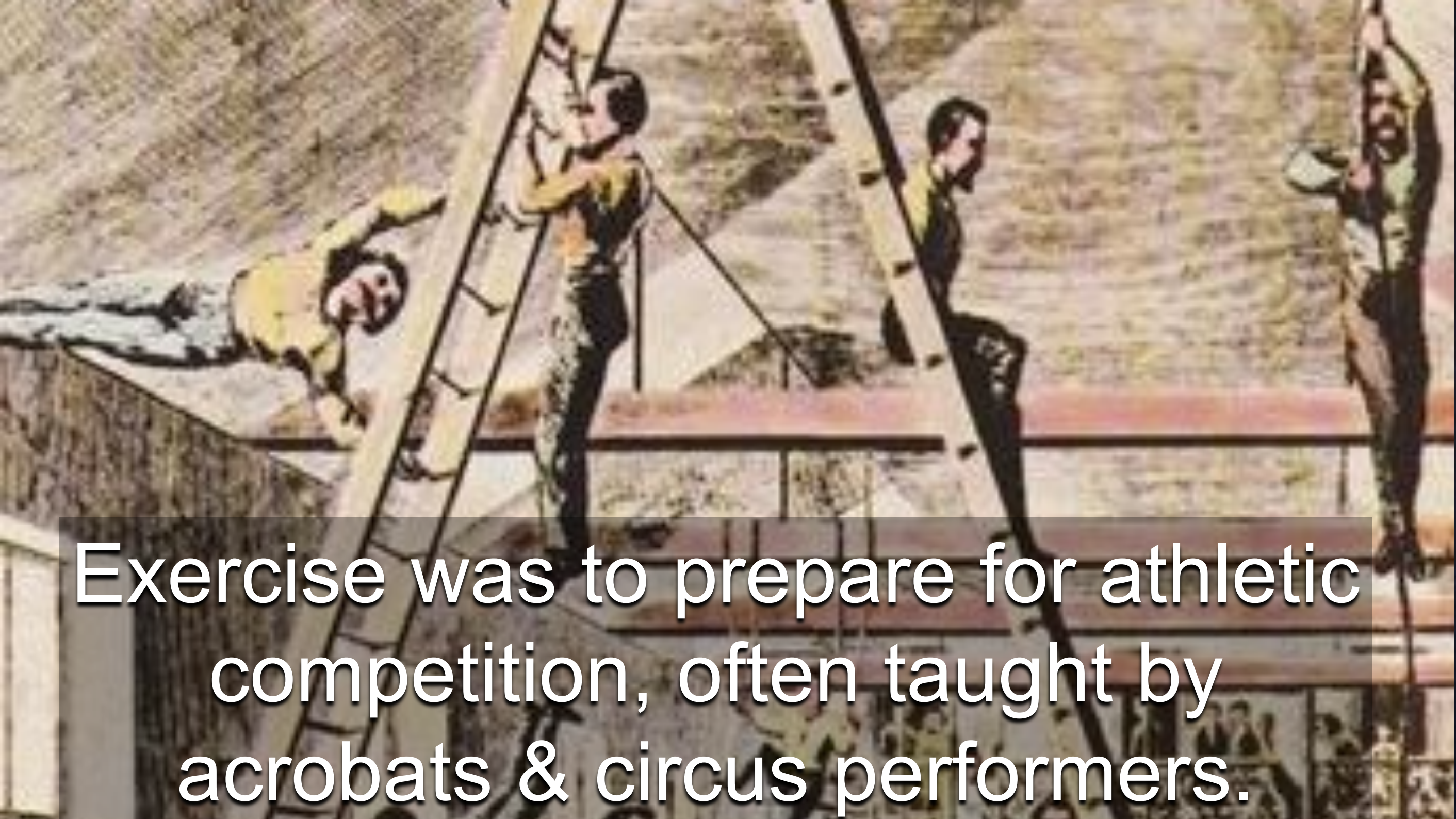
1869,
New York
Y.M.C.A. built
nation's
1st indoor
sports
facility.



1869,
New York
Y.M.C.A. built
nation's
1st indoor
sports
facility.



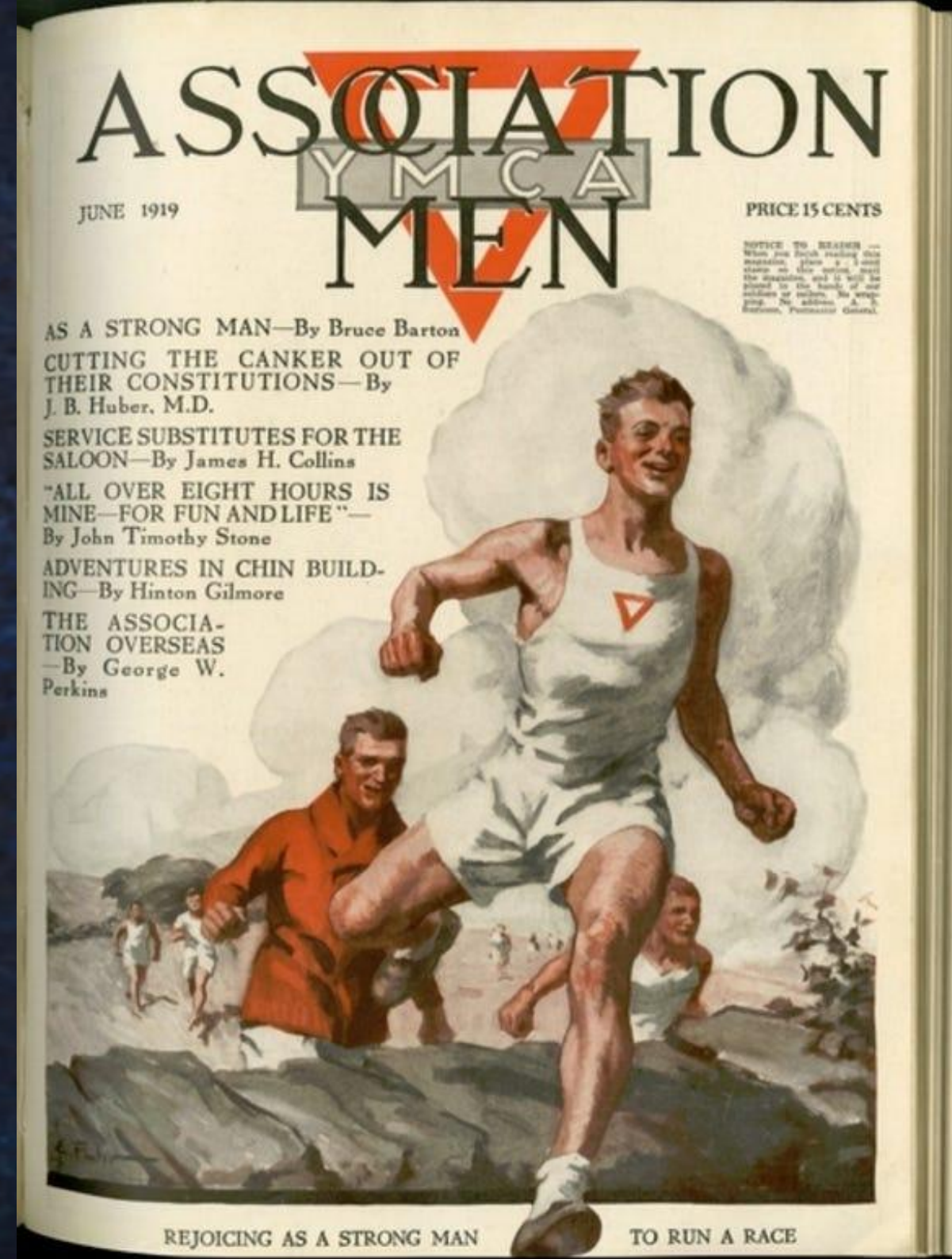




Exercise was to prepare for athletic competition, often taught by acrobats & circus performers.

This was
19th century
Muscular Christianity
movement

which led to
concept of *good*
sportsmanship.



"Train yourself for godliness."

1 Timothy 4:7.

The Greek word for train is *gymnazō*,
which is a reference to exercise.

"I discipline my body and keep it under control, lest after preaching to others I myself should be disqualified." 1 Corinthians 9:27.

The Greek word for "discipline" is *hupopiazō*, which means "to bruise, to beat black and blue."

"Every athlete exercises
self-control in all things."

1 Corinthians 9:25.

"An athlete is not crowned unless he competes according to the rules."

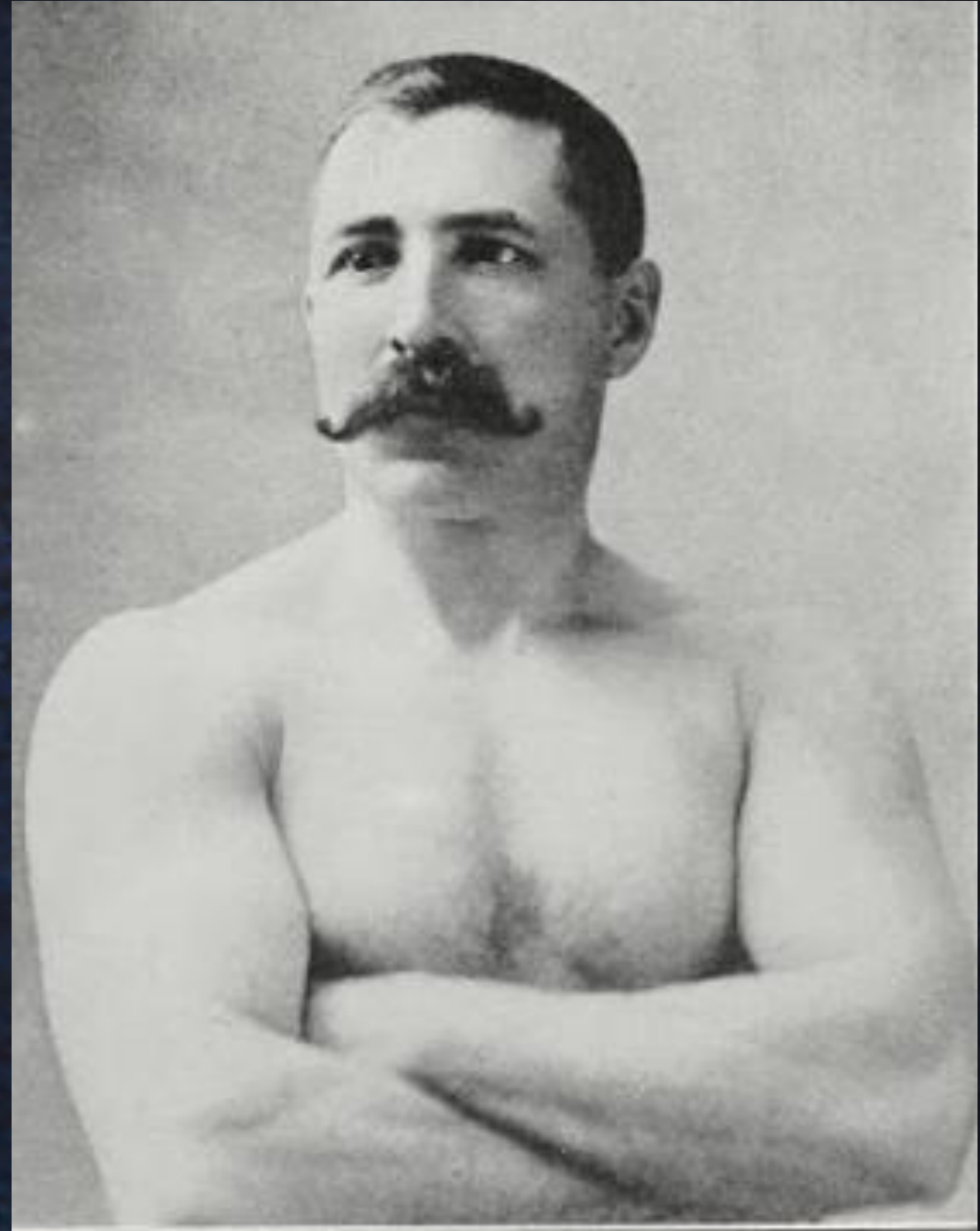
2 Timothy 2:5.

"Let us run with endurance, the race
that is set before us."

Hebrews 12:1.

Greek word for "race" is agōn, which
is an exhausting long-distance event.

1875, Baptist
Robert J. Roberts
was physical
education director
at Boston Y.M.C.A.



ROBERT J. ROBERTS, 1901

He suffered a fall.
Recuperating, he
had the idea of
exercising, not for
competition, but to
stay healthy.

THE BODY BUILDER

Robert J. Roberts

Being a Collection of Drills and
Health Hints, and Appreciations
of the Man Who Blazed the Trail
for Physical Education in the
Young Men's Christian Association

By

B. DEANE BRINK

*Assistant Director of Physical Education,
Young Men's Christian Association,
Boston, Mass.*

Author of "Athletes of the Bible," etc.

With an Introduction by

LUTHER H. GULICK

He wrote the book
The Body Builder

and coined the
word
“body-building”

THE BODY BUILDER

Robert J. Roberts

Being a Collection of Drills and
Health Hints, and Appreciations
of the Man Who Blazed the Trail
for Physical Education in the
Young Men's Christian Association

By

B. DEANE BRINK

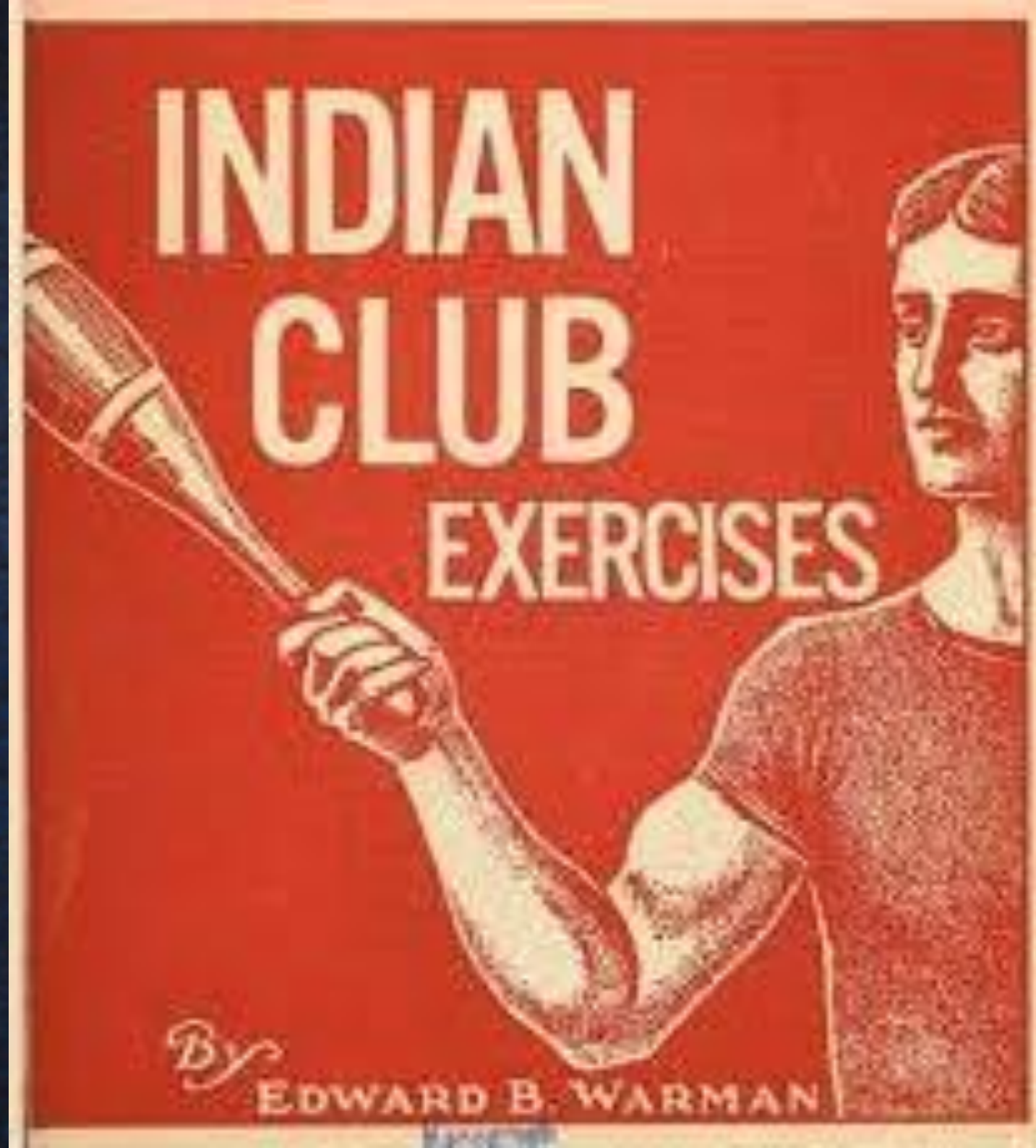
*Assistant Director of Physical Education,
Young Men's Christian Association,
Boston, Mass.*

Author of "Athletes of the Bible," etc.

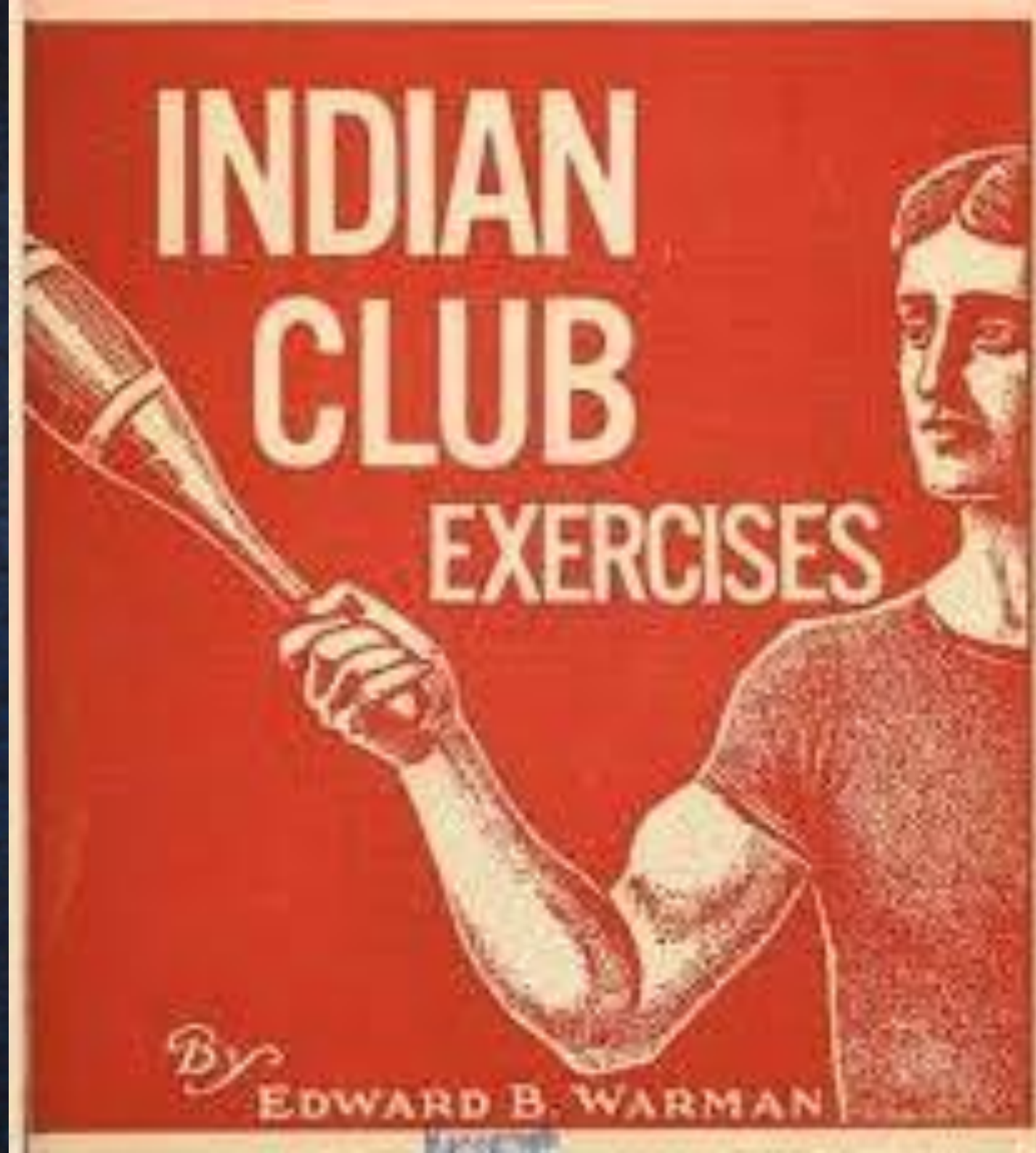
With an Introduction by

LUTHER H. GULICK

He pioneered
the fitness
movement,
that exercise
should be a
daily routine.



He led fitness
drills
and exercise
classes
using wooden
"Indian Clubs" &
medicine balls.





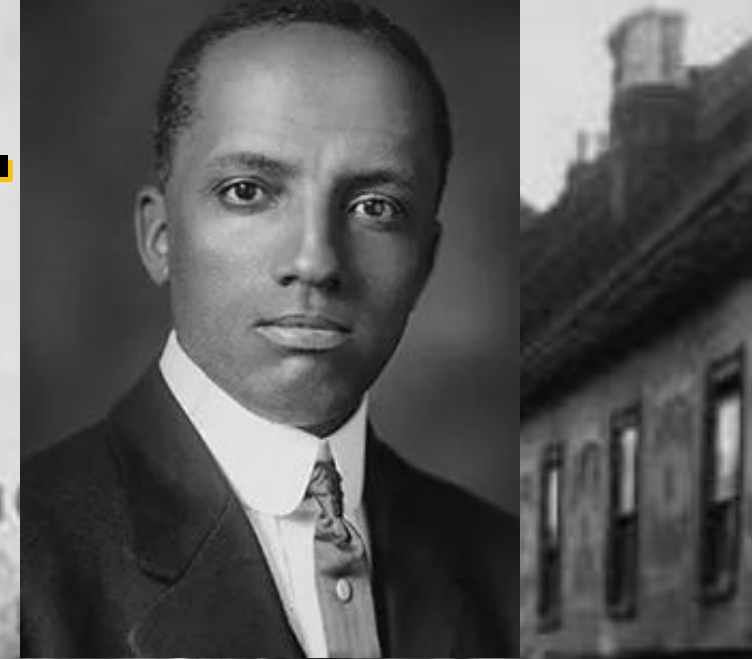
Robert J. Roberts
was the model for
Daniel Chester French's
Minute Man statue
in
Concord,
Massachusetts.



Moody opened
Chicago's
YMCA to
women to
participating
in ministry
activities, women's athletics,
as well as persons of any race.



1915 Chicago Wabash Ave.



Carter G. Woodson's
Negro History Week
Became Black History Month

Dr. Luther Gulick

Spirit Mind Body



YMCA trainer James Naismith Basketball



Naismith wrote in 1889
his goals was:

“To win men for the
Master through the
gym.”

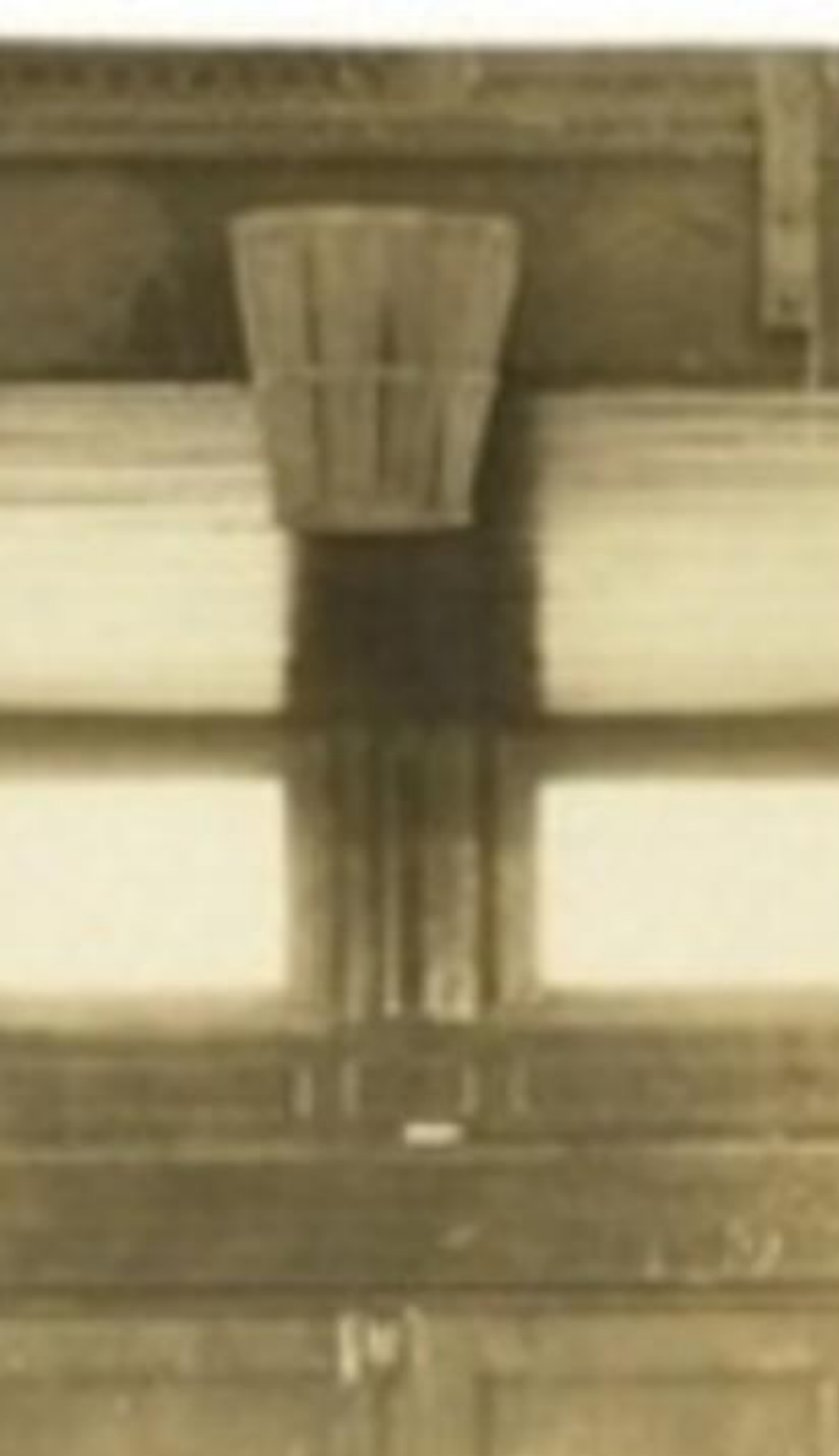


“Whenever I witness games in a church league, I feel that my vision, almost half a century ago, of the time when the Christian people would recognize the true value of athletics, has become a reality.”



1. The ball may be thrown in any direction with one or both hands.
2. The ball may be batted in any direction with one or both hands (never with the fist).
3. A player cannot run with the ball. The player must throw it from the spot on which he catches it, allowance to be made for a man who catches the ball when running at a good speed if he tries to stop.
4. The ball must be held in or between the hands, the arms or body must not be used for holding it.
5. No shouldering, holding, pushing, tripping, or striking in any way the person of an opponent shall be allowed; the first infringement of this rule by any player shall count as a foul, the second shall disqualify him until the next goal is made, or, if there was evident intent to injure the person, for the whole of the game, no substitute allowed.
6. A foul is striking at the ball with the fist, violation of rules 3, 4, and such as described in rule 5.
7. If either side makes three consecutive fouls, it shall count a goal for the opponents (consecutive means without the opponents in the mean time making a foul).
8. A goal shall be made when the ball is thrown or batted from the grounds into the basket and stays there, providing those defending the goal do not touch or disturb the goal. If the ball rests on the edges, and the opponent moves the basket, it shall count as a goal.
9. When the ball goes out of bounds, it shall be thrown into the field of play by the person first touching it. In case of a dispute, the umpire shall throw it straight into the field. The thrower in is allowed five seconds, if he holds it longer, it shall go to the opponent. If any side persists in delaying the game, the umpire shall call a foul on that side.
10. The umpire shall be judge of the men and shall note the fouls and notify the referee when three consecutive fouls have been made. He shall have power to disqualify men according to Rule 5.
11. The referee shall be judge of the ball and shall decide when the ball is in play, in bounds, to which side it belongs, and shall keep the time. He shall decide when a goal has been made, and keep account of the goals with any other duties that are usually performed by a referee.
12. The time shall be two fifteen minutes, halves, with five minutes' rest between.
13. The side making the most goals in that time shall be declared the winner. In case of a draw, the game may, by agreement of the captains, be continued until another goal is made.







Volleyball created by
YMCA trainer William Morgan



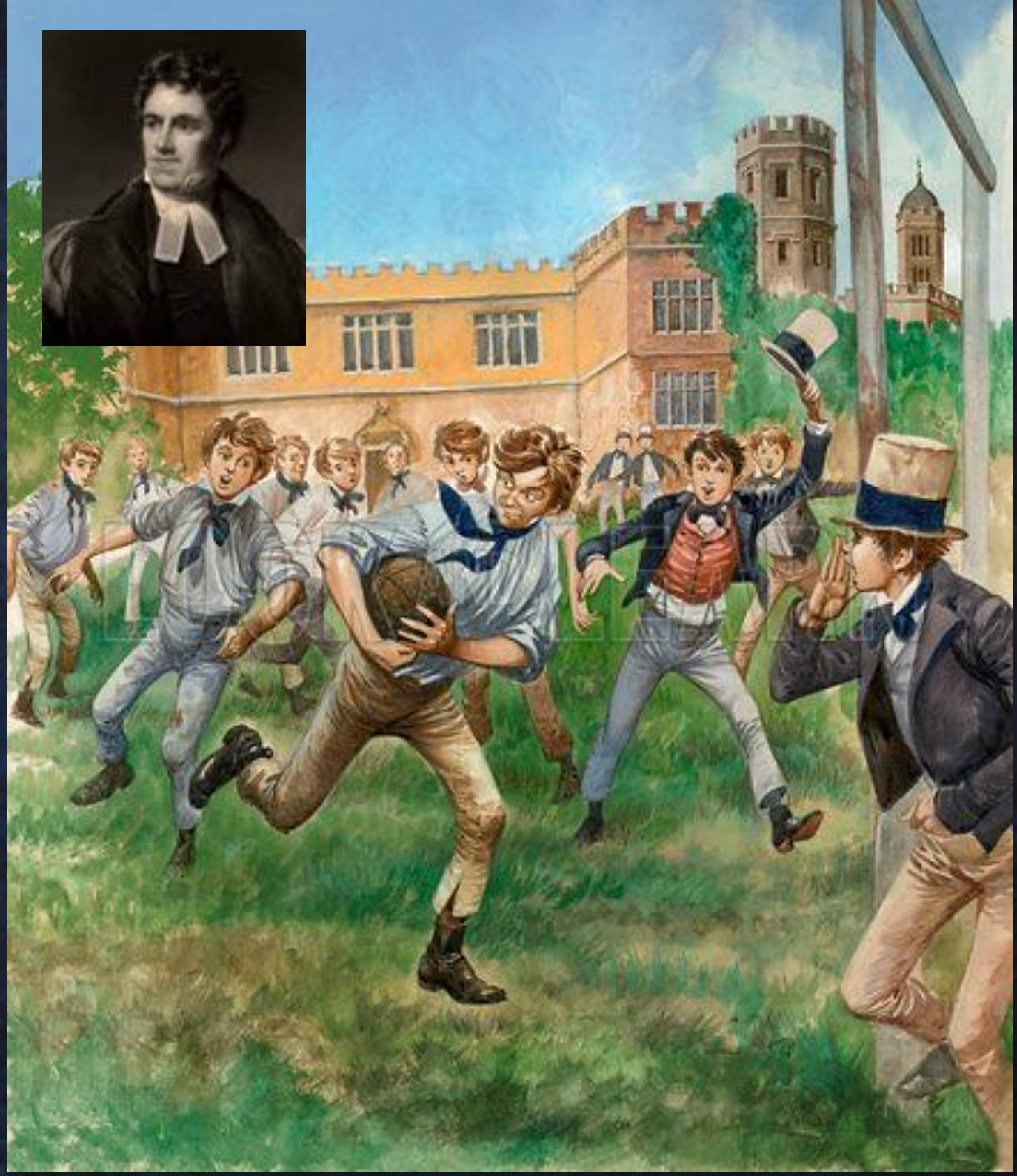


THE BIRTH OF A NATION

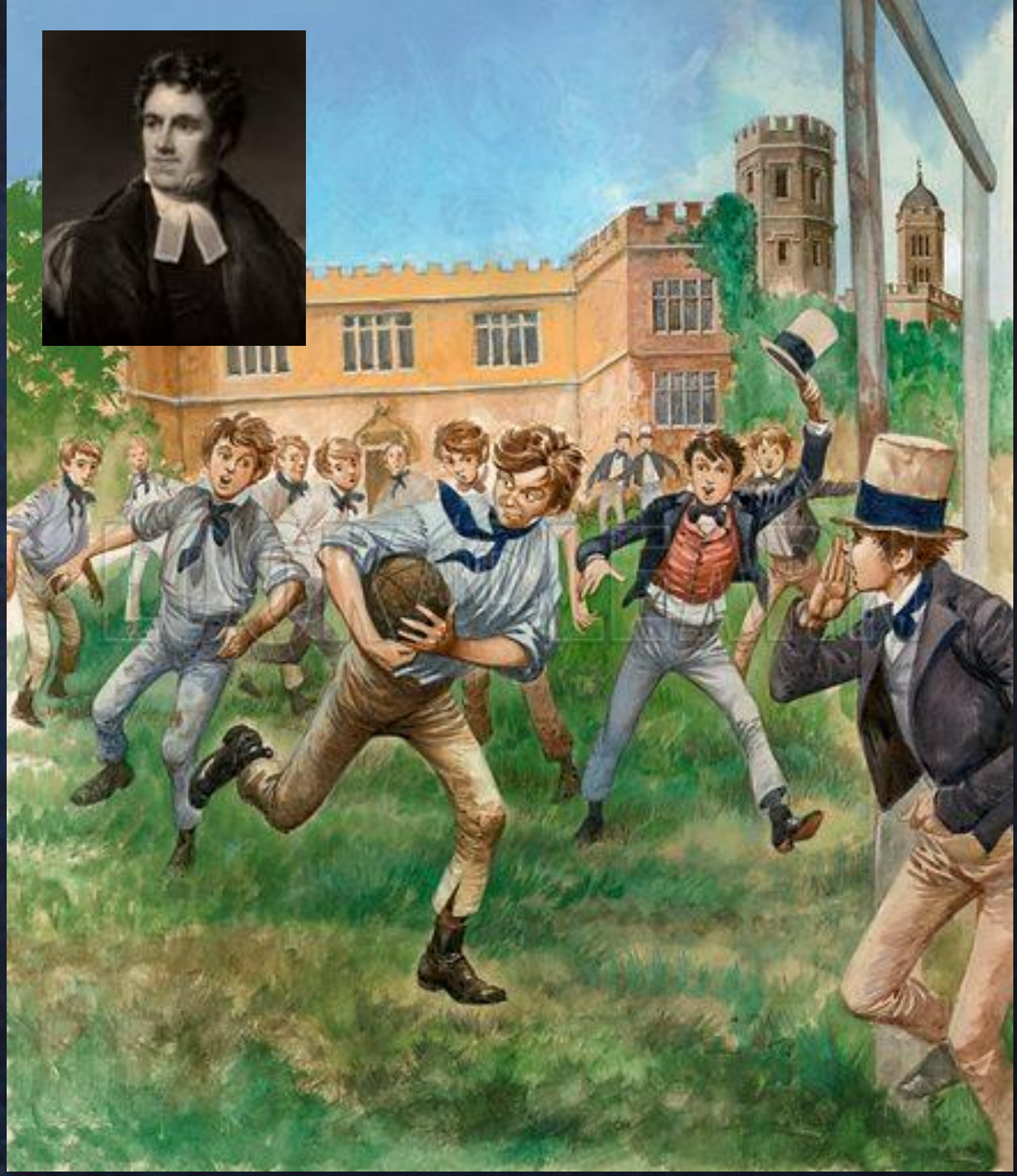
YMCA instructors innovated indoor gyms, racquetball, swimming pools, group swimming lessons, came up with name “softball.”

Helped turn Rugby into Football with leather helmets, huddles, positions, plays, passes, kicks, rules, referees,

Thomas Arnold,
Headmaster of
school in Rugby,
England 1828-41
invented the game
of “rugby” as an
alternative to
boys fighting.



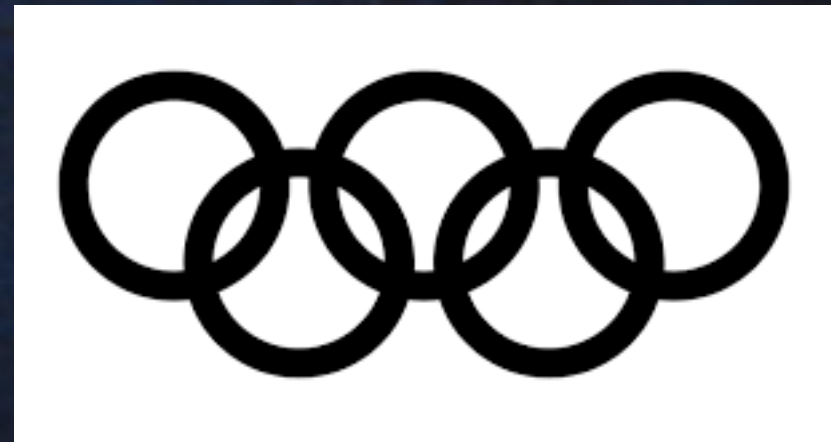
Rugby's "scrum" –
a moving huddle
down the field –
turned into
Football 's huddle
and
"line of scrimmage"



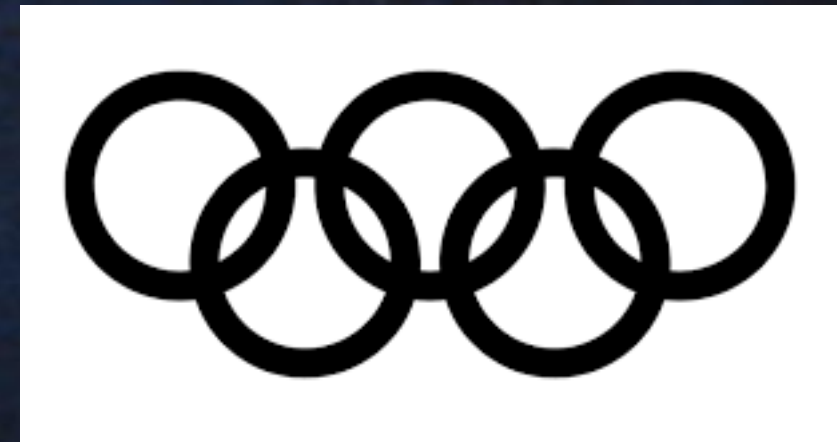
1859, Rugby School graduate Thomas Hughes wrote *Tom Brown at Oxford*:

"Muscular Christians have hold of the old chivalrous and Christian belief, that a man's body is given him to be trained and brought into subjection, and then used for the protection of the weak."

Muscular Christianity inspired DeCoubertin to bring back Greek Olympic games begun in Olympia, Greece, 776 B.C., and held every four years, called an Olympiad, till ended by Emperor Theodosius around 393 A.D.



Olympic Cup Certificate
signed by Pierre de
Coubertin awarded to
Springfield College, 1920,
for the YMCA's important
contributions to the
progress of sport and the
Olympic movement.



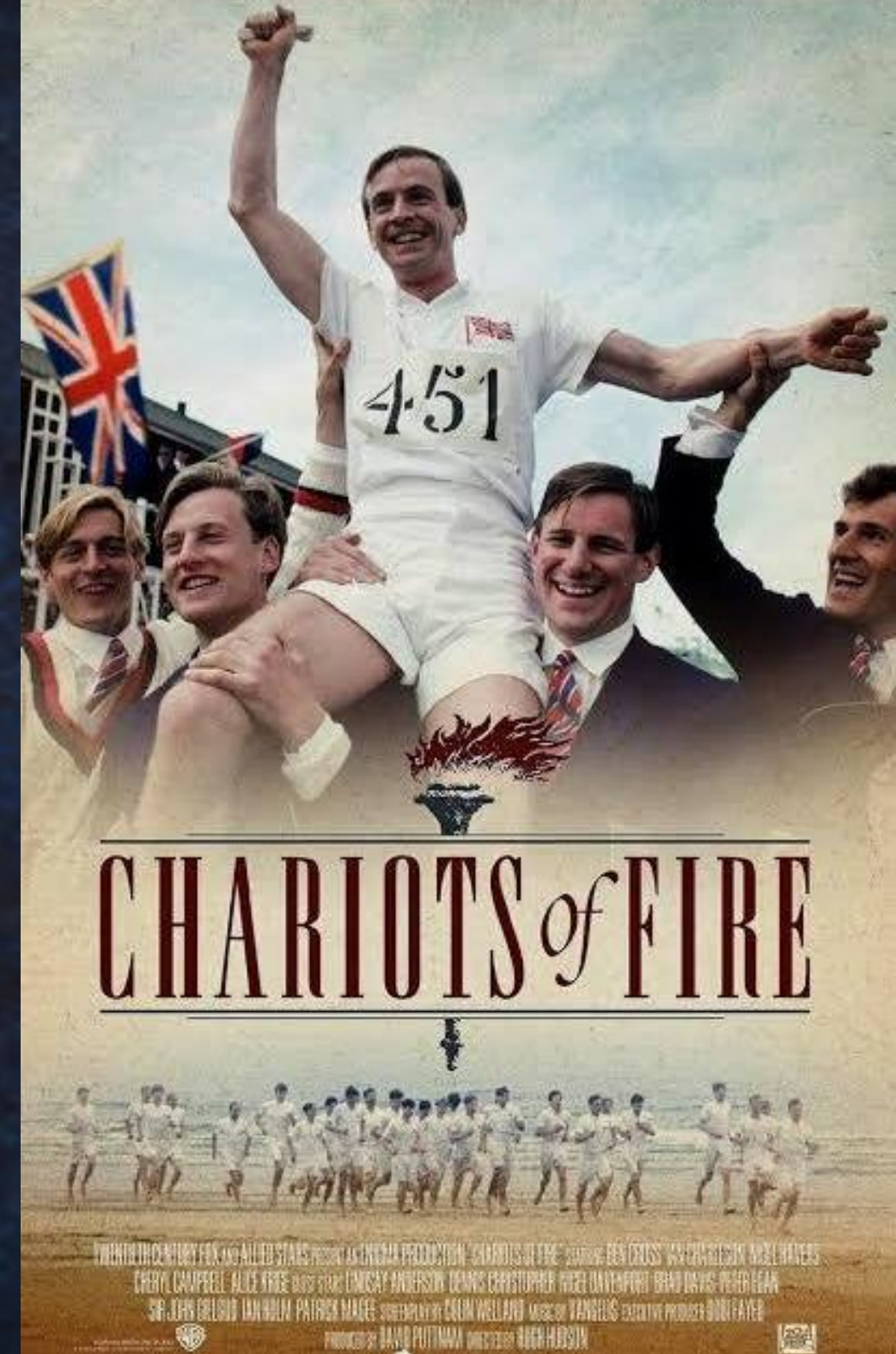
La Coupe Olympique

créée par le Baron Pierre de COUBERTIN,
rénovateur des Jeux Olympiques de l'ÈRE MODERNE,
a été attribuée pour l'année 1920

à *Y.M.C.A. International*
College Springfield.

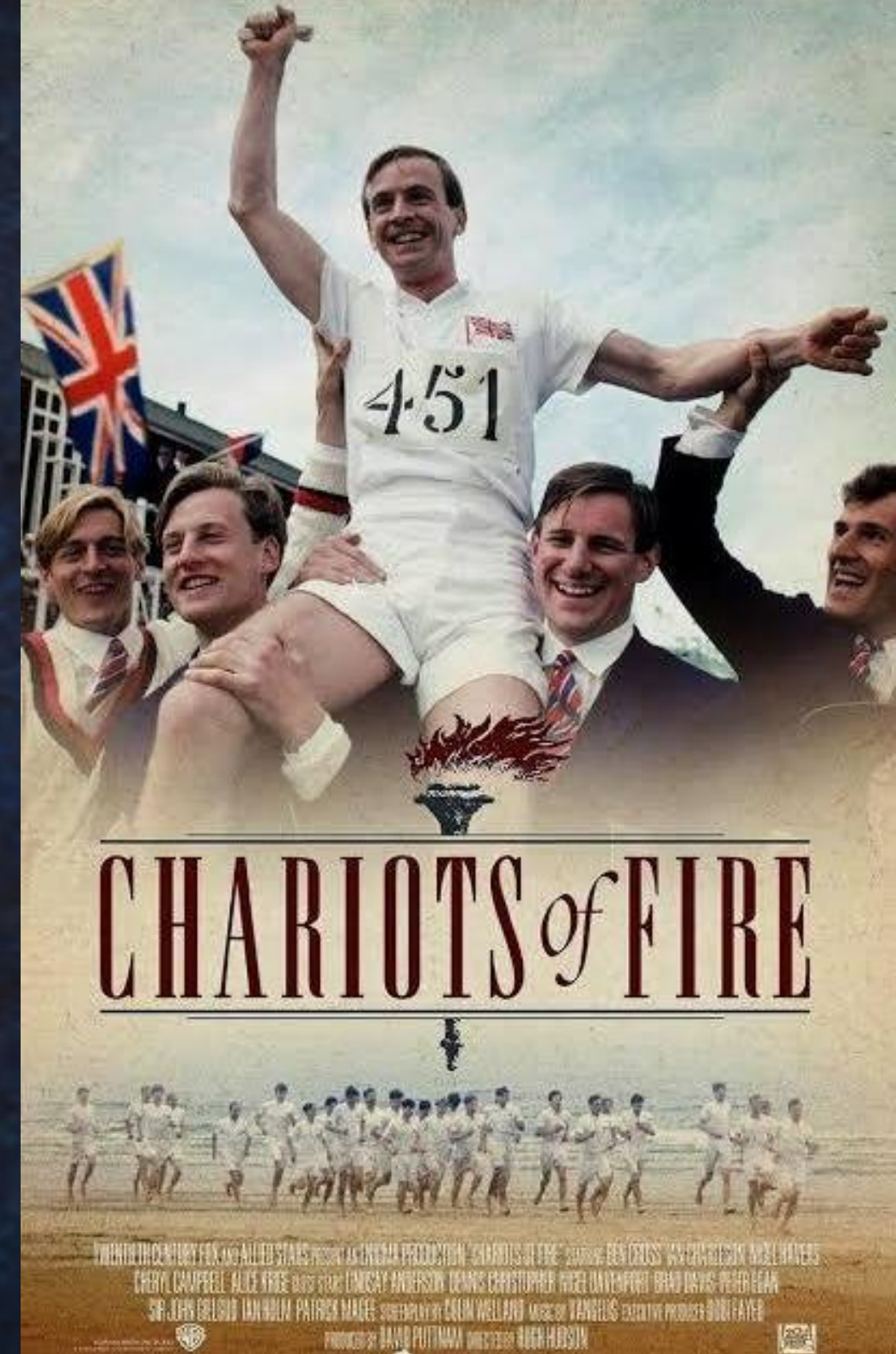
CHARIOTS OF FIRE

Scottish runner
Eric Liddell
1924 Olympics



Eric Liddell's brother
urging him to compete
in the 1924 Olympics:

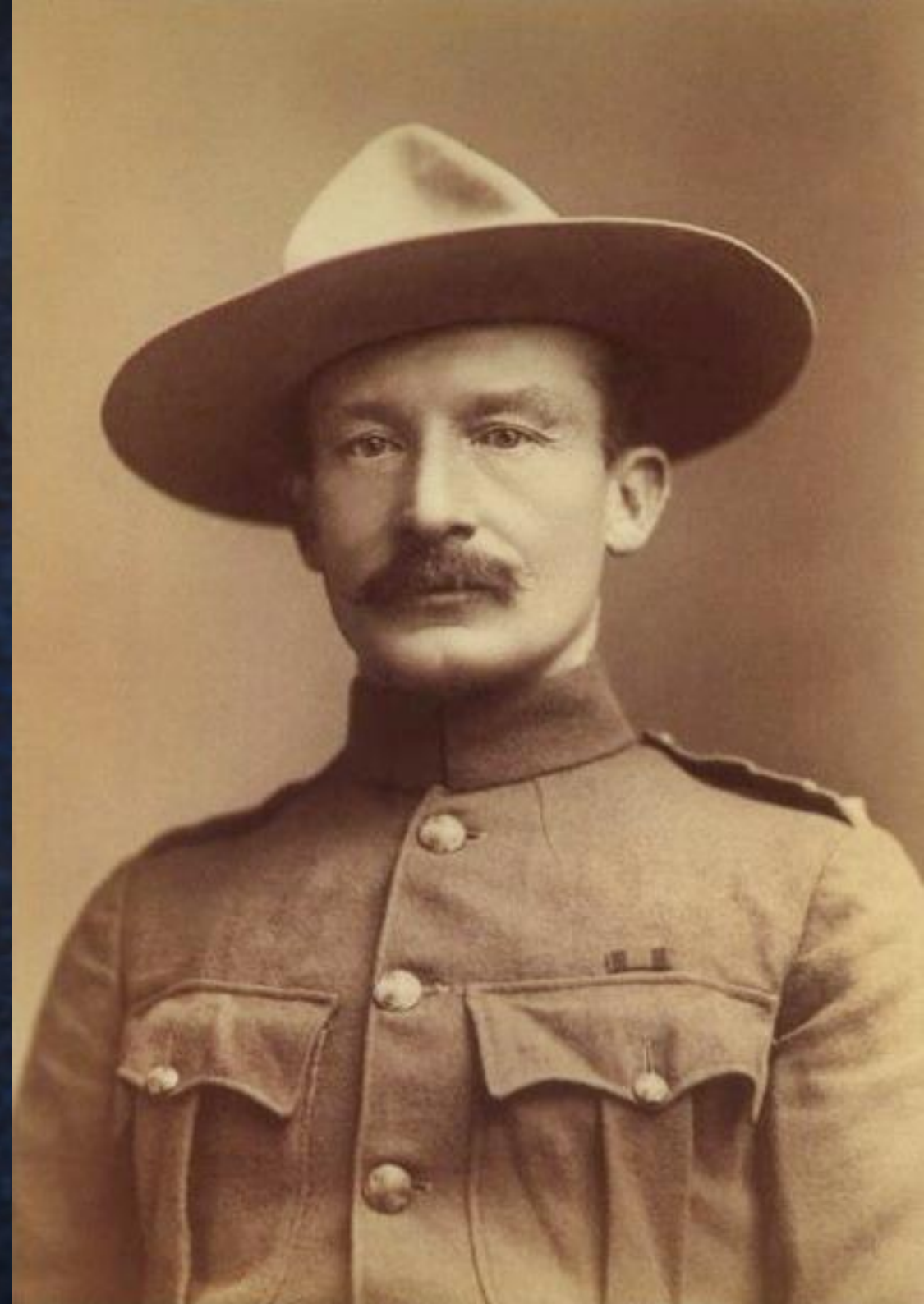
"What we need now is
a muscular Christian to
make folks sit up and
notice."



Salem, Massachusetts, Y.M.C.A.
began first “Boys' Work Department”
for 12 - 18 years old.

It began one of America's very first
summer camps, Camp Dudley, in
Orange Lake, New York, in 1885.

British hero from
South Africa's Boer
War,
Lord Baden-Powell,
helped England's
Y.M.C.A. Boys Work
Program.



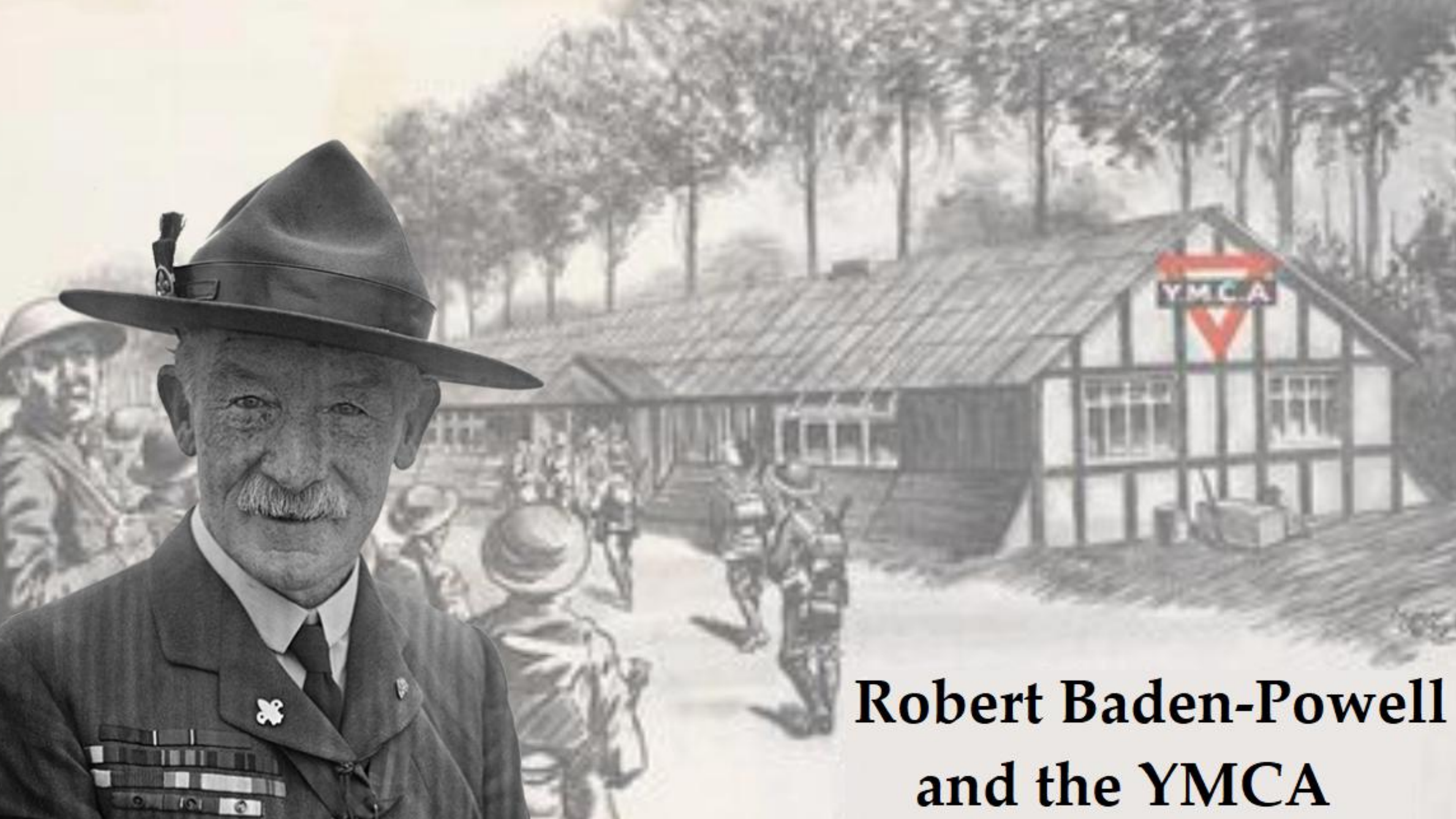
This inspired him
to write in 1908
Scouting for Boys,
founding
Boy Scout
movement.



IN THIS HALL
THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT
WAS PUBLICLY INAUGURATED
BY
Lieut. General Sir Robert S.S. Baden-Powell, K.C.B.

ON JANUARY 24TH 1908.

THIS TABLET WAS UNVEILED BY
THE CHIEF SCOUT SIR R.S.S. BADEN-POWELL, K.C.B.
ON APRIL 25TH 1910.



**Robert Baden-Powell
and the YMCA**

Baden-Powell wrote in
the introduction of his
1917 pamphlet,
Scouting & Christianity:
“Scouting is nothing
less than applied
Christianity.”



1899
Sam Hill
founded
Gideons
International
At
Wisconsin
YMCA



In 1910, Sonora Louise Smart Dodd
organized
America's
first
Father's Day
at
Spokane
YMCA



First Permanent Toastmasters Club

Y M C A
TOASTMASTERS
CLUB
SINGAPORE | SINCE MAY 1997



YMCA Toastmasters Club – later Smedley No. 1

Photo likely taken in December 1924

Dale Carnegie YMCA class 1912



DALE CARNEGIE

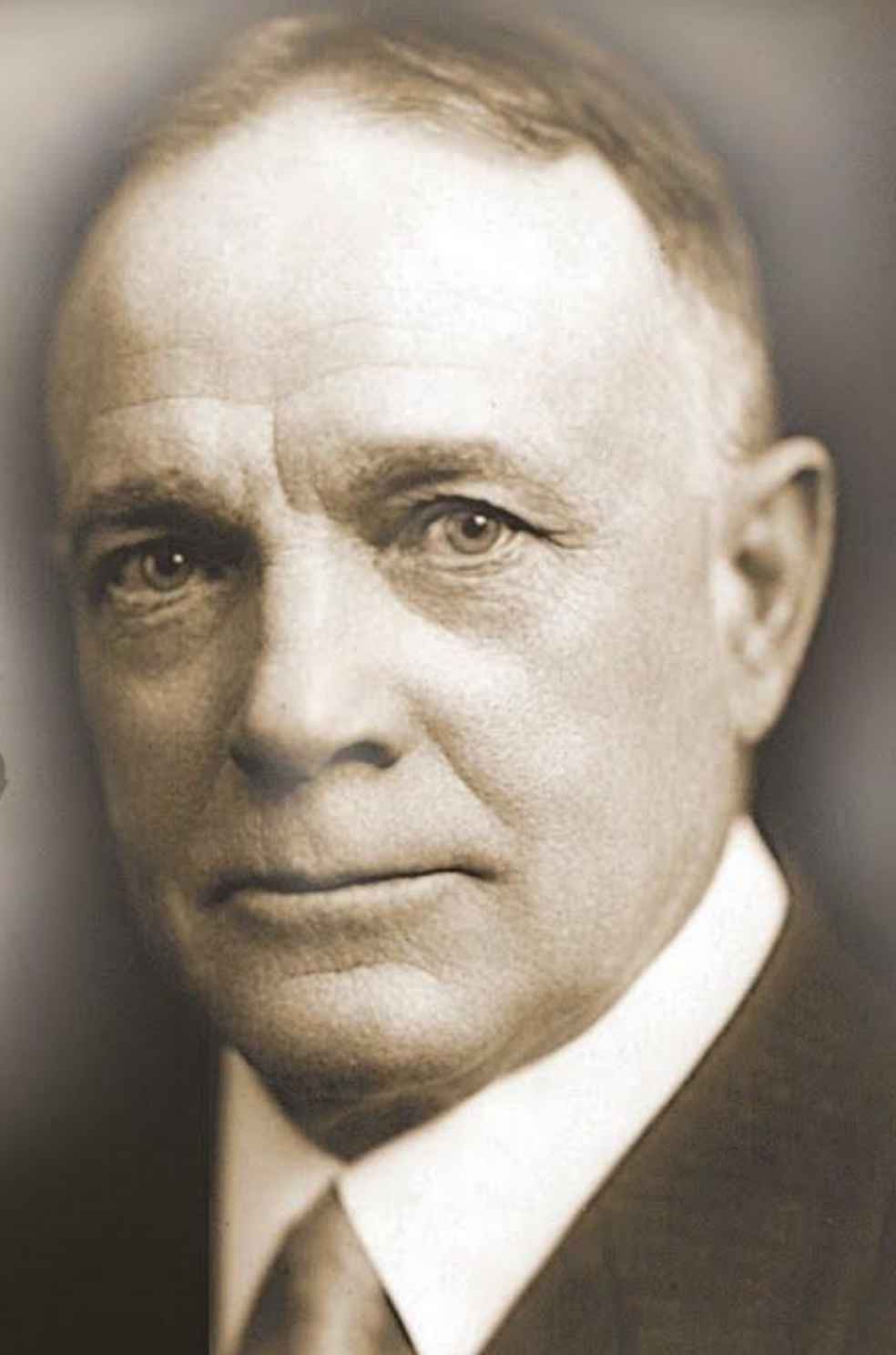
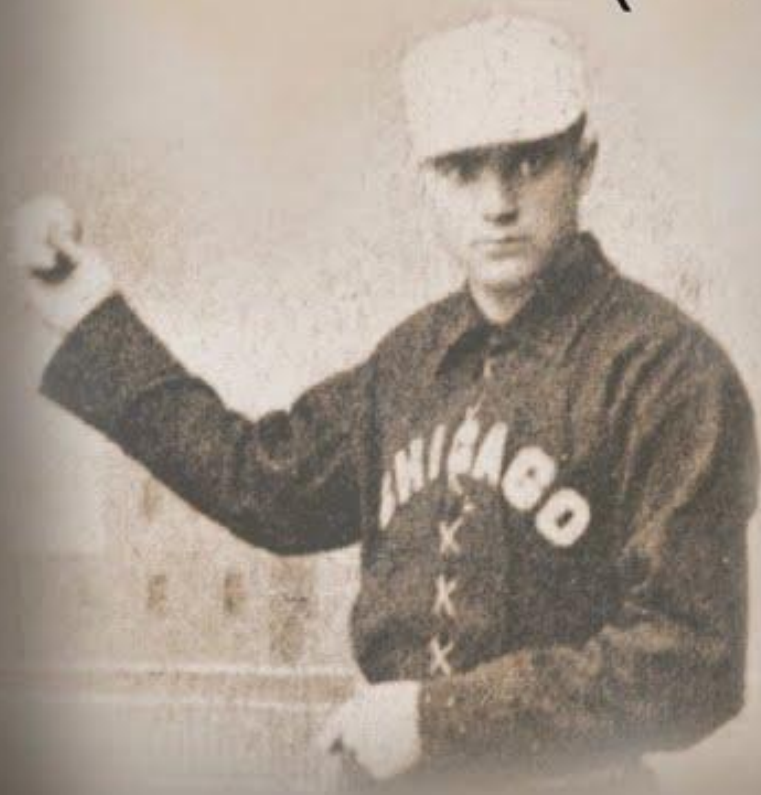
Author of How To Stop Worrying And Start Living

HOW TO WIN FRIENDS AND INFLUENCE PEOPLE



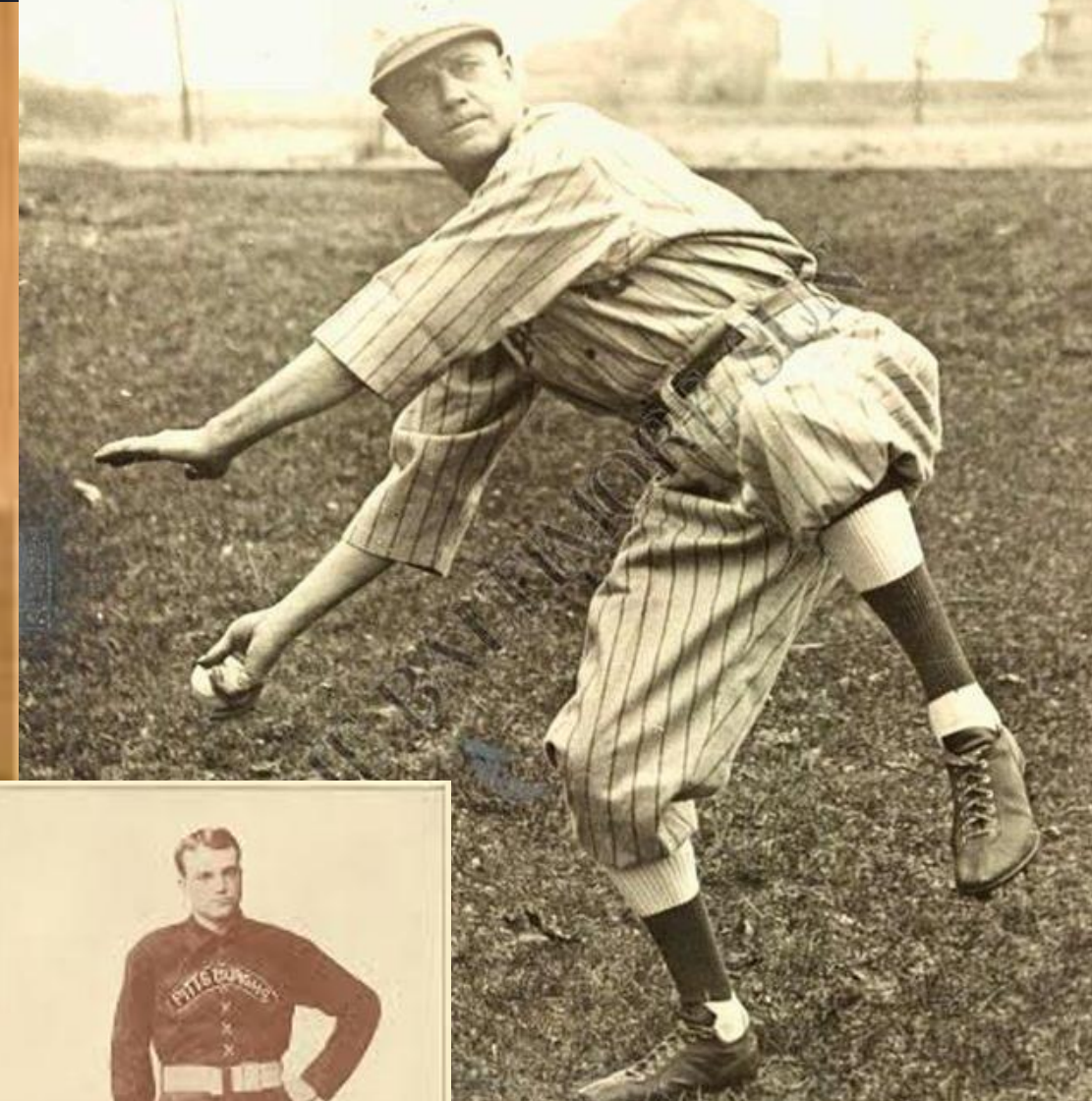
BILLY SUNDAY

(1862-1935)



The baseball allstar who became
champion for the Lord

Billy
Sunday
- Baseball
player
worked at
Chicago
YMCA



Evangelist
Billy
Sunday
pioneered
Gospel
Radio





Billy Sunday Evangelist



**Charles
Finney**
(1792-1875)
29 year old
attorney
in Adams, NY



A large crowd of people is gathered at night for an event. In the background, a large, brightly lit sign reads "Charlie Kirk" in a stylized font with a blue-to-white gradient. The scene is illuminated by vibrant blue and red stage lights, creating a festive atmosphere. In the foreground, the backs of several people's heads and shoulders are visible as they look towards the stage. One person on the left is holding up a smartphone to take a photo, while another person on the right has their arm raised in the air. The ground appears to be a red carpet, and the overall setting suggests a high-profile public appearance or concert.

Charlie Kirk







Charles Finney – 2nd Awakening

Oberlin College - abolition of slavery

Wm & Catherine Booth - Salvation Army

George Williams - YMCA

H. Dunant - International Red Cross

J. Lamphier - Layman's Prayer Revival

D.L. Moody – Shoe sales to YMCA

Civil War-U.S. Christian Commission

D.L Moody - Evangelist

Carter Woodson – Black History Month

Robert J. Roberts – Body Building

Dr. Luther Gulick – Spirit Mind Body

James Naismith – Basketball

William Morgan – Volleyball

Baden-Powell - Boy Scouts

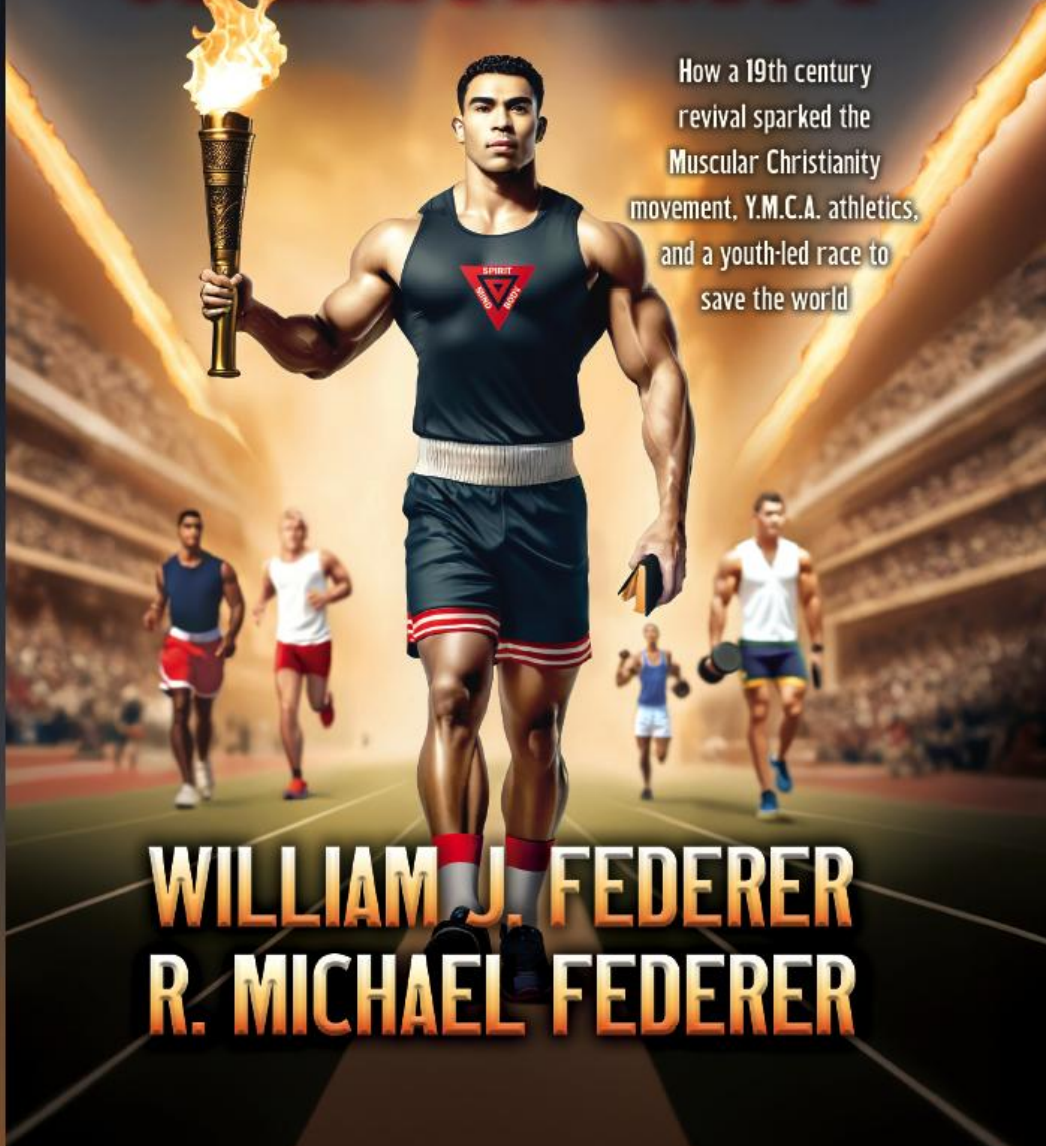
Sam Hill – Gideons International

Sonora Louise Dodd - Fathers Day

Billy Sunday - Baseball to Evangelist

COURAGEOUS CHRISTIANITY

How a 19th century
revival sparked the
Muscular Christianity
movement, Y.M.C.A. athletics,
and a youth-led race to
save the world



WILLIAM J. FEDERER
R. MICHAEL FEDERER

