

Video Title: Peter Spencer: Father of the Independent Black Church Movement (03:09)
Video Description: This video features one actor. It highlights items the story of Peter Spencer, who founded the African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church and Connection, using footage and collections items from the Journey to Freedom and Forging Faith exhibits at the Delaware History Museum. Throughout the video, the actor is standing in front of the stained glass window display, part of Forging Faith, in the Journey to Freedom exhibit.

Time Stamp	Heading	Audio	Visual	Subjects
00:00-00:15	[H1] Introduction	[no speech]	The video starts with a montage of clips from videos in the series concluding with the title of the video, for this one "Peter Spencer: Father of the Independent Black Church Movement." The title is followed by text reading, "Presented by," and then appears the Delaware Historical Society logo.	
00:16-00:36	[H1] Peter Spencer	This is <i>Father and Son</i> by sculptor Charles Parks. Placed in the plaza on Front Street in 1973, this statue is a symbol of hope for the future inspired by Peter Spencer, the father of the Independent Black Church Movement in the United States, a movement that started right here in the city of Wilmington.	The video starts with the actor speaking and then pans upward and diagonally on the <i>Father and Son</i> statue [00:19]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [00:25].	Charles Parks; Peter Spencer; Wilmington, DE
00:37-01:07	[H2] Racial Segregation Within Churches	By the 18th century, a few churches in the United States had been desegregated with both free and enslaved members, but things were hardly equal. African Americans were often restricted to pews in the rear of the church or in the balcony, where seats were marked "bm" for black members. Many enslaved people in the Americas had adopted Christian faith traditions, with a theology focused on the Bible's messages of equality and liberty of all people under God and the promise of freedom in the afterlife.	The video shows a panel that reads "1700s-1800s: Forging Faith and Community" on the stained glass window display in the Journey to Freedom exhibit at the Delaware History Museum [00:37]. The video transitions to show a panel with an image and text about Peter Spencer as in the Journey to Freedom exhibit [00:39]. And a shot angled upward from another section of the exhibit [00:40]. The video transitions back to the actor speaking [00:43]. The video showed two historic images of people sitting in church [00:58]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking	Racial Segregation in the 18th Century; Christian Theology
01:08-01:57	[H2] Spencer Churches	Among the faithful was Peter Spencer. Born into slavery on a farm in Maryland in 1782, Spencer became free as a young man and moved to Wilmington. he began to worship at the predominantly white Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church at Third and Walnut streets, but in 1813 he left the church and founded Ezion Methodist Episcopal Church. With that, he started a movement that created the first independent black denomination in the United States, the African United Methodist Protestant Church, and then later, the Union American Methodist Episcopal Denomination. Often known as the Spencer Churches, these congregations embodied a growing desire among African Americans to	The video cuts back to the actor speaking [01:14]. The video shows a historic image of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church [01:22]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [01:26]. The video cuts to a historic image of Ezion Methodist Episcopal Church [01:29]. The video cuts to another shot in the Journey to Freedom exhibit [01:33]. The video transitions back to the actor speaking [01:36]. The video shows a historic document that says "Birth of Peter Spencer / FOUNDER OF / The Union American Methodist Episcopal Connection / WILL BE HELD IN THE / Mother Union Church / 12th & Walnut Sts., Wilmington, Delaware " [01:44]. The video	Spencer Churches; Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church; Ezion Methodist Episcopal Church; African United Methodist Protestant Church; Union American Methodist Episcopal Denomination
01:58-02:40	[H2] August Quarterly	With their members forbidden from patronizing restaurants, theaters, and other public gathering spaces, black churches became the center of the community's social and cultural life in 1814. Spencer launched the August Quarterly, an annual festival held in Wilmington on the last Sunday of August that brings together churchgoers from near and far in a spirit of solidarity and freedom. It's an event that made Wilmington a place of pilgrimage for African American religious freedom and the Annual Quarterly continues to this day. The black church has endured as	The video cuts back to the actor speaking [01:59]. The videos shows the cover of a August Quarterly that reads "The / '81 Big Quarterly / slated to / be biggest yet! / [image] / THE BIG QUARTERLY / August" [02:11]. The video shows historic images of a August Quarterly celebration in Wilmington from the Forging Faith exhibit [02:15]. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [02:26]. The video cuts to a historic image of people in front of a sign of the Ten Commandments and another image of three women standing together [02:31]. The video cuts back to the actor	August Quarterly

02:41-02:59	[H2] Peter Spencer Death	At the time of his death in 1843, Spencer had started more than 30 churches and schools, and he is laid to rest here at Spencer Plaza on French Street, at the site of the 1813 Mother African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church and the first August Quarterly.	The video cuts to a show of the historical marker for Peter Spencer at Spencer Plaza on French Street [02:47]. The video cuts to shots of the <i>Father and Son</i> statue [02:50]. The video cuts to a historic image of the Mother African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church. The video cuts back to the actor speaking [02:58].	Mother African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church
03:00-03:09	Outro	[no speech]	White background with text, "Delaware Historical Society videos have been funded by the Longwood Foundation, Delmarva Power, an Exelon Company, and a grant from the Delaware Humanities, a state program of the National Endowment of the Humanities." Below the text are logos for (left to right) Longwood Foundation, Delmarva Power, and Delaware Humanities.	