



# Adding Value

**2 PETER 1:5-8** Annual Theme 2021

*5 For this very reason, make every effort to supplement your faith with virtue, and virtue with knowledge, 6 and knowledge with self-control, and self-control with steadfastness, and steadfastness with godliness, 7 and godliness with brotherly affection, and brotherly affection with love. 8 For if these qualities are yours and are increasing, they keep you from being ineffective or unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.*



*Dr. Keith B. McGee*

## Messiah Messenger

January 2021 | Volume VIII, Issue I

# MTMBC BULLETIN

Events & Activities

## January at a glance:

17th Men's Day

## OUR MISSION

We are Messiah Temple  
and we are,  
Worshipping The Lord,  
Working as Laborers,  
Witnessing to The Lost,  
With The Word of Life

## OUR PURPOSE

1. Effectually we Solicit the Support of The Savior
2. Eagerly we Strive for the Solidarity of The Saints
3. Earnestly we Seek the Salvation of Souls
4. Expectedly we Sow the Seeds of our Substance

## BEREAVEMENT

We offer condolences...

The Family of Rosemary Meriweather

To everyone who has passed due to Covid  
19/ Coronavirus

All who have lost their lives to police  
brutality and gun violence



## PRAYER

We're praying especially for...

Mo. Martha Walker  
Phyliss Bulley  
Pearline Latimer  
Michael Walker  
Terrion Scott  
George Terrell  
Lula Flowers  
Johnny Dumas  
Isaiah Dunlap Jr.  
Johnny Simpson  
Joe Jones  
Terrance Nunnally  
Olivette Porter-Myrick  
Isaac Carey  
Kasandra Jordan  
Albertha Ferguson  
Sharon Carpenter  
James Spikes



Susie Hicks  
Sarah Corley  
Lafayette Gatling Sr.  
Bobby Allen  
Christine Bailey  
Marcus Jefferson Sr.  
Bonciel Barnes  
Cydnee Kennedy  
Roslyn Terrell  
Theresa Davis  
James Davis  
Carol Jean Short  
Michael Walker  
Imogene Clegg  
Lenzy Haley  
Al Kennedy  
Joy Lewis

## GIVING

Online Giving can be done by clicking on the giving button at [messiah temple.org](http://messiah temple.org) or on the Givelify or Give Plus apps on your mobile device. Text 2 Give contributions can be text to mobile number 833-986-1732. You can also give on Zelle to email [rmm@mtmbc.org](mailto:rmm@mtmbc.org) (please specify donation type in memo section). The Giving Kiosk is in the Utility Room for debit and credit transactions.



★★★★★★★★★★★★  
**Happy Birthday  
and Happy Anniversary  
to All Who Celebrate  
in January!!!**

# CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

## Department Information



## Growing Your Faith Daily

**“IF YOU’RE NOT LEARNING,  
YOU’RE LOSING”**

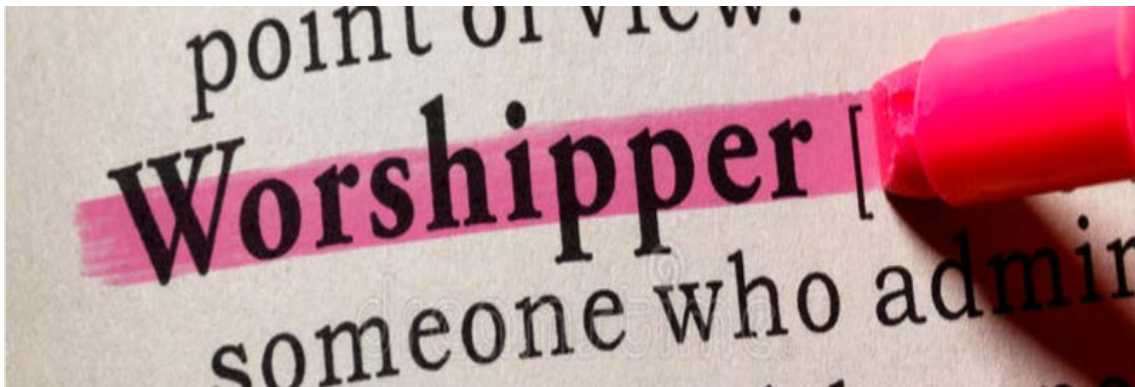
“Do your best to present yourself to God as one approved, a worker who does not need to be ashamed and who correctly handles the word of truth.”

II Timothy 2:15

## QUESTION OF THE MONTH

What was the name of Jacob’s first son?

“Submit your answers to [jtreadwell@mtmbc.org](mailto:jtreadwell@mtmbc.org)”



## WORD TO THE WORSHIPPER

*“Every sorrowful moment for you is still a sovereign and strategic moment for God.”*

*~Dr. Keith B. McGee I*

*“5 Trust in the Lord with all your heart,  
and do not lean on your own understanding.*

*6 In all your ways acknowledge him,  
and he will make straight your paths.”*

***Proverbs 3:5-6 (ESV)***

## Bible Studies

Monday Morning  
Sis. Sharon Stinson  
TBD

*Study*  
*The Book of Exodus*

Wednesday Evening  
"Prayer, Praise and  
Proclamation"  
Rev. J. Treadwell  
& T. Treadwell  
TBD

*Study*  
*The Books of 1 & 2  
Samuel*

Wednesday  
"Through It All"  
Pastor McGee  
TBD

*Study*  
*The Book of Acts*

Movie & Fellowship  
4th Monday @ TBD  
4th Wednesday @ TBD

## Sunday School

The Book of Joshua  
The Book of Judges  
The Book Of Ruth  
The Books of 1 & 2  
Samuel  
1 Peter & 2 Peter

New Members Class



# ONLINE STREAMING/ AMAZON SIMLE

## STREAM US *Online*



**SUNDAYS @ 11AM**

A promotional image for the church stream. On the left, a man with a beard and glasses, wearing a blue suit and tie, holds a black book. The background is a warm, golden-brown gradient. In the center, there is a logo for 'MESSIAH TEMPLE Missionary Baptist Church' featuring a globe and a cross. Below the logo, the text 'Adding Value' is written in a large, elegant font, with a cross symbol between the words. Underneath, '2 PETER 1:5-8' and 'Annual Theme 2021' are written in a smaller font. At the bottom, a blue banner contains the text 'DR. KEITH B. MCGEE I, PASTOR | MESSIAH TEMPLE MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH' in white capital letters.

**You can click on the links  
below to watch...**

[www.facebook.com/mtmbc104](https://www.facebook.com/mtmbc104)

[www.youtube.com/mtmbc104](https://www.youtube.com/mtmbc104)

<https://smile.amazon.com/ch/36-3220083>

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**smile**

**You shop. Amazon gives.**

Amazon donates 0.5% of the price of your eligible purchases to **Messiah Temple Missionary Baptist Church** when you shop at smile.amazon.com.

**Same products, prices and service.**

AmazonSmile is the same Amazon you know with the added benefit of supporting charitable organizations.

# THE HISTORY OF INAUGURATION DAY

A president becomes empowered as president, not on Election Day, or even after the Electoral votes are counted, but on Inauguration Day after they are administered the oath of office (Article II of the U.S. Constitution).

On April 30, 1789, George Washington was inaugurated in New York City as our first president. Washington was scheduled to be inaugurated on March 4, however weather prevented Congress from being able to make quorum, and thus the beginning of our nation under the original Constitution was delayed almost two months.

Interestingly, the text of the original Constitution did not specify a presidential Inauguration Day, but merely left the matter up to Congress. March 4 became the traditional Inauguration Day until 1937 after the passage of the twentieth amendment. One must wonder at the Constitutional crisis that would have occurred (prior to the twentieth amendment) if a Congress had decided to indefinitely postpone Inaugurating, or even counting the Electoral votes, after a presidential election (which, under the Constitution, is also set by Congress).

On March 4, 1801, Thomas Jefferson was the first president inaugurated in Washington, D.C., our new federal capital. After New York, Philadelphia had become our nation's capital. Though, in order to appease Southern slave holders fearing a northern capital would be inordinately influenced by Northern Abolitionists, the nation's capital was moved south to its current location.

Inauguration was initially held inside the House and Senate chambers of the Federal Congress. However, in 1817 a fight broke out between the Senate and House of Representatives over which specific chairs should be used in the inauguration (and we thought our current Congressional politics were petty). James Monroe, the newly elected president, struck a grand bargain and began the tradition of holding the inauguration outside, in front of Congress.

The outdoor inauguration would prove fatal in 1841. With great hubris, the newly elected President William Harrison decided to ride on horseback, without a coat, to his inauguration – despite the winter weather. Harrison then delivered the longest inauguration speech in American history – a two-hour-long oration, which led to the shortest Presidency in American history as Harrison subsequently caught pneumonia and died 31 days later, making John Tyler president.

Tyler's presidency created a bit of a Constitutional crisis, as the original Constitution never that the vice president would become president if the sitting president died in office. Many argued that John Tyler was still a vice president who merely held the powers of a president.

Abraham Lincoln was elected president in November of 1860, but James Buchanan would still be president until Lincoln's inauguration four months later on March 4, 1861. Knowing that Buchanan would not intervene, Southern states opportunistically began illegally seceding from the union, thus beginning the Civil War before Lincoln could become president.

The vague nature of Article II of the Constitution with regard to when the president actually becomes the president through the inauguration was finally settled in the twentieth amendment, which took effect before Franklin D. Roosevelt's second term began on Jan. 20, 1937.

The twentieth amendment specified that the elected president would become president through inauguration at noon on Jan. 20, two months, instead of four, after the presidential election. The twentieth amendment also clarified the presidential secession plan.

On Wednesday, Jan. 20, 2021 at noon, Joseph R. Biden will become America's 46th president, but only the 45th person to become president, as Grover Cleveland was elected to two non-consecutive terms as the 22nd and 24th president.

Whether you are happy, upset, or indifferent about the results of the 2020 Presidential Election, with the passage of another Inauguration Day in our shared American history, we have much for which to be grateful. Human history repeatedly shows us that the transition of power from one person or regime to another is often marred by great violence, bloodshed and loss of life.

In our system of government, the rights of those ceding power are still protected and preserved by our Constitution. Those that lost on Election Day or were not happy with the results have the opportunity to re-engage in the political system and compete in the next set of regularly-scheduled elections. In just a few short years, the next presidential election cycle will begin.

In our nation, we the people are empowered to hold the new administration accountable. We, the people, will decide if President Biden is rewarded with another four-year term in office or whether a new man or woman will be inaugurated president in 2025.

# MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. DAY

On Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, the entire nation pauses in remembrance of a civil rights hero. At least, that's the point of the federal holiday that takes place on the third Monday of each January. MLK Day was designed to honor the activist and minister assassinated in 1968, whose accomplishments have continued to inspire generations of Americans.

But though the holiday now graces the United States' federal calendar and affects countless offices, schools, businesses and other public and private spaces, it wasn't always observed. The fight for a holiday in Martin Luther King, Jr.'s honor was an epic struggle in and of itself—and it continues to face resistance in the form of competing holidays to leaders of the Confederacy.

King was the first modern private citizen to be honored with a federal holiday, and for many familiar with his non-violent leadership of the civil rights movement, it made sense to celebrate him. But for others, the suggestion that King—a Black minister who was vilified during his life and gunned down when he was just 39 years old—deserved a holiday was nothing short of incendiary.

The first push for a holiday honoring King took place just four days after his assassination. John Conyers, then a Democratic Congressman from Michigan, took to the floor of Congress to insist on a federal holiday in King's honor. However, the request fell on deaf ears.

One of the few Black people in Congress, Conyers had been an active member of the civil rights movement for years. He had visited Selma, Alabama in support of King and the 1965 Freedom Day, one of several mass voter registration events in which large numbers of African Americans attempted to register to vote despite local defiance and armed intimidation.

When his first bill failed, Conyers was undaunted. "Conyers would persist year after year, Congress after Congress, in introducing the same bill again and again, gathering co-sponsors along the way, until his persistence finally paid off," writes historian Don Wolfensberger.

He enlisted the help of the Congressional Black Caucus, of which he was a founding member. For 15 years, the CBC attempted to break the stalled legislation loose, advocating within their constituent communities and helping Conyers introduce his bill year after year.

Every single attempt failed, even after the bill was brought to the floor for debate.

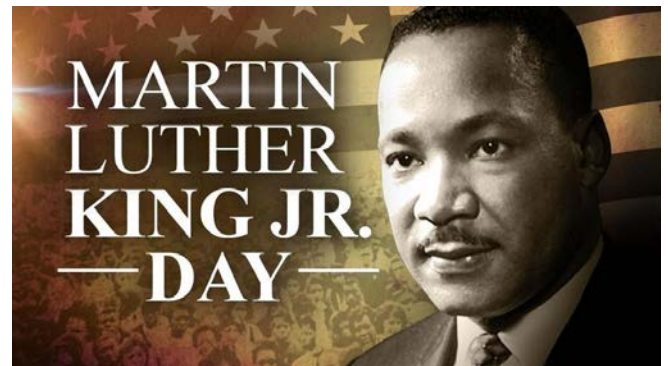
The tide finally turned in the early 1980s. By then, the CBC had collected six million signatures in support of a federal holiday in honor of King. Stevie Wonder had written a hit song, "Happy Birthday," about King, which drove an upswell of public support for the holiday. And in 1983, as civil rights movement veterans gathered in Washington to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the March on Washington, King's seminal "I Have a Dream" speech, and the 15th anniversary of his murder, something shook loose.

When the legislation once again made it to the floor, it was filibustered by Jesse Helms, the Republican senator from North Carolina. As Helms pressed to introduce FBI smear material on King—whom the agency had spent years trying to pinpoint as a Communist and threat to the United States during the height of his influence—into the Congressional record, tensions boiled over. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the senator from New York, brought the materials onto the floor, then dropped them to the ground in disgust in a pivotal moment of the debate.

The bill passed with ease the following day (78-22) and President Ronald Reagan immediately signed the legislation.

But though the first federal holiday was celebrated in 1986, it took years for observance to filter through to every state. Several Southern states promptly combined Martin Luther, King, Jr. Day with holidays that uplifted Confederate leader Robert E. Lee, who was born on January 19. Arizona initially observed the holiday, then rescinded it, leading to a years-long scuffle over whether to celebrate King that ended in multiple public referenda, major boycotts of the state, and a final voter registration push that helped propel a final referendum toward success in 1992.

It wasn't until 2000 that every state in the Union finally observed Martin Luther King, Jr. Day. Today, the holiday is still celebrated in conjunction with a celebration of Confederate figures in some states—but after three decades of contention and controversy, it is observed.



# HEALTH & WELLNESS

## Covid-19 Vaccines

### Introduction

There is a Covid-19 vaccine authorized by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Several trials from multiple companies are continuing with promising results that you may have read about. Most vaccines require two doses several weeks apart.

The CDC is recommending the first vaccine doses go to health care workers and residents of long-term care facilities. As more supply becomes available, the CDC recommends the next group to get the vaccine will be essential workers (emergency workers, utility workers, teachers, etc.), followed by the third group: adults with certain medical conditions and people age 65 and older. Just 29 percent of Americans think that prison inmates should be prioritized for getting COVID-19 vaccines, according to a YOUNG poll conducted on December 7, 2021.

COVID-19 vaccines may be more available in the spring to mid-year time frame as additional vaccines are FDA-authorized, produced and distributed. The goal will be for you to have the information you need about vaccines and to get the COVID-19 vaccine easily and conveniently.

### Leaders Encourage COVID-19 Vaccine Among Black Americans

Public health officials and community leaders who are concerned about COVID-19 vaccine skepticism are speaking up and trying to build trust, especially among racial and ethnic communities. U. S. Surgeon General Jerome Adams, MD, is working with faith leaders, community groups and fraternities and sororities to discuss the vaccine.

"Nothing has been in my heart more than this issue over the past several weeks to months," he told CNN. Dr. Jerome Adams stated that he has been working with Pfizer, with Moderna, with AstraZeneca, with Johnson & Johnson to make sure we have appropriate numbers of minorities enrolled in these vaccine trials so that people can understand that they are safe.

Dr. Adams said he hopes that the independent review boards for the clinical trials, as well as the CDC and FDA advisory groups, will help people to feel confident about vaccine safety, efficacy and side effects. He emphasized that regulations are in place to protect Americans from incidents as the Tuskegee experiment, which purposely left 400 Black men in Alabama untreated for syphilis between 1932-1972 so researchers could study the "natural course" of the disease. Dr. Adams said he hopes public health experts can shift that perspective in relation to the COVID-19 vaccine.

### Some Black and Latino Americans are still hesitant to take the vaccine. Here's what is fueling that distrust

- I don't know, I don't understand it. I like to know where it is coming from
- Little faith in doctors
- America's history of racism in medical research
- Lack of trust in the federal government
- Vaccine is being rushed to the market
- Not enough Black people have been tested to know if it's safe
- Vaccine not quite proven
- More likely to trust leaders who look like them rather than officials from CDC (we do have a Black female lead scientist)
- Communities should start planning information campaigns and town halls to discuss how and why the vaccine works
- A fear of being guinea pigs
- Being treated poorly in the past from doctors

Black physicians and Black nurses have rallied around the vaccine in recent weeks. Last month, the Black Coalition Against COVID published a "Love Letter to Black America" on November 23, 2020, signed by eight prominent Black doctors and nurses to encourage Black people to participate in the vaccine trials and take the vaccine once it is proven safe.

Black pastors have also united to share information about the vaccine. Rev. Horace Sheffield of Detroit said he joined six leading pastors, including Al Sharpton and Rev. Raphael Warnock and from churches across the country to launch Choose Healthy Life, an initiative that aims to combat the pandemic's impact on the Black community. Rev. Sheffield said he is willing to be one of the first Black people to take the vaccine when it's released. He also stated that the pastors have a great job to do to convince Black people to take the vaccine and the only people who can carry that message are Black leaders.

### Dr. Fauci wants people to know that one of lead scientists who developed the COVID-19 vaccine is a Black Woman

Dr. Anthony Fauci is urging Black Americans hesitant to take the COVID-19 vaccine to trust the process in part because one of the scientists at the forefront of the vaccine's development is a Black woman.

The nation's top infectious disease expert, speaking at an event hosted by the National Urban League on Tuesday said it was important to acknowledge the US history of racism in medical research and understand how that has fostered mistrust among Black people.

Dr. Kizzmekia Corbett, 34 years old, earned her place in the history books as the National Institute of Health's lead scientist and senior research fellow for coronavirus vaccine research. She is part of a team that worked with the biotechnology company Moderna on one of the two mRNA vaccines expected to receive emergency use authorization from the US Food and Drug Administration in December 2020. Pfizer's vaccine candidate is the other one.

Dr. Corbett has been a researcher for over 10 years and during that time her research included working on vaccines for SARS and MERS. She stated that what we know is that this virus is in the same family of viruses like SARS, so it is akin, and about 80 percent genetically similar to the SARS virus.

### Disclaimer:

This article offers information designed for educational purposes only. You should not rely on any information in this article as a substitute for professional medical advice, to diagnosis, for treatment, and to cure or as a substitute for professional counseling care and advice. If you have any concerns or questions about your health, you should always consult with your physician or a professional care person for your specific need.



# RESOURCES

## Department Information

### Services for Ex-Offenders

The Chicago Department of Family and Support Services' Community Reentry Support Centers can assist ex-offenders in achieving self-sufficiency while successfully reintegrating into local communities. The City's Reentry Support Centers offer dedicated staff who can help individuals obtain:

Workforce Training

Housing Assistance

Health Services

Food Assistance

And Other Services as Needed

To speak with a counselor, or to schedule an appointment at a Reentry Support Center, contact:

Westside Health Authority

5816 West Division

Chicago, Illinois

773.664.0612

Teamwork Englewood

747 West 63rd Street, Building V

Room 122

Chicago, Illinois

773.602.4513

### Job Club w Chicago Cook Workforce Partnership

#### Date and Time

Tue, January 19, 9:00 AM - 11:00 AM

#### Location

#### Online Event

#### Website

[https://fs21.formsite.com/Workforce\\_Partnership/qnsl5crshr/index.html?1565135419512...](https://fs21.formsite.com/Workforce_Partnership/qnsl5crshr/index.html?1565135419512...)

#### Description

The Chicago Cook Workforce Partnership is proud to host a virtual Job Club, a series of workshops designed to jump-start your employment. Despite the pandemic, there are still jobs available to those actively seeking employment. Job Club is free of charge and meets online via the Zoom platform. All participants must have access to the Zoom platform. Participating in the Job Club will help you address your goals and work towards becoming gainfully employed. You will receive expert guidance and support to find out where the jobs are and how to get one. You'll also get direct placement support. Each session ends with one-on-one personal coaching from a workforce expert who can help you with your employment goals and your resume.

#### Contact Info

Contact Information: Chicago Cook Workforce Partnership by phone: (312) 603-0200 or email [communications@chiccookworks.org](mailto:communications@chiccookworks.org)



# INSTANT POT CHIPOTLE CHICKEN TORTILLA SOUP

This easy low-carb soup from Kevin Curry is the perfect dinner for those chilly nights. Extra hearty and full of flavor thank to cauliflower rice and chipotle peppers. This soup will certainly fill you up!

**YIELDS: 5 SERVINGS | PREP TIME: 10 MINS | TOTAL TIME: 1 HOUR**

## INGREDIENTS

1 tbsp. extra virgin olive oil  
1 tbsp. garlic, fresh  
2/3 c. diced white onion  
2 tsp. chili powder  
2 tsp. cumin  
4 c. low-sodium chicken broth  
1 (28-oz.) can no-salt added fire-roasted tomatoes  
4 tbsp. tomato paste  
3-4 chipotle peppers in adobo, chopped and sauce from the can  
16 oz. (454 g.) bag raw cauliflower rice  
Juice from 1 lime  
pinch of sea salt  
1 1/2 lb. chicken breast, raw  
Fresh cilantro  
Sea salt & pepper to taste  
crushed corn tortillas  
shredded Mexican blend cheese  
avocado



## DIRECTIONS

1. Set the Instant Pot to the “Saute” function on low. Once it heats up, add the oil, garlic and onions. Caramelize for 2 – 3 minutes, being careful not to burn the garlic. Then add in the chili powder and cumin to “bloom” the spices – get it super fragrant in the kitchen. Your kitchen should smell amazing! Then switch the Saute function off.
2. Add the remaining ingredients – except for the chicken – to the Instant Pot. Give it a good stir and add a few pinches of sea salt & pepper to taste. Then, add the chicken breast and make sure they are completely submerged. Then, get cooking! PRO-TIP if you want some “crisp” to the cauliflower rice, leave it out of the cooking process and add it to the Instant Pot when you shred the chicken in Steps 3 or 4. Alternatively, you can buy frozen steamed cauliflower rice and just pour the hot soup over a serving of cauliflower rice when you’re ready to enjoy a bowl.
3. SLOW COOKING INSTRUCTIONS: Set the Instant Pot to “Slow Cook” and place the lid on. Make sure the top is set to Vent and cook on LOW for 6 to 8 hours, or 4 to 6 hours on HIGH. When the timer has just 1 hour remaining in the cooking cycle, open it and remove the chicken into a bowl. Use 2 forks to easily pull it apart. It should shred rather easily. Place the chicken back in the Instant Pot and cook for the remaining time.
4. When the timer has 1 hour remaining, remove chicken to a bowl and shred. Return the shredded chicken to the Instant Pot and cook for the remaining time.
5. Season with salt and pepper. Serve with cilantro and optional garnishes (tortilla chips, cheese, and/or avocado).
6. PRESSURE COOKER INSTRUCTIONS: Set Instant Pot to “Pressure Cook” and place lid on. Make sure the top is set to Seal and cook on HIGH for 30 minutes. When the timer goes off, release the pressure, then open the Instant Pot. Remove the chicken into a bowl. Use 2 forks to easily pull it apart. It should shred rather easily. Place the chicken back in the Instant Pot, set it to Slow Cook, and cook on HIGH for 10 minutes.
7. Garnish with fresh cilantro and season to taste with sea salt & pepper. You can enjoy a bowl with crushed tostadas (baked corn tortillas), avocado and even Mexican blend cheese. Note: Just remember to account for the added calories from those ingredients.
8. Enjoy!

# AROUND CHICAGO

**King Day Virtual Performance: Rebirth Poetry Ensemble and In the Spirit  
from the Art Institute of Chicago  
January 18, 2021 | 5:00–6:15**



As part of the Art Institute's King Day celebrations, join Rebirth Poetry Ensemble and the performance duo In the Spirit featuring Zahra Baker and Emily Hooper Lansana. Youth poets from the Rebirth Poetry Ensemble have been performing at the annual King Day festival for several years, and this year they've created spoken-word pieces in response to the exhibition Bisa Butler: Portraits. In the Spirit, too, is returning to perform for King Day, bringing to life Butler's quilts and the legacy of Dr. King, through original stories, woven together with rhythm and song.

This program is part of the Art Institute's King Day celebration.

This virtual event will be hosted on Zoom. If you have any questions about virtual programming, please reach out to [museum-programs@artic.edu](mailto:museum-programs@artic.edu).

## **Ice Skating Ribbon Reservations Open ICE-SKATING RESERVATIONS**



### **PLEASE READ THESE 5 BULLET POINTS BEFORE MAKING YOUR RESERVATION:**

- Review registration time and dates
- No refunds unless ribbon is closed
- No Transfers
- Must attend scheduled sessions
- There are COVID Mandates in Chicago, please check your status before registering