

## The Rolstons, Faith Baptist Church, and Hope Christian Academy

### Time Description

Have you met LeRoy and Amber Rolston yet? If not, you are missing out! They have served in Honduras since 2008 and have four children: Lee, Callie, Jake, and Cora. They worked with veteran missionaries for several years while they learned the language and culture. Then, in 2011, the Rolstons planted Hope Baptist Church in a storefront in Santa Rita.



They are located in a smaller town just to the south, where healthcare is a major concern for the average citizen. There is one general clinic but no local hospital; they must drive to the public hospital in El Progreso (30 minutes away).

The Rolstons' ministry has many outreach programs for the youth of Santa Rita, including ministries in public schools, neighborhood Bible clubs, and Hope Christian School!

Pastor LeRoy shares a little about his corner of the world:

1. Our town is located at the foot of some beautiful mountains in the Sula Valley. The weather is intense. When it rains, it rains, and when it's hot, it's really hot.
2. Our people are friendly and hospitable and amaze us regularly with their resourcefulness.

### **Connect with them:**

Follow our Facebook page: [Rolstons in Honduras](#)

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## The Country of Honduras

<https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/honduras/>

Honduras is a land of wild beauty. It's rich with abundant wildlife and spectacular scenery, covered with mountains and forests. Honduras has over 10 million people and is bordered by Guatemala, Nicaragua, and El Salvador, and touches both the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

This trip is to Santa Rita, which has 15,000 people and is located in the Yoro Department, just 15 miles south of El Progreso. The Humuya River passes through Santa Rita and then flows into the Ulua River.

Honduras was home to a handful of important Mesoamerican cultures, including the Maya. Copán, an ancient Maya city, is one of the most important sites of Mayan civilization and one of the most densely populated urban areas of the Maya world between AD 426 to 820. After discovery by Spain in 1502, conquistadors came, including Hernán Cortés, who brought forces down from Mexico. Resistance to conquest was led by Lempira (after whom the currency, the Honduran Lempira, is named). Many regions in the north of Honduras never fell to the Spanish, and the rest became part of Spain's vast empire in the New World within the Kingdom of Guatemala.

Honduras gained independence from Spain in 1821 and was a part of the First Mexican Empire until 1823, when it became part of the United Provinces of Central America. It has been an independent republic with regular elections since 1838. Since independence, nearly 300 small internal rebellions and civil wars have occurred in the country, including some changes of régime.

A third of the economy in Honduras is derived from agriculture, with coffee being the biggest export. Other major Honduran exports are sugar, bananas, and palm oil. Popular foods vary across the country and include cassava (tapioca), seafood, and chili peppers. Baleadas are a traditional Honduran dish that can be found throughout the country. The core ingredients of baleadas are fresh flour tortillas with refried beans and queso seco, but you can add avocado, egg, chicken, beef, and more.

Honduras is a historically Catholic nation in its religious affiliation, but evangelical Christianity, mostly of a charismatic/Pentecostal variety, has made strong advances in recent years. Along with the presence of Mormons and Jehovah's Witnesses, the spiritual climate of Honduras could be best described as "religious confusion." Because of the deeply religious and economic poverty in the region, Honduras is ripe for a spiritual harvest.

For more country information, click here <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/honduras/>