The American Dwight L. Moody (1837–1899) was the most famous revivalist of the late 1800s and exercised a wide and lasting influence on the Protestant world, reaching Swedes in Sweden and America. His influence was felt among Swedes despite the fact that he was of English heritage, never visited Sweden, and never spoke a word of the Swedish language. Nevertheless, he became a “hero” revivalist among Swedish Mission Friends in Sweden and America. Moody’s early ministry was centered in Chicago, the largest urban population of Swedes in the United States. In Chicago, he came into contact with Swedish immigrants such as J. G. Princell, Fredrik Franson, and E. A. Skogsbergh who became proponents of his ideal, beliefs and methods. News of Moody’s revival campaigns in Great Britain from 1873–1875 traveled quickly to Sweden, making “Mr. Moody” a household name in homes of many Mission Friends. Moody’s sermons published in Sweden were distributed in books, newspapers, and colporteur tracts, and led to the spread of Sweden’s “Moody fever” from 1875–1880. P. P. Waldenström cited Moody as an example of evangelical cooperation. Songs of Moody’s musical partner, Ira D. Sankey, were translated into Swedish by Erik Nyström and sung in homes and mission houses. As Mission Friends adopted Moody’s alliance ideal, beliefs, and methods, their evangelical identity shifted in the direction of Moody’s new American evangelicalism.