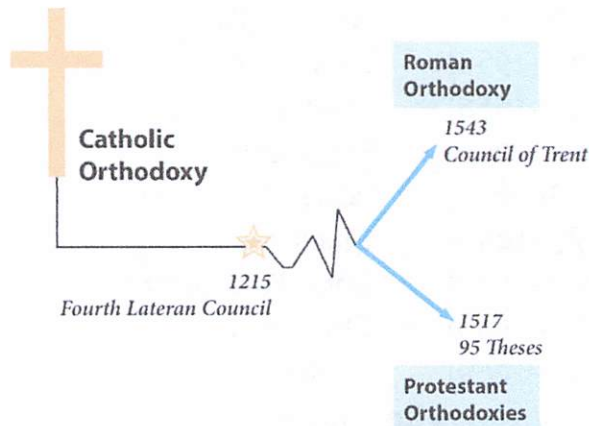


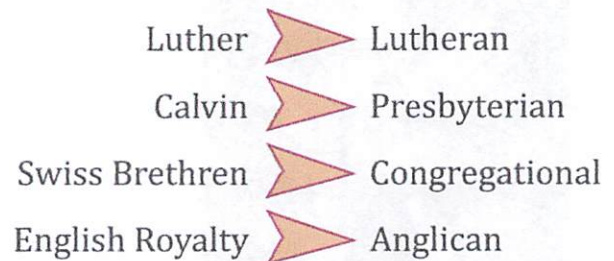
The Major Denominations

The historical origins of the major denominations.

A Protestant View of Church History

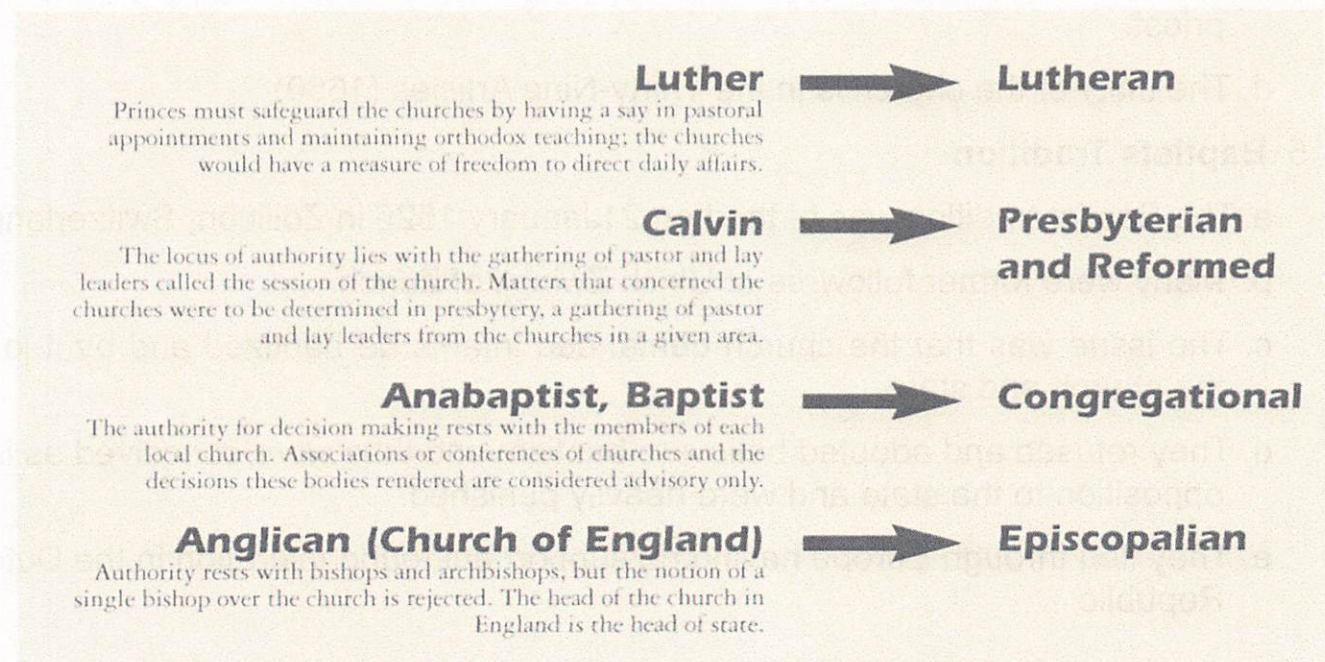


The Development of Church Government



1. The major denominations, with one exception, are rooted in the fifteenth and sixteenth century Reformation. If papal sovereignty is unbiblical what is proper government for the churches?
2. Each of the major reformers grappled with the issue of their own national context

The Development of Church Government



3. Luther and Lutheranism

- a. Local church autonomy.
- b. Unity defined by ancient creeds (Nicene Creed [325], Creed of Chalcedon [451], the Augsburg Confession of Faith [1530], Luther's Shorter Catechism [1529], Luther's Longer Catechism [n.d.].
- c. The pastor appointed by the local prince.

4. The Church of England, Anglicanism, Episcopalianism (1559)



16th-17th Century Rulers of England

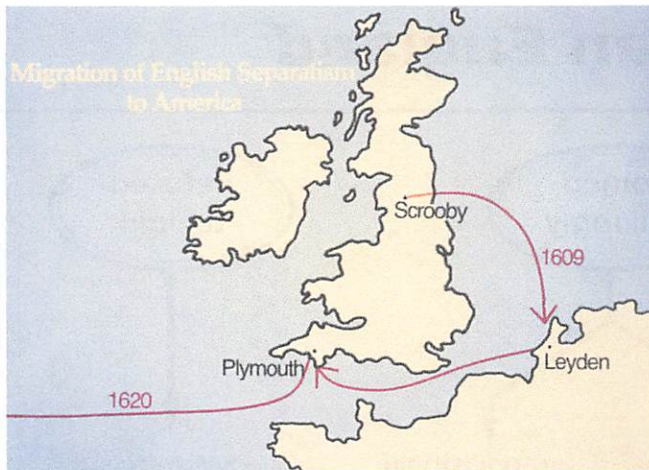
(1509–1547)	Henry VIII
(1547–1553)	Edward VI
(1553–1558)	Mary I
(1558–1603)	Elizabeth I
(1603–1625)	James I
(1625–1649)	Charles I
(1640–1660)	<i>Long Parliament</i>
(1660–1685)	Charles II
(1685–1689)	James II
<i>"Glorious Revolution"</i>	
(1689–1702)	William III & Mary II

- a. The king of England is the head of the state-church (Charles III) Under the archbishop
- b. A hierarchical government within the church under an archbishop of Canterbury, appointed by the king.
- c. The church is divided into dioceses under a bishop and under the bishop is the priest.
- d. The unity of the church is in the Thirty-Nine Articles (1660)

5. Baptists Tradition

- a. The Baptist tradition was birthed on 21 January 1525 in Zollicon, Switzerland.
- b. Many were former followers of Ulrich Zwingli of Zurich.
- c. The issue was that the church demanded infants be baptized and by it joined the church and state.
- d. They refused and adopted believers baptism and thus were conceived as in opposition to the state and were heavily punished.
- e. They fled through Europe having no support but found toleration in the Dutch Republic

- f. Englishmen fleeing persecution in England under Mary (1553-58) and Elizabeth (1558-1603) adopted Baptist's baptism in Holland and later returned to England as General Baptists (1612) and Particular Baptists (1638, 1644).



The Origin of the Baptist Tradition



The Rise of the English Baptists

Arminian

English Separation

- Gainsborough separatists to Holland
- Defection of Smyth
- Return of Helwys & Morton

General Baptists

Calvinistic

English Congregationalism

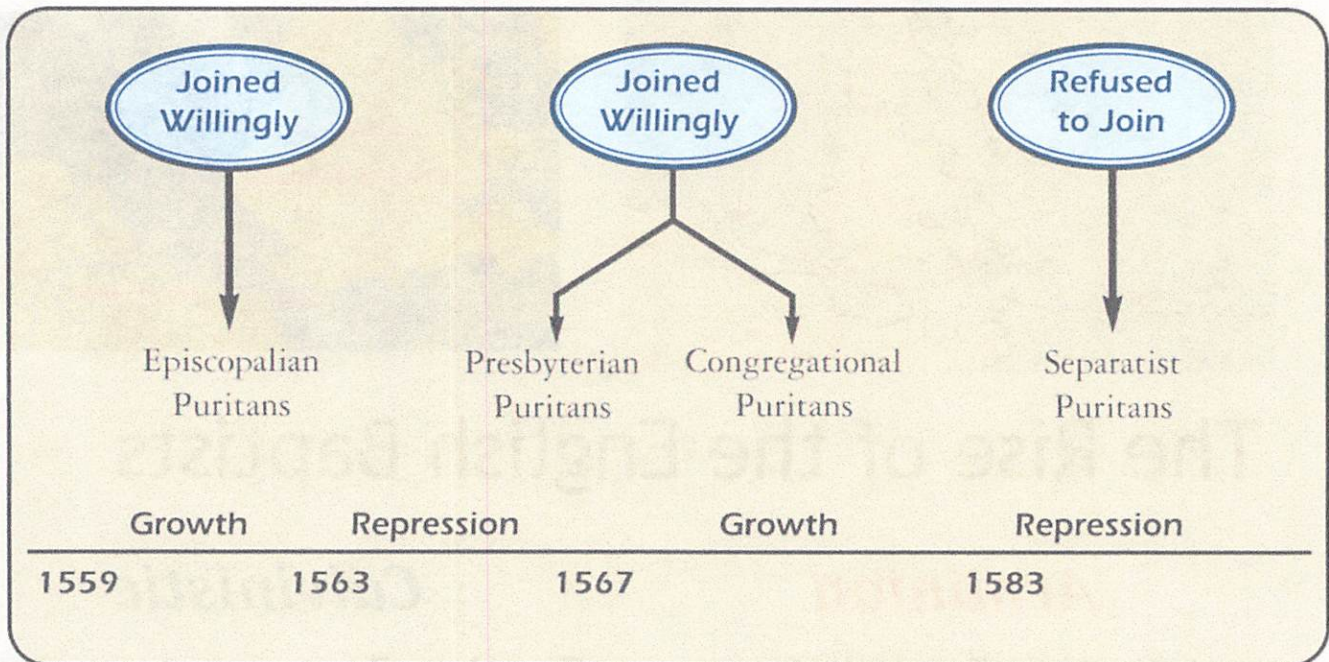
- Separation of Eaton & Spilsbury
- Influence of Menno's *Foundation Book*

Particular Baptists

- g. In governance Baptists embrace local church autonomy and separation of church and state

6. Presbyterians

The Rise of Puritanism in Elizabethan England



- The origin of Presbyterianism is rooted in England during the reign of Elizabeth (1558-1603).
- During her reign many had fled during the reign of Bloody Mary to Europe where they imbibed a strong allegiance to Calvin's teachings, largely in Geneva.
- Returning to England, they encountered strong and hostile. Episcopalianism. At Cambridge, a strong Calvinist center, in the 1590s Thomas Cartwright lectured on the Book of Acts and is the "father" of Presbyterian Ecclesiology.
- The first such churches emerged in England in 1616 and became dominate in the 1640 crafting the Westminster Confession of Faith, two catechisms, and the Book of Directory.
- Their time was short-lived as the restoration of the monarchy in Charles II (1660) and, with the king, the restoration of the Episcopal Church in England as the state-church.
- Governance is by a series of councils with the regional presbytery (local elders and clerics); It is a government of the people, for the people but not by the people. Presbytery appoints the local pastors. The highest court is the General Assembly, the national level of all the presbyteries.

7. Congregationalists

- a. Congregational emerged in England also during the tie of Elizabeth (1558-1603).
- b. They returned from Europe and the exile to the horrors of Episcopalianism. Henry Jacobs developed an alternative and is the "Father of congregational ecclesiology."
- c. Governance in the church was by local autonomy, but they were not Baptists because they embraced a church-state ideal and infant baptism.

8. Methodists

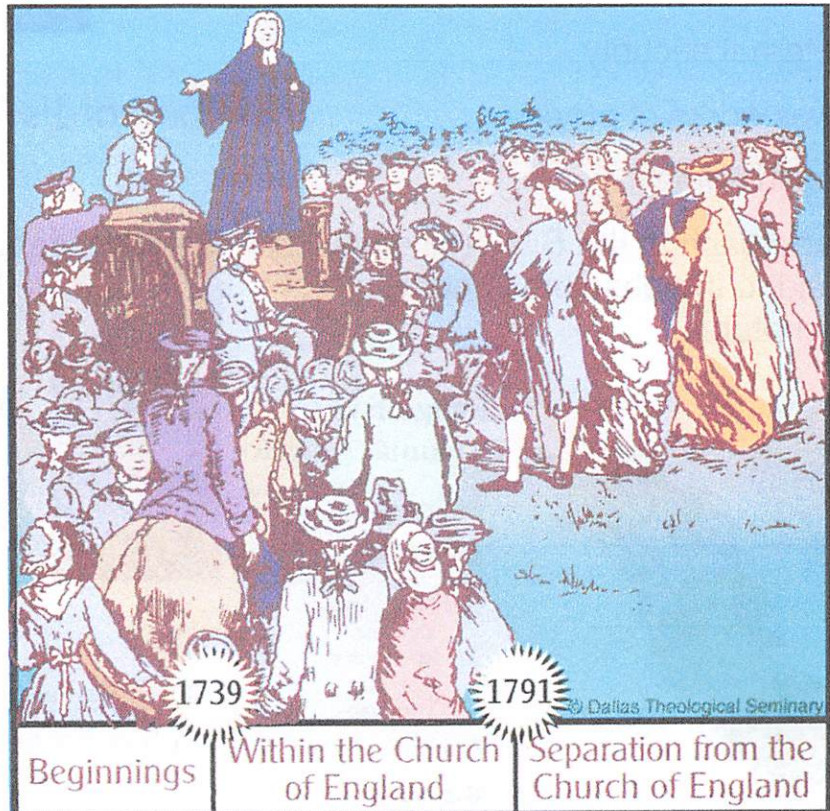
- a. The Methodists emerged out of eighteenth-century revivalism in England under the direction of an Anglican cleric, John Benjamin Wesley (1703-91) in the late 1730's.

- b. Wesley and others wanted to restore the Church of England from its latitudinal drift away from the gospel.

- c. After his conversion in his thirty-fifth year, he organized a huge itineracy ministry, as well as a circuit preacher's school that reached cross the British Isles.

- d. After his death in 1791, his followers separated from the Church of England and took the title "Methodists."

- e. Being of Anglican heritage, the governance of the church remained episcopalian, rule by bishops



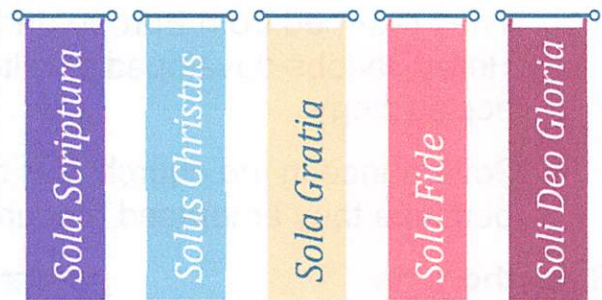
The core-historical commitments of the major denominations.

All of the above denominations began squarely in the Reformation. Thus, they strongly embrace the doctrine of inability, unmerited justification, substitutionary atonement, etc.

The differences in the theology beyond the core affirmations

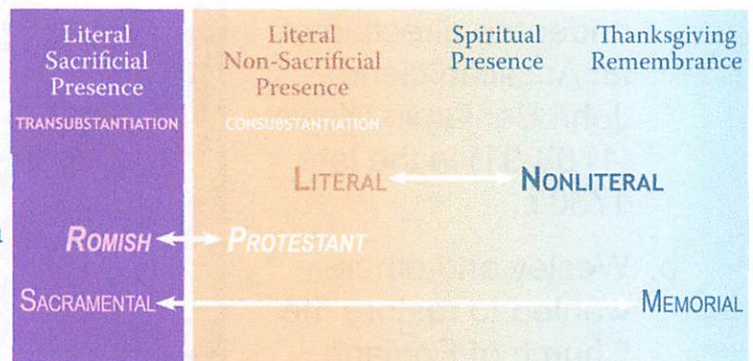
- baptism
- mode of Baptism
- meaning of the Lord's Table (the nature of Christ's presence)
- eternal security
- two works of grace
- eschatology
- approach to the Bible (all once held to the absolute integrity of Scripture)

The Five Solae of the Protestant Reformation

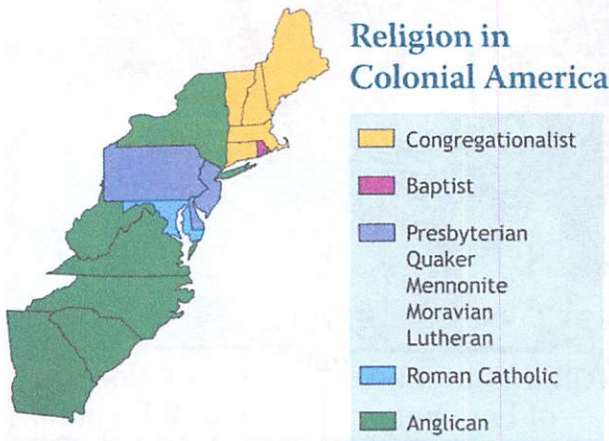


The Lord's Table

("This is My body")

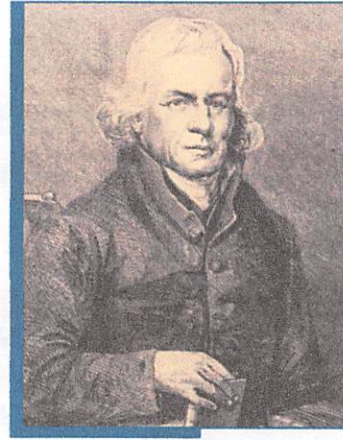


The settlement of the major denominations in the American experience.



- Lutherans settled in Swedish settlements in Southern New Jersey in the 1600s and the more religious tolerant middle colonies, principally Pennsylvania, in the 1700's.
- Anglicans settled in government-sponsor colonies (royal colonies): Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and New York.
- Baptists settled in the religiously tolerant colonies of New Jersey, Pennsylvania (the first Baptist Association formed in Philadelphia in 1712. They settled also in Rhode Island founded by Roger Williams (though he was only a Baptist for three months). They became numerous in the rural agrarian South evidenced by the birth of the Southern Baptist Convention in 1844.
- Presbyterians principally settled in northern New Jersey and Pennsylvania under the leadership of Francis Makemie who formed the first presbytery in 1706 and the first synod in 1716.

- e. Congregationalists, called Puritans, settled colonies in New England (Massachusetts, Connecticut, Plymouth) combining church and state.
- f. Methodists migrated in small numbers but grew to be the largest denomination by 1830 through the sacrifice and courage of the famed circuit rider. The organizer of Methodism in America was Francis Asbury at the famous Christmas Conference of 1784.



Francis Asbury
(1745-1816)

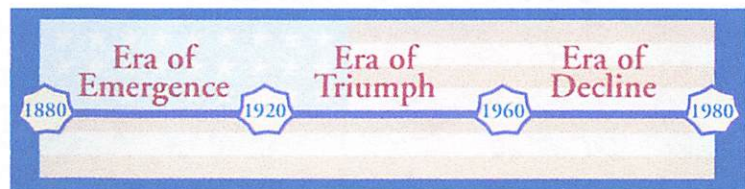
The trauma of the major denominations in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The rise of American Liberalism emerged in the 1880's and dominated American Christianity from the 1920s to the 1960s when its numbers began to severely decline having traded the gospel of free grace through the purchase of the Christ through His divine substitutionary sufferings on the cross for a merely exemplary, moral Jesus as a model to emulate. The gospel became merely social justice themes, good in themselves, but a radical departure from its Reformation origins.

The consequences of the trauma

- a. The 1920's brought schism in the major denominations throughout America. In many cases the hierarchy of the churches and scholars in the citadels of learning rejected the integrity of Scripture succumbing to the rationalism that cast its shadow across western civilization.
- b. The result was the splintering of the traditional churches, the creation of new denominations, and the Bible Church (or independent church) movement.

The History of American Modern Liberal Thought



Birth → **Death**

*"a noble, enlightened experiment
in religious knowledge"*

Church Struggles in North

- Northern Baptists
- Northern Presbyterians
- Northern Methodists

c. Examples:



1. New denominational churches

a) Lutheran

b) Episcopalian: The Anglican Church of North America

(Anglicans disagreed but did not sever. Thus, there are many churches. They believe the unity of the church, the historic episcopate, must be maintained.)

c) Baptist: The Bible Baptists

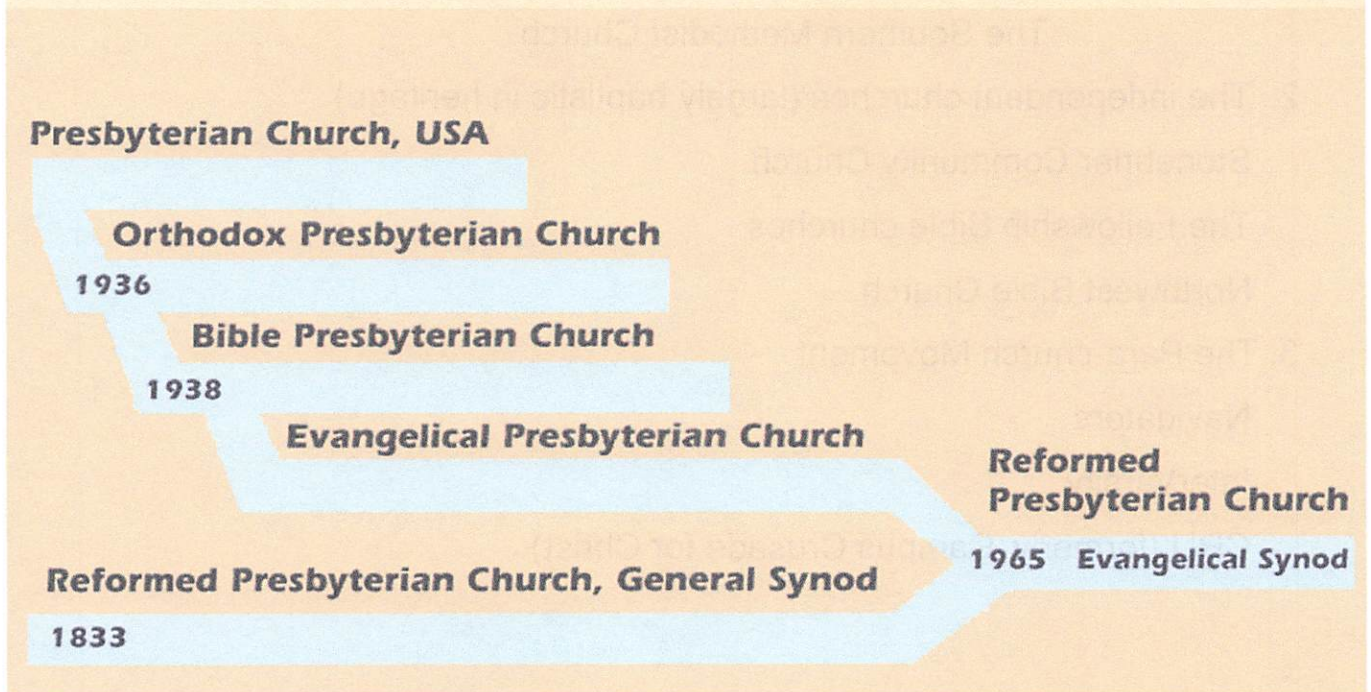
The Conservative Baptists

The World Baptist Fellows

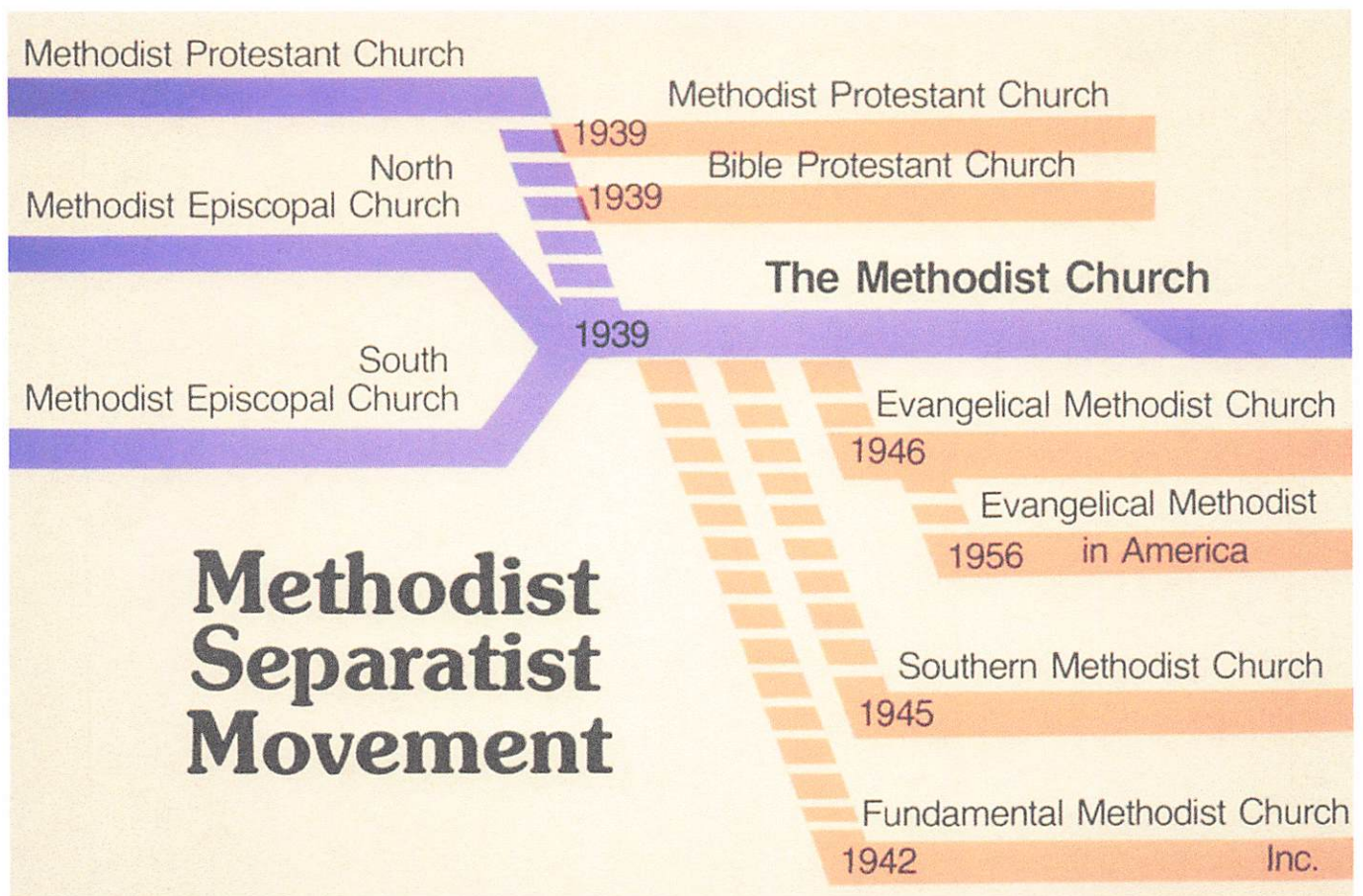
The General Association of Regular Baptists

d) Presbyterian: The Orthodox Presbyterian Church

The Presbyterian Separatist Movement



e) Congregational: The Congregational Christian Church



f) Methodist: The Evangelical Methodist Church

#19

The Fundamentalist Methodist Church

The Southern Methodist Church

2. The independent churches (largely baptistic in heritage)

Stonebriar Community Church

The Fellowship Bible churches

Northwest Bible Church

3. The Para-church Movement

Navigators

InterVarsity

CRU (formerly, Campus Crusade for Christ)