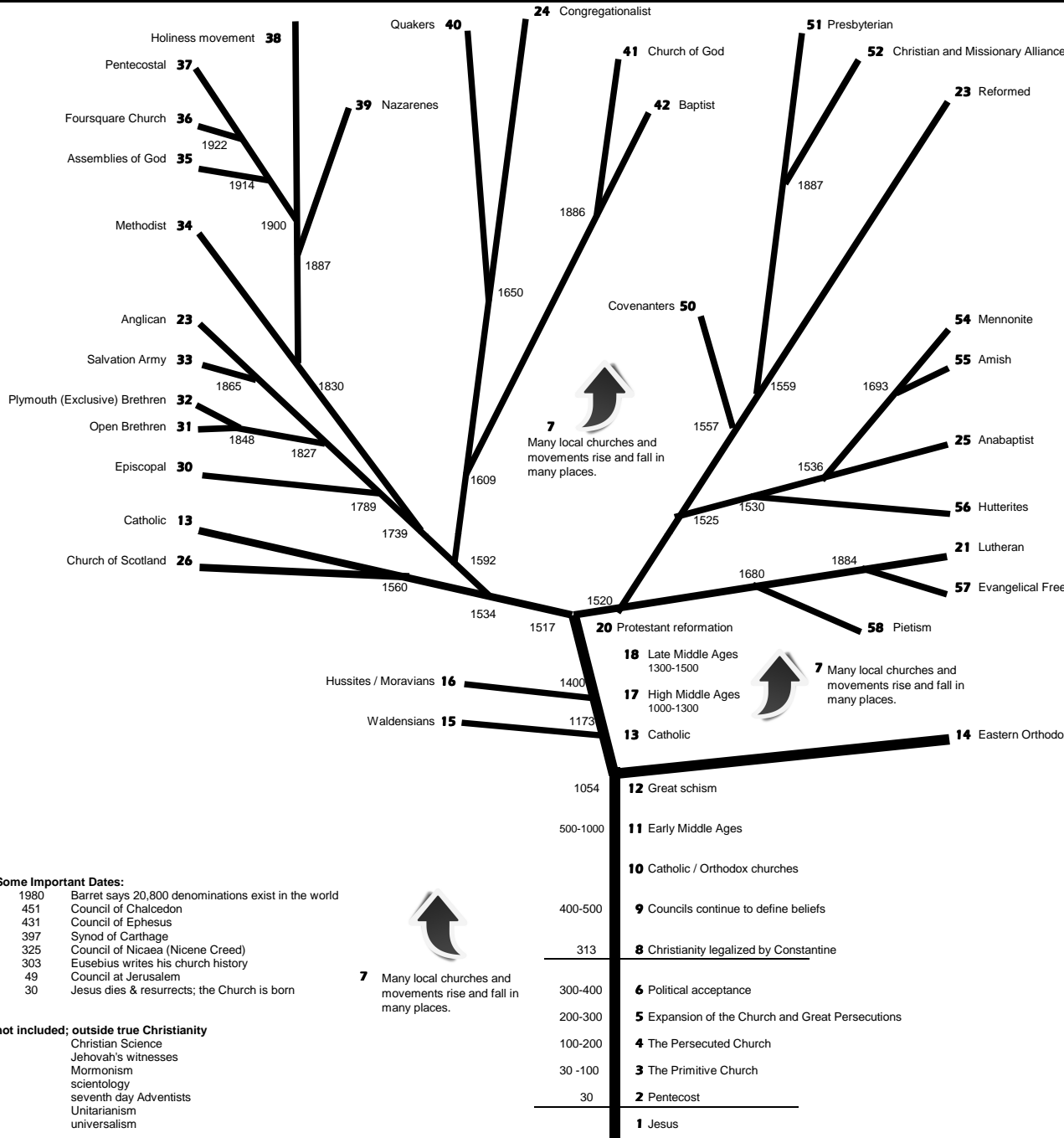


Church History Tree

By Richard Porowski

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During the age of the Church, many churches have begun, flourished, and ended. This Church History Tree is made to show the origins of many of those churches through history around the world. However, God is not limited to visible, earthly links and threads between churches. He is more concerned about spiritual links and movements through time as His great Church spontaneously flourishes and moves toward that great day when she will be "the holy city, New Jerusalem, coming down out of heaven from God, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband... having the glory of God"! - Revelation 21:2, 11



Movements not limited to one denomination or theology:

Charismatic movement	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charismatic_Movement
Fundamentalism	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_Fundamentalism
Evangelicalism	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evangelicalism
Puritans	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puritan

58 Pietism	Key person: Philipp Spener; Beginnings: Dresden, Leipzig	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pietism
57 Evangelical Free		
56 Hutterites	Key person: Jakob Hutter; Beginnings: Austria, Moravia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hutterites
55 Amish	Key person: Jakob Ammann; Beginnings: Switzerland	
54 Mennonite	Key person: Menno Simons; Beginnings: Netherlands	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mennonite
53 Christian and Missionary Alliance	Key person: A.B. Simpson; Beginnings: New York City	
51 Presbyterian	Key persons: John Knox, Calvin; Beginnings: Scotland	
52 Christian and Missionary Alliance	Key person: A.B. Simpson; Beginnings: New York City	
50 Covenanters	Key person: John Craig; Beginnings: Scotland	
49 Baptist	Key persons: John Smyth; Beginnings: Amsterdam	
41 Church of God	Key person: Richard Green Spurling; Beginnings: Tennessee	
40 Quakers	Key persons: George Fox, William Penn, Robert Barclay; Beginnings: England	
39 Nazarenes	Key person: Phineas F. Bresee; Beginnings: Various locations in the USA	
38 Holiness movement	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holiness_movement	
37 Pentecostal	Key persons: Walter & Phoebe Palmer, Hannah Whitall Smith; Beginnings: New York City	
36 Foursquare Church	Key persons: Charles Fox Parham, William J. Seymour; Beginnings: Topeka KS, Los Angeles, CA	
35 Assemblies of God	Key person: Aimee Semple McPherson; Beginnings: Los Angeles	
34 Methodist	Key persons: John Wesley, Charles Wesley; Beginnings: England	
33 Salvation Army	Key persons: William Booth, Catherine Booth, Samuel Logan Brengle; Beginnings: London	
32 Plymouth (Exclusive) Brethren	Key persons: Groves, Cronin, Darby, Muller; Key churches: Dublin	
31 Open Brethren	Key persons: Groves, Muller; Key churches: Bethesda in Bristol	
30 Episcopal	Beginnings: Philadelphia, New England; formerly the Church of England in America.	
26 Church of Scotland	Key persons: John Knox, Andrew Melville; Key churches: Scotland	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_Scotland
25 Anabaptist	Key persons: Thomas Müntzer; Beginnings in Zurich	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anabaptists
24 Congregationalists	Key persons: John Wycliffe, Robert Browne; Beginnings: Netherlands, England	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congregational_church
23 Reformed	Key persons: Zwingli, Farel, Calvin, Bullinger; Beginnings: Switzerland	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Continental_Reformed_church
22 Anglican	King Henry VIII becomes head of the Church of England and breaks from the Catholic Church.	
21 Lutheran	Key persons: Martin Luther, Philip Melancthon; Beginnings: Germany	
20 Protestant Reformation	Martin Luther and other brave Christians protest many wrongs of the Catholic Church. There was much turmoil in Europe as the Catholic Church lost its outward monopoly on Christianity. New moves of God sprang up rapidly, among them the Lutherans, Anabaptists, Reformed, Anglicans and Church of Scotland.	
18 Late Middle Ages	Prosperity was hit hard in Europe. Famines and plagues such as the Great Famine and the Black Death cut the population in half. Social unrest, peasant uprisings, wars and church confusion abounded. It was a time of deep heart searching and a time when God was moving through the land. Wycliffe translates the Bible into English; Gutenberg invents the printing press.	
17 High Middle Ages	the population of Europe increased rapidly, leading to great social, political and economic change.	
16 Hussites / Moravians	Key persons: Jan Hus, Zinzendorf; Beginnings: Czech Republic; The Hussite movement became the Moravian Church was started by Jan Hus. He objected to some of the practices of the Roman Catholic Church and wanted to return the church to the basic teachings of the New Testament.	
15 Waldensians	Key person: Peter Waldo; Beginnings: Lyon, France; The movement was characterized by lay preaching, voluntary poverty, and strict adherence to the Bible.	
14 Eastern Orthodox	including Greek; Russian; Ukrainian; Serbian and others, with its center in Constantinople.	
13 Catholic	church continues on after the Great Schism, with its center in Rome.	
12 Great schism	The eastern and western churches formally separated on 16 July 1054. The main visible church, after remaining undivided, at least in name, since the beginning of the Church, divided because of theological differences. The center for the Catholic church was Rome, for the Orthodox branch, Constantinople.	
11 Early Middle Ages	In European history, the Middle Ages lasted from the 5th to the 15th century. In the early middle ages there was depopulation, deurbanisation, invasion, and movement of peoples. Added to that, Islam conquered about 50% of Christian lands, bringing spiritual darkness, confusion and slavery http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_Ages	
10 Catholic / Orthodox churches	Catholic / Orthodox churches continue to gain power during the middle ages and hide the truth from the common man. There is much spiritual darkness. But many churches and people break away and find real life, though many are persecuted or martyred for their faith.	
9 Councils continue to define beliefs	Church councils continue to define beliefs. As the Rome was collapsing, Christianity clarifies its teaching on Jesus and Biblical truth. The Church grows rapidly in Europe, Asia, the Middle East and Africa. The Bible as we know it was decided after the gathering of many councils and synods.	
8 Christianity legalized by Constantine	Key persons: Augustine, Jerome, St. Patrick	
7 Many local churches and movements rise and fall in many places.	Christianity legalized by Constantine and Licinius through the issuing of the Edict of Milan. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantine_the_Great_and_Christianity	
6 Political acceptance	Many local churches. Through the age of the Church, many churches sprang up, flourished, and ended. This church history tree shows the main development of the Church in the world.	
5 Expansion of the Church and Great Persecutions	Political acceptance of Christianity: persecution lifted and Christianity becomes popular; Catholic and Orthodox churches become strong but corrupt in many places; many groups brake away to follow a truer faith in Jesus. Key persons: Eusebius, Augustine, John Chrysostom, Ambrose	
4 The Persecuted Church	Expansion of the Church and great persecutions; great explosion of churches both good and bad. Key persons: Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, Origen, Cyprian of Carthage.	
3 The Primitive Church	The persecuted church: The Church fathers lead the Church on and writers defend it. Key persons: Clement of Rome, Ignatius, Polycarp, Justin Martyr, Irenaeus, Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian	
2 Pentecost	The primitive church: spontaneous explosion of the Church; age of the Church fathers. Acts 1:8, 2:1-47, 8:1, 10:1-48	
1 Jesus	Key persons: Peter, Paul, John, James, Clement of Rome	
	Pentecost: the Church is born through Jesus' death and resurrection. Acts 1-2	
	Key persons: Peter, John, James; Beginnings: Jerusalem	
	Jesus is the cornerstone, the foundation of the church. 1 Peter 2:6; Ephesians 2:20	