

United Church of Christ (1957)

Congregational Christians (1931): Importance of individual local churches—needed to clarify difference between authority and power

Christian Church: Virginia, Vermont, Kentucky

Congregational Church: New England

Evangelical Reformed Church (1934): Blend of Autonomy and Authority, importance of order and discipline—needed reassurance that there would be one body and not just one head

German Evangelical Synod: Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana

German Reformed Church: Pennsylvania, Mid-Atlantic

On Tuesday, June 25, 1957, in Cleveland, Ohio, the Evangelical and Reformed Church, 23 years old, passionate in its impulse to unity, committed to “liberty of conscience inherent in the Gospel,” and the Congregational Christian Churches, 26 years old, a fellowship of biblical people under a mutual covenant for responsible freedom in Christ, joined together as the United Church of Christ. The new church embodied the essence of both parents, a complement of freedom with order, of the English and European Reformations with the American Awakenings, of separatism with 20th-century ecumenism, of presbyterian with congregational polities, of neoorthodox with liberal theologies. Two million members joined hands.

Land of the Sky UCC is part of the **WNC Association**

of the **Southern Conference** of the

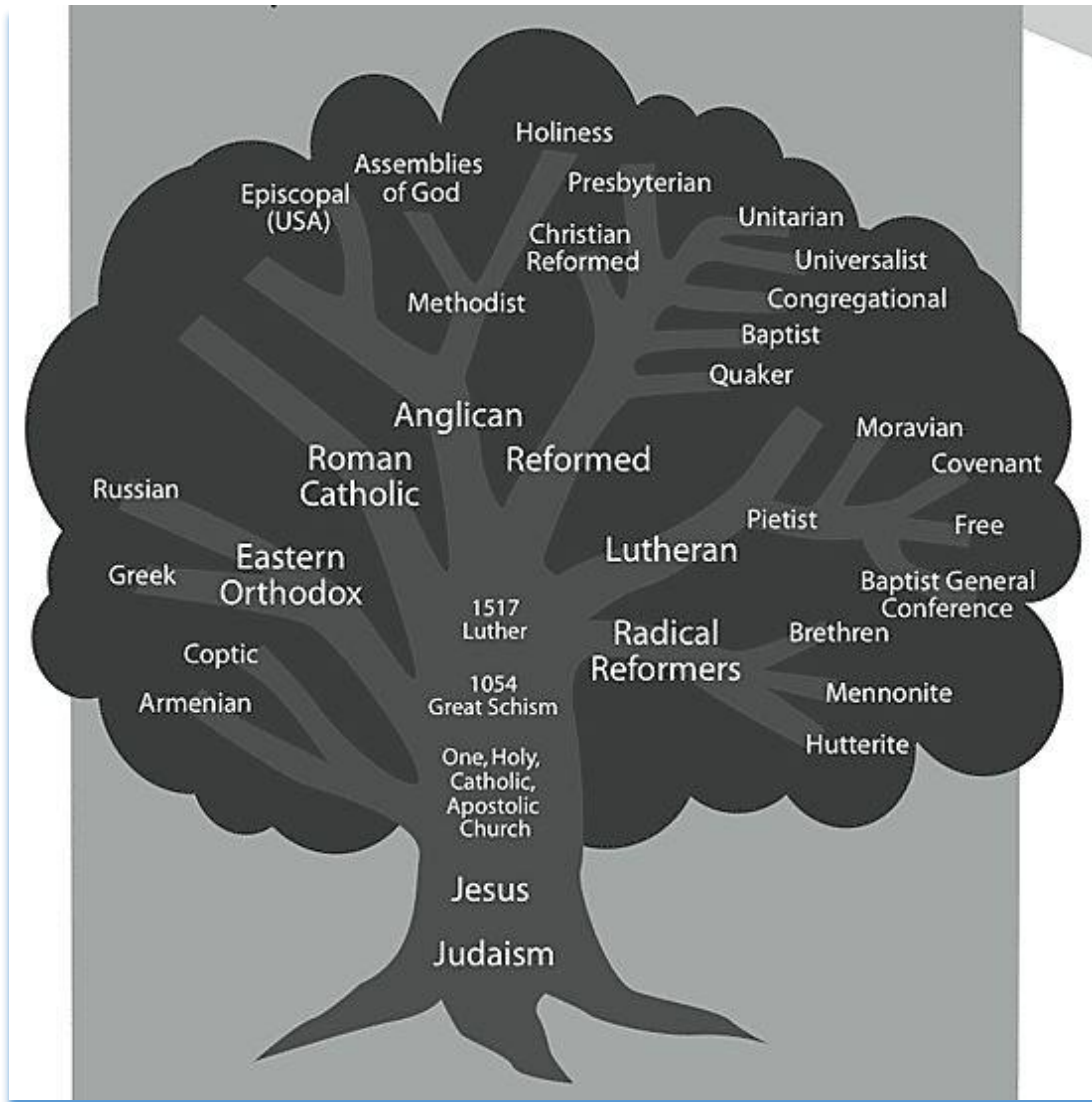
United Church of Christ

Our national church gathering takes place every two years in the end of June sometimes into early July.

Our national offices are in Cleveland, OH.

Our General Minister and President is Rev. John Dorhauer.

The Abbreviated Version of the Christian Family Tree



1054: Great Schism-Roman Catholic Church and Eastern Orthodox Split

1382: John Wycliffe translates the Bible;

1415: Stirred by the writings of Wycliffe Jan Hus a.k.a. John Huss expands biblical access in the early 15th century and burned at the stake by the Roman Catholic Church for heresy

1440-1450: Gutenberg invents the Printing Press

1517: Martin Luther posts 95 Theses on the door of Wittenburg Church; German Reformation

1521: Radical Reformers a.k.a. Anabaptists, alternative to Lutheranism; Committed to Believer's Baptism

1523: Ulrich Zwingli-More of Humanist and Political Activist, Luther deemed him dangerous; Swiss Reformation

1533: French Theologian John Calvin is banned from France because of openness to the Reformation, finds home in Geneva, Switzerland; Calvin grew to be far more influential, writing the Institute, emphasizing obedience to God's will as defined by Scripture.

1534: Church of England splits from Roman Catholic Church

Branches differ with regard to understanding of Communion. Roman Catholic's believe transubstantiation; Lutherans and Anglicans believe consubstantiation; Reformed churches believe in the spiritual presence of Christ in the sacrament.