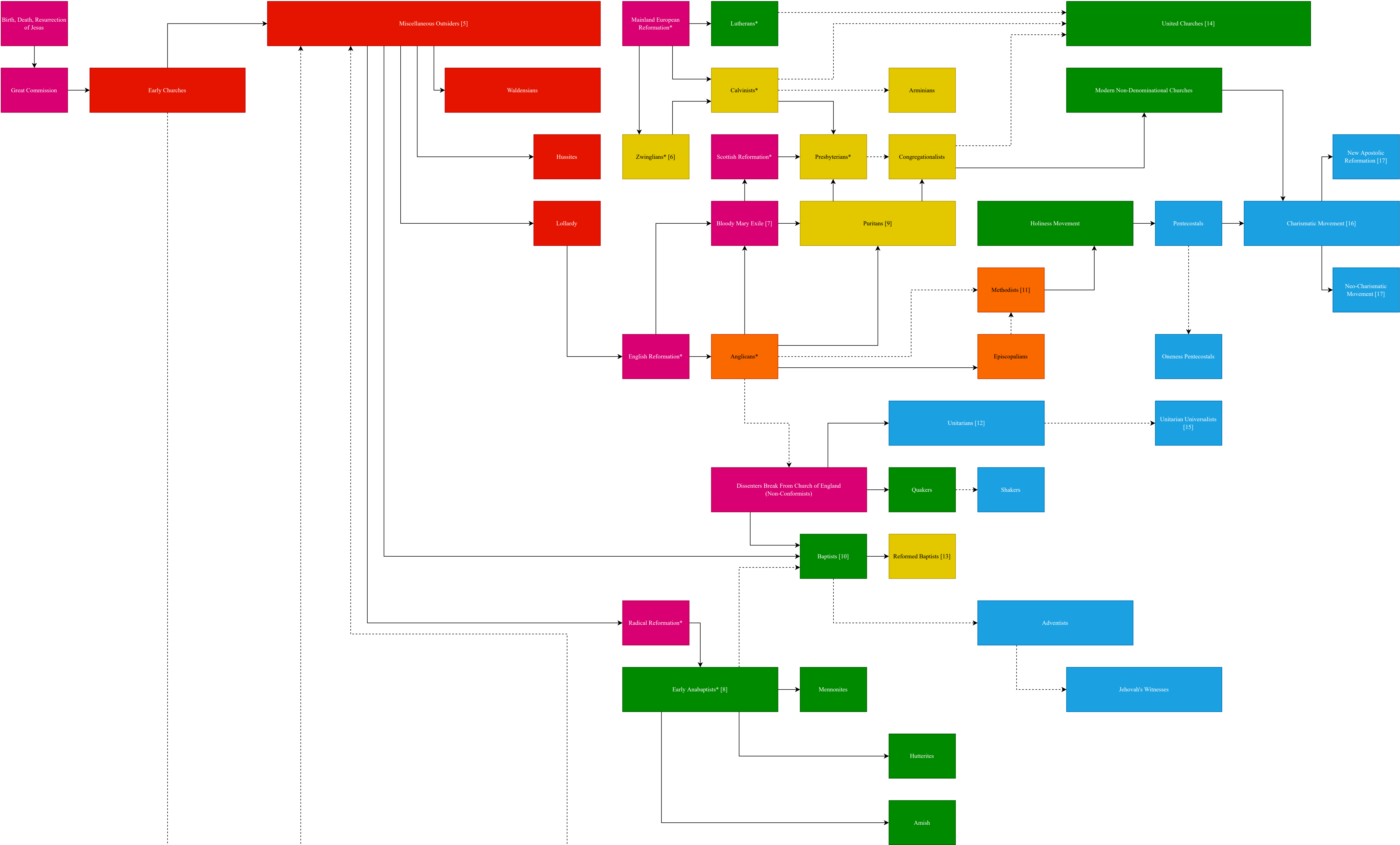


Evolution of Christian Denominations, From the Time of Jesus to Today															
In The Beginning...			A New Mystery Versus A True Religion		A Splintered Mystery And Growing Resistance		Perseverance Of The Saints To The Mainstream		Solidification Of The Reformation		The Great Awakenings			...The Beginning Of The End?	
~5 BC-35 AD	1st-2nd century AD	2nd-3rd century AD	3rd-5th century AD	5th-11th century AD	11th-13th century AD	13th-16th century AD	1500-1530	1530-1560	1560-1610	1610-1700	1700-1850	1850-1900	1900-1965	1965-1995	1995-present



ENDNOTES

* Protestant denominations that came directly out of Roman Catholicism (i.e. Reformation denominations), as well as events directly connected to those denominations.

[1] Developments and acceptance of Roman primacy prior to the 4th and 5th centuries AD.

[2] Also known as Tridentine Catholicism, after the [Council of Trent](#). Disregarding minor developments, Catholicism would remain mostly the same between the end of Trent (1563) and the beginning of Vatican II (1962).

[3] Technically an offshoot of the Roman Catholics, but *maintains full communion with major Protestant denominations*.

[4] Essentially a liberal, ecumenical, and vernacular-supporting version of Tridentine Catholicism.

[5] Tens of groups had existed in defiance of the "Great Church" as well as post-1054 Roman Catholicism around this time, many of which influenced modern Protestant (especially Baptist and Calvinist) groups. To save space, only three of the biggest proto-Protestant groups are listed separate from this box.

[6] No longer exist on their own, now absorbed into the greater Reformed (Calvinist) group.

[7] Many English and Scottish Protestants during the 1550s resided in Calvin's Geneva and were influenced by Calvinist ideas, which they took back to England and Scotland.

[8] Some Anabaptists could be considered crackpots, but many Anabaptists merely held to the belief that only believers should be baptized and the rest of Protestantism had some (if not most) of the same issues as the Roman Catholics.

[9] The Puritans *split from the Church of England in the 1660s* and joined the ranks of other non-conformists, and much of their newly independent churches and practices developed into Congregationalism after that point. They are coloured yellow because they were simply too far removed from Anglican establishment beliefs.

[10] While modern Baptists originated out of English non-conformism, they were also influenced by many proto-Protestants as well as practices by some in the earliest days of the church. See [Baptist successionism](#).

[11] Methodists were influenced by Arminian soteriology, with modifications. If I had the space to connect the two via arrows, I would.

[12] Non-trinitarianism in general is found throughout church history; however, Unitarians as a specific denomination would find most of their history rooted in the English non-conformist movement.

[13] Reformed Baptists take some influence from Presbyterians and Congregationalists, particularly in 17th century confessions of faith such as the 1689 London Baptist Confession. Many non-denominational churches today hold to a variant of Reformed Baptist theology.

[14] The denominations that make up united churches depends on the region (e.g. [Presbyterians and Methodists in Canada](#)), but many united churches tend to be formed by combining Lutheran, Reformed, Congregationalist, and/or Methodist churches.

[15] This 'denomination' is not even remotely Christian; this is only included for the sake of completeness. Avoid Unitarian Universalist churches like the plague.

[16] The charismatic movement holds almost the exact same beliefs as Pentecostalism, but spread across multiple denominations after the mid-1960s.

[17] The neo-charismatic movement is essentially the charismatic movement on steroids. However, the New Apostolic Reformation (also known as the Apostolic-Prophetic movement), while holding the same ideas, puts more focus on other restorationist ideas, especially pertaining to the offices of prophet and apostle.

LEGEND

Red = Early Church + Proto-Protestants

Orange = Anglican-Derived Protestants

Yellow = Reformed Protestants

Green = Other Protestants

Sky Blue = "Protestant" Crackpots

Indigo = Non-Protestant Denominations

Magenta = Event

EXTRA INFORMATION

The red dashed line divides Catholics and Orthodoxy from Protestant and early church groups. Solid arrow lines show developments from events and group/denominational developments, while dashed arrow lines show schisms or deviations from groups/denominations, whether arising from an event or another group/denomination.

Latter-Day Saints are not included in this diagram. This group did not have a solid origin from any denomination; it was just dreamed up by some weirdo out of nowhere and for some reason developed as a sort of denomination. I am only including this in the notes for the sake of completeness.

The Shakers *only have one church with two members left*; much of their beliefs line up with the greater charismatic movement and may merge with it when the last Shaker church closes, based on these similar beliefs. That or they return to the Quakers from whence they came.