

Denomination	ANGLICAN / EPISCOPAL	PURITAN	METHODIST
History	organized as such 1533 by King Henry VIII	1500's separatists from Anglican/Rome	1700's w/John & Charles Wesley
Polity/Governance	Episcopal	Presbyterian/Elder led	Episcopal
Authority	"Scripture, tradition, & reason" (the 3 legged stool), "Book of Common Prayer", Apostle's Creed, Nicene Creed, "39 Articles of Faith"	The Bible, not Rome. Religious toleration was very embedded in their culture. More of a movement that lasting denomination, the Puritans ran their course by 1740.	"Wesley believed that the living core of the Christian faith was revealed in Scripture, illuminated by tradition, vivified in personal experience, and confirmed by reason". -United Methodist "Book of Discipline"
Beliefs & Practices	Two sacraments: Eucharist & Holy Baptism While the Episcopal Church accepts the Bible and the historic creeds of the church, it gives members freedom in doctrinal beliefs. The use of the Book of Common Prayer in worship is stressed more than the acceptance of particular beliefs.	Sought to eliminate ceremonies & traditions not found in the New Testament. Calvinistic Soteriology (doctrine of salvation)...[TULIP] 1. total depravity 2. unconditional election 3. limited atonement 4. irresistible grace 5. perseverance of the saints	Methodists have two sacraments which they believe are symbols and pledges of God's love: baptism and communion (Lord's Supper). Methodists practice infant baptism. The Lord's Supper is a memorial of the suffering and death of Jesus Christ.
Salvation	<i>"Eternal life in the fullness of God's love. Salvation is deliverance from anything that threatens to prevent fulfillment and enjoyment of our relationship with God. Salvation in Christ is made available to us through the Spirit, especially in the life and sacraments of the church."</i>	<i>"You contribute nothing to your salvation except the sin that made it necessary."</i> -Jonathan Edwards	Methodists are Arminian in theology following the teachings of John Wesley. They believe that God's prevenient grace precedes salvation and makes it possible for the sinner to respond to the gospel. Methodists also believe that it is possible for Christians to sin in such a way that they lose their salvation.
Facts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1976 ordaining women to the priesthood, later bishops • LGBTQ+ affirming for members & ordination, blesses same sex marriage (Calvin Robinson disagrees) • There is ongoing power struggle within the Anglican Church in North America. • There have been a number of court cases throughout the US as parishes have attempted to leave the Episcopal Church while retaining possession of their buildings & property...most of which have failed. 	EARLY COLONIAL RELIGIOUS LANDSCAPE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New England – Puritan • Pennsylvania – Quakers & Anabaptists • Middle Atlantic (NY, NJ, DE) – Quaker, Jewish, Catholic, Lutheran • Maryland – Catholic • Virginia – imposed laws favoring Anglican • Georgia – British debtor's colony • Later southern states – poorer Methodist & Baptist 	UNITED METHODIST CHURCH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6,268,310 members & 30,543 churches • 225 retirement/long term care homes • 70 hospitals/health care centers • 50 childcare facilities • 30 ministries for disabled people • 8 two year c& 82 four year colleges • 10 universities • 13 theological schools <p>>UMC ordains women as pastors & bishops >"Book of Discipline" was amended in 1982 to address homosexual behavior & ordination >New(ish) Global Methodist Church (conservative doctrine & practice) is growing rapidly while UMC wains</p>