

Protestantism/Evangelicalism

1. Who Are They?

Christians who are the product of the various “reform” movements in the West and have embraced any number of Scripture-only-based theologies

2. Where are they?

Movement began in Late Medieval/Renaissance Age in Europe but spread world wide due to missionary activity

3. Do we share in Communion?

No. As the various Protestant and Reform Churches have broken off Communion from the Orthodox Church (via the Roman Catholic Church) and have various doctrines on the “real presence” in the Eucharist, there is no inter-Communion with the Orthodox Churches

4. Martin Luther-

German former monk who would become the most prominent Reformer. Protested Roman Catholic innovations such as the selling of indulgences. Posted his “95 Theses” on the door of the Cathedral in Wittenberg.

5. Five Solas- Five general characteristics shared by Protestants and Reformed Christians

a) **Sola Scriptura- Only Scripture;** Only the text of Scripture is used as a source of theology and practice. Scripture is understood as a stand-alone outside any binding Tradition

b) **Sola Fide- Only Faith;** Faith precedes and takes preeminence over “works.” Good works are the consequence of Faith and not a substitute.

c) **Sola Gratia- Only Grace;** Salvation is not earned by merit. God bestows His grace on whom he will aside from the cooperation of the individual sinner

d) **Solo Christo- Only Christ;** Christ is the sole mediator between man and God. Only Christ can forgive and the Saints and the priesthood possess no mediating functions.

e) **Soli Deo Gloria- Only Glory to God;** Only God is worthy of glory and can be called Holy. No man is to be called Father, no glory is to be given to anything or anyone in the Church.

6. Calvinism- Protestant theology attributed to John Calvin most known for “predestination,” the idea that human beings are “chosen” for Heaven or Hell before birth.

7. Anglicanism- Church of England which broke from the Catholic Church during the reign of King Henry VIII and retained certain elements of Catholicism. Considered a “middle way” between Catholicism and Protestantism

8. Puritanism- Movement within Anglicanism which sought to “purify” Church of Catholic vestiges. Rose to prominence under Oliver Cromwell but was driven out to America and Northern Europe after the Restoration.

9. Evangelicalism- Movement within Protestantism that seeks to return to the core values of the Reformation with a heavy emphasis on Scripture, personal conversion, and the preaching of the Gospel.

10. Millennialism- Belief in the imminent coming of Christ Who will initiate a 1000 year reign on Earth either before, during, or after the Tribulation. Based on selected Apocalyptic verses in

the New Testament

- 11. Charismatic/Pentecostalism-** 20th Century movement based on the “charismatic” gift of the Holy Spirit manifested in the speaking of tongues and spontaneous movement. Based on the gift of tongues as shown in the Book of Acts, but languages not intended to be understood by all.
- 12. Glossolalia-** Greek term for the speaking of tongues in speech incomprehensible to a listener. Linked to the “tongues of Angels” written about by St. Paul.