

## Denominations of the Protestant Christianity

Let's go back to the Bible - the impact of the Protestant Reformation

Tradition / Group	Origin / Background	Key Characteristics	Notes
<b>Lutheran Church</b>	Martin Luther, Reformation, Northern Europe	First Protestant church; strong respect for tradition; Scripture-centered	Retains some Catholic-like structure
<b>Calvinism</b> (theology, not a single church)	John Calvin	Clarified doctrines: predestination, calling/vocation	Influenced Reformed churches
<b>Presbyterian Church</b>	From Calvin's disciples	Elder-led (presbyter) system; Reformed theology	Influenced Scotland & England
<b>Anglican Church</b>	England, Henry VIII	National church; politically driven Reformation; broad theology	Also called the Church of England
<b>Baptist Church</b>	Reaction against Anglicanism; Puritan roots	Emphasizes personal faith; believer's baptism only (no infant baptism)	<b>Largest denomination in the U.S.</b>
<b>Methodist Church</b>	Revival movement within Anglicanism	Discipline, methodical Christian life	Strong growth in America
<b>Holiness Church</b>	From Methodist movement	Emphasizes holiness and faith experience	Focus on sanctification
<b>Pentecostal Church</b>	From Methodist/Holiness movement	Emphasizes supernatural experiences (e.g., speaking in tongues); active evangelism	Fast global growth
<b>Salvation Army</b>	Industrial Revolution era	Focus on helping the poor and social ministry	Known for charity kettles

Calvary Chapels (non-denominational) -- a balanced daily life grounded in the full counsel of all Scripture and open to the work of the Holy Spirit.