

one another. Luther vs. Zwingli; the followers of Calvin and those of Luther; the Reformers proper and the Anabaptist reformers., etc. It should be noted that Rome, before the reformation, had many internal divisions and there were some pre-reformation moves in the same doctrinal areas that the reformation would make capital. But the reformers defined their positions well on leaving Rome but not so well on being with one another.

- f. The proliferation of denominations: into the present day.
Any chart on the history of denominations will show one the course of this progress. Ironically those bodies who determined not to be a denomination invariably became the most denominational of all.

3. Quests for Unity and Reunion

- a. New Testament instruction: one-mindedness

- b. Attitudes of the first seven church councils:
 - (1) with regard to heretics

 - (2) with regard to dissenting brothers

 - (3) with regard to those who politically, and otherwise, would not accept the conciliar decisions.

- c. The Conciliar Movement of the 15th century: an attempt to reunite Latin and Grecian Christianity.
 - (1) What it was

 - (2) How it moved to achieve its goal.