

- (4) the Kansas City Confession (it must be noted that in Congregationalism proper, confession is not a good term so we are not now discussing something in the official credal scope of, say, the Westminster Confession, but a general agreement)
- (5) Merger with the American Christian Convention (Well, not exactly a merger but some form of combination of bodies ..I will explain it, most likely.)
- (6) development of educational institutions

Critical reading for this heading is Earnest Gordon: THE LEAVEN OF THE SADDUCEES. And very interesting is Erik Routley: THE STORY OF CONGREGATIONALISM

(b) Background in the Reformed Community

- (1) Group History: Formed in 1934, the Evangelical and Reformed Church merged Lutheran and Calvinist Germanic bodies. (The formal roots are too complex for our setting) The merged body was essentially composite and accepted the Heidelberg Catechism as well as the Augsburg Confession and Luther's catechism for a theological foundation.
- (2) The Schaaf-Nevin contribution:
Philip Schaaf (d. 1893) and John Nevin (d. 1886) were forerunner theologians in the older German Reformed church. Ecumenically minded, Schaaf was active in the Evangelical Alliance and envisioned a time when protestantism and Roman catholicism could be reunited for a truly catholic church. The theological contribution that came from their "Megersburg theology" was in the concept that our unity is in the incarnation, not creeds or concepts of Scripture. Much too brief but this is a short course.
- (3) The merger of 1957

(c) The United Church

- (1) Leadership
- (2) Pronouncements