

- (d) Preliminary note on developing Baptist groups...
- (e) A Taylor assessment of modern unbelief and the baptist causes at this time both in the United States and abroad.

(4) The Presbyterian Community

(a) Historical note:

/1/ Presbyterianism is, in some ways, the contribution of Calvin and a government of elders. John Knox is the Scots representative who brought to Scotland the Calvinist polity and it was enacted into law. Presbyterianism differs from congregationalism in polity by having a federation of like-believing fellowships (a synod). But within the synod the individual churches maintain their own structure, call their own pastors, etc., and thus the ideal differs with Methodism or Anglican ideals.

/2/ The concept went through many struggles in Scotland and every division in that land would soon reflect itself in other places where Presbyterians were wont to confer.

/3/ In the colonies

/4/ The Old Side, new Side schism:

- The Tennants
- The Log College
- Enthusiasm
- Resolution

/5/ The Old School, New School schism

- Union Seminary
- Charles Hodge, Albert Barnes
- The slavery issue
- resolution
- importance of these two divisions on the future of the Presbyterian church and the problems of modern unbelief.

- (b) The development of Union Seminary and the apparent change in doctrinal emphasis