

- (b) the 24 articles of Religion
- (c) a new hymnbook
- (d) the Name: Methodist Episcopal church
- (e) Election of Asbury as supervisor...promoted or whatever to bishop in 1787
- (f) an organized structure:

- class,
- society,
- circuit,
- district,
- council (bishops)

- (6) A schism occurred in 1830 with the founding of the Methodist Protestant church and after the bishopric of Asbury greater democracy was practiced. But the body was off and running with a structure and polity understanding that would allow for great growth. The particular history is picked up later.

c. Anglicanism (Episcopalianism)

- (1) The church was decimated by the way...the SPG missionaries and many clergy had returned to England. 23 parishes were deleted in Virginia and after the war the state had only 34 clergymen left.
- (2) A number of preliminary moves occurred in the framework of the fellowship towards the establishing of a new denomination...episcopal in character and hence apostolic... but not under the control of the Anglican bishops.
 - (a) Thomas White, 1782 in Pennsylvania...a conference keyed to lay representation
 - (b) William Smith..1783 , a separate Anglican church in Maryland.
 - (c) 1783-84, The Seabury conferences in Connecticut
 - (d) October, 1784, the New York Convention
 - (e) The sum of this activity was a new episcopal constitution given in 1786 and in 1787 White and one other man were ordained in England to give the right leadership.
- (3) 1789 the Protestant Episcopal Church was established. It is, to some extent, a low-level Anglican type communion. The laity has a more prominent role than in the Anglican church and the practices are reformed as against those of the parent body.

d. Presbyterianism

- (1) Role in the Revolution: Witherspoon, et al.
- (2) The revivalistic spirit