

- A number of other schisms affected the Presbyterian bodies:
 - 1802-1810, a number of southern churches withdrew and formed the Cumberland Presbyterian Church...some of these returned in 1906 but a portion continues to this present time.
 - 1858-1863, the Presbyterian Church in the United States withdrew largely over the slavery and states' rights questions. This schism has recently been reversed with the present merger of the UPC/USA church. Sixty eight presbyteries were originally affected
- And the church has benefitted from a few amalgamations of import:
 - 1920...assimilation of the Welsh church
 - 1958...assimilation of the United Presbyterian Church
- The development of Presbyterianism was accompanied by considerable missions interest:
 - The Domestic Missions 1816
 - The Western Foreign Missions Society, 1831
 - Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, 1837to this list would be added at present many other service organizations and committees.
- The Old School New School Division 1837-1869 deserves special mention and I will elaborate on it by a discussion of doctrinal nonconformity, social issues, and general attitudes of growth and dissent.
- We will also note the development of many side benefits to Christianity, i.e., the Camp Meeting, et al.
- And a note is due on the Presbyterian influence in revivalism, a key feature of this body, particularly on the frontier.
- Attempts at theological purity and consistency were made in the number of trials of liberally-minded theologians at near the close of the last century:
 - Briggs, 1893
 - P. Smith, 1894
 - McGiffert, 1899
- 1903 saw the confession of faith revised...
- 1910 saw a new Book of Common Worship
- 1910-1929 witnessed the Fundamentalist/Modernist debate
- 1934 saw the Mandate condemning participation in the Independent Board of Presbyterian Foreign Missions.
- 1967 saw the revision of doctrinal standards to allow several documents to stand with the Westminster Confession