

The Church: The ecclesia, ἐκκλησία

Literally: the out-called-ones... **WE ARE THE CHURCH! THE LOVE of HIS LIFE!**

WE ARE The Church; the ecclesia, this word is used 109 times in the New Testament. In Matthew 18: Jesus says, Where 2 or 3 gather in My name, there I am in the midst of them; and it's interesting, most of the time, the early church met in homes. In the Gospel, only Matthew records **Jesus** using the word **3** times. John Tyndale first translated this word: congregation, we translate it: assembly.

In Matthew 16. Then, twice in Matthew 18:15-17 **Jesus** also **said**: ¹⁵ Also, if your brother steps over the line against you, go and tell him his fault between you and him alone: if he will hear you, you have gained your brother. ¹⁶ But if he will not hear, take one or two more with you, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established. ¹⁷ And if he neglects to hear them, tell **the church** [the one Jesus just said He was building: notice, His disciples were not confused about where to find His church]: but if he neglects to hear **the church**... [the only church that Jesus is building... even where 2 or 3 gather], let him be to you as a heathen man and a publican. The next time we read about the ecclesia in scripture is: **Acts 2:47**... And the Lord added **to the church** [He is building] daily such as should be saved.

ecclesia used **17** more times in the book of Acts.

In Romans 16, **Paul** to the Romans uses the word **5** times: speaking of the ecclesia... the ecclesia [that Jesus is building] meeting in their house; **Paul** calls it: **the church** of gentiles; and **the church of Christ**. Also, it is noted in verse 23: **Paul** uses an adjective holos: meaning the whole... the entire... describing **the church** [that Jesus said He was building]. In 1 Corinthians 5:6, **Paul** uses the same word when he writes: A little leaven leavens the whole lump. So, it is not a word meaning: universal or catholic... unless there is a universal or catholic lump of leaven.

Then **Paul** uses the word ecclesia: 1 Corinthians **22** times; 2 Corinthians **9** times; Galatians **3** times; Ephesians **9** times; Philippians **2** times; Colossians **4** times; 1 Thessalonians **2** times; 2 Thessalonians **2** times; 1 Timothy **3** times; 2 Timothy **1** time; Titus **1** time; and Philemon **1** time. He knew the word. Ecclesia is used in: Hebrews **2** times;

John writes in 3rd John used the word **3** times; in Revelation, also written by **John**, **19** times, identifying **the church** in 7 cities (none being Rome, London, Chicago, or L.A.!) **John** writes 7 times: Hear what the Spirit -- the Advocate, another who would come and instruct the assembly says to **the church** [the only one Jesus is building] **One last time**, ecclesia is used in the New Testament: By **James**, who is was a half-brother of Jesus yet followed Jesus during His earthly ministry.

And isn't it interesting? **Peter never used the word once**; though, translators interpret the meaning of one verse by **Peter** identifying: **the church** ____ whatever it is **that is in Babylon!** Hmm?!

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What is that all about? Wouldn't you imagine the Holy Spirit of the Lord would inspire Peter to use the word, **at least once?** Or perhaps, Peter, who talks about the people of God being moved by the Holy Spirit knew he was NOT to use the word -- at least in his letters to the church Jesus is building.

Jesus said, I will build My church... and the gates of hell will not prevail against it. **Jesus**, the only Good Shepherd/ the only Good Pastor... **said** to Peter: Feed **My sheep**; feed **My lambs**; feed **My sheep**. The sheep belong to Jesus; He paid for them! The sheep don't belong to anybody else! Now, ain't that a lost message in **the church**? But then, traditions die hard, don't they?

So, how did we do? **YOU CAN READ THE NEXT 17 PAGES OR JUST JUMP TO THE LAST PAGE!**

From Wikipedia: Catholic Church http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholic_Church

We read: The **Catholic Church**, also known as the **Roman Catholic Church**,

The term "catholic" is derived from the Greek word καθολικός (*katholikos*) meaning "universal" and was first used to describe the Church in the early 2nd century. The term *katholikos* is equivalent to καθόλου (*katholou*), a contraction of the phrase καθ' ὅλου (*kath' holou*) meaning "according to the whole". The combination "the catholic Church" (*he katholike ekklesia*) is recorded for the first time in the letter of [St Ignatius](#) to the Smyrnaeans, written about 110 AD. In the Catechetical Discourses of [St. Cyril of Jerusalem](#), the name "Catholic Church" is used to distinguish it from other groups that also call themselves the Church. Since the [East–West Schism](#) of 1054, the Eastern Church has called itself the "[Orthodox Church](#)" and the Western Church in communion with the [Holy See](#) the "Catholic Church", a name that it kept after the 16th-century [Reformation](#), when those that ceased to be in communion became known as Protestants.

Organization and demographics

The Catholic Church is led by clergy who have received the sacrament of [Holy Orders](#). There are three levels of clergy, the episcopate (bishops), whose members are usually given a geographical area to lead called a diocese or eparchy; the presbyterate (priests), who usually serve the bishops by leading local parishes; and the diaconate (deacons), who serve the bishops and priests in a variety of ministerial roles. Ultimately leading the entire Catholic Church is the Bishop of Rome, called the Pope. In parallel to the diocesan structure are a variety of religious orders and institutions that function autonomously, often subject only to the authority of the Pope, though sometimes subject to the local bishop. Most religious orders only have male or female members but some have both. Additionally, lay members aid many liturgical functions during worship services.

Canon law (Catholic church)

The [canon law](#) of the [Catholic Church](#) is the system of laws and legal principles made and enforced by the [hierarchical authorities](#) of the church to regulate its external organization and government and to order and direct the activities of Catholics toward the mission of the church. In the Catholic Church, universal positive ecclesiastical laws, based upon either immutable divine and [natural law](#), or changeable circumstantial and merely [positive law](#), derive formal authority and promulgation from the office of pope, who as [Supreme Pontiff](#) possesses the totality of legislative, executive, and judicial power in his person. The actual subject material of the canons is not just doctrinal or moral in nature, but all-encompassing of the human condition.

It has all the ordinary elements of a mature legal system: laws, courts, lawyers, judges, a fully articulated legal code, principles of legal interpretation, and coercive penalties. It lacks civilly-binding force in most secular jurisdictions. The academic degrees in canon law are the J.C.B. (*Juris Canonici Baccalaureatus*, Bachelor of Canon Law, normally taken as a graduate degree), J.C.L. (*Juris Canonici Licentiatu*s, [Licentiate of Canon Law](#)) and the J.C.D. (*Juris Canonici Doctor*, [Doctor of Canon Law](#)), and those with a J.C.L. or higher are

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usually called "canonists" or "[canon lawyers](#)". Because of its specialized nature, advanced degrees in civil law or theology are normal prerequisites for the study of canon law. Canon law as a field is called **canonistics**.

Hierarchy of the Catholic Church

The [Catholic Church](#) describes as its hierarchy its [bishops](#), [priests](#) and [deacons](#). In the ecclesiastical sense of the term, "hierarchy" commonly means the body of persons who exercise authority within a Christian church. In the Catholic Church, authority rests chiefly with the bishops,^[4] while priests and deacons serve as their assistants, co-workers or helpers. Accordingly, "hierarchy of the Catholic Church" is also used to refer to bishops alone. The Catholic Church comprised, as of 31 December 2011, 2,834 [dioceses](#), each overseen by a [bishop](#). Dioceses are divided into individual communities called [parishes](#), each staffed by one or more [priests](#). Priests may be assisted by [deacons](#). All clergy, including deacons, priests, and bishops, may preach, teach, baptize, witness marriages and conduct funeral liturgies. Only priests and bishops can celebrate the sacraments of the Eucharist (though others may be ministers of Holy Communion), Reconciliation (Penance), Confirmation (priests may administer this sacrament with prior ecclesiastical approval), and Anointing of the Sick. Only bishops can administer the sacrament of [Holy Orders](#), which [ordains](#) someone into the clergy.

- 1 Bishop
 - 1.1 The Pope
 - 1.2 Patriarchs
 - 1.3 Major archbishops
 - 1.4 Cardinals
 - 1.5 Primate
 - 1.6 Metropolitans
 - 1.7 Archbishops
 - 1.8 Diocesan bishops
 - 1.8.1 Equivalents of diocesan bishops in law
 - 1.9 Other bishops
- 2 Ordinaries and local ordinaries
- 3 Presbyterate
 - 3.1 In general
 - 3.2 Priests in service outside their diocese
 - 3.3 Positions within a diocese at diocesan level
 - 3.4 Vicars Forane or Deans
 - 3.5 Parish priest/pastor
 - 3.6 Assistant priests/parochial vicars
 - 3.7 Honorary titles
- 4 Diaconate
- 5 Laity

From Wikipedia: we read Anglican Communion http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglican_Communion

The **Anglican Communion** is an international association of churches consisting of the [Church of England](#) and of national and regional [Anglican](#) churches in [full communion](#) with it. The status of full communion means, ideally, that there is mutual agreement on essential doctrines and that full participation in the sacramental life of each church is available to all [communicant](#) Anglicans. The [Archbishop of Canterbury](#), [Primate of All England](#), has a precedence of honour over the other archbishops of the Anglican Communion. He is recognized as *primus inter pares*, or first among equals. The archbishop does not exercise direct authority in the provinces outside England, but instead acts as a focus of unity.

The Anglican Communion considers itself to be part of the [One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church](#) and to be both [Catholic](#) and [Reformed](#). For some adherents it represents a non-[papal](#) Catholicism, for others a form of [Protestantism](#) though without a dominant guiding figure such as [Luther](#), [Knox](#), [Calvin](#), [Zwingli](#) or [Wesley](#). For others, their self-identity

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represents some combination of the two. The communion encompasses a wide spectrum of belief and practice including [evangelical](#), [liberal](#), and [Catholic](#). With a membership currently estimated at around 80 million members worldwide, the Anglican Communion is the third largest Christian communion in the world, after the [Roman Catholic Church](#) and the [Eastern Orthodox Church](#). Some of these churches are known as Anglican, such as the [Anglican Church of Canada](#), due to their historical link to England (*Ecclesia Anglicana* means "English Church"). Some, for example the [Church of Ireland](#), the [Scottish](#) and [American](#) Episcopal churches, and some other associated churches have a separate name. Each church has its own [doctrine](#) and [liturgy](#), based in most cases on that of the Church of England; and each church has its own legislative process and overall [episcopal polity](#), under the leadership of a local primate.

The **Church of England** is the [officially established](#) Christian church in [England](#) and the mother church of the worldwide [Anglican Communion](#). The church considers itself within the tradition of [Western Christianity](#) and dates its [formal establishment](#) principally to the mission to England by [Saint Augustine of Canterbury](#) in AD 597.

As a result of Augustine's mission, the church in England came under the authority of the [pope](#). Initially prompted by a dispute over the annulment of the marriage of [King Henry VIII](#) to [Catherine of Aragon](#), the Church of England [separated](#) from the [Roman Catholic Church](#) in 1534 and became the established church by an Act of Parliament in the [Act of Supremacy](#), beginning a series of events known as the [English Reformation](#). During the reign of [Queen Mary I](#) and [King Philip](#), the church was fully [restored under Rome](#) in 1555. The pope's authority was again explicitly rejected after the accession of [Queen Elizabeth I](#) when the [Act of Supremacy of 1558](#) was passed. Catholic and Reformed factions vied for determining the doctrines and worship of the church. This ended with the 1558 [Elizabethan Settlement](#), which developed the understanding that the church was to be both [Catholic](#) and [Reformed](#):

- **Catholic** in that it views itself as a part of the universal church of [Jesus Christ](#) in unbroken continuity with the early [apostolic](#) church. This is expressed in its emphasis on the teachings of the early [Church Fathers](#), as formalized in the [Apostles'](#), [Nicene](#), and [Athanasian](#) creeds.
- **Reformed** in that it has been shaped by some of the doctrinal principles of the 16th century [Protestant Reformation](#), in particular in the [Thirty-Nine Articles](#) and the [Book of Common Prayer](#).

Since the Reformation, the Church of England has used an English [liturgy](#). During the 17th century, political and religious disputes raised the [Puritan](#) and [Presbyterian](#) faction to control of the church, but this ended with the [Restoration](#). The contemporary Church of England still continues to contain several doctrinal strands, now generally known as [Anglo-Catholic](#) and [Evangelical](#). This reflects early divisions. In recent times, tensions between theological conservatives and progressives find expression in debates over the [current ordination of women](#) and [homosexuality within the church](#). The Church of England is divided into [parishes](#), grouped into [dioceses](#) presided over by a [bishop](#). The [Archbishop of Canterbury](#) is the [Primate of All England](#), leading the Church of England and acting as a focus of unity for the wider Anglican Communion. The [General Synod](#) is the legislative body for the church and comprises bishops, clergy and [laity](#). Its measures must be approved by both [Houses of Parliament](#).

Anglicanism is a tradition within [Christianity](#) comprising the [Church of England](#) and churches which are historically tied to it or have similar beliefs, worship practices and church structures. The word *Anglican* originates in *ecclesia anglicana*, a Medieval Latin phrase dating to at least 1246 that means the *English Church*. Adherents of Anglicanism are called *Anglicans*. The great majority of Anglicans are members of churches which are part of the international [Anglican Communion](#). There are, however, a number of churches outside of the Anglican Communion which also consider themselves to be Anglican, most notably those referred to as [Continuing Anglican](#) churches, and those which are part of the [Anglican realignment](#) movement.

Anglicans found their faith on [the Bible](#), traditions of the apostolic church, [apostolic succession](#) ("historic episcopate"), and writings of the [Church Fathers](#). Anglicanism forms one of the branches of [Western Christianity](#); having definitively declared its independence from the [Pope](#) at the time of the [Elizabethan Religious Settlement](#). Many of the new Anglican formularies of the mid-16th century corresponded closely to those of contemporary [Reformed Protestantism](#). These reforms in the Church of England were understood by one of those most responsible for them, the then [Archbishop of Canterbury Thomas Cranmer](#), as navigating a middle way between two of the emerging Protestant traditions, namely [Lutheranism](#) and Calvinism. By the end of the century, the retention in Anglicanism of many traditional liturgical forms and of the episcopate was already seen as unacceptable by those promoting the most developed Protestant principles.

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In the first half of the 17th century the Church of England and associated episcopal churches in Ireland ([Church of Ireland](#)) and in England's American colonies were presented by some Anglican divines as comprising a distinct Christian tradition, with theologies, structures and forms of worship representing a different kind of middle way, or *via media*, between Reformed Protestantism and Roman Catholicism — a perspective that came to be highly influential in later theories of Anglican identity, and was expressed in the description "Catholic and Reformed".

Following the [American Revolution](#), Anglican congregations in the United States and [Canada](#) were each reconstituted into autonomous churches with their own bishops and self-governing structures; which, through the expansion of the [British Empire](#) and the activity of [Christian missions](#), was adopted as the model for many newly formed churches, especially in [Africa](#), [Australasia](#) and the regions of the [Pacific](#). In the 19th century the term *Anglicanism* was coined to describe the common religious tradition of these churches; as also that of the [Scottish Episcopal Church](#), which, though originating earlier within the [Church of Scotland](#), had come to be recognized as sharing this common identity. The degree of distinction between Reformed and western Catholic tendencies within the Anglican tradition is routinely a matter of debate both within specific Anglican churches and throughout the Anglican Communion. Unique to Anglicanism is the [Book of Common Prayer](#), the collection of services that worshippers in most Anglican churches used for centuries. While it has since undergone many revisions and Anglican churches in different countries have developed other service books, the *Book of Common Prayer* is still acknowledged as one of the ties that bind the Anglican Communion together.

There is no single Anglican Church with universal juridical authority, since each national or regional church has full autonomy. As the name suggests, the churches of the Anglican Communion are linked by affection and common loyalty. They are in full communion with the [See of Canterbury](#) and thus the Archbishop of Canterbury, in his person, is a unique focus of Anglican unity. He calls the once-a-decade [Lambeth Conference](#), chairs the meeting of primates, and is President of the Anglican Consultative Council. With a membership estimated at around 80 million members the Anglican Communion is the third largest Christian communion in the world, after the [Catholic Church](#) and the [Eastern Orthodox Churches](#).

Doctrine and practice

The [canon law](#) of the Church of England identifies the [Christian scriptures](#) as the source of its doctrine. In addition, doctrine is also derived from the teachings of the [Church Fathers](#) and [ecumenical councils](#) (as well as the [ecumenical creeds](#)) in so far as these agree with scripture. This doctrine is expressed in the [Thirty-Nine Articles of Religion](#), the [Book of Common Prayer](#), and the Ordinal containing the rites for the ordination of [deacons](#), [priests](#), and the consecration of [bishops](#). Unlike other traditions, the Church of England has no single theologian that it can look to as a founder. However, [Richard Hooker](#)'s appeal to scripture, [church tradition](#), and [reason](#) as sources of authority continue to inform Anglican identity.

[Canterbury Cathedral](#) houses the *cathedra* or episcopal chair of the [Archbishop of Canterbury](#) and is the cathedral of the [Diocese of Canterbury](#) and the [mother church](#) of the Church of England as well as a focus for the [Anglican Communion](#). The Church of England's doctrinal character today is largely the result of the Elizabethan Settlement, which sought to establish a comprehensive middle way between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism. The Church of England affirms the Protestant Reformation principle that scripture contains all things necessary to salvation and is the final arbiter in doctrinal matters. The Thirty-nine Articles are the church's only official confessional statement. Though not a complete system of doctrine, the articles highlight areas of agreement with [Lutheran](#) and [Reformed](#) positions, while differentiating Anglicanism from Roman Catholicism and [Anabaptism](#).

Early history

[The founding of Christianity in Britain](#) is commonly attributed to [Joseph of Arimathea](#), according to Anglican legend, and is commemorated in [Glastonbury Abbey](#). Many of the early [Church fathers](#) wrote of the presence of Christianity in [Roman Britain](#), with [Tertullian](#) stating "those parts of Britain into which the Roman arms had never penetrated were become subject to Christ. [Saint Alban](#), who was executed in 209 AD, is the first [Christian martyr](#) in the British Isles. Historian [Heinrich Zimmer](#) writes that "Just as Britain was a part of the Roman Empire, so the British Church formed (during the fourth century) a branch of the Catholic Church of the West; and during the whole of that century, from the [Council of Arles](#) (316) onward, took part in all proceedings concerning the Church."

After [Roman troops withdrew from Britain](#), however, the "absence of Roman military and governmental influence and overall decline of Roman imperial political power enabled Britain and the surrounding isles to develop distinctively from the rest of the West. A new culture emerged around the Irish Sea among the Celtic peoples with Celtic Christianity at its core. What resulted was a form of Christianity distinct from Rome in many traditions and practices. Historian [Charles Thomas](#), in addition to [Celticist](#) Heinrich Zimmer, writes that the

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distinction between sub-Roman and post-Roman Insular Christianity, also known as Celtic Christianity, began to become apparent around 475 AD, with the [Celtic churches](#) allowing married clergy, observing [Lent](#) & [Easter](#) according to their own calendar, and having a different [tonsure](#); moreover, the Celtic churches operated independently of the [Pope's](#) authority, namely a result of their isolated development in the British Isles.

In what is known as the [Gregorian Mission](#), the Roman Catholic [Pope Gregory I](#), sent [Augustine of Canterbury](#) to British Isles in 596 AD, with the purpose of [evangelizing](#) the pagans there (who were largely [Anglo-Saxons](#)), as well as to reconcile the Celtic churches in the British Isles to the [See of Rome](#). In [Kent](#), Augustine persuaded the Anglo-Saxon king "[Æthelberht](#) and his people to accept Christianity." Augustine, on two occasions, "met in conference with members of the Celtic episcopacy, but no understanding was reached between them." Eventually, the "Christian Church of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria convened the [Synod of Whitby](#) in 663/664 to decide whether to follow Celtic or Roman usages." This meeting, with [King Oswiu](#) as the final decision maker, "led to the acceptance of Roman usage elsewhere in England and brought the English Church into close contact with the Continent." As a result of assuming Roman usages, the Celtic Church surrendered its independence and from this point on, the Church in England "was no longer purely Celtic, but became Anglo-Roman-Celtic". Theologian Christopher L. Webber writes that although "the Roman form of Christianity became the dominant influence in Britain as in all of western Europe, Anglican Christianity has continued to have a distinctive quality because of its Celtic heritage."

The Church in England remained united with Rome until the English Parliament, through the [Act of Supremacy](#), declared [King Henry VIII](#) to be the [Supreme Head of the Church of England](#) in order to fulfill the "English desire to be independent from continental Europe religiously and politically." Although now separate from Rome, the English Church, at this point in history, continued to maintain the Roman Catholic theology on many things, such as the [sacraments](#). Under [King Edward VI](#), however, the Church in England underwent what is known as the [English Reformation](#), in the course of which it acquired a number of characteristics that would subsequently become recognised as constituting a distinct, Anglican, identity.

5 Organization of the Anglican Communion

- 5.1 Principles of governance
- 5.2 Archbishop of Canterbury
- 5.3 Conferences
- 5.4 Ordained ministry
 - 5.4.1 Episcopate
 - 5.4.2 Priesthood
 - 5.4.3 Diaconate
- 5.5 Laity
- 5.6 Religious orders

From Wikipedia: we read

World Council of churches http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Council_of_Churches

The **World Council of Churches (WCC)** is an inter-church organization founded in 1948. Its members today include most mainstream [Protestant Christian](#) churches, but not the [Orthodox Catholic](#) nor [Roman Catholic](#) churches, which sends accredited observers to meetings.^[1]It arose out of the [ecumenical movement](#) and has as its basis the following statement: "The World Council of Churches is a fellowship of churches which confess the Lord Jesus Christ as God and Savior according to the scriptures, and therefore seek to fulfill together their common calling to the glory of the one God: Father, Son and Holy Spirit."

The WCC describes itself as "a worldwide fellowship of 349 global, regional and sub-regional, national and local churches seeking unity, a common witness and Christian service." It is based at the [Ecumenical Center](#) in [Geneva, Switzerland](#). The organization members include [denominations](#), which claim to collectively represent some 590 million people, across the world in ca. 150 countries, including 520,000 local congregations served by 493,000 pastors and priests, in addition to elders, teachers, members of parish councils and others.

The **Ecumenical Centre** in [Geneva, Switzerland](#) is located in the vicinity of the [International Labour Organization](#), [International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement](#), and the [World Health Organization](#) and serves as the base for the following Church organizations:

- Action by Churches Together

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- [Conference of European Churches](#)
- [Ecumenical Church Loan Fund](#)
- [Ecumenical News International](#)
- [Lutheran World Federation](#)
- [World Student Christian Federation](#)
- [World Council of Churches](#)
- [World Communion of Reformed Churches](#), seat since 2014 in *Hannover, Germany*

Note: This is not a complete list, but aims to provide a comprehensible overview of the diversity among denominations of Christianity. As there are reported to be approximately 41,000 Christian denominations (figure includes overlap between countries), many of which cannot be verified to be significant, only those denominations with Wikipedia articles will be listed in order to ensure that all entries on this list are notable and verifiable.

The **Catholic Church** is composed of 23 Churches: the Western or [Latin Church](#) and the 22 [Eastern Catholic Churches](#).

The **Latin Church** (not to be confused with the [Roman Rite](#), which is one of the [Latin liturgical rites](#), not a particular Church) is the largest and most widely known of the 23 [sui iuris Churches](#) that together make up the [Catholic Church](#).

Eastern Catholic Churches: All of the following are [Particular Churches](#) of the Catholic Church. They are all in [communion](#) with the [Bishop of Rome](#) and acknowledge his claim of universal jurisdiction and authority. They have some minor distinct theological emphases and expressions (for instance, in the case of those that are of Greek/Byzantine tradition, concerning some non-doctrinal aspects of the Latin view of [Purgatory](#)). The Eastern Catholic churches and the Latin church (which together compose the worldwide Catholic Church) share the same doctrine and sacraments, and thus the same faith.

- [Albanian Byzantine Catholic Church](#)
- [Armenian Catholic Church](#)
- [Belarusian Catholic Church](#)
- [Bulgarian Greek Catholic Church](#)
- [Chaldean Catholic Church](#)
- [Coptic Catholic Church](#)
- [Byzantine Church of Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro](#)
- [Ethiopian Catholic Church](#)
- [Greek Byzantine Catholic Church](#)
- [Hungarian Byzantine Catholic Church](#)
- [Italo-Albanian Catholic Church](#) ; a.k.a. Italo-Greek Catholic Church
- [Macedonian Catholic Church](#)
- [Maronite Catholic Church](#)
- [Melkite Catholic Church](#)
- [Romanian Catholic Church](#)
- [Russian Catholic Church](#)
- [Ruthenian Catholic Church](#) ; usually called the "Byzantine Catholic Church" in the United States
- [Slovak Greek Catholic Church](#)
- [Syriac Catholic Church](#)
- [Syro-Malabar Catholic Church](#)
- [Syro-Malankara Catholic Church](#)
- [Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church](#)

Other churches and movements: This is a list of organizations which consider themselves part of the [Roman Catholic Church](#) or as reformed versions of the Roman Catholic Church, but which the Vatican does not consider to be in full [communion](#) with itself.

National churches

- [Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association](#), the national church of the [People's Republic of China](#)
- [Philippine Independent Church](#), also called the Aglipayan Church, a national church in the [Philippines](#)
- [Polish National Catholic Church](#), a [Polish](#) national church in the [United States](#) and [Canada](#)

Other churches

- [American Catholic Church in the United States](#)
- [Brazilian Catholic Apostolic Church](#)
- [Eucharistic Catholic Church](#)
- [Free Catholic Church](#)
- [Reformed Catholic Church](#)
- [True Catholic Church](#)

Other groups

- [Catholics for Choice](#)
- [Community of the Lady of All Nations](#) (Army of Mary)
- [Married Priests Now!](#)
- [Movement for the Restoration of the Ten Commandments of God](#)
- [Reformed Society of Jesus](#), an organization within the Reformed Catholic Church
- [Roman Catholic Womenpriests](#)
- [Catholic Action Network](#)

Independent (self-identified as Catholic)

- [American Catholic Church in the United States](#)
- [Bosnian Church](#) (no longer in existence)
- [Brazilian Catholic Apostolic Church](#)
- [Catholic Charismatic Church of Canada](#)
- [Celtic Catholic Church](#)
- [Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association](#)
- [Communion of Christ the Redeemer](#)
- [Community of the Lady of All Nations](#)
- [Free Catholic Church](#)
- [Liberal Catholic Church](#)
- [Mariavite Church](#)

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- [Old Catholic Church](#)
- [Old Catholic Church of America](#)
- [Old Catholic Church in Europe](#)
- [Old Roman Catholic Church in America](#)
- [Palmarian Catholic Church](#)
- [Philippine Independent Church](#)
- [Polish National Catholic Church](#)
- [True Catholic Church](#)

Eastern Orthodox Church: This is the main body of Eastern Orthodoxy, consisting of jurisdictions in communion with each other. Some of them have a disputed administrative status (i.e. their autonomy or autocephaly is only partially recognized), all remain in communion with each other as one Church. This list is provided in the official order of precedence. Indentation indicates autonomy rather than autocephaly.

- Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople
- Finnish Orthodox Church
- Estonian Apostolic Orthodox Church (autonomy not universally recognized)
- Patriarchal Exarchate for Orthodox Parishes of Russian Tradition in Western Europe (autonomy not universally recognized)
- Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA
- [Greek Orthodox Church of Alexandria](#)
- Greek Orthodox Church of Antioch
- Antiochian Orthodox Christian Archdiocese of North America
- Greek Orthodox Church of Jerusalem
- Saint Catherine's Monastery (considered autocephalous by some)
- Russian Orthodox Church
- Latvian Orthodox Church (semi-autonomous)
- Moldovan Orthodox Church (autonomy not universally recognized)
- Ukrainian Orthodox Church (Moscow Patriarchate)
- Japanese Orthodox Church (autonomy not universally recognized)
- Chinese Orthodox Church
- Russian Orthodox Church Outside Russia (semi-autonomous; this is not universally recognized)
- Estonian Orthodox Church of Moscow Patriarchate (semi-autonomous; this is not universally recognized)
- Serbian Orthodox Church
- Macedonian Orthodox Church (autonomy not universally recognized)
- Orthodox Ohrid Archbishopric
- Romanian Orthodox Church
- Metropolis of Bessarabia
- Bulgarian Orthodox Church
- Georgian Orthodox and Apostolic Church
- Cypriot Orthodox Church
- Church of Greece
- Polish Orthodox Church
- Orthodox Autocephalous Church of Albania (Albanian Orthodox Church)
- Czech and Slovak Orthodox Church
- Orthodox Church in America (autocephaly not universally recognized)

Other churches: These are churches that consider themselves Eastern Orthodox but are not in communion with the main body of Eastern Orthodoxy.

- [Greek Old Calendarists](#)

- Montenegrin Orthodox Church
- Macedonian Orthodox Church
- Russian Old Believers
- Russian Orthodox Church in America
- Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church
- Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Kyivan Patriarchate
- Autocephalous Turkish Orthodox Patriarchate
- Bosnian Church (no longer in existence)
- Bulgarian Alternative Synod

Oriental Orthodoxy comprises those Christians who did not accept the [Council of Chalcedon](#) (AD 451). Other denominations often erroneously label these Churches "[Monophysite](#)"; however, as the Oriental Orthodox do not adhere to the teachings of [Eutyches](#), they themselves reject this label, preferring the term [Miaphysite](#).

- [Armenian Apostolic Church](#)
- [Mother See of Holy Etchmiadzin](#)
- [Holy See of Cilicia](#)
- [Armenian Patriarchate of Jerusalem](#)
- [Armenian Patriarchate of Constantinople](#)
- [Church of Caucasian Albania](#) (extinct)
- [Coptic Orthodox Church of Alexandria](#)
- [British Orthodox Church](#)
- [French Coptic Orthodox Church](#)
- [Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church](#)
- [Ethiopian Orthodox Coptic Church of North and South America](#) (considers itself autocephalous but considered schismatic by the Church in Ethiopia)
- [Eritrean Orthodox Tewahedo Church](#)
- [Syriac Orthodox Church](#)
- [Jacobite Syrian Christian Church](#) (located in [Kerala](#), India)
- [Knanaya Jacobites](#) (located in [Kerala](#), India)
- [Honavar Mission Church](#) (located in [Karnataka](#), India)
- [Indian \(Malankara\) Orthodox Church](#) (located in [Kerala](#), India)
- [Brahmavar \(Goan\) Orthodox Church](#) (located in [Karnataka](#), India)
- [Malabar Independent Syrian Church](#) (located in [Kerala](#), India)

Historically, many of the Oriental Orthodox Churches consider themselves collectively to be the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church that Christ founded. Some have considered the Oriental Orthodox communion to be a part of the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, a view which is gaining increasing acceptance in the wake of the ecumenical dialogues.

Other Churches

The following Churches affirm a Miaphysite christological position but are not in communion with any of the ancient Oriental Orthodox Churches for various reasons:

- [Antiochian Catholic Church in America](#)
- [Celtic Orthodox Church](#)

Oriental Orthodoxy comprises those Christians who did not accept the [Council of Chalcedon](#) (AD 451). Other denominations often erroneously label these Churches "[Monophysite](#)"; however, as the Oriental Orthodox do not adhere to the teachings of [Eutyches](#), they themselves reject this label, preferring the term [Miaphysite](#).

The Church: The ecclesia, εκκλησια

Literally: the out-called-ones... **WE ARE THE CHURCH! THE LOVE of HIS LIFE!**

- [Armenian Apostolic Church](#)
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- [Holy See of Cilicia](#)
- [Armenian Patriarchate of Jerusalem](#)
- [Armenian Patriarchate of Constantinople](#)
- [Church of Caucasian Albania](#) (extinct)
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- [British Orthodox Church](#)
- [French Coptic Orthodox Church](#)
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- [Antiochian Catholic Church in America](#)
- [Celtic Orthodox Church](#)

Lutheranism

- [Apostolic Lutheran Church of America](#)
- [Association of Free Lutheran Congregations](#)
- [Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America](#)
- [Church of the Lutheran Confession](#)
- [Concordia Lutheran Conference](#)
- [Confessional Evangelical Lutheran Conference](#)
- [Evangelical Lutheran Church "Concord" \(Russia\)](#)
- [Evangelical Lutheran Free Church \(Germany\)](#)
- [Evangelical Lutheran Synod](#) (United States)
- [Lutheran Church of Central Africa Malawi Conference](#)
- [Lutheran Church of Central Africa Zambia Conference](#)
- [Ukrainian Lutheran Church](#)
- [Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod](#) (United States)
- [Evangelical Catholic Church](#)
- [Kosovo Protestant Evangelical Church](#)
- [Evangelical Community Church-Lutheran](#)
- [Evangelical Lutheran Diocese of North America](#)
- [International Lutheran Council](#)
- [American Association of Lutheran Churches](#)

- [Evangelical Lutheran Church - Synod of France and Belgium](#)
- [Evangelical Lutheran Church of Brazil](#)
- [Evangelical Lutheran Church of England](#)
- [Gutnius Lutheran Church](#)
- [Independent Evangelical-Lutheran Church](#)
- [Japan Lutheran Church](#)
- [Lanka Lutheran Church](#)
- [Lutheran Church—Canada](#)
- [Lutheran Church—Hong Kong Synod](#)
- [Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod](#) (United States)
- [Lutheran Church of Australia](#) (associate member)
- [Laestadian Lutheran Church](#)
- [Latvian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America](#)
- [Lutheran Church of China](#) (no longer in existence)
- [Lutheran Church-International](#)
- [Lutheran Congregations in Mission for Christ](#) (United States)
- [Lutheran Evangelical Protestant Church](#) (United States)
- [Lutheran Ministerium and Synod - USA](#)
- [Lutheran World Federation](#)
- [Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church](#)
- [Arcot Lutheran Church](#)
- [Batak Christian Protestant Church](#)
- [Church of Denmark](#)
- [Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland](#)
- [Church of Iceland](#)
- [Church of Norway](#)
- [Church of Sweden](#)
- [Church of the Faroe Islands](#)
- [Estonian Evangelical Lutheran Church](#)
- [Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession in Slovakia](#)
- [Evangelical Lutheran Church in America](#)
- [Evangelical Lutheran Church in Canada](#)
- [Evangelical Lutheran Church of Papua New Guinea](#)
- [Evangelical Lutheran Church in Southern Africa](#)
- [Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland](#)
- [Evangelical Lutheran Church of Latvia](#)
- [Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania](#)
- [Evangelical Lutheran Church in Madhya Pradesh](#)
- [Evangelical Lutheran Church in the Himalayan States](#)
- [Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Norway](#) (associate member)
- [Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church in Chotanagpur and Assam](#)
- [Indian Evangelical Lutheran Church](#)
- [Jeypore Evangelical Lutheran Church](#)
- [Lutheran Church of Australia](#) (associate member)
- [Malagasy Lutheran Church](#)
- [Northern Evangelical Lutheran Church](#)
- [Simalungun Protestant Christian Church](#)
- [South Andhra Lutheran Church](#)
- [Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church](#)

Anglicanism/ Anglican Communion: [Anglicanism](#) has referred to itself as the [via media](#) between Catholicism and Protestantism. It considers itself to be both [Catholic](#) and [Reformed](#). Although the use of the term "Protestant" to refer to Anglicans was once common, it is controversial today, with some rejecting the label and others accepting it.

The Church: The ecclesia, εκκλησια

Literally: the out-called-ones... **WE ARE THE CHURCH! THE LOVE of HIS LIFE!**

- [Anglican Church in Aotearoa, New Zealand and Polynesia](#)
- [Anglican Church in Central America](#)
- [Anglican Church of Australia](#)
- [Anglican Church of Burundi](#)
- [Anglican Church of Canada](#)
- [Anglican Church of Kenya](#)
- [Anglican Church of Korea](#)
- [Anglican Church of Melanesia](#)
- [Anglican Church of Mexico](#)
- [Anglican Church of Papua New Guinea](#)
- [Anglican Church of Southern Africa](#)
- [Anglican Church of Tanzania](#)
- [Anglican Church of the Southern Cone of America](#)
- [Anglican Episcopal Church of Brazil](#)
- [Church in the Province of the West Indies](#)
- [Church in Wales](#)
- [Church of England](#)
- [Church of Ireland](#)
- [Church of Nigeria](#)
- [Church of Uganda](#)
- [Church of the Province of Central Africa](#)
- [Church of the Province of Myanmar](#)
- [Church of the Province of Rwanda](#)
- [Church of the Province of South East Asia](#)
- [Church of the Province of the Indian Ocean](#)
- [Church of the Province of West Africa](#)
- [Episcopal Church](#) (in the United States and elsewhere)
- [Episcopal Church in Jerusalem and the Middle East](#)
- [Episcopal Church in the Philippines](#)
- [Episcopal Church of Cuba](#)
- [Episcopal Church of the Sudan](#)
- [Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui](#)
- [Iglesia Filipina Independiente](#) (in the Philippines)
- [Lusitanian Catholic Apostolic Evangelical Church](#) (in Portugal)
- [Nippon Sei Ko Kai](#) (Japan)
- [Province de L'Eglise Anglicane Du Congo](#)
- [Scottish Episcopal Church](#)
- [Spanish Reformed Episcopal Church](#)

The Anglican Communion also includes the following [united churches](#):

- [Church of Bangladesh](#)
- [Church of North India](#)
- [Church of South India](#)
- [Church of Pakistan](#)
- [Malankara Marthoma Syrian Church](#)

Other Anglican Churches: As secessionist churches, these churches are not in [full communion](#) with the [Anglican Communion](#). A select few of these churches are, however, recognized by certain individual provinces of the Anglican Communion.

- [African Orthodox Church](#)
- [Anglican Catholic Church](#)
- [Anglican Church in America](#)

- [Anglican Church in North America](#)
- [Anglican Church of India](#)
- [Anglican Episcopal Church \(USA\)](#)
- [Anglican Mission in the Americas](#)
- [Anglican Orthodox Church](#)
- [Anglican Province of America](#)
- [Anglican Province of Christ the King](#)
- [Christian Episcopal Church](#)
- [Church of England \(Continuing\)](#)
- [Church of England in South Africa](#)
- [Communion of Evangelical Episcopal Churches](#)
- [Diocese of the Great Lakes](#)
- [Diocese of the Holy Cross](#)
- [Episcopal Missionary Church](#)
- [Evangelical Connexion of the Free Church of England](#)
- [Free Church of England](#)
- [Free Protestant Episcopal Church](#)
- [Holy Catholic Church--Western Rite](#)
- [Independent Anglican Church Canada Synod](#)
- [Orthodox Anglican Church](#)
- [Reformed Episcopal Church](#)
- [Southern Episcopal Church](#)
- [United Episcopal Church of North America](#)

Calvinism/ Continental Reformed churches

- [Afrikaans Protestant Church](#)
- [Canadian and American Reformed Churches](#)
- [Christian Reformed Church in North America](#)
- [Christian Reformed Churches](#)
- [Christian Reformed Churches of Australia](#)
- [Christian Reformed Church in Sierra Leone](#)
- [Christian Reformed Church in South Africa](#)
- [Continued Reformed Churches in the Netherlands](#)
- [Communion of Reformed Evangelical Churches](#)
- [Christian Reformed Church of Nigeria](#)
- [Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa - NG Church](#)
- [Dutch Reformed Church in Botswana](#)
- [Dutch Reformed Church](#)
- [Evangelical and Reformed Church in Honduras](#)
- [Evangelical Reformed Church in Bavaria and Northwestern Germany](#)
- [Evangelical Reformed Church of Christ](#)
- [Federation of Swiss Protestant Churches](#)
- [Free Reformed Churches of North America](#)
- [Free Reformed Churches of South Africa](#)
- [Free Reformed Churches of Australia](#)
- [Heritage Reformed Congregations](#)
- [Huquenoit](#)
- [Lithuanian Evangelical Reformed Church](#)
- [National Union of Independent Reformed Evangelical Churches of France](#)
- [Netherlands Reformed Churches](#)
- [Netherlands Reformed Congregations](#)
- [Nigeria Reformed Church](#)
- [Polish Reformed Church](#)

The Church: The ecclesia, εκκλησια

Literally: the out-called-ones... **WE ARE THE CHURCH! THE LOVE of HIS LIFE!**

- [Protestant Church in the Netherlands](#)
- [Orthodox Christian Reformed Church](#)
- [Protestant Reformed Christian Church in Croatia](#)
- [Protestant Reformed Churches in America](#)
- [Protestant Reformed Church of Luxembourg](#)
- [Reformed Church in America](#)
- [Reformed Church in Austria](#)
- [Reformed Christian Church in Croatia](#)
- [Reformed Church of East Africa](#)
- [Reformed Church of France](#)
- [Reformed Church in Hungary](#)
- [Reformed Church in Latvia](#)
- [Reformed Church in Romania](#)
- [Reformed Christian Church in Serbia](#)
- [Reformed Church in Transcarpathia](#)
- [Reformed Church in the United States](#)
- [Reformed Churches in the Netherlands](#)
- [Reformed Churches in the Netherlands \(Liberated\)](#)
- [Reformed Churches of New Zealand](#)
- [Reformed Synod of Denmark](#)
- [Reformed Churches of New Zealand](#)
- [Reformed Church of Christ in Nigeria](#)
- [Reformed Evangelical Church in Myanmar](#)
- [Restored Reformed Church](#)
- [United Church of Christ](#)
- [United Reformed Church](#)
- [United Reformed Church in Congo](#)
- [United Reformed Churches in North America](#)
- [Uniting Reformed Church in Southern Africa](#)
- [Free Presbyterian Church of North America](#)
- [Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland](#)
- [Free Presbyterian Church of Ulster](#)
- [Fundamentalist Presbyterian Church in Brazil](#)
- [Grace Presbyterian Church of New Zealand](#)
- [Greek Evangelical Church](#)
- [National Presbyterian Church in Chile](#)
- [National Presbyterian Church in Mexico](#)
- [National Evangelical Presbyterian Church of Guatemala](#)
- [Orthodox Presbyterian Church](#)
- [Presbyterian Church of Africa](#)
- [Presbyterian Church of East Africa](#)
- [Presbyterian Church of Aotearoa New Zealand](#)
- [Presbyterian Church of Australia](#)
- [Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia](#)
- [Presbyterian Church of Belize](#)
- [Presbyterian Church of Brazil](#)
- [Presbyterian Church of Ghana](#)
- [Presbyterian Church of India](#)
- [Presbyterian Church of Mozambique](#)
- [Presbyterian Church of Nigeria](#)
- [Presbyterian Church of Pakistan](#)
- [Presbyterian Church in America](#)
- [Presbyterian Church in Canada](#)
- [Presbyterian Church in Chile](#)
- [Presbyterian Church in Honduras](#)
- [Presbyterian Church in Ireland](#)
- [Presbyterian Church in Liberia](#)
- [Presbyterian Church in Malaysia](#)
- [Presbyterian Church in Singapore](#)
- [Presbyterian Church in Taiwan](#)
- [Presbyterian Church in Sudan](#)
- [Presbyterian Church in Uganda](#)
- [Presbyterian Church in Korea \(Koshin\)](#)
- [Presbyterian Church in Korea \(HapDong\)](#)
- [Presbyterian Church in Korea \(TongHap\)](#)
- [Presbyterian Church of Wales \(also a Methodist church\)](#)
- [Presbyterian Church \(USA\)](#)
- [Presbyterian Reformed Church \(Australia\)](#)
- [Presbyterian Reformed Church \(North America\)](#)
- [Reformed Presbyterian Church General Assembly](#)
- [Reformed Presbyterian Church – Hanover Presbytery](#)
- [Reformed Presbyterian Church of Australia](#)
- [Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland](#)
- [Reformed Presbyterian Church of Malawi](#)
- [Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America](#)
- [Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland](#)
- [Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States](#)
- [Renewed Presbyterian Church in Brazil](#)
- [Southern Presbyterian Church \(Australia\)](#)
- [Sudan Evangelical Presbyterian Church](#)
- [United Free Church of Scotland](#)
- [Uniting Presbyterian Church in Southern Africa](#)
- [United Presbyterian Church of North America](#)
- [United Presbyterian Church of Pakistan](#)

Presbyterianism

- [Africa Evangelical Presbyterian Church](#)
- [Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church](#)
- [Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of Mexico](#)
- [Bible Presbyterian Church](#)
- [Church of Central Africa Presbyterian](#)
- [Church of Scotland](#)
- [Communion of Reformed Evangelical Churches](#)
- [Conservative Presbyterian Church in Brazil](#)
- [Costa Rican Evangelical Presbyterian Church](#)
- [Covenant Presbyterian Church](#)
- [Cumberland Presbyterian Church](#)
- [Cumberland Presbyterian Church in America](#)
- [Evangelical Covenant Order of Presbyterians](#)
- [Evangelical Presbyterian Church \(United States\)](#)
- [Evangelical Presbyterian Church in England and Wales](#)
- [Evangelical Presbyterian Church \(Australia\)](#)
- [Evangelical Presbyterian Church of Malawi](#)
- [Evangelical Presbyterian Church of Ukraine](#)
- [Evangelical Reformed Presbyterian Church](#)
- [Free Church of Scotland](#)
- [Free Church of Scotland \(Continuing\)](#)
- [Free Presbyterian Church \(Australia\)](#)

The Church: The ecclesia, εκκλησια

Literally: the out-called-ones... **WE ARE THE CHURCH! THE LOVE of HIS LIFE!**

- [Upper Cumberland Presbyterian Church](#)
- [Westminster Presbyterian Church of Australia](#)
- [Westminster Presbyterian Church in the United States](#)

Congregationalist Churches

- [Congregational Federation](#) (United Kingdom)
- [Evangelical Fellowship of Congregational Churches](#) (United Kingdom)
- [Congregational Union of Ireland](#)
- [Union of Evangelical Congregational Churches in Bulgaria](#)
- [Congregational Christian Churches in Canada](#)
- [National Association of Congregational Christian Churches](#)(America)
- [Conservative Congregational Christian Conference](#) (America)
- [Union of Evangelical Congregational Churches in Brazil](#)
- [Congregational Federation of Australia](#)
- [Fellowship of Congregational Churches](#) (Australia)
- [Congregational Union of New Zealand](#)
- [Congregational Christian Church in Samoa](#)
- [Congregational Christian Church in American Samoa](#)
- [Cook Islands Christian Church](#)
- [Church of Niue](#)
- [Church of Tuvalu](#)
- [Kiribati Protestant Church](#)
- [Nauru Congregational Church](#)
- [Reformed Congregational Churches](#) (Marshall Islands)
- [Evangelical Congregational Church in Angola](#)
- [United Congregational Church of Southern Africa](#)
- [English Independents](#)
- [Huquenots](#) (virtually extinct as a modern and distinct group)
- [Fellowship of Independent Evangelical Churches](#)
- [United Church of Christ](#)
- [United Church in the Solomon Islands](#)
- [United Church of Christ-Congregational in the Marshall Islands](#)

Anabaptists and Schwarzenau Brethren

- [Abecedarians](#) (extinct)
- [Amish](#)
- [Beachy Amish](#)
- [Nebraska Amish](#)
- [Old Order Amish](#)
- [Swartzentruber Amish](#)
- [Apostolic Christian Church](#)
- [Church of the United Brethren in Christ](#)
- [Hutterites](#)
- [Bruderhof Communities](#)
- [Mennonites](#)
- [Alliance of Mennonite Evangelical Congregations](#)
- [Chortitzer Mennonite Conference](#)
- [Church of God in Christ, Mennonite](#) (Holdeman Mennonites)
- [Conference of the Mennonite Brethren Churches in India](#)
- [Conservative Mennonite Conference](#)
- [Evangelical Mennonite Church](#)
- [Evangelical Mennonite Conference](#)

- [Evangelical Mennonite Mission Conference](#)
- [Evangelical Missionary Church](#)
- [Fellowship of Evangelical Bible Churches](#) (formerly Evangelical Mennonite Brethren)
- [Markham-Waterloo Mennonite Conference](#)
- [Mennonite Brethren Churches](#)
- [Canadian Conference of Mennonite Brethren Churches](#)
- [Japan Mennonite Brethren Conference](#)
- [US Conference of Mennonite Brethren Churches](#)
- [Mennonite Church Canada](#)
- [Mennonite Church in the Netherlands](#)
- [Mennonite Church USA](#)
- [Missionary Church](#)
- [Old Order Mennonites](#)
- [Reformed Mennonite](#)
- [Swiss Mennonite Conference](#)
- [River Brethren](#)
- [Brethren in Christ Church](#)
- [Old Order River Brethren](#)
- [United Zion Church](#)
- [Wengerites](#)
- [Schwarzenau Brethren](#)
- [The Brethren Church](#) (Ashland Brethren)
- [Church of the Brethren](#)
- [Conservative Grace Brethren Churches, International](#)
- [Dunkard Brethren](#)
- [Ephrata Cloister](#)
- [Fellowship of Grace Brethren Churches](#)
- [Old German Baptist Brethren, New Conference](#)
- [Old German Baptist Brethren](#)
- [Old Brethren](#)
- [Old Order German Baptist Brethren](#)
- [Old Brethren German Baptist](#)
- [Social Brethren](#)

Plymouth Brethren and Free Evangelical Churches]

- [Free Evangelical Churches](#)
- [Plymouth Brethren](#)
- [Exclusive Brethren](#)
- [Indian Brethren](#)
- [Kerala Brethren](#)
- [Open Brethren](#)

Methodists

- [African Methodist Episcopal Church](#)
- [African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church](#)
- [British Methodist Episcopal Church](#)
- [Christian Methodist Episcopal Church](#)
- [Congregational Methodist Church](#)
- [Evangelical Church of the Dominican Republic](#)
- [Evangelical Methodist Church](#)
- [First Congregational Methodist Church](#)

The Church: The ecclesia, εκκλησια

Literally: the out-called-ones... **WE ARE THE CHURCH! THE LOVE of HIS LIFE!**

- [Free Methodist Church](#)
- [Southern Methodist Church](#)
- [Methodist Church of Fiji and Rotuma](#)
- [Methodist Church of Great Britain](#)
- [Methodist Church of Malaysia](#)
- [Methodist Church of New Zealand](#)
- [Methodist Church of Southern Africa](#)
- [Primitive Methodist Church](#)
- [United Methodist Church](#)

Pietists and Holiness Churches

- [The Salvation Army](#)
- [The Wesleyan Church](#)
- [The Church of the Nazarene](#)
- [Church of God \(Anderson\)](#)
- [Christian and Missionary Alliance](#)
- [Bible Fellowship Church](#)
- [Christian Baptist Church of God](#)
- [Christ's Sanctified Holy Church](#)
- [Church of Christ \(Holiness\) U.S.A.](#)
- [Church of God \(Holiness\)](#)
- [Church of God \(Restoration\)](#)
- [Deeper Life Bible Church](#)
- [Free Methodist Church](#)
- [Missionary Church](#)
- [United Christian Church](#)

Baptists: Note: All Baptist associations are [congregationalist](#) affiliations for the purpose of cooperation, in which each local church is governmentally independent.

- [Alliance of Baptists](#)
- [American Baptist Association](#)
- [American Baptist Churches USA](#)
- [Association of Baptist Churches in Ireland](#)
- [Association of Reformed Baptist Churches of America](#)
- [Association of Regular Baptist Churches](#)
- [Baptist Bible Fellowship International](#)
- [Baptist Conference of the Philippines](#)
- [Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec](#)
- [Baptist Convention of Western Cuba](#)
- [Baptist General Conference \(Sweden\)](#)
- [Baptist General Conference of Canada](#)
- [Baptist General Convention of Texas](#)
- [Baptist Missionary Association of America](#)
- [Baptist Union of Australia](#)
- [Baptist Union of Great Britain](#)
- [Baptist Union of New Zealand](#)
- [Baptist Union of Scotland](#)
- [Baptist Union of Western Canada](#)
- [Baptist World Alliance](#)
- [Canadian Baptist Ministries](#)
- [Canadian Convention of Southern Baptists](#)
- [Central Baptist Association](#)

- [Central Canada Baptist Conference](#)
- [Christian Unity Baptist Association](#)
- [Conservative Baptist Association](#)
- [Conservative Baptist Association of America](#)
- [Continental Baptist Churches](#)
- [Convención Nacional Bautista de Mexico](#)
- [Convention of Atlantic Baptist Churches](#)
- [Convention of Baptist Churches of Northern Circars](#)
- [Council of Baptist Churches in Northeast India](#)
- [Council of Baptist Churches in Northern India](#)
- [Cooperative Baptist Fellowship](#)
- [European Baptist Convention](#)
- [European Baptist Federation](#)
- [Evangelical Baptist Mission of South Haiti](#)
- [Evangelical Free Baptist Church](#)
- [Fellowship of Evangelical Baptist Churches in Canada](#)
- [Free Will Baptist Church](#)
- [Fundamental Baptist Fellowship of America](#)
- [General Association of Baptists](#)
- [General Association of General Baptists](#)
- [General Association of Regular Baptist Churches](#)
- [General Conference of the Evangelical Baptist Church, Inc.](#)
- [General Six-Principle Baptists](#)
- [Independent Baptist](#)
- [Independent Baptist Church of America](#)
- [Independent Baptist Fellowship International](#)
- [Independent Baptist Fellowship of North America](#)
- [Interstate & Foreign Landmark Missionary Baptist Association](#)
- [Landmark Baptist Church](#)
- [Liberty Baptist Fellowship](#)
- [Manipur Baptist Convention](#)
- [Myanmar Baptist Convention](#)
- [Nagaland Baptist Church Council](#)
- [National Association of Free Will Baptists](#)
- [National Baptist Convention of America, Inc.](#)
- [National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc.](#)
- [National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly of the U.S.A.](#)
- [National Missionary Baptist Convention of America](#)
- [National Primitive Baptist Convention of the U.S.A.](#)
- [New England Evangelical Baptist Fellowship](#)
- [Nigerian Baptist Convention](#)
- [North American Baptist Conference](#)
- [North Bank Baptist Christian Association](#)
- [Norwegian Baptist Union](#)
- [Old Baptist Union](#)
- [Old Regular Baptist](#)
- [Old Time Missionary Baptist](#)
- [Primitive Baptist](#)
- [Primitive Baptist Universalism](#)
- [Progressive Baptist](#)
- [Progressive National Baptist Convention](#)
- [Reformed Baptist](#)
- [Regular Baptist Churches, General Association of](#)
- [Regular Baptist](#)

The Church: The ecclesia, εκκλησια

Literally: the out-called-ones... **WE ARE THE CHURCH! THE LOVE of HIS LIFE!**

- [Samavesam of Telugu Baptist Churches](#)
- [Separate Baptist](#)
- [Separate Baptists in Christ](#)
- [Seventh Day Baptist](#)
- [Southeast Conservative Baptist](#)
- [Southern Baptist Convention](#)
- [Southern Baptists of Texas](#)
- [Sovereign Grace Baptists](#)
- [Strict Baptists](#)
- [Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists](#)
- [Union d'Églises baptistes françaises au Canada](#)
- [United American Free Will Baptist Church](#)
- [United American Free Will Baptist Conference](#)
- [United Baptist](#)
- [United Baptist Convention of the Atlantic Provinces](#)
- [United Free Will Baptist](#)
- [World Baptist Fellowship](#)

Spiritual Baptists: Note: The [Spiritual Baptist Archdiocese of New York](#), Inc has [congregationalist](#) affiliations for the purpose of cooperation, in which each local church is governmentally independent.

- [Spiritual Baptist](#)

Apostolic Churches – Irvingites

- [Catholic Apostolic Church](#)
- [New Apostolic Church](#)
- [United Apostolic Church](#)
- [Old Apostolic Church](#)
- [Restored Apostolic Mission Church](#)

Pentecostalism

- [Apostolic Church \(denomination\)](#)
- [Apostolic Faith Church](#)
- [Apostolic Faith Mission of South Africa](#)
- [Assemblies of God](#)
- [Assemblies of God International Fellowship](#)
- [Believers Church](#)
- [C3 Church Global](#)
- [Celestial Church of Christ](#)
- [Charisma Christian Church](#)
- [Christ Gospel Churches International](#)
- [Christian Church of North America](#)
- [Christian City Churches](#)
- [Christian Congregation in the United States](#)
- [Christian Outreach Centre](#)
- [Christian Revival Crusade](#)
- [Church of God by Faith](#)
- [Church of God \(Charleston, Tennessee\)](#)
- [Church of God \(Chattanooga\)](#)
- [Church of God \(Cleveland, Tennessee\)](#)
- [Church of God \(Full Gospel\) in India](#)

- [Church of God \(Huntsville, Alabama\)](#)
- [Church of God in Christ](#)
- [Church of God Mountain Assembly](#)
- [Church of God of Prophecy](#)
- [Church of God of the Original Mountain Assembly](#)
- [Church of God of the Union Assembly](#)
- [Church of God with Signs Following](#)
- [Church of God, House of Prayer](#)
- [Church of the Foursquare Gospel](#)
- [The Church of God for All Nations](#)
- [The Church of God \(Jerusalem Acres\)](#)
- [Church of the Little Children of Jesus Christ](#)
- [Congregational Holiness Church](#)
- [CRC Churches International](#)
- [Deeper Life Bible Church](#)
- [Destiny Church](#)
- [Elim Pentecostal Church](#)
- [Evangelical Pentecostal Church of Besançon](#)
- [Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God of the Americas](#)
- [Free Apostolic Church of Pentecost](#)
- [God is Love Pentecostal Church](#)
- [Hillsong Church](#)
- [Holiness Baptist Association](#)
- [Independent Assemblies of God International](#)
- [Independent Assemblies of God, International](#)
- [Indian Pentecostal Church of God](#)
- [International Assemblies of God Fellowship](#)
- [International Circle of Faith](#)
- [International Fellowship of Christian Assemblies](#)
- [International Pentecostal Church of Christ](#)
- [International Pentecostal Holiness Church](#)
- [Mission of Full Gospel - Christian Open Door](#)
- [New Life Churches](#)
- [Open Bible Standard Churches](#)
- [Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada](#)
- [Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada](#)
- [Pentecostal Church of God](#)
- [Pentecostal Free Will Baptist Church](#)
- [The Pentecostal Mission](#)
- [Pentecostal Missionary Church of Christ \(4th Watch\)](#)
- [Potter's House Christian Fellowship](#)
- [Redeemed Christian Church of God](#)
- [Revival Centres International](#)
- [The Revival Fellowship](#)
- [United Gospel Tabernacles](#)
- [United Holy Church of America](#)
- [United Pentecostal Church International](#)

Charismatics

- [Calvary Chapel](#)
- [Association of Vineyard Churches](#)
- [Every Nation](#)
- [Charismatic Episcopal Church](#)

The Church: The ecclesia, εκκλησια

Literally: the out-called-ones... **WE ARE THE CHURCH! THE LOVE of HIS LIFE!**

- [City Harvest Church](#)
- [Faith Christian Fellowship International](#)
- [Full Gospel](#)
- [Jesus Army](#)
- [Ministries of His Glory](#)
- [Ministries Without Borders](#)
- [Sovereign Grace Ministries](#)

Neo-Charismatic Churches

- [Association of Vineyard Churches](#)
- [Vineyard Churches UK and Ireland](#)
- [Bible Christian Mission](#)
- [Church on the Rock- International](#)
- [Destiny Church Groningen](#)
- [Born Again Movement](#)
- [Newfrontiers](#)
- [New Life Fellowship Association](#)

African Initiated Churches

- [Apostles of Johane Marauke](#)
- [Celestial Church of Christ](#)
- [Christ Apostolic Church](#)
- [Church of the Lord \(Aladura\)](#)
- [Eternal Sacred Order of Cherubim and Seraphim](#)
- [Kimbanguist Church](#)
- [The African Church](#)
- [Zion Christian Church](#)

Messianic Judaism / Jewish Christians

- [House of Aaron](#)
- [Chosen People Ministries](#)
- [Jews for Jesus](#)
- [Messianic Israel Alliance](#)
- [Messianic Jewish Alliance of America](#)
- [Union of Messianic Jewish Congregations](#)
- [Union of Nazarene Yisraelite Congregations](#)
- [International Messianic Jewish Alliance](#)

United and uniting churches: Churches which are the result of a merger between distinct denominational churches. Churches are listed here when their disparate heritage marks them as inappropriately listed in the particular categories above.

- [China Christian Council](#)
- [Church of Bangladesh](#)
- [Church of Pakistan](#)
- [Church of North India](#)
- [Church of South India](#)
- [Evangelical Church in Germany](#)
- [Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren](#)
- [Mar Thoma Church](#)
- [Protestant Church in the Netherlands](#)

- [St. Thomas Evangelical Church](#)
- [United Church of Canada](#)
- [United Church of Christ](#)
- [United Church in Jamaica and the Cayman Islands](#)
- [United Church in Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands](#)
- [United Church of Christ in the Philippines](#)
- [Uniting Church in Australia](#)

Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)

The Religious Society of Friends (Quakers), is considered historically to be a Protestant Christian denomination. It has gone through a small number of doctrinal schisms in its history as a Christian church.

- [Friends United Meeting](#)
- [Evangelical Friends International](#)
- [Central Yearly Meeting of Friends](#)
- [Conservative Friends](#)
- [Friends General Conference](#)
- [Beanite Quakerism](#)
- [Britain Yearly Meeting](#)
- [Ireland Yearly Meeting](#)
- [New Foundation Fellowship](#)
- [Shakers](#) (United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing)

Stone-Campbell Restoration Movement

- [Christian Church \(Disciples of Christ\)](#)
- [Churches of Christ](#)
- [Churches of Christ \(non-institutional\)](#)

- [Churches of Christ in Australia](#)
- [Evangelical Christian Church in Canada](#) (Christian Disciples)
- [Independent Christian Churches/Churches of Christ](#)
- [International Christian Church](#)
- [International Churches of Christ](#)

Southcottites

- [Christian Israelite Church](#)
- [House of David \(commune\)](#)
- [Panacea Society](#)

Millerites and comparable groups

Adventist (Sunday observing)

- [Advent Christian Church](#)

Adventist (Seventh Day Sabbath/Saturday observing)

- [Adventist Church of Promise](#)
- [Branch Davidians](#)
- [Creation Seventh Day Adventist Church](#)

The Church: The ecclesia, εκκλησια

Literally: the out-called-ones... **WE ARE THE CHURCH! THE LOVE of HIS LIFE!**

- [Davidian Seventh-day Adventists](#)
- [Seventh-day Adventist Church](#)
- [Seventh Day Adventist Reform Movement](#)
- [Sabbath Rest Advent Church](#)

Church of God movements (Sunday observing)

- [Church of God General Conference](#) (Abrahamic Faith)
- [Church of the Blessed Hope](#) (aka Church of God of the Abrahamic Faith)

Church of God movements (Seventh Day Sabbath/Saturday observing)

- [Church of God \(Seventh-Day\)](#) (or Church of God 7th day)
- [Church of God International \(USA\)](#)
- [Church of God, a Worldwide Association](#)
- [The Intercontinental Church of God](#)
- [Seventh Day Christians - Norway](#) (Syvende dags Kristne)
- [Living Church of God](#)
- [Philadelphia Church of God](#)
- [United Church of God](#)
- [United Seventh-Day Brethren](#)
- [World Mission Society Church of God](#)

Sabbath-Keeping Movements, Separated from Adventists

- [Seventh-Day Evangelist Church](#)

Sacred Name groups

- [Assemblies of Yahweh](#)
- [House of Yahweh](#)
- [Assembly of Yahweh](#)

Movements not related to the Millerites but comparable to them

Sabbath-Keeping movements, predating the Millerites

- [Seventh Day Baptists](#)
- [The Christ's Assembly](#)

Other

- [Associated Gospel Churches](#) of Canada (AGC)
- [Believers' Church in India](#)
- [Brunstad Christian Church](#) (a.k.a. *Smith's Friends*)
- [Church of Christ, Instrumental](#) (Kelleyites)
- [Cooneyites](#) (not to be confused with *Christian Conventions*, above)
- [Evangelical Church of West Africa](#)
- [Evangelical Covenant Church of America](#) ("Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant")
- [Evangelical Free Church of Canada](#)
- [Evangelical Free Church of America](#)

- [Family International](#) a.k.a. "The Family International", "Family of Love", "The Family"
- [Fellowship of Fundamental Bible Churches](#)
- [Fellowship of Independent Evangelical Churches](#)
- [Gloriavale Christian Community](#)
- [Grace Movement](#) Churches
- [Great Commission Association](#)
- [Indian Shakers](#)
- [Jesus Movement](#)
- [Local Church](#)
- [Methernitha](#)
- [Metropolitan Community Churches](#)
- [Schwenkfelder Church](#)
- [Shiloh Youth Revival Centers](#)
- [Strigolniki](#)
- [The Christian Community](#)
- [Universal Life](#)
- [Yehowists](#) (a.k.a. Yehowists-Ilyinites, Russian Jehovahists)

Nontrinitarian groups

Christians who do not believe in the traditional doctrine of the [Trinity](#) ("one God in three co-equal Persons")

Latter Day Saints

Most Latter Day Saint denominations are derived from the [Church of Christ](#) established by [Joseph Smith](#) in 1830. The largest worldwide denomination, and publicly recognized as [Mormonism](#), is [The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints](#). Some sects, known as the "Prairie Saints", broke away because they did not recognize [Brigham Young](#) as the head of the church and did not follow him West in the mid-1800s. Other sects abandoned practicing [plural marriage](#) after the [1890 Manifesto](#). Others are defined by either a belief in Joseph Smith as a [prophet](#) or acceptance of the [Book of Mormon](#) as [scripture](#).

Original denomination

- [Church of Christ \(Latter Day Saints\)](#) - name changed in 1838 by Joseph Smith to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

"Prairie Saint" denominations

- [Community of Christ](#) - formerly called the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (RLDS)
- [Church of Christ \(Temple Lot\)](#) (Hedrickites)
- [Church of Christ with the Elijah Message](#)
- [Church of Jesus Christ \(Bickertonite\)](#)
- [Church of Jesus Christ \(Cutlerite\)](#)
- [Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints \(Strangite\)](#)
- [Remnant Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints](#)
- [Independent RLDS / Restoration Branches](#)
- [Restoration Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints](#)
- [Restored Church of Jesus Christ \(Eugene O. Walton\)](#)

"Rocky Mountain" denominations

The Church: The ecclesia, εκκλησια

Literally: the out-called-ones... **WE ARE THE CHURCH! THE LOVE of HIS LIFE!**

- [The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints](#) (LDS Church)
- [Apostolic United Brethren](#)
- [Fundamentalist Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints](#)(FLDS)
- [Latter Day Church of Christ](#) (Kingston Clan)
- [The True and Living Church of Jesus Christ of Saints of the Last Days](#)

Other denominations

- [Restoration Church of Jesus Christ](#)

Oneness Pentecostalism

- [Affirming Pentecostal Church International](#)
- [Apostolic Assemblies of Christ](#)
- [Apostolic Assembly of the Faith in Christ Jesus](#)
- [Apostolic Gospel Church of Jesus Christ](#)
- [Apostolic Overcoming Holy Church of God](#)
- [Assemblies of the Lord Jesus Christ](#)
- [Bible Way Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ](#)
- [Churches of Jesus Christ International](#)
- [Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ of the Apostolic Faith](#)
- [Pentecostal Assemblies of the World](#)
- [United Pentecostal Church International](#)

Unitarianism and Universalism

- [American Unitarian Conference](#)
- [Christian Universalist Association](#)
- [International Council of Unitarians and Universalists](#)
- [Australian and New Zealand Unitarian Universalist Association](#)
- [Canadian Unitarian Council](#)
- [Deutsche Unitarier Religionsgemeinschaft](#)
- [European Unitarian Universalists](#)
- [General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches](#)
- [Unitarian Universalist Association](#)
- [Unitarian Universalist Society of Spain](#)
- [Unitarisk Kirkesamfund](#)
- [Socinianism](#) (extinct as a modern and distinct group)
- [Polish Brethren](#) (extinct as a modern and distinct group)
- Unitarian Christian Emerging Church

Bible Student groups

- [Christian Millennial Fellowship](#)
- [Dawn Bible Students Association](#)
- [Friends of Man](#)
- [Jehovah's Witnesses](#)
- [Laymen's Home Missionary Movement](#)
- [Pastoral Bible Institute](#)

Swedenborgianism

- [General Church of the New Jerusalem](#)
- [Lord's New Church Which Is Nova Hierosolyma](#)

- [Swedenborgian Church of North America](#)

Christian Science

- [Church of Christ, Scientist](#)

Other non-Trinitarians

- [Arian Catholic Church](#)
- [Arianism](#)
- [Christadelphians](#)
- [Church of God \(Seventh-Day\)](#)
- [Church of God \(7th Day\)](#)
- [Church of the Blessed Hope](#)
- [Iglesia ni Cristo](#) (Church of Christ)
- [Jehovah's Witnesses](#)
- [Kerait](#) (split with Nestorian Church during the reign of [Gregory \(Nestorian Patriarch\)](#))
- [Makuya](#)
- [Molokans](#) (began with 16th century Protestants from 11th century partial Kerait reunion with Nestorian Church)
- [Members Church of God International](#)
- [Most Holy Church of God in Christ Jesus](#)
- Some [Quakers](#)
- [Spiritual Christianity](#) (Including groups like olokans, [Dukhobors](#), [Khlysts](#), [Skoptsy](#), and [Ikonobortsy](#))
- [Subbotniks](#) (split from Molokan Faith)
- [Two by Twos](#) ("Christian Conventions")
- [Unification Church](#)
- [Universal Alliance](#)
- [United Church of God](#)
- [The Way International](#)

New Thought

The relation of New Thought to Christianity is: some of its adherents see themselves as practicing a true form of Christianity, while adherents of [Religious Science](#) says "yes and no" to the question of whether they consider themselves to be Christian in belief and practice, leaving it up to the individual to define oneself spiritually.

- [Church of Divine Science](#)
- [Church of the Truth](#)
- [The Infinite Way](#)
- [Home of Truth](#)
- [Religious Science](#)
- [Seicho-no-Ie](#)
- [Unity Church](#)
- [Universal Foundation for Better Living](#)

Esoteric Christianity

- [Anthroposophical Society](#) of [Rudolf Steiner](#)
- [Archeosophical Society](#) of [Tommaso Palamidessi](#)
- [Behmenism](#) of [Jakob Böhme](#)

The Church: The ecclesia, εκκλησια

Literally: the out-called-ones... **WE ARE THE CHURCH! THE LOVE of HIS LIFE!**

- [Freemasonry](#)
- [Lectorium Rosicrucianum](#) of Jan van Rijckenborgh/Catharose de Petri
- [Martinism](#) of Louis Claude de Saint-Martin et al.
- [Societas Rosicruciana](#) by Masons
- [Spiritualist Church](#)
- [The Rosicrucian Fellowship](#) of Max Heindel
- [Theosophy](#)
- [Universal White Brotherhood](#) of Peter Deunov

Racist groups

- [British-Israelism](#)
- [Armstrongism](#)
- [British-Israel-World Federation](#)
- [Revival Centres International](#)
- [The Revival Fellowship](#)
- [Christian Identity](#)
- [Church of Jesus Christ-Christian \(Aryan Nations\)](#)
- [Kingdom Identity Ministries](#)
- [LaPorte Church of Christ](#)
- [The Covenant, The Sword, and the Arm of the Lord](#)
- [Black Hebrew Israelites](#)
- [Church of God and Saints of Christ](#)
- [Israelite Church of God in Jesus Christ](#)

Syncretistic religions incorporating elements of Christianity

[Syncretism](#) See also: [Afro-American religion](#)

The relation of these movements to other Christian ideas can be remote. They are listed here because they include some elements of Christian practice or beliefs, within religious contexts which may be only loosely characterized as Christian.

- [Candomblé](#)
- [Chrislam](#)
- Cult of [Santa Muerte](#)
- [Vodou](#)
- [Native American Church](#)
- [Pilgrims of Arès](#)
- [Rastafari movement](#)
- [Santería](#)
- [Santo Daime](#)
- [Umbanda](#)

Christian Movements

- [British New Church Movement](#)
- [Christian atheism](#)
- [Christian communism](#)
- [Christian democracy](#)
- [Christian existentialism](#)
- [Christian Family Movement](#)
- [Christian feminism](#)
- [Christian left](#)

- [Christian naturism](#)
- [Christian pacifism](#)
- [Christian right](#)
- [Christian socialism](#)
- [Christian Torah-submission](#)
- [Christian vegetarianism](#)
- [Christian Zionism](#)
- [Confessing Movement](#)
- [Continual prayer](#)
- [Convergence Movement](#)
- [Creationism](#)
- [Emerging church](#)
- [Green Christianity](#)
- [House church](#) (or [Simple church](#))
- [Neo-orthodoxy](#)
- [Postmodern Christianity](#)
- [Progressive Christianity](#)
- [Restorationism](#)
- [Shepherding Movement](#)

Internet Churches

- [LifeChurch.tv](#)

LGBT-affirming Christian denominations

- [Affirming Pentecostal Church International](#)
- [Association of Welcoming and Affirming Baptists](#)
- [Church of Denmark](#)
- [Church of Iceland](#)
- [Church of Norway](#)
- [Church of Sweden](#)
- [Global Alliance of Affirming Apostolic Pentecostals](#)
- [Metropolitan Community Church](#)
- [Protestant Church in the Netherlands](#)
- [United Church of Christ^{\(U\)}](#)
- [United Protestant Church in Belgium](#)

Interdenominational (ecumenical) churches and organizations

- [Action of Churches Together in Scotland](#)
- [Bose Monastic Community](#)
- [Byzantine Discalced Carmelites](#)
- [Campus Crusade for Christ](#)
- [Canadian Council of Churches](#)
- [Christian Churches Together in the USA](#)
- [Churches Together in Britain and Ireland](#)
- [Churches Together in England](#)
- [Churches Uniting in Christ](#)
- [Conference of European Churches](#)
- [Ecumenical Institute for Study and Dialogue](#)
- [Edinburgh Churches Together](#)
- [Fellowship of Saint Alban and Saint Sergius](#)
- [Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of World Christianity](#)

The Church: The ecclesia, εκκλησια

Literally: the out-called-ones... **WE ARE THE CHURCH! THE LOVE of HIS LIFE!**

- (HSA-UWC/[Unification Church](#)/Unification Movement)
- [International Circle of Faith](#)
- [Iona Community](#)
- [National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.](#)
- [New Monasticism](#) related Communities
- [Pentecostal Charismatic Peace Fellowship](#)
- [Pontifical Council for Promoting Christian Unity](#)
- [Society of Ordained Scientists](#)
- [Taizé Community](#)
- [World Alliance of Reformed Churches](#)
- [World Council of Churches](#)
- [World Student Christian Federation](#)

Non-denominational churches and organizations

- [Bread of Life Ministries International](#)
- [Brunstad Christian Church](#)
- [The Chapel \(Ohio\)](#)
- [The Crossing Church](#)
- [Harvest Bible Chapel](#)
- [The Way International](#)
- [Evangelical Missionary Church](#)
- [The Process Church of The Final Judgment](#) (The Process)
- [United House of Prayer for All People](#)

The answer: I guess, not very good! You may ask: WHAT is the point of all this info on all these churches? Well, compare it ALL to what was written:

WE ARE THE CHURCH: The only church... talked about in the New Testament, starts with **JESUS** who said, I will build **My** church!

Let us diagram this word: εκκλησια and its meaning, that a child can understand okay? Remember, since it is so easy to forget: **Jesus** said, **I will build My Church**. Paul said to those in Ephesus, when God the Father raised **Jesus Christ** from the dead, He gave **Him** as **Head** over all to the church which is His body, now on earth. Paul was smart enough to know only one Head was needed!

Organizational Hierarchy: Jesus Christ, the Head

His Body: everybody else, working together in love. It sounds like we all have plenty to do!

His Canon Law: 1. Love God our Father above anything else; and 2. Love one another as **Jesus** loved us.

His Doctrine and Practice: Having kept the Father's words, 12 times the night He was betrayed, **Jesus** said: **Keep My words!** Guard My words with your life. And guard My Words, not from the people, but for the people. If you love Me, keep My words.

The Church: The ecclesia, εκκλησία

Literally: the out-called-ones... **WE ARE THE CHURCH! THE LOVE of HIS LIFE!**

To the church of Philadelphia **Jesus said**, Because you have **kept the words of My endurance**, I will keep you from the hour of terrible testing which will come upon all the world, to test those who dwell on the earth. It's all quite simple, isn't it? Not complicated,

the Church Jesus is building... that's us!

