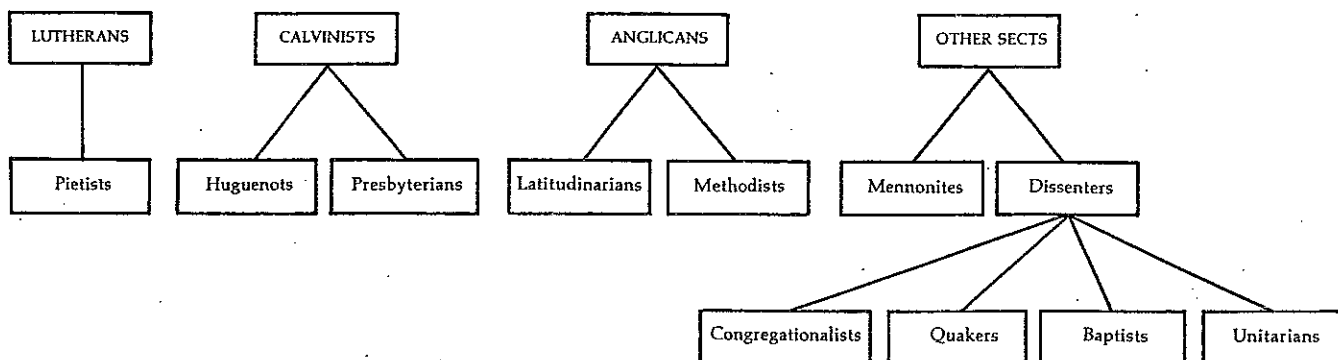


PROTESTANTS



LUTHERANS: The first Protestants, followers of Martin Luther, an apostate German monk. Opposed elaborate hierarchy and ritual; favored the individual's humble, direct communion with God.

PIETISTS: Challenged Lutheran dogma. They emphasized good works, and regarded religion as an emotional rather than an intellectual experience.

CALVINISTS: Strong moralists, they insisted that all personal and public activity, including government, be subordinated to God's will. Believed in predestination. The Puritans of old and New England were Calvinists.

HUGUENOTS: French Calvinists; following bitter persecution, they achieved legal standing in 1802.

PRESBYTERIANS: Scottish Calvinists adhering to the Bible as the arbiter of faith. Emphasized church government by presbyters, or elders.

ANGLICANS: Englishmen who held both the Catholic belief that the Church's bishops trace their spiritual authority to Christ and the apostles, and the Protestant belief in the Bible as the standard of faith and life.

LATITUDINARIANS: Anglicans who attached little importance to liturgy, Church organization or dogma. Had strong ties to the Cambridge Platonists (see below).

METHODISTS: Stressed a methodical organization and a more personal, emotional approach to religion than the Anglicans. Methodism featured itinerant preachers, circuit riders and revival meetings.

MENNONITES: Opposed infant baptism, believing that only those old enough to experience grace should be baptized.

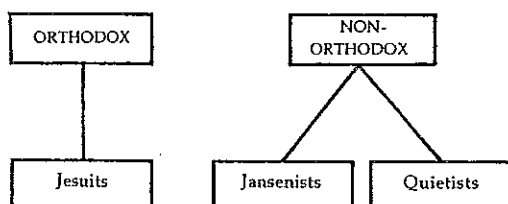
CONGREGATIONALISTS: Believed that each local congregation had its own relationship to God and thus was an autonomous member of a common family.

QUAKERS: Held there was no need for a trained priest or formal rites to establish communion between an individual and God.

BAPTISTS: Stressed Bible study and a fundamentalist view of religion. Restricted baptism to those old enough to understand its meaning.

UNITARIANS: Stressed free belief. They held God was one, not a Trinity, that Christ was human, and that salvation came by man's efforts, not God's grace.

CATHOLICS

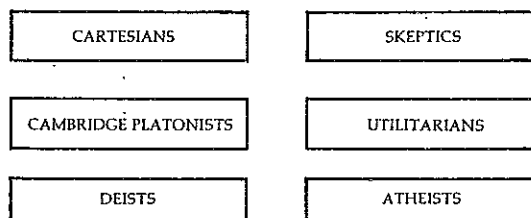


JESUITS: Organized in 1534 by ex-soldier Ignatius Loyola, members of this militant, unyielding Catholic order aroused opposition from Protestants, Catholics and even the Pope himself. In the 18th Century the Jesuits were suppressed for a time by the Church and expelled from France, Portugal and Spain.

JANSENISTS: Started by Cornelius Otto Jansen in 1617. Reformed Roman Catholic doctrine by returning to the individualistic ideas of St. Augustine. Jansenists emphasized personal holiness, predestination and the need for divine grace.

QUIETISTS: Believed that man, to perfect himself, must become passive and abandon his soul to God. Held sacraments and confession superfluous. Condemned in 1687 by a papal bull.

PHILOSOPHERS



CARTESIANS: Disciples of Descartes; discarded authoritarianism and argued that only that which is clearly perceived is true.

CAMBRIDGE PLATONISTS: Revived the Platonic theory of ideas, particularly the belief that moral ideas are innate in man.

DEISTS: Argued that the course of nature was sufficient to demonstrate God's existence. Regarded formal religion as superfluous. Their number included Rousseau, Voltaire, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson.

SKEPTICS: Denied the ability of man to know all and the capacity of his reason to penetrate everything.

UTILITARIANS: Held that the happiness of the greatest number is the greatest good.

ATHEISTS: Flatly denied God's existence.