

教會分裂史

〔從改革運動後〕

1517	<i>Lutheran Church</i> founded by Martin Luther, nailing his Ninety-Five Theses to door at Wittenburg, sparking Protestant Reformation. 路德會 <i>Lutheran Church</i> ，馬丁路德（Martin Luther）將其 95 條論綱釘在威登堡教堂大門，乃正式開啓了改革運動。
1525	<i>Anabaptism</i> established; (today's descendants include particularly the Amish, Hutterites and Mennonites). 重浸運動 <i>Anabaptism</i> 誕生，後來衍生出亞美族（Amish），胡特派（Hutterites）及門諾派（Mennonites）等。
1534	<i>Church of England</i> (Anglicanism) founded by King Henry VIII. 安立甘會 <i>Church of England</i> (Anglicanism)，為英王亨利八世（Henry VIII）所創立。
1541	<i>Calvinism</i> , (the <i>Reformed tradition</i> , the <i>Reformed faith</i> , or <i>Reformed theology</i>) founded, as the French theologian Johannes Calvinus establishes the first Reformed church in Geneva. 改革宗 <i>Calvinism</i> 約翰加爾文（John Calvin）以法文出版了《基督教原理》，並在日內瓦建立第一間改革宗教會。
1560	<i>Presbyterian Church</i> founded by John Knox in Scotland. 長老會 <i>Presbyterian</i> 始於蘇格蘭的約翰諾克斯 John Knox。
1571	<i>Dutch Reformed Church</i> founded at the Synod of Emden. 荷蘭改革宗 <i>Dutch Reformed Church</i> 誕生於安姆丹城宗教會議（Synod of Emden）。
1580	<i>Congregationalist Church</i> originated by Robert Brown in Norwich, England. 公理宗 <i>Congregationalist</i> 起源英國諾里奇，發起人為佈饒恩 Robert Brown 等。
1609	<i>Baptist Church</i> launched by John Smyth in Amsterdam. 浸信會 <i>Baptist</i> 起源於荷蘭阿姆斯特丹（Amsterdam），為斯密特（John Smith）等人所創始。
ca.1630-40	<i>Puritan movement</i> in England; approximately 20,000 Puritans emigrated to New England in the Great Migration; in 1662 the Puritans (also known as " <i>Dissenters</i> ", later " <i>Nonconformists</i> ") left or were forced out of the Church of England altogether. 1630-40 年間清教徒運動 <i>Puritan movement</i> 在英國興起，同時約有 20,000 清教徒大規模移民到新英格蘭 New England。1662 年，清教徒（又稱為『異議者』 <i>Dissenters</i> ，其後又被稱為『不從國教者』 <i>Nonconformists</i> ）紛紛主動離開，或是被迫脫離英國國教 Church of England。
1648	<i>Society of Friends (Quakers)</i> founded by George Fox, as a Nonconformist breakaway movement from English Puritanism. 貴格會 <i>Society of Friends (Quakers)</i> 為喬治福克斯（George Fox）所創立，不只脫離英國國教，也同時脫離清教徒主義。
1744	<i>Methodist Church</i> began by John and Charles Wesley in England; (the movement did not form a separate denomination in England until after

	<p>John Wesley's death in 1795).</p> <p>循道會 <i>Methodist</i> 始於英國的約翰和查理衛斯理 (John and Charles Wesley)。直到約翰衛斯理 1795 年去世才正式脫離英國國教。</p>
1773	<p><i>Unitarian</i> denomination dates from the secession of Theophilus Lindsey from the Anglican Church.</p> <p>安立甘會神學家林西 Theophilus Lindsay 退出國教，乃啓動了唯一神教派運動 <i>Unitarian</i>。</p>
1825	<p><i>Plymouth Brethren</i>; Anglican priest John Nelson Darby became an influential member of the movement now known as the Plymouth Brethren, and advocate of <i>Dispensational Premillennialism</i>, an innovative Protestant movement that gave rise to <i>Evangelicalism</i>.</p> <p>弟兄會 <i>Plymouth Brethren</i>；約翰達秘 (John Nelson Darby) 是愛爾蘭聖公會聖品人，成為普里茅斯弟兄會的重要成員及時代論之先驅。弟兄運動是更正教中的革新運動，至終衍生出今日之福音運動。</p>
1844	<p><i>Seventh Day Adventists</i> arose from the Millerite movement of the 1840s, which was part of the wave of revivalism in the United States known as the Second Great Awakening, and was formally established in 1863.</p> <p>安息日會 <i>Seventh day Adventists</i> - 起源於 1840 年代的米勒運動，該運動是美國第二次大覺醒運動其中的一個浪潮。安息日會於 1863 正式成立。</p>
1865	<p><i>Salvation Army</i> sect began with William Booth in London.</p> <p>救世軍 <i>Salvation Army</i> 是英國人卜威廉 (William Booth) 發起的一個教會團體。</p>
1906	<p><i>Pentecostal movement</i> spreads after the Azusa Street Revival (1906-09); also known as "<i>Charismatic Movement</i>" from ca.1960 onwards.</p> <p>五旬節會，繼 <i>Azusa Street Revival</i> 亞蘇撒街大復興(1906-09)之后，五旬節運動 <i>Pentecostal Movement</i> 便遍傳各地。自 1960 年起，又被稱為『靈恩運動』 <i>Charismatic Movement</i>。</p>