

A Brief Sketch of Baptist Church Succession

An Example of Church Succession from Apostolic Times

Link 1. John the Baptist baptizes the Lord Jesus Christ and the Apostles, including the beloved Apostle John (Gospel of John, chapter 1).

Link 2. **Polycarp** was baptized by the Apostle John in A. D. 95. Neander's History.

Link 3. **Polycarp** organized the **Portus church** in 150 A.D. at the mouth of the Tiber, that **Tertullian** was a member of. Cyrus' Commentary of Antiquity.

Link 4. **Tertullian** organized the **Turin Church** from Bing Joy, Africa, 237 A.D. Armitage's Church History.

Link 5. From **Turin**, **Telestman** organized the **Pontifossi Church** in Italy 397 A.D. Nowlin's Church History.

Link 6. From the **Pontifossi Church**, came **Adromicus** at the foot of the Alps in France. Lambert's Church History.

Link 7. **Adromicus** organized The **Derethia Church** in 671 A. D. in Asia Minor. **Archer Flavin** came from the **Derethia Church**,. Lambert's Church History.

Link 8. **Archer** organized the **Flavin Timto Church** in, 736 A. D. Mosheim's Church History (McLaine's translation).

Link 9. **Balcalao** came from the **church at Timto**, Asia Minor. Neander's Church History.

Link 10. **Balcalao** organized the **Lima Piedmont Church** in, 812 A. D. Neander's Church History.

Link 11. **Aaron Arlington** ordained by the **Lima Piedmont Church**, 940 A. D. Jones' Church History.

Link 12. **Aaron Arlington** organized the **Hillcliff Church** in, 987 A. D. Alex Muston's Israel of the Alps.

Link 13. **H. Roller** was ordained by the **Hillcliff Church**, Wales, England, who came to the Philadelphia Association from the Hillcliff church. Minutes of the Philadelphia Association.

A Brief Sketch of the Baptists by Century for Nineteen Centuries

A brief sketch of the Baptists through nineteen centuries. - Taken from The Baptists in All Ages, by Elder J. S. Newman.

FIRST CENTURY: There were churches in Asia Minor, Southern Europe and England. They were first called Christians at Antioch. Saul persecuted the churches. Nero and Trajan were

emperors of the Roman Empire in this century. Small departures by some were made in the churches.

SECOND CENTURY: Baptists in same countries as first century. Pliny, governor of Bithynia (see Hassell's Church History, page 360). Polycarp was pastor of the Church at Smyrna until his death by burning in about 166 A. D. (see Shackelford, page 54). More departures over a larger territory in this century. Marcus Aurelius Antoninus came to the throne of the Roman Empire.

THIRD CENTURY: Churches in southern Europe, England, Wales, Asia Minor, and North Africa. Christian churches called Paterines, Novatians and Montanists. Diocletian became Emperor of Rome. Wholesale departures, and the above names of Christian churches given to them by those departing from the faith. (Hassell, p. 367, 377; Ray, p. 315; Robinson's Ecclesiastical Researches, p. 126.)

FOURTH CENTURY: Churches in same countries as in preceding centuries. Christian churches called Donatists in parts of north Africa; also Puritans in Wales. Constantine the Great became emperor of Rome. Council of Nice held A. D. 325. First recorded infant baptism, 370 A. D. (Hassell, p. 386, 387, 389; Shackelford, p. 49; Orchard, p. 92, 93).

FIFTH CENTURY: Those departing from the faith established and enforced popery in 416. A new name given to true Christian churches in some localities, to-wit, Cathari.

SIXTH CENTURY: Catholics call Baptist or Christian churches Ana-Baptists for the first time (Hassell, p. 407-409).

SEVENTH CENTURY: True Christian churches in Armenia. The Catholics call them Paulicians (Hassell, p. 417; Smith, 359-360).

EIGHTH CENTURY: True Christian churches still called Ana-Baptists, Donatists. The Catholics originate the doctrine of transubstantiation in 780 A. D. In the first part of this century, Pope Stephen II instituted pouring as a legal ordinance for baptism in the Catholic church.

NINTH CENTURY: Ana-Baptists in Bulgaria. In this century the Greek Catholics and the Roman Catholics became separate bodies.

TENTH CENTURY: Baptists in Wales, Italy, and France, and called Paulicians and Ana-baptists in different countries (Smith, p. 359-360).

ELEVENTH CENTURY: Baptists were in Italy and France under the name of Paulicians and Paterines (Smith, p. 358, 360, 363).

TWELFTH CENTURY: Baptists were called Paterines, Henricians, Arnoldists and Petrobrussians (Hassell, p. 436, 438; Smith, 219).

THIRTEENTH CENTURY: Baptists were found in Italy, France, and Germany, and were called Waldenses or Vaudois, Ana-baptists, and Albigenses (Smith, page 570 to 585).

FOURTEENTH CENTURY: Baptist churches were in Germany, England, and Poland; called Lollards in England, Waldenses and Ana-baptists on the continent (Crosby, Vol. 2, page 46; Orchard's English Baptists, p. 118; Smith, page 251)).

FIFTEENTH CENTURY: Baptist churches in England and Valleys of Piedmont. In this century John Huss, a reformer, was burned at the stake (1415), but he was not a Baptist. In this century Martin Luther was born (Nov. 10, 1433), but let it be understood that his reformation had no connection with the Baptists. In this century thousands of women and children of the Waldenses were put to death by persecution (Crosby, Vol. 1, p. 18).

SIXTEENTH CENTURY: Baptists were found in France and Germany under the name of Waldenses. The Lutheran church came out of Rome as a distinct body in about 1552. The Episcopal Church came out of Rome in 1534, and the Presbyterian in 1527.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY: Baptist Churches were called Waldenses, Baptist, and Ana-Baptist. The first Baptist church in England was formed in 1611 when the followers of John Smyth returned from Holland. The very year the King James Bible was introduced to the common man to be read by all. The first Baptist church in America was organized at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1638 by Dr. John Clarke and eleven others.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY: New School Baptist movement was started in England by William Carey and Andrew Fuller. The Methodists became a distinct body from the Episcopal church in 1785.

NINETEENTH CENTURY: The phrase New School and Old School movement began Black Rock Address, and withdrawal by the Old School Baptists. Campbellites became a distinct sect in 1827.

A Brief view of Modern History of the Baptist in the United States of America

The American Baptist home Mission society was formed in 1832. Baptists in the north and south separated in 1845 over the issue of slavery.

Many Baptist congregations in the southern United States came together to form the Southern Baptist Convention May 8, 1845. The Southern Baptist Convention was founded, by John Smith, A. De Pawn, and James P. Boyce in Augusta, Georgia. The development of the convention was for the purpose of supporting missionaries and Bible Schools around the world. These churches would pool their annual missions offerings together to create a financial base for missionaries to be supported through. Each church would remain autonomous and self governing and independent.

Baptists have been thought of as a part of the radical reformation because of their objection to sacramentalism, infant baptism, and the union of church and state.

In the recent years to follow, there became a large movement of Independent Baptist Churches that withdrew from varying Baptist conventions because of the liberal direction that many of these organizations were headed. During the liberal growth of these conventions, colleges and churches, many of the dissenters that came out to form independent Baptist churches brought with them the liberal doctrinal views. For this reason, many Baptists have never gained the understanding of Baptist Distinctives. In many Baptist pulpits today we hear a Protestant message. Doctrines such as the invisible church and water baptism from other denominations are examples. Just because we have the name Baptist on our sign, does not mean that we are

Baptist in doctrine. Baptist today have seemingly lost their realization of historical continuity, and we would do well to ask the question again, "who are the Baptist?"

References: 1. Hassell: History of the Church of God from Creation to A. D. 1885, by Elders C. B. and Sylvester Hassell. 2. Smith: Smith & Cheetham's Dictionary of Christian Antiquities. 3. Shackelford: J. A. Shackelford's Historical Chart showing the Origin and History of the Baptists, c. 1891. 4. Crosby: Crosby's History of the English Baptists. 5. Orchard's History of the English Baptists.

A Brief History of Protestant Denominations

Denomination	Date	Human Founder(s)
Roman Catholic	Progressively developed from 251 A.D.	Constantine. Sylvester I (314-335 AD) first Roman bishop with imperial patronage. Leo I (440-461) first real "pope" - first to assert pope was successor to Peter and Vicar of Christ. Gregory I (590-604 AD) first autocratic pope.

(The Roman Catholic Church requires those coming from other faiths to submit to its baptism.)

Eastern Orthodox	Split from Roam, 869 AD	Patriarch Photius
Lutheran	Split from Rome, 1517 AD	Martin Luther, Germany
Mennonite	From Anabaptist, 1525 AD	Menno Simons, Switzerland
Church of England	Split from Rome, 1534 AD	Henry VII, England
Reformed	Split from Rome, 1534 AD	John Calvin, Switzerland
Presbyterian	From Rome, 1560 AD	John Knox, Scotland
Congregational	From Church of England 1560, AD	Robert Browne, England
Society of Friends (Quakers)	From Church of England 1650 AD	George Fox, England
Moravian Brethren	From Lutheran, 1727	Nicolas Von Zinzendorf, Germany
Methodist	From Church of England 1740	John & Charles Wesley, England
Church of Christ Disciples, Christian	From Presbyterian, 1830	Alexander Campbell, USA

Church

Plymouth Brethren	From Church of England 1848	John N. Darby, England
Salvation Army	From Methodist, 1865	William Booth, England
Christian & Missionary Alliance	From Presbyterian, 1881	A. B. Simpson, USA
Pentecostal	From Methodist, 1901	Charles Parham, USA
Four Square	From various Pentecostal Groups, 1914	Aimee S. McPherson, USA
Assemblies of God	From various Evangelical & Pentecostal groups, 1914	USA
Nazarene	From various Holiness & Methodist groups, 1919	USA
Bible Churches	From Presbyterian & Congregational, 1930	William McCarrell, USA

Note:

These dates are sometimes approximate, because several
Denominations "emerged" over a period of time.
The human founder listed was often associated with other
Prominent men in the denomination's formation.