

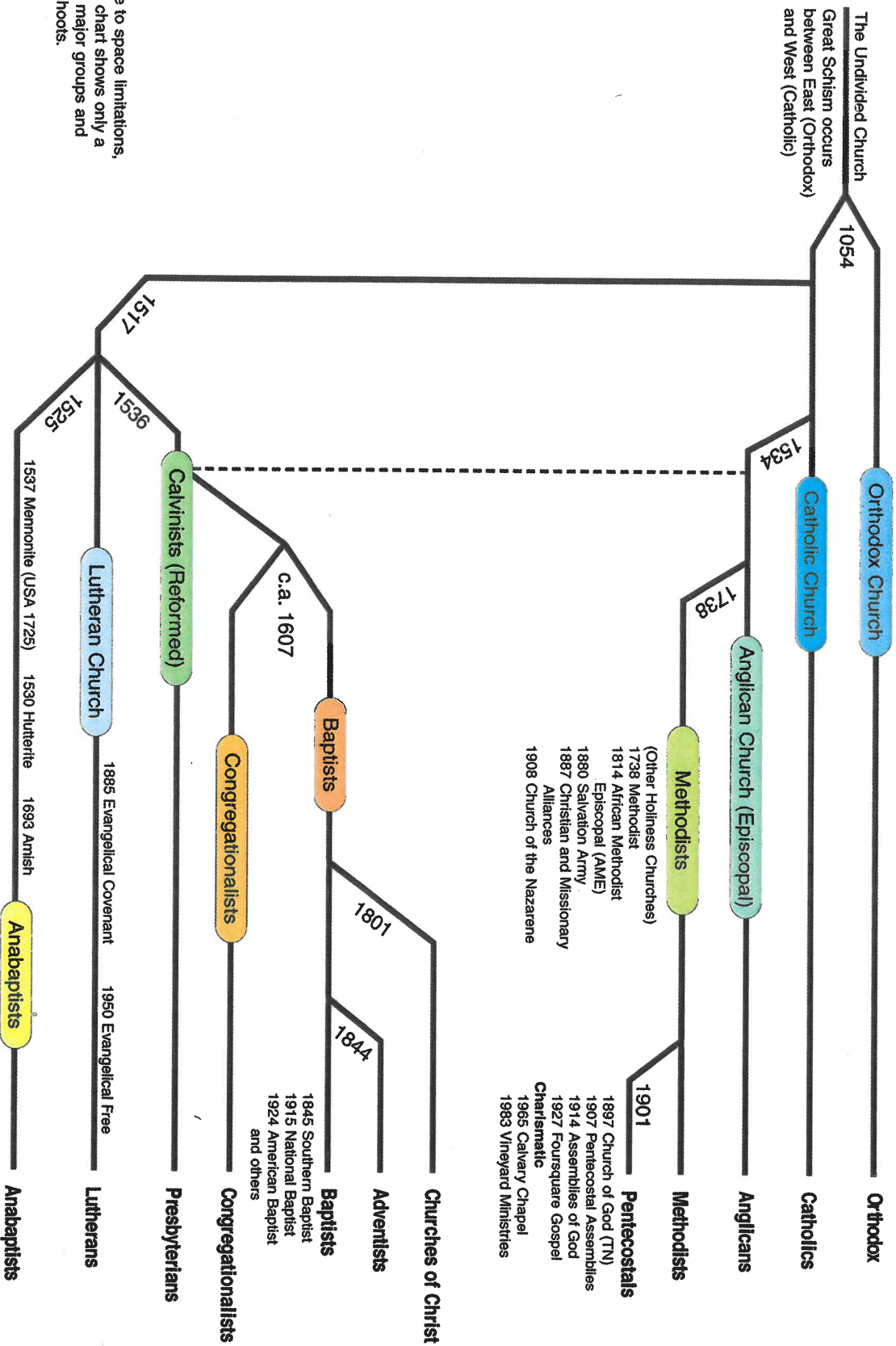
DENOMINATIONS COMPARISON



FAMILY TREE OF DENOMINATIONS

Menu

Family Tree of Denominations



Due to space limitations, this chart shows only a few major groups and offshoots.

Books not included in the Protestant Old Testament in **blue**.

ROMAN CATHOLIC OLD TESTAMENT

Genesis	Ecclesiastes
Exodus	Song of Songs
Leviticus	Wisdom of Solomon
Numbers	Sirach (Ecclesiasticus)
Deuteronomy	Isaiah
Joshua	Jeremiah
Judges	Lamentations
Ruth	Baruch (includes letter of Jeremiah)
1 Samuel	Ezekiel
2 Samuel	Daniel (includes Susanna; Bel and the Dragon)
1 Kings	Hosea
2 Kings	Joel
1 Chronicles	Amos
2 Chronicles	Obadiah
Ezra	Jonah
Nehemiah	Micah
Tobit	Nahum
Judith	Habakkuk
Esther (additions)	Zephaniah
1 Maccabees	Haggai
2 Maccabees	Zechariah
Job	Malachi
Psalms	
Proverbs	

GREEK ORTHODOX OLD TESTAMENT

Genesis	Proverbs
Exodus	Ecclesiastes
Leviticus	Song of Songs
Numbers	Wisdom of Solomon
Deuteronomy	Sirach (Ecclesiasticus)
Joshua	Hosea
Judges	Amos
Ruth	Micah
1 Samuel	Joel
2 Samuel	Obadiah
1 Kings	Jonah
2 Kings	Nahum
1 Chronicles	Habakkuk
2 Chronicles	Zephaniah
1 Esdras	Haggai
Ezra	Zechariah
Nehemiah	Malachi
Esther (additions)	Isaiah
Judith	Jeremiah
Tobit	Baruch
1 Maccabees	Lamentations
2 Maccabees	Letter of Jeremiah
3 Maccabees	Ezekiel
Psalms (plus Ps. 151)	Daniel (includes Susanna; Bel and the Dragon)
Prayer of Manasseh	4 Maccabees (in appendix)
Job	Malachi



Catholic, Orthodox, and Protestant Bibles all contain the same 27 New Testament books.

CATHOLIC CHURCH

Menu

Founded

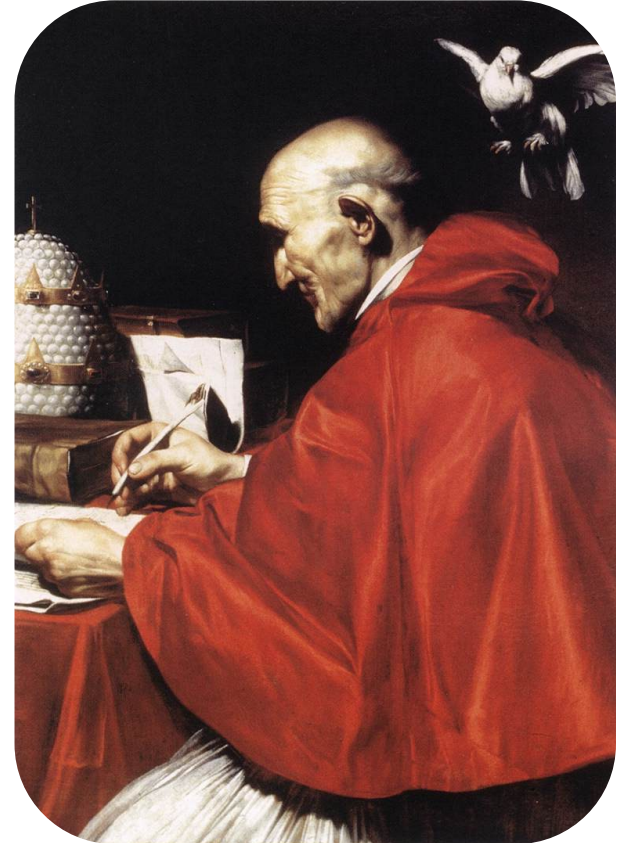
- Catholics consider Jesus' disciple Peter the first pope.



St. Peter's Basilica
at the Vatican

Founded

- Gregory the Great (AD 540–604) was a key figure in the pope's office.
- At that time, the pope came to be viewed as ruling over the whole church.



Pope Gregory the Great

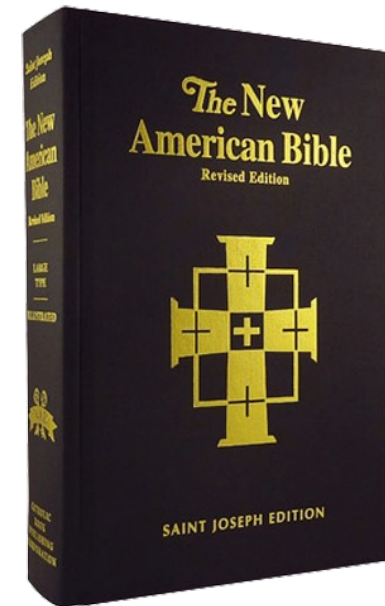
Adherents

- 1.2 billion Worldwide
- 69 million USA



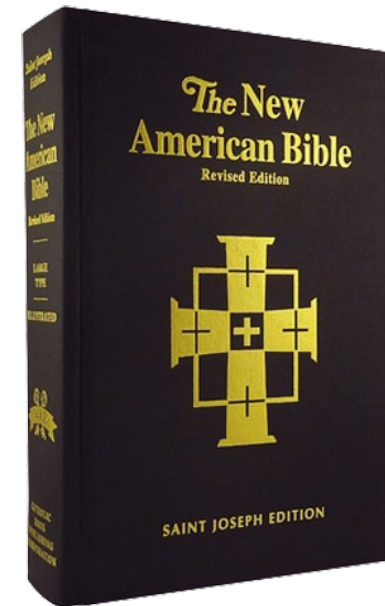
Scripture

- The Scriptures teach without error the truth needed for our salvation.
- Scripture must be interpreted within the Tradition of the Church.



Scripture

- The canon includes 46 books for the Old Testament including deuterocanonical books (the **Apocrypha**) and 27 books for the New Testament.



Books not included in the Protestant Old Testament in **blue**.

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Catholic, Orthodox, and Protestant Bibles all contain the same 27 New Testament books.

Key Term

PURGATORY

- A state or place to which believers go after death to have any remaining sin or impurity purged or removed before going to heaven.
- In the Catholic Church this is generally regarded as a place of temporal punishment; it is not so regarded in the Orthodox and Anglican churches.
- Most Protestants don't believe in Purgatory but rather in an immediate purgation of sin at death.

Key Term

APOCRYPHA

- Books considered part of the Old Testament in Catholic or Orthodox theology but not in Protestant theology (for example, 1 and 2 Maccabees, Wisdom of Solomon).
- Called *deuterocanonical* in Catholic theology.

After Death

- The souls of the wicked at death are immediately consigned to eternal punishment in hell.
- The souls of the faithful go to heaven either immediately or, if imperfectly purified in this life, after **purgatory**.

Other Beliefs and Practices

- She is the Mother of the Church and is considered an object of devotion and veneration (a show of honor that stops short of worship).



Other Beliefs and Practices

- Mary was conceived by her mother immaculately (free of original sin), remained a virgin perpetually, and was assumed bodily into heaven.



Divisions and Trends

- About one-fourth of Catholics are doctrinally conservative.
- Many priests and members tend to accept liberal, pluralist beliefs contrary to church teaching.

Sacraments

- Baptism removes original sin (usually in infants).
- In the Eucharist, the substances (but not the properties) of bread and wine are changed into Jesus' body and blood (transubstantiation).



The Church

- The church is the Mystical Body of Christ, established by Christ with the bishop of Rome (the pope), who may at times pronounce dogma (doctrine required of all members) infallibly, as its earthly head.



Pope Francis
leads the vespers
Rome, January 25, 2014

@giulio_napolitano/shutterstock.com

Key Term

LITURGICAL

A form of corporate worship in which the priest or minister leads the congregation in readings and prayers from a prescribed text called a *liturgy*.

LITURGICAL CHURCHES

Catholic
Orthodox
Lutheran
Anglican (Episcopal)
Presbyterian
Methodist

NON-LITURGICAL CHURCHES

Anabaptist
Congregational
Baptist
Churches of Christ
Adventist
Pentecostal

Key Term

PURGATORY

- A state or place to which believers go after death to have any remaining sin or impurity purged or removed before going to heaven.
- In the Catholic Church this is generally regarded as a place of temporal punishment; it is not so regarded in the Orthodox and Anglican churches.
- Most Protestants don't believe in Purgatory but rather in an immediate purgation of sin at death.

Key Term

ORTHODOX

- (1) *Lowercased.* Adhering to the essentials of the Christian faith, especially as articulated in the early creeds; in this sense the “orthodox” include conservative Catholics, Protestants, and Orthodox.
- (2) *Capitalized.* Having to do with the association of church bodies of Eastern Europe and the Middle East that became divided from Rome and the churches aligned with it in Western Europe in the Great Schism of 1054.

Key Term





PROTESTANT REFORMATION

- Movement originally calling for reform of the doctrines, preaching, and rites of the Catholic Church, ignited by the work of Martin Luther, and which resulted in the secession of many churches from the Catholic Church.
- All of the church bodies profiled in this presentation are Protestant except for the Catholic and Orthodox churches (although the Anglican Church also regards itself as Catholic).

Denominations Comparison

Catholic Church

Orthodox Churches

Founder and Date	Catholics consider Jesus' disciple Peter (died c. AD 66 the first pope; Gregory the Great (pope, AD 540-604) was a key figure in the pope's office. At that time, the pope came to be viewed as ruling over the whole church.		AD 330: Emperor Constantine renamed the city of Byzantium "Constantinople," which became the city of the leading patriarch in the "Great Schism" of 1054.	
Adherents	1.2 billion worldwide 62 million USA		225-300 million worldwide 1 million USA	
Scripture	The Scriptures teach without error the truth needed for our salvation. Scripture must be interpreted within the Tradition of the Church. The canon includes 46 books for the Old Testament including deuterocanonical books (the Apocrypha) and 27 books for the New Testament.		The Scriptures are without error in matters of faith only. Scripture is to be interpreted by Sacred Tradition, especially the seven Ecumenical Councils which met from AD 325-787. The canon includes 49 Old Testament books (the Catholic Bible plus three more) and the 27 New Testament books.	
God	The one Creator and Lord of all, existing eternally as the Trinity (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit).		The one Creator and Lord of all, existing eternally as the Trinity (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit).	
Jesus	The eternal Son incarnate, fully God and fully man, conceived and born of the Virgin Mary, died on the cross for our sins, rose bodily from the grave, ascended into heaven, and will come again in glory to judge us all.		The eternal Son incarnate, fully God and fully man, conceived and born of the Virgin Mary, died on the cross for our sins, rose bodily from the grave, ascended into heaven, and will come again in glory to judge us all.	
Salvation	Christ died as a substitutionary sacrifice for our sins; God by his grace infuses a supernatural gift of faith in Christ in those who are baptized, which is maintained by doing works of love and receiving Penance and the Eucharist.		In Christ, God became human so that human beings might be deified (<i>theosis</i>), that is, have the energy of God's life in them. Through baptism and participation in the church, God's people receive the benefits of Christ's redeeming work as they persevere.	
Afterlife	The souls of the faithful go to heaven either immediately or, if imperfectly purified in this life, after purgatory. The souls of the wicked at death are immediately consigned to eternal punishment in hell.		At death, the souls of the faithful are purified as needed (a process of growth, not punishment), then get a foretaste of eternal blessing in heaven. The souls of the wicked get a foretaste of eternal torment in hell.	
The Church	The church is the Mystical Body of Christ, established by Christ with the bishop of Rome (the pope), who may at times pronounce dogma (doctrine required of all members) infallibly, as its earthly head. It is united (<i>one</i>) in a sacred (<i>holy</i>) worldwide (<i>catholic</i>) community through the succession of bishops whose ordination goes back to the apostles (<i>apostolic</i>); Christians not in communion with the Catholic Church are called "separated brethren."		The church is the Body of Christ in unbroken historical connection to the apostles, changelessly maintaining the faith of the undivided church as expressed in the creeds. It is one, holy, catholic, and apostolic, with churches organized nationally (Armenian, Greek, Russian, and so forth) with its bishops under the leadership of patriarchs (the pope being recognized as one of several), of which that of Constantinople has primacy of honor.	
Sacraments	Baptism removes original sin (usually in infants). In the Eucharist, the substances (but not the properties) of bread and wine are changed into Jesus' body and blood (transubstantiation).		Baptism initiates God's life in the one baptized (usually infants). In the Eucharist, bread and wine are changed into Jesus' body and blood (a Mystery to be left unexplained).	
Other Beliefs and Practices	Mary was conceived by her mother immaculately (free of original sin), remained a virgin perpetually, and was assumed bodily into heaven. She is the Mother of the Church and is considered an object of devotion and veneration (a show of honor that stops short of worship).		Mary conceived Jesus virginally. She remained a virgin perpetually, and (in tradition, not dogma) was assumed bodily into heaven. Icons (images of Christ, Mary, or the saints) are objects of veneration through which God is to be worshiped.	
Divisions and Trends	About one-fourth of Catholics are doctrinally conservative. Many priests and members tend to accept liberal, pluralist beliefs contrary to church teaching.		A significant proportion are doctrinally conservative. Most Orthodox bodies are members of the World Council of Churches, whose liberal leanings have long caused concern.	

