

SCHOOL OF MESSIAH BIBLE INSTITUTE
YESHIVA MASHIACH

Under the Auspice of New Covenant Messianic Ministries Int'l

Course:

**BIBLICAL & ECCLSIASTICAL
HISTORY**



Prepared By
Dave R. Mode, Jr., Th.B, D.D.
President & Overseer

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BIBLICAL & ECCLSIASTICAL HISTORY

SUBJECTS

Creation to Noah
Post-Flood to the 12 Tribes of Israel
Development of the covenant People of God (Israel)
Period of the Judges and Kings
Period of the Captivities
Period of the Return to the Maccabees
Advent of Yeshua the Messiah and the New Covenant
1st thru 2nd century CE
Development of Catholic Christianity
Church Fathers to the Reformation
Restoration to the Present

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Biblical & Ecclesiastical History

Description

This course is designed to provide a historical overview of the formation and development of the People of God throughout biblical history until the present age. It will cover significant people, covenants, and events. Also, it will observe the impact that these significant factors made historically on the People of God.

Grading System

Assignments	60%
Term Paper	15%
Mid-term	10%
Final Exam	15%

Assignments

The assignments shall consist of a one page written summary of each lecture.

Term Paper

The term paper shall consist of a 3 to 5 page type written paper on a topic related to the course.

Text book

Bible

Purpose of the Course

To familiarize the student with significant individual and major events throughout history as it relates to God' plan of restoring mankind to the original design.

Biblical and Ecclesiastical History Outline

LESSON 1: Creation to Noah

- I. Creation
- II. Adam
- III. Noah

LESSON 2: Post-Flood to the 12 Tribes of Israel

- I. Babylon and the Tower of Babel
- II. Abraham, Isaac and Jacob
- III. 12 tribes of Israel

LESSON 3: Development of the covenant People of God (Israel)

- I. Development of the covenant People of God (Israel)

LESSON 4: Period of the Judges and Kings

- I. Judges
- II. Kings

LESSON 5: Period of the Captivities

- I. Assyrian Captivity
- II. Babylonian Captivity

LESSON 6: Period of the Return to the Maccabees

- I. Judah's Return from Captivity to the land of Israel
- II. Maccabees

LESSON 7: Advent of Yeshua the Messiah and the New Covenant

- I. Advent of Yeshua the Messiah and the New Covenant
- II. The New Covenant

LESSON 8: 1st thru 2nd century CE

- I. 1st thru 2nd century

LESSON 9: Development of Catholic Christianity

- I. Development of Catholic Christianity
- II. Catholic Church Councils

LESSON 10: Church Fathers to the Reformation

- I. Church Fathers from 2nd to 4th Centuries
- II. Reformers and the Reformation

LESSON 11: Restoration to the Present

- I. Restoration to the Present: Denominations and movements

LESSON 1: Creation to Noah

I. Creation

- A. Universe consisting of the Heavens and the earth (landmass) created. (Gen.1:1)
- B. The earth (land) became a chaotic desolate ruin (“tohu” and “bohu”) and was covered with darkness and water. (Gen. 1:2; Note: “tohu” - Hebrew term meaning chaos and desolation, and “bohu” - Hebrew term meaning an undistinguishable ruin, void and emptiness.)
- C. Restoration of the earth (landmass) and origin of the days of the week
 - 1. Day 1- God separated light from darkness creating evening and morning. (Gen.1:3-5)
 - 2. Day 2- God made the sky (expanse) separating the waters above and below the sky. (Gen. 1:6-8)
 - 3. Day 3- God gathered the waters making seas, and caused the dry land (earth) to appear. Also, God told the earth to produce plants and trees (Gen. 1:9-13)
 - 4. Day 4- God made the sun, moon and stars and put them in the sky (expanse). Their purpose are to give the earth light. Also to be for signs determining seasons, days and years. (Gen. 1:14-17)
 - 5. Day 5- God created living creatures from the waters- sea creatures and all kinds of winged birds (Gen. 1:20-23)
 - 6. Day 6 God created land animals and mankind-male and female. (Gen. 1:24-31)

II. Adam (mankind)

- A. Given dominion over the living creatures (Gen. 1:26-28)
- B. Given fruit and vegetables from plants and trees for food (Gen. 1:29)
- C. Placed in the Garden (Gen. 2:8)
- D. Mankind disobeyed God by eating the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. (Gen. 3:1-7)
- E. God cursed Adam, Eve and the earth with death. (Gen.3:14-19)
- F. Prophecy of Messiah’s death and triumph implied (Gen.3:15)
- G. God kills animals to make clothes for Adam and Eve in place of the their figleaf loincloths. This teaches that only God can cover the shame of sin by blood being shed. It also teaches that man’s efforts to cover his shame of sin does not meet God’s requirement. (Gen. 3:21)
- H. Adam and Eve produce Cain and Abel (Gen. 4:1-2)
- I. Cain murders Abel (the 1st murder) (Gen. 4:8)
- J. Adam and Eve produce Seth. From Seth comes the line of righteous men that “call upon the name of YHWH”. (Gen.4:25-26)
- H. Enoch, who was from the line of Seth, was the first man to be translated to heaven and not experience death. (Gen. 5:21-24)

III. Noah

- A. Noah, who was from the line of Seth, found favor in the sight of YHWH. (Gen. 6:8)
- B. Angels (sons of God) married the daughter of mankind and produced giants (Nephilim). (Gen. 6:2-4)
- C. Great wickedness filled the earth as a result of the cohabitation of angels and human women. (Gen. 6:5 & 11-12; Note: The book of Enoch provides detailed information of how these angels taught mankind all forms of sexual immorality, enchantments, sorcery and other ungodly practices. It also notes how these Nephilim performed cannibalism and drank the blood of humans.)
- D. God announces the destruction of the earth. (Gen. 6:6-7)
- E. Noah commanded to build an ark for the deliverance of his family and the pairs of animals. (Gen. 6:14-22)
- F. After the flood, Noah offers burnt offerings of every clean animal. (Gen. 8:20)

G. God declared that he would not curse the ground again (Gen. 8:21-22)

H. Rainbow to be the sign of the covenant that God will not destroy the earth with a flood.
(Gen. 9:11-17)

LESSON 2: Post-Flood to the 12 Tribes of Israel

I. Babylon and the Tower of Babel

A. Babylon the Capital of the earth

1. Nimrod was king of Babylon (Gen. 10:8-12)
2. Mankind spoke one language (Gen. 11:1)

B. Birth place of Paganism

1. Exemplified in the Tower of Babel. (Gen. 11:3-4; Non biblical historical sources show that the tower of Babel was a temple built for the worship of the sun god. Also, they describe the mother goddess and child worship which is noted in the scriptures after the scattering of the people and forming of the different nations.)

C. God confuses the languages (Gen. 11:7-9)

D. Earth (landmass) is divided when Peleg is born (Gen. 10:25; Note: the name “Peleg” means division. Also, this event coincides with the confusing of the languages)

II. Abraham, Isaac and Jacob

A. God called Abram to leave his father’s house (Gen. 12:1)

B. God made a promise to Abram that through his seed all people of the earth would be blessed (Gen. 12:2-3) (Note: Prophetic promise to reveal that God intended to use Abraham’s line as the vehicle to redeem of mankind those who believe.)

C. God makes a blood covenant with Abram to secure his promise of an heir (Gen. ch.15)

D. God makes a covenant with Abraham (Gen. 17:1-9)

B. God changed Abram’s name to Abraham (Gen. 17:5)

C. God make circumcision the sign of the covenant (Gen. 17:10-14)

C. Confirms covenant with Isaac (Gen. 26:1-5)

D. Confirms covenant with Jacob (Gen. 28:10-15)

E. Jacob’s name changed to Israel (Gen. 32:28, 35:9-10)(Note: The God given name Israel means “he who rules with God“. It refers to the prophetic purpose of the redeemed people of God-The House of Israel)

F. Jacob has 12 sons

G. Jacob and his sons relocated to Egypt during the famine (Gen. 46:1-27)

III. 12 tribes of Israel

A. Jacob blesses his sons (Gen. ch. 48-49)

1. Ephraim is to become a great multitude of nations (Gen. 48:17-20)
2. Judah will contain the line of the kings producing the Messiah (Gen. 49:8-10)

B. Tribe become very numerous in Egypt (Ex. 1:7)

C. Tribes of Israel become slaves in Egypt for 400 years (Ex. 1:8-14)

1. Captivity prophesied to Abraham (Gen. 15:13)

LESSON 3: Development of the covenant People of God (Israel)

- I. Development of the covenant People of God (Israel)
 - A. Deliverance from Egyptian Captivity (Key figure: Moses)
 - 1. Initiating the Covenant (Ex. ch. 19)
 - 2. Accepting the Covenant (Ex. ch. 19)
 - 3. Water Immersion (Ex. 19:10-11)
 - 4. Giving of the Torah (Ex. ch. 20)
 - 5. Priesthood
 - B. Spying out the land - Joshua (Ephraim) & Caleb (Judah)
 - C. 40 years in the Wilderness
 - D. Enter the Land of Promise (Key figure: Joshua)

LESSON 4: Period of the Judges and Kings

I. Judges (Book of Judges)

- A. Othniel - Caleb's younger brother
- B.. Ehud -left handed man
- C. Deborah - a woman prophetess
- D. Gideon - hiding in a winepress
- E. Jephthah - son of a harlot
- F. Ibzan
- G. Abdon
- H. Samson
- I. Samuel

II. Kings (I & II Samuel, I & II Kings)

- A. Saul - from the tribe of Benjamin, 1051 - 1011 BCE
- B. David - first king from the tribe of Judah, 1011 - 971 BCE
 - 1. God established a Covenant of an everlasting kingdom through David's line
- C. Solomon - David's son, 971 - 931 BCE
 - 1. Built the Temple
 - 2. Kingdom divided at the end of his reign. 10 tribes in the North and 2 tribes in South.
- D. Kings of the Northern Kingdom (Northern Kingdom was known as "Israel" and "Ephraim")
 - 1. Jeroboam I - 931 - 910 BCE
 - 2. Nadab - 910 - 909 BCE
 - 3. Baasha - 909 - 886 BCE
 - 4. Elah - 886 - 885 BCE
 - 5. Zimri - 885 BCE
 - 6. Omri - 885 - 874 BCE
 - 7. Ahab - 874 - 853 BCE
 - 8. Ahaziah - 853 - 852 BCE
 - 9. Joram - 852 - 841 BCE
 - 10. Jehu - 841 - 814 BCE
 - 11. Jehoahaz - 814 - 798 BCE
 - 12. Jehoash - 798 - 782 BCE
 - 13. Jeroboam II - 793 - 753 BCE (Co-regency with Jehoash 793- 782 BCE)
 - 14. Zechariah - 753 BCE (6 months)
 - 15. Shallum - 752 BCE (1 month)
 - 16. Menahem - 752 - 742 BCE
 - 17. Pekahiah - 742 - 740 BCE
 - 18. Pekah - 740 - 732 BCE (Note: 20 year reign according to 2 Kings 15:27 is not consistent with dates in Hebrew Bible and evidence in Assyrian records. He probably ruled for a shorter period of time.)
 - 19. Hoshea - 732 - 722 BCE (Note: Northern Kingdom goes into Assyrian captivity.)
- E. Kings of the Southern Kingdom (Southern Kingdom was known as "Judah")
 - 1. Rehoboam - 931 - 913 BCE
 - 2. Abijah - 913 -911 BCE
 - 3. Asa - 911 - 870 BCE
 - 4. Jehoshaphat - 873 - 848 BCE (Co-regency with Asa 873 - 870 BCE)
 - 5. Jehoram - 853 - 841 BCE (Co-regency with Jehoshaphat 853 - 848 BCE)

6. Ahaziah - 841 BCE
7. Athaliah - 841 -835 BCE
8. Joash - 835 - 796 BCE
9. Amaziah - 796 - 767 BCE
10. Uzziah - 792 - 740 BCE (Co-regency with Amaziah 792 - 767 BCE)
11. Jotham - 751- 736 BCE (Co-regency with Uzziah 751 - 740 BCE)
12. Ahaz - 744 - 729 BCE (Co-regency with Jotham 744 - 736 BCE)
13. Hezekiah - 729 - 686 BCE (Regency for Ahaz 729 - 715 BCE)
14. Manasseh - 696 -642 BCE (Co-regency with Hezekiah 696 - 686 BCE)
15. Amon - 642 -640 BCE
16. Josiah - 640 -609 BCE
17. Jehoahaz - 609 BCE (3 months)
18. Jehoiakim - 608 - 598 BCE
19. Jeconiah - 608-597 BCE (Co-regency with Jehoiakim 608 - 598 BCE)
20. Zedekiah - 597- 586 BCE (Note: Southern Kingdom goes into Babylonian captivity.
Also, Jerusalem and the Temple are destroyed.)

(Note: See chart to compare time frames with prophets during the period of the divided kingdom)

Rulers and Prophets of Israel and Judah

KINGDOM OF ISRAEL	PROPHETS	KINGDOM OF JUDAH
Jeroboam I 931-910	925 B.C.	Rehoboam 931-913
Nadab 910-909		Abijah 913-911
Baasha 909-886	900 B.C.	
Elah 886-885		Asa 911-870
Zimri 885 (7 days)		
Omri 885-874	875 B.C.	
Ahab 874-853		Jehoshaphat 870-848 (coregent with Asa 873-870)
Ahaziah 853-852	Elijah 850 B.C.	Jehoram 848-841 (coregent with Jehoshaphat 853-848)
Joram 852-841	Elisha Obadiah	Ahaziah 841 (1 year)
	Joel 825 B.C.	Athaliah 841-835
Jehu 841-814		
		Joash 835-796
Jehoahaz 814-798	800 B.C.	
Jehoash 798-782		Amaziah 796-767
Jeroboam II 782-753 (coregent with Jehoash 793-782)	Jonah 775 B.C.	
Zechariah 753/752 (6 months)	Amos 750 B.C.	Uzziah 767-740 (overlap/coregent with Amaziah 792-767; isolated 751-740)
Shallum 752 (1 month)		Jotham 740-736 (coregent with Uzziah 751-740; abdicates 736)
Menahem 752-742	Hosea 725 B.C.	Ahaz 736-729 (coregent with Jotham 744-736)
Pekahiah 742-740	Isaiah	
Pekah 740-732	Micah 700 B.C.	Hezekiah 729-686 (regent for Ahaz 729-715)
Hosea 732-722		
FALL OF SAMARIA, 722		
	675 B.C.	Manasseh 686-642 (coregent with Hezekiah 696-686)
	650 B.C.	Amon 642-640
Zephaniah 625 B.C.		Josiah 640-609
Nahum		Jehoahaz 609 (3 months)
Habakkuk 600 B.C.	Jeremiah	Jehoiakim 608-598
		Jeconiah 598/597 (3 months; coregent with Jehoiakim 608-598)
Ezekiel 575 B.C.	Daniel	Zedekiah 597-586
		FALL OF JERUSALEM, 586

NOTE ABOUT DATES

While scholars' opinions about the dates of kings' reigns and the timing of some prophets' ministries may vary, the dates on this chart are based on the best knowledge and evidence available to us at this time. Most reputable scholars' dates will be close, though not necessarily identical, to these. There simply isn't enough specific information available in the biblical record to identify the timing of each king's reign with certainty.

LESSON 5: Period of the Captivities

I. Assyrian Captivity

- A. Northern Kingdom taken into captivity by the Assyrians
 - 1. Year taken captive: 722 BCE
 - 2. Captivity resulting from breaking the covenant through following the pagan system of worship
 - 3. Scattered throughout the nations (Deut. 28:63-64)
- B. Promise of a return back to the land through the Messiah. (Isa. 14:1-2, Ezek. 37)

II. Babylonian Captivity

- A. Southern Kingdom of Judah taken into captivity by the Babylonians
 - 1. Year taken captive: 596 BCE
 - 2. Captivity resulting from breaking the covenant through following the pagan system of worship (Jer. 25:1-9)
 - 3. Jerusalem and the Temple destroyed in 586 BCE
 - 4. Captivity lasted 70 years in Babylon (Jer. 25:11-12, 29:10)
- B. Promise of a return back to the land through the Messiah. (Ezek. 37)

LESSON 6: Period of the Return to the Maccabees

- I. Judah's Return from Captivity to the land of Israel
 - A. Return with Zerubbabel (Ezra ch. 2)
 - 1. Rebuilding the Temple (Zech. 4:6-8)
 - B. Return with Nehemiah
 - 1. Rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem (Neh. ch. 2)
 - C. Return with Ezra
 - 1. Restoring the Torah based lifestyle and worship (Ezra ch. 7-10)
- II. Maccabees (167-164 BCE) (Ref: Book of Maccabees)
 - A. Threat of forced pagan worship of Greek gods or annihilation
 - B. Revolt led by the Maccabees
 - C. Recovery and rededication (Chanukah) of the Temple.

LESSON 7: Advent of Yeshua the Messiah and the New Covenant

I. Advent of Yeshua the Messiah

- A. Born in Bethlehem (Matt. 2:1-6, Lk. 2:4-7)
- B. Baptized by John the Baptist (Matt. 3:13-17)
- C. Declared the message of repentance and the kingdom of God (Matt. 4:17, Mk. 1:14)
- D. Came to the lost sheep of the house of Israel (Matt. 15:24)
- E. Called the house of Israel to repentance and Baptism (Matt. 4:17, Jn. 4:1) (Note: Baptism for the house of Israel was a sign of the new covenant coming into effect. When the first covenant was made it through Moses, all of the house of Israel was baptized in water. Ex.19:10)
- F. Yeshua declared that believing Israelites were his sheep (Jn. 10:27)
- G. Yeshua declared that unbelieving Israelites were not his sheep (Jn. 10:24-26)
- H. Yeshua declared that other sheep would become part of the fold of Israel (Jn. 10:16)
- I. Took the kingdom authority from Religious leadership (Chief priest and elders/Pharisees and Sadducees) (Matt. 21:43, Read Matt. 21:23-43 for context)
- J. Gave the kingdom authority to the Apostles (Matt. 16:19,
- K. Crucified (Matt. ch.27)
- L. Rose from the dead after 3 days (Matt. 28:1-7)
- M. Commissioned his apostles to make disciples of all people (Matt. 28:19-20, Mk. 16:15-16)

II. The New Covenant

- A. Yeshua became the mediator of the new covenant (Heb. 8:6)
- B. Yeshua ratified the New Covenant with the House of Israel (his sheep) by the shedding of his blood.(Matt. 26:28)

LESSON 8: 1st thru 2nd century CE

1st Century

- I. People of God saw themselves as the true Israel under the New Covenant
 - A. Called a sect of the Nazarenes and still considered a branch of Judaism (Acts 24:5)
 - B. Called the Olive Tree that unbelieving Israelites were removed from and Gentiles were grafted into. (Rom. 11:16-24)
 - C. Continued to teach and practice the Torah commands from the Hebrew Scriptures for the standard of living (Rom. 3:31)
 - D. Celebrated the Feasts (Moedim) of YHWH (Acts 20:16)
 - E. Had an ancient seal of an interlocking menorah, star of David and the fish.
- II. Believers Persecuted by the unbelieving Jewish Leadership
- III. Believers called Christians in Antioch
- IV. Destruction of Jerusalem in 70 CE
 - A. Believers fled to Pella for safety after being warned by the Holy Spirit
 - B. Unbelieving Jews stayed in Jerusalem believing that God would deliver them from the Romans.
- V. Antioch became the center of the Messianic Movement

2nd Century

- I. Messianic community (sect of the Nazarenes) was excommunicated from the framework of Judaism
- II. Messianic community developed a large non Hebrew population of believers
- III. Non Hebrew believers began to separate from the original Hebrew roots of the faith
- IV. Rome outlawed Judaism and its practices in 135 CE
- V. Non Hebrew branch of the Messianic community began to see itself as the New People of God that replaced Israel
- VI. Church fathers (non Hebrew branch) began to allegorically (spiritualize) interpret scripture to explain that all of the promises to Israel were spiritually realized in the New Spiritual Israel.
- VII. Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch, was the first to use the phrase “catholic church”. “Catholic” meaning “universal”.

LESSON 9: Development of Catholic Christianity

I. Development of Catholic Christianity

- A. Greek and Roman thought guide the interpretation and practice of the Scriptures.
- B. Blended pagan customs with Christian practices between the 3rd and 4th centuries.
 - 1. Called Mary the “Mother of God”
 - 2. Easter -Name of the fertility goddess celebration.
 - 3. Christmas - December 25 is birthday of the sun god
- C. Division between the churches of the West and the churches of the East
 - 1. Church of the East did not accept the Pope of Rome as the Head of the entire Christian Church.
 - 2. Pope of Rome sent a letter of excommunication to the Churches of the East

II. Catholic Church Councils

- A. Council of Nicea (325 CE) - Settled the question of Yeshua being divine. Produce the doctrine of the Trinity
- B. Council of Constantinople (381 CE) -Rejected the teaching that Yeshua was not truly human in nature
- C. Council of Orange (441 CE) - Stopped allowing women to receive Holy Orders (ordination) in to ministry leadership in the church
- D. Council of Carthage (397 CE) - Accepted the 27 books of the New Testament
- E. Council of Chalcedon (451 CE) - Affirmed that Yeshua was truly God and truly man in one person
- F. Council of Trent (1545-1547 CE, 1551-1552 CE, 1562-1563 CE) - Rejected the Protestant Reformation. Guaranteed that the belief system of Roman Catholicism would remain unchanged. Produced the counter reformation

LESSON 10: Church Fathers to the Reformation

I. Church Fathers from 2nd to 4th Centuries

- A. Ignatius
- B. Polycarp
- C. Justin
- D. Irenaeus
- E. Tertulian (Carthage, North Africa)
- F. Clement
- G. Origen
- H. Cyprian (Carthage, North Africa)
- I. Augustine (Carthage, North Africa)

II. Eastern Orthodox Church

- A. Concept of image is central to understanding God and man. Based upon the fact that man is made in the image of God.
- B. Honors icons (images) as a window between the earthly and the heavenly world.
- C. Believes that when man sins he does not violate the legal relationship between God and man, believes that sin has wounded the image of God. Man is not born depraved, but has been tainted by sin
- D. Believes that Salvation restores the image of God.
- E. Major themes are rebirth, re-creation and the transfiguration of man being restored to the likeness of God.

III. Reformers and the Reformation

- A. *John Wycliffe* - Began his reforming career in 1378 CE. taught that Christ (Messiah) alone was the head of the church, He spoke against the institution of the papacy.
- B. John Huss - After 1396 CE he began his career as a reformer. He read the writing of Wycliffe and adopted Wycliffe's view that Christ (Messiah) alone, not the pope, is the head of the church.
- C. *Martin Luther* - Taught justification by faith alone in the merits of Christ (Messiah). In 1517 CE he posted the 95 Theses for theological debate. This sparked the Protestant Reformation beginning in Germany.
- D. *Ulrich Zwingli* - In 1519 CE he launched the reformation through his sermons in Zurich, Switzerland. More stringent than Luther. His reformation removed most of the traditional elements of the Roman church such as candles, statues, music, and pictures.
- E. *Anabaptist* - Developed in 1525 CE from Conrad Grebel and Felix Manz who were followers of Zwingli over the issue of infant baptism. They believed that only believers should be baptized. They were called Anabaptist because they re-baptized or "baptized again" those who were baptized as infants. Many were executed by drowning for their position on baptism.
- F. *William Tyndale* - Translated the first English Bible. In 1526 CE smuggled his Bibles into England.
- G. *Church of England* - In 1534 the church in England broke from the Roman Catholic Church and established the Church of England with the king as the head of the church on earth.
- H. *John Calvin* - Shared same protestant views as Luther but emphasized the sovereignty of God (predestination). In 1536 CE, he published Institutes of the Christian Religion and developed Reformed Christianity. It includes all Presbyterians, Dutch and German Reformed Churches, and many Baptists and Congregationalists.

LESSON 11: Restoration to the Present

- I. Restoration to the Present: Denominations and movements
 - A. *Methodist Movement* - Developed in the late 1720's from John and Charles Wesley who were ministers of the Church of England. The movement was part of the Church of England that later became a separate denomination. Emphasized holiness and Christian perfection.
 - B. *Darby and Dispensationalist* - Developed as a theological system in the 1830's by Darby. He spearheaded the concept of two peoples of God -Israel and the Church.
 - C. *Premillennial Movements* - The Plymouth Brethren, Mille rites (Seventh Day Adventist)
 - D. *Holiness Movement* - Developed from the Methodist views on entire sanctification in the 1880's. Holiness churches - Church of God in Christ (COGIC), (Holiness Church at Camp Creek) Church of God Cleveland TN, Church of Christ Holiness, etc. They were developed primarily by ministers from Methodist and Baptist backgrounds.
 - E. *Pentecostal Movement* - Developed out the Holiness Movement in the beginning of the 1900's with the emphasis on being baptized with the Holy Spirit with speaking in tongues and the restoration of the gifts of the Spirit. Movement was spearheaded by the 1906 Azusa Street revival that lasted 3 years. Many holiness churches became known as Pentecostal holiness churches. Some of the larger churches in the U.S.: Assemblies of God, COGIC, Church of God, Pentecostal Holiness Church, Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, and the United Pentecostal Church.
 - F. *Five-fold Ministry* - Out of the Pentecostal movement came the emphasis to restore the ministries of the Apostle and Prophet with the Pastor, Evangelist and Teacher.
 - G. These major movements impacted many of the older denominational churches throughout the 1900's until the present. (Charismatic Renewal/Neo-Pentecostalism, Faith and Healing Movement)
 - H. *Hebrew Christian Movements* - On a small scale during the 1900's to the present Hebrew Christian movements were developed and later became know by the terms Messianic or Hebrew Roots.