

## \*DEPARTURE IN DOCTRINE AND WORSHIP

1. NAME — Called Catholic church in ecclesiastical sense by Ignatius of Antioch in 107 A.D.
2. HOLY WATER — 120 A. D. After Jewish cleansing.
3. PENANCE — 157 A. D. punishment for sin. Some had to kneel around the pulpit and others prayed for them. This was the beginning of the mourner's bench.
4. NICENE CREED — 325 A. D. The first written creed. The beginning of man made creeds.
5. CELEBRATING MASS — 394 A. D. Spoken in Latin regardless of the spoken language.
6. EXTREME UNCTION — 588 A. D. Dying anointed and prayed for. The beginning of Death-bed repentance.
7. PURGATORY — 593 A. D. By Gregory the great. Temporary punishment to curb desire for sin. Second chance after death.
8. INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC — 670 A. D. Pope Vitalian introduced the organ.
9. CHURCH AND STATE COMBINED — 728 A. D. Pope wanted all authority.
10. TRANSUBSTANTIATION — 1000 A. D. Bread and wine becomes literal Flesh and Blood of Christ at the Communion.
11. CELIBACY — 1015 A. D. Marriage forbidden to clergy. Note a prophecy in the New Testament. I Tim. 4:1-3.
12. INDULGENCES — 1190 A. D. Pay for privilege of sinning.
13. CONFESSION — 1215 A. D. Confess sins to priest and do penance and he will forgive.
14. SPRINKLING — 1311 Council of Revenna. First hint of baptism non-essential.
15. BIBLE CHAINED — not allowed to be read.
16. POPE DECLARED INFALLIBLE — 1870 A. D. By man not God. Note II Thess. 2:3-7.
17. THE DOCTRINE OF THE ASSUMPTION OF MARY'S BODY INTO HEAVEN — 1950 A. D.

\*Reference — "History of the Christian Church" by Philip Schaff.

These are but a few of the ways in which the New Testament Church drifted away from the Divine Pattern. The scriptures foretold that this would happen. This state of apostasy is a mixture of Judaism, Paganism, and very little Christianity. There is little in common with the Church of the 1st century. However, by going back to the Bible we can still determine the Divine Pattern that God intended for the Church. Note Heb. 8:5.

## REFORMATION MOVEMENT

Between 1520 and 1570 Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, England, Scotland, and Holland had revolted against the Ecclesiastical (Catholic) form of religion.

1. **John Wycliffe** — (1320-1384) was among the first to rebel against the Roman Catholic church and try to reform it. He gave to the world a translation of the New Testament in the language of the English speaking people of the 14th century. Forty-four years after his death his bones were dug up by order of the Pope and his skeleton burned because he dared translate the Bible into the language of the common people.