

The Smorgasbord of Separated Christians

Note: This tract contains information some may consider unfriendly. It is certainly not written as a put-down to our fellow Christians. It is written that we, as Catholics, may know the truth that we are not just another denomination among many. We are the one and only unique, direct, unbroken, historical development of the original world-wide Church instituted by Jesus through the apostles. Both history and common sense along with faith and the assurance of the Holy Spirit bear witness to this fact.

Early Christianity:

Like the Baby Jesus of Bethlehem Who did not stay a baby, but grew in wisdom and knowledge as well as size and strength, so does the Church, the Mystical Body of Christ. We the Catholic Church today look to the early Church for origins and legitimacy, but not for an example of a fully developed and mature Body of Christ. Like the Baby, all the essential parts were there; Sacraments, apostolic authority, Gospel, oneness, universality, priesthood, etc, but even today, we are still growing in our use and understanding of these gifts.

Note also that History reveals no first or second century churches that were, "Bible Only," or that preached salvation by faith alone, and similar modern teachings. We find nothing that looked at all like a twentieth century Bible Church. Historical writings from apostolic and near apostolic times reveal a Church that was sacramental, visibly organized, led by bishops in union with the bishop of Rome. They show a Church that was fully sacramental and that gathered around a bishop for the real presence of Jesus in the Eucharist. It was a holy universal unity and not nationally or locally independent.

It also should be noted that several 20th century groups that claim to be restorations of apostolic Christianity use the Bible only as their witness, ignoring actual historical facts. They forget that the New Testament was not yet written or recognized as Scripture during most of what it writes about.

Lollards

This was a small pre-Protestant group before the time of Luther. They were followers of an excommunicated priest, John Wycliffe. (1329-1384). Wycliffe was an oxford scholastic philosopher and the first to popularize the Islamic idea of Bible only that crept into Christianity after the Crusades. He also denied that Jesus instituted the priesthood and papal leadership of the Church. He taught that kings should be head of the Church in their lands and that the Pope was just the king of a foreign land. Wycliffe made one of the first complete translations of the Bible into the English of his day.

Contrary to popular belief, there were already Bibles in more archaic English, and there were several partial translations, especially of the gospels. Without a printing press, there were not many copies available for the people.

Wycliffe's translation included an anti-Catholic preface and footnotes. As a result, Catholic lay people were forbidden to read his or other unauthorized translations of the Bible. Later most Lollards seem to have been absorbed into Protestant groups or returned to Catholicism.

Moravian (Hussites) (United Brethren)

One of the oldest Protestant denominations, it was founded in the 15th century by followers of John Huss. (1369-1415). Huss was a professor at the University in Bohemia, and a follower of Wycliffe. He preached that the Church was wrong to give communion under bread alone, and refused to acknowledge any human authority in Christianity. He also refused to recognize the royal authority of kings. He was tricked into come to a meeting where he was arrested and burned at the stake. This was justified, “in order to keep peace and unity in the land.” Some Catholic bishops approved of such harsh measures, “to keep the unity of the faith.”

Anabaptist:

Any of several small separated Christian groups shortly before the time of Luther. The Anabaptists were later driven out of Switzerland by the Calvinist religious dictatorship. Anabaptists preached separation of Church and state and refused military service. They considered infant Baptism invalid and rejected the idea of a visible universal church. In Germany and Holland they split into several new groups including the Mennonites and Amish. These and other small dissenting groups would almost surely have died out in a generation without the confusion and political unrest that came with Lutheranism.

Mennonite

Named after Menno Simons, a leader of an Anabaptist group in Holland about 1500. They opposed infant Baptism, military service, taking of oaths, and theological learning.

Calvinists:

These were an early Protestant group founded by John Calvin. Calvin was a rebel Catholic priest from France. He established a strict religious dictatorship government in Switzerland with himself at the head. He preached predestination; a religious theory that from all eternity God choose some people to be saved and all the rest to go to hell. He tolerated no disagreement with his rule and teaching.

Protestant: Most of the denominations in this booklet are considered Protestant. This includes any of the many denominations that separated themselves from the Catholic Church at the time they call the Reformation and also any of the hundreds of denominations that began when they separated from other Protestant groups. In denying the apostolic succession of bishops they have lost authentic priesthood. Protestant ministers are essentially trained and often gifted laymen and appointed leaders but they are not priests. Except for Marriage and Baptism, which do not require apostolic priesthood, they cannot minister authentic sacraments. For the most part they do not claim to. Almost all believe in salvation by Faith alone, the uselessness of good works for salvation, and that all Christian

teaching and practice must come only from the Bible. Most teach that interpretation of the Bible is a private thing between the individual and God. Please note that most Protestant people are, by Baptism, our brothers and sisters in Christ. In spite of some historic hostility and some real shortcomings in their teaching and practice, God is obviously blessing people who call Jesus, Lord. We Catholics can learn good things from our Protestant neighbors.

While a few Fundamentalist Protestants claim a hidden unbroken history back to the time of Jesus and John the Baptist, there is absolutely no historical evidence for this, and the idea itself is only about one hundred years old.

In the United States today there are over 200 organized fellowships that can be grouped under the heading, "Protestant."

Lutheran

This was the first significant and lasting Protestant revolt against Roman authority in the western Church. The Lutheran Church was founded by Martin Luther, an ex-Catholic priest/monk and liberal college professor, about 500 years ago. (1517) Note that at this time the Catholic Church was already over one thousand five hundred (1500) years old. Luther began by preaching against some real abuses of authority among Catholic Bishops, popes and privileged people. It was a tough battle, and he finally went along with some German rulers who wanted to be free of the political influence of Rome. This brought about, not only a new denomination, but the beginning of a political/religious chain reaction of revolt and separation throughout Western Christendom.

Anglican, (Church of England)

Broke away in 1533 when King Henry VIII declared himself head of the Catholic Church in his realm because the Pope would not allow his remarriage after divorce. It soon became more or less protestantized and lost authentic priesthood. It is divided into High Church, still looking quite Catholic, and Low Church groups looking more Protestant.

Episcopalian

Organized in the American colonies for Anglicans by Samuel Seabury during the 17th century it is the Church of England in America after the Revolutionary war.

The Episcopalian Church often looks very much like a Catholic Church in doctrine and practice. It often claims to be the English branch of the Catholic Church. As Catholics we reject this claim (respectfully). It is not Catholic (Capital C) nor even truly catholic in the full sense of the word. Without the unity of the keys of Peter there is no catholicity. It is simply in rebellion against authentic godly authority, and it has lost the Apostolic authority of it's bishops. Therefore Episcopal priests are not true priests at all and its sacraments are simply prayers and not sacraments at all. (Except Baptism and Matrimony which do not require priests.) An Episcopalian Mass could imitate perfectly every word and action of a Catholic Mass yet its bread and wine remain only bread and wine. (next page)

Episcopalianism is often a refuge for discontent Catholics who want to design their own Catholicism. It includes ex-Catholic priests out of favor with their bishops, and Catholic married men and Nuns who want to be priests. It wants to embrace everything and ends up with nothing. True doctrine is important because Jesus is the truth that sets us free. The fullness of the truth of Jesus is deposited in the original Church.

Congregationalist

Organized in Holland by Robert Brown in 1582. They have no central belief except that any and all can believe as they like, and they have no outside oversight over the local congregation.

Presbyterian

Organized in Scotland in 1560 by John Knox. It originally emphasized John Calvin's doctrine of predestination. In its strictest form it says, God decided ahead of time which few selected people go to heaven. All the rest go to hell and can do nothing about it. Most modern Presbyterians have abandoned this extreme view.

Methodist

Methodism began as a renewal movement in 1744 by John and Charles Wesley, of the Church of England. It soon became popular in America as a new denomination.

Unitarian

Organized originally in London by Theophilus Lindley in 1774. It was further developed by William Channing, (1780-1842) and championed in the Harvard Divinity School in the early 19th century. They are non-trinitarian and reject the doctrine that Jesus is God. They teach that everyone is saved (universal salvation) and they find truth in all world religions.

Baptist:

First organized in 1606 in Amsterdam by John Smyth, each Baptist congregation is independent in belief and leadership with only a loose union with other Baptist Churches. Most emphasize a once and for all individual conversion experience, Bible alone, and a personal relationship with Jesus.

Reformed (Dutch / American)

The Dutch Reformed denomination was organized in New York by Michaelis Jones in 1628 among Dutch immigrants. The American Reformed was reorganized later. Both have their roots in the earlier teaching of John Calvin. Calvin was an excommunicated Catholic priest

from France. He founded a harsh Bible based government in Switzerland that he ruled with a stronger iron hand than any pope or bishop ever even dared to. He taught that God sovereignly chose certain, “elect”, for sure salvation and all the rest went to hell.

Salvation Army

Began with William Booth in 1865 in London, with an emphasis on Christian social concerns. They are organized in military fashion. The Salvation Army is highly respected in secular society for the good works to the poor it provides.

Holiness/Nazarene

A branch of Protestantism with strict behavior norms, like no dancing, no movies, no alcohol, no smoking, plain dress codes, etc.

Assemblies/Pentecostal

These are Evangelical or Holiness churches that emphasize baptism in the Holy Spirit, charismatic gifts, tongues, etc. They first appeared less than 100 years ago and are now the fastest growing branch of Protestants. Much of their growth, however, comes from proselytizing members of other Christian groups rather than evangelizing people with no Church or no knowledge of Jesus.

Evangelical/Fundamentalist

These are a recent conservative development among Protestants in reaction to liberalism. They center on the literal reading of the Bible, and evangelization, often actively proselytizing other Christians. Some groups propagate anti-Catholic propaganda as if it were the very heart of God’s good News. Most of their people, however, are a good example of loving Christian fellowship

Pre-Millennialists:

Followers of the recent, *Left Behind*, books by authors like Hal Lindsey who wrote *The Late Great Planet Earth*.. This fiction based theology was never heard of 200 years ago and only became popular about 30 years ago. Many fundamentalist groups are very excited about this. These teachings are incompatible with Catholic and Mainline Protestant end-times theology.

Bible Free Churches

Most of these were organized in our lifetime as independent congregations with no outside organization or oversight. Some of these start with a self proclaimed minister who gathers a congregation. Others begin as a fellowship that goes out and hires a minister who preaches what they want to believe. Most are Bible Fundamentalists. Like other evangelicals, much of their growth comes through, ”ecumenical,” Bible Studies and Youth groups. Such Bible studies are not really ecumenical but are designed to proselytize.

Disciples of Christ (“Christian Church,” also called Campbellites.)

This is an American born group of the Restoration movement. It was largely organized by Campbell who brought together several similar streams of thought. They tried to re-establish what they conceived to be the original Christianity using only the Bible for reference. They reject all creeds and authority regarding Scripture alone as all sufficient for the individual. They disregard early Church history completely regarding it as unreliable at best. They forget that the Church existed several decades before the New testament was written down, and several centuries before it was collected into the Bible.

Adventist:

First preached by William Miller in the mid 1800’s. They emphasize the second and soon coming of Christ, the Books of Daniel and Revelation. The 7th Day branch insists on Saturday as the day of worship. Most Adventists accept the writings of Ellen White as inspired. Many of these groups teach their children in their own sectarian schools. They also have a strong interest in health foods and healthy living. Some Adventists groups lately have come to look much like other Protestants.

Jehovah Witness

A highly organized, tightly controlled group with it’s own, *New World*, version of the Bible. They are an anti-Trinitarian derivative of the Adventist movement, and deny the divinity of Jesus. They are considered by some as a harmful cult, and are heretics by most standards. Their doctrines have changed several times since the days of Russell who first organized the Tract Society, and Rutherford who first named it Jehovah Witness. (around 1935.) They believe in progressive revelation that can change as God informs their leaders. There are several splinter groups. The main group seems to be the Watchtower Society.

Mormon (Later Day Saints)

Mormonism is a growing heresy founded in rural New York State by Joseph Smith in 1829. The Book of Mormon and some other readings are considered part of their Bible. They are highly organized and, like the Masons, have more or less secret doctrines that are only revealed as a member moves up in the organization. They deny the divinity of Jesus and the Trinity. God is a physical being and they have a theology that is similar in many ways to Pagan mythology, Masonic beliefs, and Islam often using Christian vocabulary.

Christian Scientist

Founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1879. Her book is regarded by members as equal to Scripture. In her writings she denies the reality of physical things, teaching it's all in our mind. She also teaches a special method of spiritual healing.

Quaker (Society of Friends)

Founded by George Fox in England around 1650, it soon spread to America. Most Quakers are pacifists. In a traditional Quaker meeting there is no pastor. All members sit quietly until one member is moved by the Spirit to talk or pray. Most modern Quaker groups no longer do this, but hire a pastor like other Protestants.

Amish

This is a group of strict Mennonites who reject city life and modern technology. They usually do not have a church building, but meet in their homes. Their children are educated just enough to read the Bible. In home and church life they usually speak German.

Secularists

Secularists are individuals who insist religion is strictly a private affair that must be prevented from having any influence in public life or society. Individual secularists may or may not be involved in a particular Christian denomination. Secularism, however, is incompatible with Christianity for any thinking person. For a thinking person it cannot remain standing if there really is a God who communicates with His people. Secularists as well as Atheists exist almost exclusively in Christian or post-Christian cultures. Many secularists are agnostics. Some active Catholics who really take much of their everyday values from popular secular society rather than from Church teaching could be numbered in this group.

Post Christian Culture: This is a name given to the secular society of the former Christian civilization of Europe and America. This culture has an agenda that is promoted by many with such zeal that we could almost call it a religion. Post-Christian culture exists in Communism and in modern Euro-American culture. It is spreading throughout the world.

Charismatics:

This is a renewal movement of the Holy Spirit, especially in the twentieth century. It is present within the various Protestant denominations and also in the Catholic Church. It arose spontaneously in several parts of the Christian world without a human founder or central organization. God's Charismatic Renewal promotes the use of charisms, or the more observable gifts of the Holy Spirit, for the up-building and empowering of God's Church. Some examples of biblical charisms are prophecy, healing, tongues, and inspired teaching. For Catholics the charisms have always been part of our faith, but sometimes underused. The

last several popes have encouraged the renewal. Catholic Charismatics have grown to be especially loyal to traditional Church teaching and authority.

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When some Protestant Charismatics separated from their established denominations to form new denominations they have come to be called Pentecostal. Please note that secular society sometimes uses the word, “charismatic,” to designate an outgoing personality. This is not the use of the word here.

Agnostics:

Mostly unorganized individuals or groups who passively reject the relevancy of a personal belief in God. They think God is unknowable and if He does exist it really doesn't make much difference. They may think there might possibly be a transcendent creator, but we have no way of knowing or contacting Him.

Militant Atheists

These are loosely organized groups denying the existence of God, and insisting religion is harmful to society and therefore should be eliminated. It takes a sort of negative faith to be a true atheist. Since there are obvious signs, best explained by the existence of God and they have no proof of the non-existence of God, they have to base their non-belief on faith in their personal decision. Modern atheism is a reaction against Christianity by people who do not want God to be. A prominent Psychologist who is a former atheist tells us militant Atheism is a defense mechanism to keep from looking deeply into a challenging truth. Atheism is also part of Communist ideology.

Ancient and Modern Heresies:

A heresy is an organized body of teaching, calling itself Christian, but in disagreement with the revealed apostolic teaching. The New Testament writings already address themselves against some of the earliest heresies.

Personality Cults

These are Pseudo-Christian groups gathered around a strong self serving, “Prophet”. Typically such a leader claims some sort of special power, revelation or authority directly from God. They often take every kind of advantage of their followers.

Baha'i

This is a religion relatively new in our culture. It originated about 150 years ago in the middle east. It is an attempt to unite all the major world religions and bring peace. Baha'i recognizes nine major world prophets; Abraham, Krishna, Moses, Zoroaster, Buddha, Jesus, Mohammed, Bab, and Bahauallah.

Pseudo-Christian New Age

An unorganized, “rediscovery,” of a variety of new and ancient mystical/magical and pagan ideas, often using Christian vocabulary and the Bible in unorthodox and twisted ways.

Television para-churches:

Media organizations that gather a nation-wide congregation and are usually well supported by them. Many promote a questionable theology built around the *personal prosperity* teachings that attract hopeful listeners.

Free Masons:

Any of several related secret, elitist societies with lodges in most bigger towns. Members often support one another in business and government, etc. often to the disadvantage of non-members. While they often claim not to be a religion, they have secret mystical doctrines and rites that members only learn as they advance in degrees. Historically, they have been anti-Catholic, and as Catholics we are forbidden by our Church to join their lodges. New members often join for insurance benefits or business advantage. They may never learn the secrets of the higher degrees.

Deists:

Deists believe in a clock-maker God who created the world and its people, but since then He simply stands back and watches things unfold naturally without being involved in any way in human affairs. Some of the leaders of our American revolution were Deists.

Religious Orders:

Religious orders are communities of monks, nuns, friars and sisters etc that live their Christian lives according to an approved rule and take vows or promises of poverty, chastity and obedience. Some examples are Benedictines, Franciscans, Dominicans, Jesuits, and Carmelites etc.

Eastern Rites:

These are Churches in union with the Pope that are similar in liturgy and traditions to the Orthodox Churches.

Greek/Russian Orthodox

These Churches and some other Eastern Churches began to be separated from us and developed seeds of independence from Rome after the Roman Emperors moved to Constantinople and assumed authority over the Churches. (Caesaropapism). This starting

about the fourth century. They made their complete break from Catholic unity about 1000 years ago. They typically insist that they are the original Church, but their own ancestors regarded union with the Bishop of Rome as essential to orthodox Christianity. In some sense, we can say they are co-original with Catholics, but left true magisterial authority behind when they separated themselves from the Pope. Until recently they usually recognized their national sovereigns as the heads of the various national Churches. Today most of these eastern churches consider themselves self headed (autocephalous). Their doctrinal growth largely stopped after the first five ecumenical councils of the early united Church. They teach that doctrinal development was completed at this time and have a distaste for our western tendency to continue to formulate our beliefs into so many formal dogmas. These Churches have authentic priesthood and Sacraments and of all Christians they are our closest relatives. We belong together.

Christian Humanists and Secular Humanists:

These are groups, some within the various denominations, including Catholic, who tend to be suspicious of salvation-centered Christianity. They believe the main or only legitimate purpose of religion is to serve human social needs. Please note that in our Catholic tradition there is a legitimate concern for the, "Social Gospel," and Corporal Works of Mercy. Humanists tend to allow social concerns to overshadow the spiritual /mystical realities that we Christians need in order to empower our social works and make them effective and lasting. Humanists often tend to see Christianity as a strictly human institution and ignore or even deny its divine origin. Also, to avoid confusion please note that the word, "humanist," is sometimes used to designate people who support the humanities and appreciate human arts, music and literature. That is not what we are talking about here.

True or Elitist (false) Liberals / True or Elitist (false) Conservatives:

There are people with all such agendas in most Christian groups, including our Catholic Church. We need true liberals to remind us that our Church is a living growing organism. We need true conservatives to keep us anchored in the Faith of the Apostles. False liberals tend to be humanist, elitist, often self-seeking, and rebellious and speak as if they were the new Magisterium with a new revelation from God. They often have a questionable agenda that they promote in a high handed way and tend to belittle all who question them. In America today, liberals, including some false and elitist liberals have a major influence in the theology departments of many of our universities and seminaries. Elitist conservatives have an equally harmful agenda. They are often harsh and judgmental and resist legitimate growth in the Church. They tend to see everything cut in stone and have a hard time seeing the Church as a living organism that is only anchored on the rock. (The Church is not the rock itself.) Both elitist groups are argumentative and operate as if the Church were a political entity instead of a loving mystery. They are agenda driven and typically intolerant of any views that do not support their cause. In all this it is important for us to remember

they are all our brothers and sisters in the one, holy, universal and apostolic Church. We need to love them, pray for them and be thankful to God for them.

Modern Judaism:

Modern Jews are the religious descendants of the Old Testament People of God. They are, however, different from Biblical Judaism, which centered around the priesthood and sacrifice at the temple in Jerusalem. Biblical Judaism prepared the way for Jesus. Modern synagogue and Rabbi Judaism had ancient roots among Jews scattered far from Jerusalem. It took much of its final form after the destruction of the Temple in 70 AD and after the expulsion of Christian factions from their synagogues around 90 AD.

Most Jews in our country are divided into four groups. These are, the conservatives, the orthodox, the reformed, and the secular-ethnic Jews. There are also some minor groups often called Messianic Jews who accept Jesus as their Messiah. Some have their own synagogues and continue Jewish traditions along with Christian faith. Many of these groups were evangelized by Fundamentalists and have that basic outlook. Jewish converts who become Catholic are integrated fully into the Church. Some may legitimately hold onto their Jewish identity as completed Jews. They may continue to celebrate family based Jewish festivals, (as may all of us) along with their Catholicism. Jewish converts can bring a richness to our holy Catholic faith. To many non-Christian Jews, however, a convert to Christianity is dead and no longer a Jew. They can be atheist and still be Jews but they cannot be Christian.

Islam/Muslim

Islam is an early attempt to update and replace Christianity. Islam means submission to God, and a Muslim is a person who submits to God as revealed by Mohammed. Islam is a monotheistic religion started by Mohammed about 622 AD, who claimed to be the last and greatest prophet of God. (Allah). Mohammedan teaching looks like a mixture of Jewish and pagan religions, with Greek philosophy and some Christian elements. Jesus is considered one of the prophets whose teachings soon became contaminated, and Mary is the most important woman in their tradition. Islam has a basic militant vision of eventually replacing all other religious and political systems in the whole world. (So does Christianity.) Not all Muslims actively share this vision. There are holy Muslims, God loves them too, and there are helpful things we can learn from them. We are however, realistically faced with a struggle for the Kingdom of God according to Jesus. It should here be noted that if it were not for the crusades and inquisition and some other Christian wars of defense, All of Europe and perhaps the entire world would certainly be Muslim for several centuries already. The crusades, historically, were by far the most serious setback to the world conquest ambitions of Islam. As we see today, the idea persists, at least among some radical fundamentalist Muslims.

The Catholic Church (Roman & other united rites)

The Catholic union is the ancient, original, mother Church of all Christianity. All the other forms of Christianity we have today, trace their origins back to Her, like it or not. All the ancient Churches that are united with the Bishop of Rome,(Pope), are the direct historical, full Gospel development of the first Christian Church of the Apostles, founded by Jesus Himself. True Church cannot be re-founded by man. Our Pope is the Bishop of the diocese of Rome, the Patriarch of the Western (Roman) Church, and the Pope of the Universal Church. Writings from the first and second centuries show a sacramental Church centering on the Eucharist and the teachings of the Apostles by bishops united with the successors of St. Peter. (the Bishops of Rome; the Popes) Today the Catholic Church is the largest single denomination in the United States. Worldwide it is considerably larger than all Protestant, Orthodox, and other Christians and Jews put together. It is also the fastest growing although Pentecostals are close behind in converts. (But not even close in size.)

Ecumenism:

Since we are one in Christ through Baptism into His Body, all Christians can be sure the Holy Spirit works through each of us who love God. We all have gifts that we should be sharing with one another. In ecumenical fellowship we get together for prayer, study and service, sharing our strengths and not denying our differences. This is different than *non-denominationalism* where we get together on the lowest common denominator, leaving our differing gifts behind and pretending such differences are only unimportant baggage.. We also note that ecumenism does not mean we pretend one Church is as true as another, only that we are brothers and sisters of one Father who loves us all. We Catholics can easily see good fruit in other denominations and we can learn much from them. In all this we need to be cautioned. There are groups that call themselves ecumenical but are only out to proselytize other Christians. Some of these are militantly anti-Catholic. Pray for all Christians, that the prayer of Jesus for all to be one flock may soon come true. In all this keep in mind, however, the word Church has a special meaning. Most Protestant Christian communities are more properly called sects (in the original sense of that word) or Christian fellowships and not churches. To be a Church, in the full sense, a Christian community must be

gathered around a true apostolic bishop. This includes not only the Catholic Church and its Eastern Rites, but also the Greek and Russian Orthodox, and several other ancient eastern Churches. This is not to deny the value of Protestant fellowships or the goodness of its people. We can learn from them but we also have the fullness of Christianity to share with all Christianity. Without the Catholic Magisterium (apostolic teaching authority) other Christians wouldn't even know what books belong in the New Testament.

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Nothing here is written as a put-down for fellow Christians. It is written that we Catholics may better understand that we are not just another denomination among many. We need to know God loves all people and there are good things we can learn from almost any religious group but we are The Church. In all this we must remember that Jesus founded one Church through His apostles and promised it would not disappear until He comes again. Somewhere this original Church must still exist and we Catholics have the only credible historic claim to be this Church. Jesus founded one worldwide Church and it cannot be refounded by human effort. Note the founding dates of the other denominations. Only the Catholic Church goes back to the time of Christ. Only in the Catholic Church can we find full gospel Christianity.