

In the next few pages, you'll find loads of stuff for keeping at your fingertips what you've learned in confirmation. Take the information, images, and empty spaces and make them your own. Use this section for reference and reflection. These pages are for overview of some of the key United Methodist points you studied in your classes; but they're also a place for you to add your own thoughts, combine your "I Believe" statements into a whole creed, and create a keepsake set of memories from your parents, mentors, and confirmation friends. Flip through this whenever you feel like you need a confirmation refresher.

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| <p>All of B.C.: Hebrew people and early Jewish faith—We love the same, one true God.</p> | <p>Early A.D.: Christians were Jews and non-Jews who believed in the Way of Christ.</p> | <p>Early Christianity—Middle Ages: The Catholic Church formed.</p> | <p>Early 1500s: Martin Luther and John Calvin disagreed with some Catholic doctrine, as part of the movement that would become the Protestant church.</p> | <p>1534: The king of England, Henry VIII, separated from the church in Rome, solidifying the Church of England, also known as the Anglican Church.</p> |
|---|--|---|--|---|

1790 1800 1825

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| <p>1789: John Dickins was book steward, and the Methodist Book Concern (now The United Methodist Publishing House) was started.</p> | <p>1796: The beginning of divisions occurred around the issue of slavery, and the nucleus of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church formed.</p> | <p>1800: Philip William Otterbein and Martin Boehm (who both spoke German) created The United Brethren Church.</p> | <p>1816: Richard Allen became the first bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, after being a Methodist preacher who faced discrimination.</p> | <p>1835: Sunday school was a regularly encouraged ministry to teach members and prospective members.</p> |
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1900 1950

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| <p>1904: Women were admitted as delegates to the General Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church.</p> | <p>1913: Methodist Episcopal Church membership grew to more than 4 million.</p> | <p>1939: The Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Protestant Church, Methodist Episcopal Church, South joined together, creating The Methodist Church, with more than 7.7 million members.</p> | <p>1946: The Evangelical Church and The United Brethren Church joined, creating The Evangelical United Brethren.</p> | <p>1956: Women were granted full clergy rights in The Methodist Church.</p> |
|---|--|--|---|--|

1700

1740

1775

1700s: John Wesley was a clergyman in the Church of England but wanted it to be reformed. He never left the Anglican Church.

1735: John Wesley traveled to Georgia in the American Colonies.

1738: John Wesley had his Aldersgate experience, in which his heart was, in his words, "strangely warmed."

1764: The first Methodist church building was established.

1784: At the Christmas Conference, the official beginning of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Francis Asbury was ordained bishop and Thomas Coke "superintendent."

1845

1885

1845: Courses of study were in place for preachers, to ensure a basic knowledge of Bible, theology, and pastoral ministry.

1845: The Methodist Episcopal Church South formed in separation, due to a belief in the appropriateness of slavery.

1860s: Alejo Hernandez became the first ordained Hispanic preacher in Methodism.

1887: Kanichi Miyama, a Japanese layman, was ordained in California, signifying the influence of mission work in immigrant communities and the growing world mission.

1889: Women were ordained in The United Brethren Church.

1965

1968: Methodists and Evangelical United Brethren joined together, becoming The United Methodist Church, with approximately 11 million members.

Since 1968: The UMC grew in world presence and ministry, addressing social and critical issues of nuclear power, the environment, evangelism, and more.

The Way of Discipleship

Here is a Jerusalem Cross that is labeled with the distinct aspects of a Covenant Discipleship group—a group of people who meet weekly to discuss their successes and shortcomings as disciples, according to the covenant they created based on these four areas of faith development and practice.



Compassion and devotion are private acts, while justice and worship are public acts.

Compassion and justice are acts of mercy, while devotion and worship are acts of piety.

The Way of Salvation

is discussed as 3 types of grace in the United Methodist tradition.

Prevenient—the grace that is present from the day we are born, always going before us to prepare our lives for the message of Christ's love for us

Justifying—the grace that convicts us and brings us to a place of realization that we need Jesus' forgiveness and need to be justified, righted with God

Sanctifying—the grace that is with us as we seek to live a life worthy of our faith in God through Christ; the grace that the Holy Spirit uses to nudge us in ways of peace and love for God and neighbor

The Wesleyan Quadrilateral

When discerning (deciding something thoughtfully, carefully, and prayerfully), use these four things to inform your decision and to find confidence that you're walking in The Way.

Scripture
Scripture

Tradition
Tradition

Reason
Reason

Experience
Experience

John Wesley's General Rules

(a.k.a. "3 simple rules for living")

1. Do no harm.

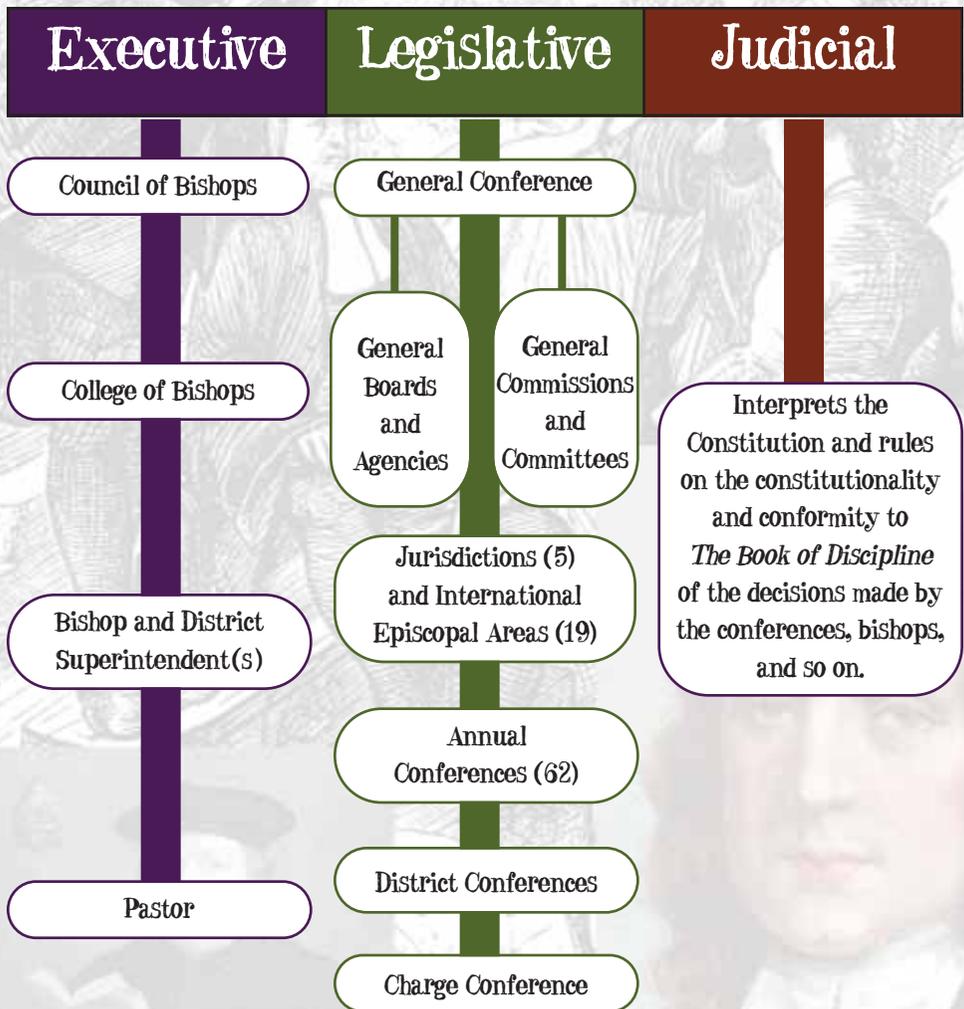
2. Do good.

3. Attend upon the ordinances of God.

(a.k.a. "Stay in love with God.")

United Methodist Church Structure

The United Methodist Church is organized in a three-part structure, similar to the United States government. Having three branches gives many people a say-so in the church, all of whom approach their tasks with prayer and a desire to discern God's will for the church. Having three branches and time limits for personal service also gives a set of checks and balances so that no one person or group can misdirect the church.



My Church ~

Year my church was founded

Significance of my church's name

Something important that happened
to my church in the past

Something important about my
church now

What I really like about my church

MY CREED

**Look back at the
“I believe”
statements that
you wrote
throughout your
journaling.
Put them together
in your own
personal creed.**

A note from your family on the occasion of your confirmation—Ask your parents or someone else in your family to write something here sometime just before you are confirmed.

A large, blank, light-colored rectangular area intended for writing a family note. The background of the entire page is a faded image of a car's interior, showing the dashboard, steering wheel, and leather seats with white stitching.

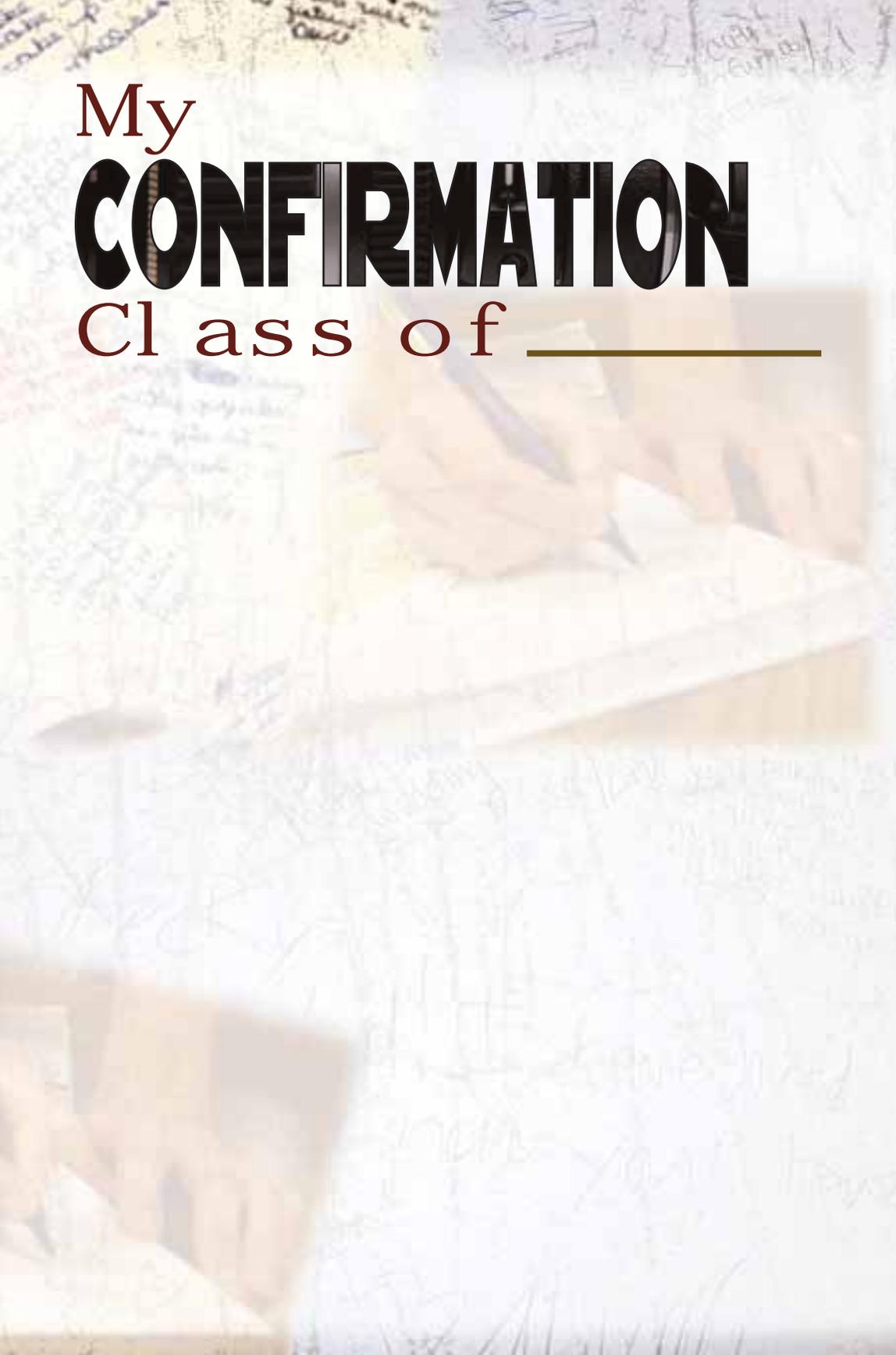
A note from your mentor on the occasion of your confirmation—Ask your mentor to write something here sometime just before you are confirmed.

Memories

My

CONFIRMATION

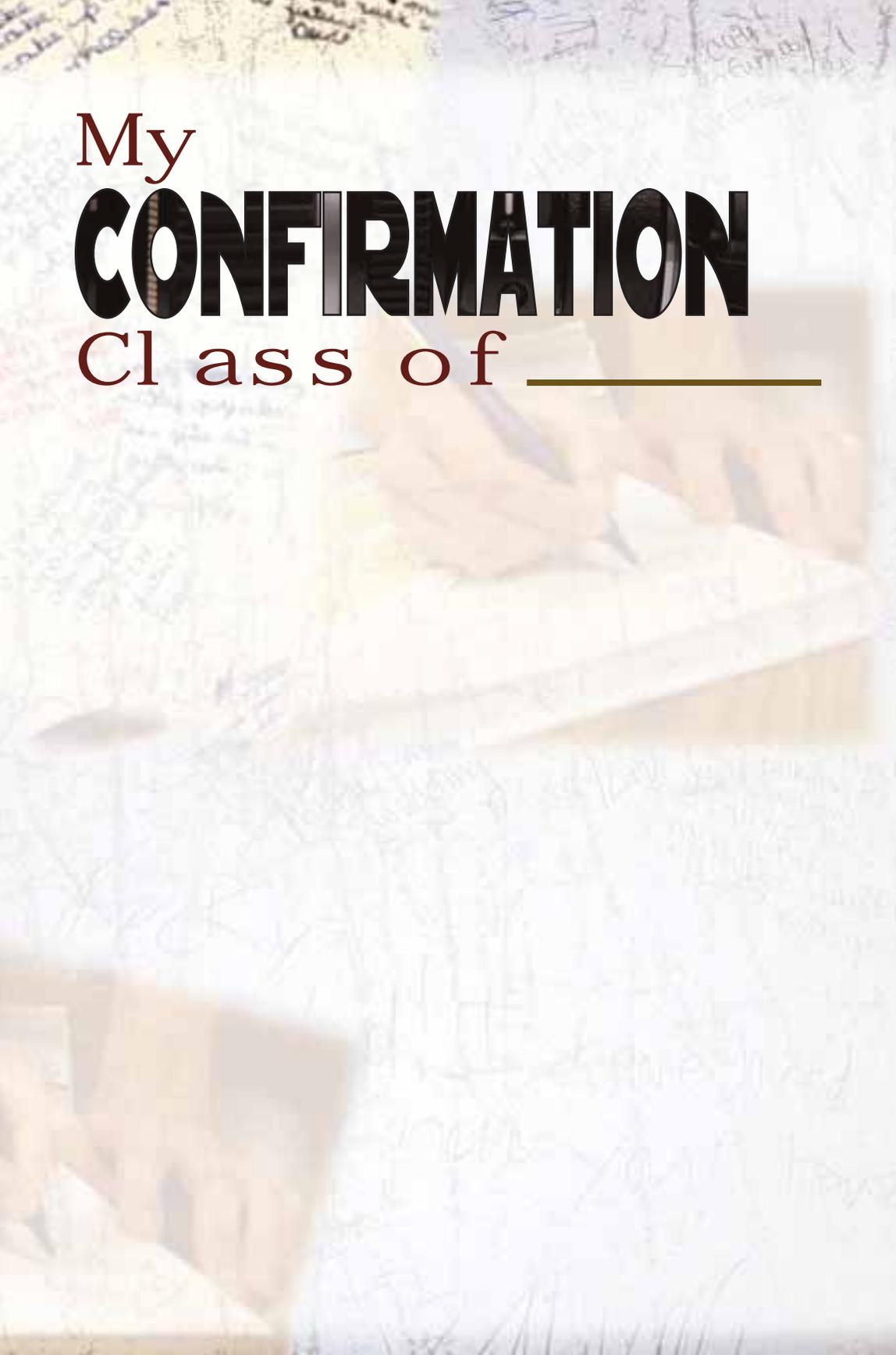
Class of _____



My

CONFIRMATION

Class of _____

The background of the image is a blurred photograph of a classroom. In the foreground, a student's hands are visible, writing in a notebook with a pen. In the background, other students are seated at desks, also writing in their notebooks. The overall scene is brightly lit, suggesting a typical classroom environment.

My

CONFIRMATION

Class of _____