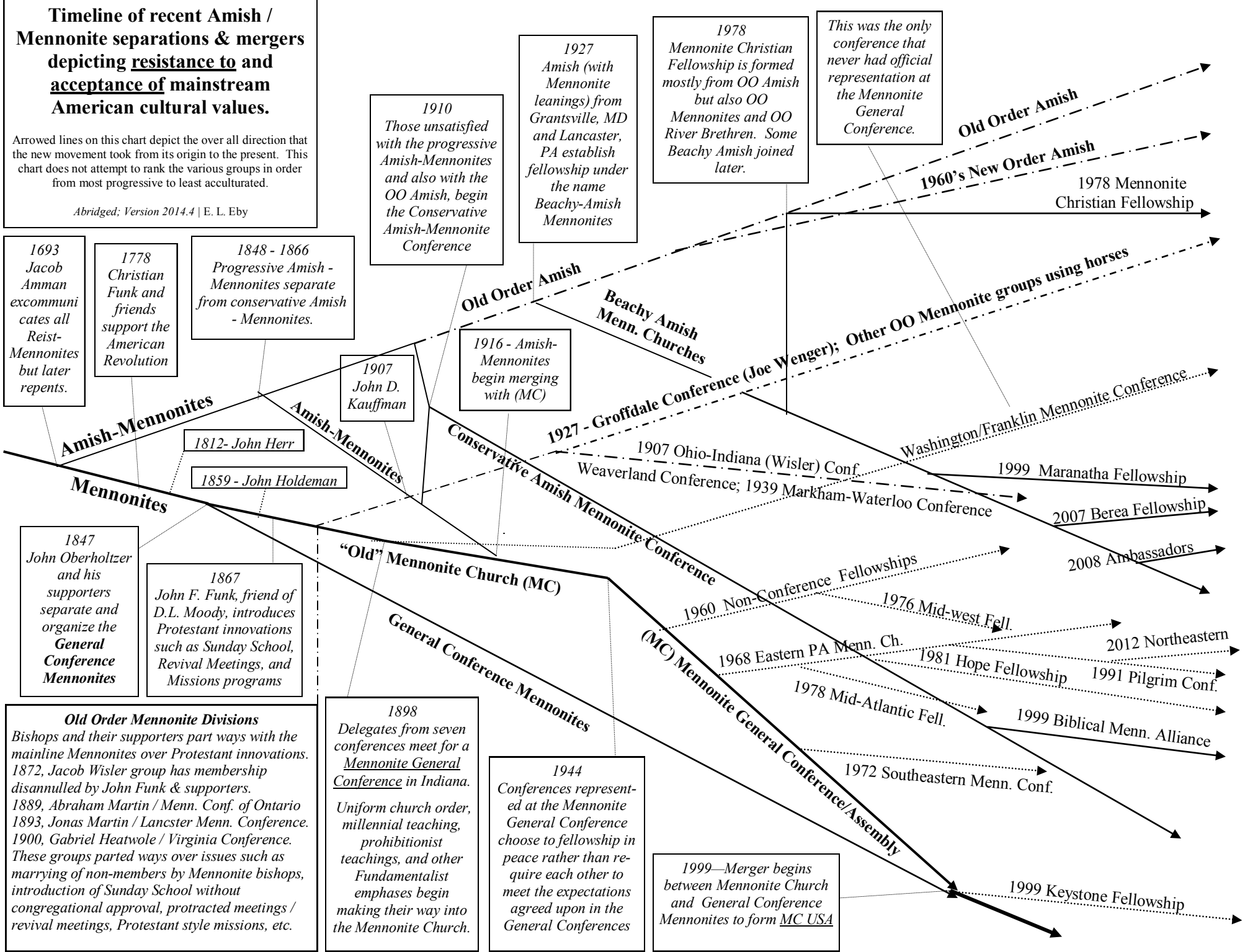


Timeline of recent Amish / Mennonite separations & mergers depicting resistance to and acceptance of mainstream American cultural values.

Arrowed lines on this chart depict the over all direction that the new movement took from its origin to the present. This chart does not attempt to rank the various groups in order from most progressive to least acculturated.

Abridged; Version 2014.4 | E. L. Eby



1693 Jacob Amman excommunicates all Reist-Mennonites but later repents.

1778 Christian Funk and friends support the American Revolution

1848 - 1866 Progressive Amish - Mennonites separate from conservative Amish - Mennonites.

1910 Those unsatisfied with the progressive Amish-Mennonites and also with the OO Amish, begin the Conservative Amish-Mennonite Conference

1927 Amish (with Mennonite leanings) from Grantsville, MD and Lancaster, PA establish fellowship under the name Beachy-Amish Mennonites

1978 Mennonite Christian Fellowship is formed mostly from OO Amish but also OO Mennonites and OO River Brethren. Some Beachy Amish joined later.

This was the only conference that never had official representation at the Mennonite General Conference.

Old Order Amish

1960's New Order Amish

1978 Mennonite Christian Fellowship

Amish-Mennonites

Amish-Mennonites

Mennonites

1812- John Herr

1859 - John Holdeman

1907 John D. Kauffman

1916 - Amish-Mennonites begin merging with (MC)

Beachy Amish Menn. Churches

Conservative Amish Mennonite Conference

1927 - Groffdale Conference (Joe Wenger)

1907 Ohio-Indiana (Wisler) Conf. Weaverland Conference; 1939 Markham-Waterloo Conference

Washington/Franklin Mennonite Conference

1999 Maranatha Fellowship

2007 Berea Fellowship

2008 Ambassadors

"Old" Mennonite Church (MC)

General Conference Mennonites

(MC) Mennonite General Conference/Assembly

1960 Non-Conference Fellowships

1976 Mid-west Fell.

2012 Northeastern

1968 Eastern PA Menn. Ch.

1981 Hope Fellowship

1991 Pilgrim Conf.

1978 Mid-Atlantic Fell.

1999 Biblical Menn. Alliance

1972 Southeastern Menn. Conf.

1999 Keystone Fellowship

1847 John Oberholtzer and his supporters separate and organize the General Conference Mennonites

1867 John F. Funk, friend of D.L. Moody, introduces Protestant innovations such as Sunday School, Revival Meetings, and Missions programs

Old Order Mennonite Divisions
Bishops and their supporters part ways with the mainline Mennonites over Protestant innovations. 1872, Jacob Wisler group has membership disannulled by John Funk & supporters. 1889, Abraham Martin / Menn. Conf. of Ontario 1893, Jonas Martin / Lancaster Menn. Conference. 1900, Gabriel Heatwole / Virginia Conference. These groups parted ways over issues such as marrying of non-members by Mennonite bishops, introduction of Sunday School without congregational approval, protracted meetings / revival meetings, Protestant style missions, etc.

1898 Delegates from seven conferences meet for a Mennonite General Conference in Indiana. Uniform church order, millennial teaching, prohibitionist teachings, and other Fundamentalist emphases begin making their way into the Mennonite Church.

1944 Conferences represented at the Mennonite General Conference choose to fellowship in peace rather than require each other to meet the expectations agreed upon in the General Conferences

1999—Merger begins between Mennonite Church and General Conference Mennonites to form MC USA