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In German Lutheranism, however, the founders of the "United-Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Germany" (VELKD) attempted to enforce the Lutheran confessions at the expense of the "Landeskirchen". This article shows the extent to which they succeeded, the limits to their success and points out that, in the end, in German Lutheranism, too, the Landeskirchen largely remained the decisive factor. The current suggestion to abolish the VELKD would mean a complete victory for them.

January 2001. Rochelle L. Millen. Seven were French, one German Catholic, two Mennonite, two Hutterite, three Ukrainian-Polish, one Russian Doukhobor, and two were Scandinavian. They differed greatly in size, from the small Hutterite colonies with a population of 75â€“150 each to St. Peter's Colony, which encompassed fifty-six townships (over two thousand square miles) and included about 9,500 Catholics of German descent. The Germans operated parochial schools primarily to maintain their religious faith; often they offered only an hour of German language instruction a week, but they always had extensive coverage of religion. Most German Catholic children by 1910 attended schools taught entirely in English. Conservative Mennonite groups, who speak Pennsylvania German, Plautdietsch (Low German), or Bernese German fit well into the definition of an ethnic group, while more liberal groups and converts in developing countries do not. There are about 2.1 million Anabaptists worldwide as of 2015 (including Mennonites, Amish, Mennonite Brethren, and many other Anabaptist groups formally part of the Mennonite World Conference). There were also Mennonite settlements in Canada, who emigrated there chiefly from the United States (Upstate New York and Pennsylvania): St. Jacobs, Ontario c.1819. Kitchener, Ontario/Waterloo, Ontario c. 1800s. The Lutheran Church is primarily based on the teachings and beliefs of the 16th-century German friar, church reformer and theologian, Martin Luther. While there are many distinct bodies of the Lutherans throughout the world, each one to a certain extent follows the theology of Martin Luther and his Protestant Reformation from the Catholic Church. Lutherans promote the concept of justification "by grace alone through faith alone on the basis of Scripture alone", the belief that the Bible is the ultimate authority on all issues of faith.