1 THE FIRST MINISTERS
Early 17th-century Ulster is a land of transition and in no part of the island was this more pronounced than in Ulster. A host of new churches and ministers redefined the character of much of the province. The Presbyterians brought new forms of worship, new language and new standards of practice. As a consequence, Ulster was able to provide leadership for the Synod of Ulster and in 1649 the First Presbyterian Congregation in the town. The Synod of Ulster declared that Presbyterianism was the form of religion proper and that “Presbyterianism is Christ’s Church and the Church of Scotland.”

2 THE FIRST PRESBYTERY
In Scotland attempts to impose an act upon the Church and its wishes led to the First Presbyterian Congregation of 1649. This Church was a response to the demands of the Royalists and the Cromwellians. The First Presbyterian Church was established in 1649 and the church was to become the focal point of Presbyterianism in Ulster. The Synod of Ulster declared that Presbyterianism was the form of religion proper and that “Presbyterianism is Christ’s Church and the Church of Scotland.”

3 THE COVENANT AND ULSTER
Presbyterian access across Ulster to the Free Presbyterian Church and its affiliated organisations. Access to these organisations varies and rates begin to fall sharply above Ulster. The Syndicate of Ulster was established in 1649 and the church was to become the focal point of Presbyterianism in Ulster. The Synod of Ulster declared that Presbyterianism was the form of religion proper and that “Presbyterianism is Christ’s Church and the Church of Scotland.”

4 THE LATE 17TH CENTURY
Following the treatment of Ulster in the beginning of the 18th century and the establishment of Presbyterianism in Ulster. The Synod of Ulster was established in 1649 and the church was to become the focal point of Presbyterianism in Ulster. The Synod of Ulster declared that Presbyterianism was the form of religion proper and that “Presbyterianism is Christ’s Church and the Church of Scotland.”

5 THE 18TH CENTURY
The presbytery is the beginning of the 18th century and the establishment of Presbyterianism in Ulster. Following the treatment of Ulster in the beginning of the 18th century and the establishment of Presbyterianism in Ulster. The Synod of Ulster was established in 1649 and the church was to become the focal point of Presbyterianism in Ulster. The Synod of Ulster declared that Presbyterianism was the form of religion proper and that “Presbyterianism is Christ’s Church and the Church of Scotland.”

6 THE COVENANTERS
By the 17th century a majority of Presbyterianism had arisen on the island of Ireland. In 1649, the government of Charles I of England decided to impose the Act of Uniformity, which had been confiscated by the Synod of Ulster. The Presbyterian House of Assembly in 1649 and the church was to become the focal point of Presbyterianism in Ulster. The Synod of Ulster declared that Presbyterianism was the form of religion proper and that “Presbyterianism is Christ’s Church and the Church of Scotland.”

7 THE NON-SUBSCRIBERS
In the early 17th century, the Synod of Ulster was established and the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. In 1649, the government of Charles I of England decided to impose the Act of Uniformity, which had been confiscated by the Synod of Ulster. The Presbyterian House of Assembly in 1649 and the church was to become the focal point of Presbyterianism in Ulster. The Synod of Ulster declared that Presbyterianism was the form of religion proper and that “Presbyterianism is Christ’s Church and the Church of Scotland.”

8 THE SECEDERS
Following the disputation in the Church of Ireland over the issue of patronage and concord, the Synod of Ulster was established and the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. In 1649, the government of Charles I of England decided to impose the Act of Uniformity, which had been confiscated by the Synod of Ulster. The Presbyterian House of Assembly in 1649 and the church was to become the focal point of Presbyterianism in Ulster. The Synod of Ulster declared that Presbyterianism was the form of religion proper and that “Presbyterianism is Christ’s Church and the Church of Scotland.”

9 PRESBYTERIANS AND THE 1798 REBELLION
The distinctive Ulster Presbyterianism is a tradition of politics and political activity among the Presbyterians of Ulster. The Synod of Ulster was established in 1649 and the church was to become the focal point of Presbyterianism in Ulster. The Synod of Ulster declared that Presbyterianism was the form of religion proper and that “Presbyterianism is Christ’s Church and the Church of Scotland.”

10 PRESBYTERIANISM IN THE 1800S
The 19th century was a period of expansion for the Presbyterian Church in Ireland and the Synod of Ulster was established in 1830. In April 1840 the Synod of Ulster was established and the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. In 1649, the government of Charles I of England decided to impose the Act of Uniformity, which had been confiscated by the Synod of Ulster. The Presbyterian House of Assembly in 1649 and the church was to become the focal point of Presbyterianism in Ulster. The Synod of Ulster declared that Presbyterianism was the form of religion proper and that “Presbyterianism is Christ’s Church and the Church of Scotland.”

11 PRESBYTERIANISM SINCE 1900
Ulster Presbyterians have been able to turn their backs on political activity and political parties, and with a public voice, they have contributed to the understanding of Ulster as well as a strong awareness of Presbyterianism. The Presbyterians in Ulster have been able to turn their backs on political activity and political parties, and with a public voice, they have contributed to the understanding of Ulster as well as a strong awareness of Presbyterianism.