

Merger & Modern UUism

The _____ and the _____ merged in _____.
(hint: this was the year JFK was sworn in as president)

One of the core disagreements (still!) was over whether or not UUs are _____
(hint: Jesus).

What did they decide? Yes No Not Necessarily IDK

Modern UUism is a _____ (promise making) tradition, not a _____
(belief requiring) tradition, which makes us UnUsual. ☺

Believing that there are many ways to experience _____ and that
everyone is inherently _____ comes from our _____ and
_____ heritage.

*Remember: Pluralism on purpose is a specific thing,
not an absence of values. Go us!*

What is the UUA? Where is it?

They got a lot of publicity for publishing _____ in 1971.
(hint: a _____ has five sides)

Our current _____ principles and _____ sources were adopted in _____.
(hint: big hair, shoulder pads!)

We are a _____ which means we adapt and change.
(not a dead tradition) _____ how fun and interesting!

The current ar_____cle: 137 two π work to update our p_____s and
(choose one)

p_____s is evidence of that commitment. We really are alive!

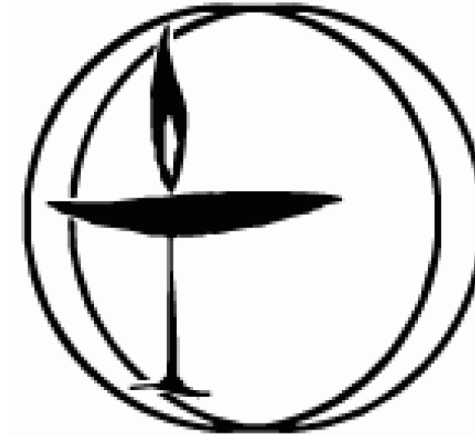
So! What's your UU elevator pitch? (hint: try to say what we *are*, not only
what we are not) Why do you love Unitarian Universalism?

So, *what is* Unitarian Universalism?

Great question – let's talk about it!

(UUs love questions ☺)

A workbook by Rev. Laurel Gray



The symbol of Unitarian Universalism is a flaming _____.

What was it first used for? (hint: Rev. Joy, Hans Deutsch, travel, justice)

Why do you come here? What do you love about this community?

Wait *who* controls the money? (hint: there's that big meeting in June!)

The early Unitarians

1700s:

_____ was originally meant as an _____ (rude!).
It meant that they weren't good enough _____, because they questioned if _____ (hint: the J man) was really god, more of a _____ (rhymes with moppet), or just a really amazing human.

_____ (one) meant that they weren't proper _____ (three).

1800s:

A certain Ralph _____ gave a talk called _____ making this argument (and calling the other ministers boring preachers).
He and his friend Henry _____ were big fans of _____ pond.
Fun fact: Henry's mom used to deliver donuts to his rustic cabin every week
He was also the heir to a _____ empire and could walk into town whenever he wanted.

Lots of New England towns have two old congregations in the middle of town because of the _____ controversy!

Let's talk about NATURE!!!!

The _____ experienced _____ outdoors and
(starts with a t ends with and ists) (Ooo! Wow!!!!)
believed that everyone could have this kind of _____*.
**No clergy or Bible necessary (though both were still acceptable)!*

Why was that a big deal?

Bonus: which school was at the center of the Unitarian movement?
(hint: Yale was founded because these _____ people were too Unitarian)

The early Universalists

There are lots of origins of universalism.

_____ means everyone is _____. So, God doesn't cast anyone out or damn anyone to _____. The core idea here is _____.

1700s:

The English preacher John _____ (rhymes with scurry) is credited as the father of American Universalism.

He's the one who wasn't sure if he should really preach when he reached _____ and then a storm stranded his ship at the home of Thomas _____ (rhymes with otter) who had built a chapel and waited years for a preacher to come and share the _____ of god. Wild right?

1800s:

Universalists rejected the idea of _____ (hint: heaven or hell, god already decided, too bad for you!), which was one of the core tenets of _____ (hint: _____ Klein; also scary hellfire).

The Bible talks about love too much for god to be so mean, right?

Even then, the Universalists had trouble defining how they were different from other liberal traditions. And it wasn't uncommon for U _____ and U _____ to create joint _____.

1900s:

The _____ formed in the 1940s to push for a more _____
(not the Illuminati) (h m n st)
and less _____ version of Universalism. This paved the way for.....