

Family History, Part 6 (Early Reformation)

Lesson 2 – John Calvin

His Life

1509 – “Jean Cauvin” is born in France

Recognized to have great intellect, he studied _____ in Roman Catholic Church

1526 – His father instructs him to study _____ instead

1531 – Graduates as a Doctor of Law

1533 – Though we don’t know the details, this was the year of his _____
“God, by a sudden conversion, subdued and brought my mind to a teachable frame”

Desired to support the Reformation through the life of a _____

1534 – Writes the first edition of Institutes of the Christian Religion (“Institutes”)

Only 6 chapters long, but would be expanded over the years

The final version, done in 1559, would be _____ chapters long

1536 – Has to _____ Roman Catholic France for helping to author a pro-Reformation speech

On his way to Strasbourg, spends a night in _____

He is sought out and recruited by “Fiery” William Farel

When Calvin refuses, Farel prays that God would _____ Calvin’s tranquility

Calvin spent most of the following _____ years preaching and pastoring in Geneva

1538 – Disagrees with city council over some religious _____ with neighboring Berne

Calvin and Farel caused a riot when they _____ during worship

Calvin flees to Strasbourg, works with Martin _____

Learns much about the importance of Christian _____, not just _____

1541 – He is asked to return to Geneva (his supporters were elected to the city council)

1541-1564 – In addition to teaching Scripture, establishes a system of _____ over all residents
(for behaviors like sexual immorality, dancing, gambling, swearing, etc)

Is opposed by the “Libertines,” who wrongly applied the doctrine of _____

1553-1558 – Shelters and influences English and Scottish refugees from Queen Mary’s reign

This included the profoundly influential _____, who sought to imitate Geneva.

1554 – Famously approves of the _____ of the heretic Michael Servetus

1560 – Oversees and contributes to the completion of the _____ Bible

This was an _____ translation from the original language

It shaped the form of Christian thinking that was brought to _____ by the _____

1564 – Dies in Geneva, buried in an _____ grave (at his own request)

Calvin's Distinctives

*It is said that in the Reformation, Luther sounded the _____, but Calvin orchestrated the _____.

Calvin was the greatest (and perhaps first) systematizer of the _____ of the Reformation.

*In all his teaching, he shows that the foundational issue beneath all other issues of the Reformation was the diminishing and concealing of _____ by the Roman Catholic Church.

God's glory is revealed in his _____ over all things, including our _____.

*The doctrine of election/predestination, famously associated with Calvin, did _____ come from him, but was held by _____ major theologians before him, including Augustine, Aquinas, and Paul.

*Calvin was one of the first *exegetical* preachers, going _____ by _____ to understand a text.

*Calvin did not see his and Luther's movements as irreconcilably _____.

He even advised French refugees in Germany to _____ into the Lutheran churches.

*Calvin believed there should be a _____ between church and state (a very unusual view)

However, the state should _____ the church

And the church should advise and _____ the state.

And there should not be religious _____.

Why He Matters

His *Institutes*, his commentaries, and his transcribed sermons profoundly shape Christian _____.

His developed major ideas we still use today:

The three _____ of Christ (Prophet, Priest, King)

The three uses of the _____ (to restrain evil, to drive us to Christ, to give us guidance)

The "Protestant _____ ethic" comes from the application of his ideas

The Presbyterian system of church _____

Through John Knox, this even ended up shaping the US _____ system

His views on the relationship between church and state would include a theory of _____,

in which lesser magistrates might legitimately _____ against kings.

His application of Reformed theology in Geneva produced a system of _____:

Capping _____ payments, attempting to ensure _____ for those willing to work, etc.

What About TULIP? (A.K.A. BACON, or the Five Points of Calvinism)

The "Five Points of Calvinism" _____ come from Calvin himself,

nor were they intended to _____ his teachings or theology.

They were developed in _____ to answer five specific _____ to Reformed/Calvinist theology.

They helpfully summarize the sovereignty of God in _____.