**Church History Outline 24: John Calvin**

I. Calvin’s life

 A. John Calvin was born in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1509.

 B. As a student in Paris, Calvin experienced a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and became a reformer.

 C. Because of his support for reform, Calvin was forced to flee to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 D. In Basel, Switzerland, in 1536, he wrote *The Institutes of the Christian Religion* (commonly called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_), an explanation of doctrine.

 1. The *Institutes* brought Calvin recognition as an important Protestant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 2. He continued \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the *Institutes* for the rest of his life.

 E. Later in 1536, Calvin was traveling to Strasbourg when he stopped for the night in the French speaking Swiss city of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 1. As it had in many Swiss cities, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reform had spread to Geneva.

 2. Geneva’s leader in reform, William Farel, convinced Calvin to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and help him.

 F. Calvin began vigorous reforming efforts in Geneva.

 1. He wrote a doctrinal statement which all of Geneva’s citizens were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to accept.

 2. He worked to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the people of the city.

 3. He enforced high standards of Christian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ those who did not meet them.

 G. The Geneva city council was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to accept such high standards, and forced Calvin and Farel to leave in 1538.

 H. After three years in Strasbourg, Calvin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Geneva after a change in government, and he was active there until his death in 1564.

 1. Calvin picked up where he left off, promoting his teachings and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ righteous living.

 2. Geneva became a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for reformers from all over Europe.

II. Calvin’s teachings.

 A. Calvin’s central doctrine was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of God.

 B. This led him, like Augustine and Luther, to teach \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a doctrine which Calvin elaborated.

 1. Total \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 2. Unconditional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ atonement

 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grace

 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the saints

 C. Christians must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to God’s sovereignty by living \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 D. The church must work to cause all the earth to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ God’s sovereignty.

 E. Together, Calvin’s teachings and the teachings of his followers constitute \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theology.

III. Calvin’s influence

 A. Calvin’s ideas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ throughout Western Europe.

 B. French Calvinists were called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 C. In the Netherlands, Calvinism became the dominant form of Protestantism as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Church.

 D. In Scotland, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spread Calvinism as the leader of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 E. Calvinism also remained in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and spread to parts of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.