**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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.