



# The Reformation

A REVIEW OF THE REFORMERS AND THE FIVE SOLAS OF THE REFORMATION  
LESSON 2 – CALVIN AND CREW  
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# William Farel (1489-1565)

French Evangelist who trained missionaries and worked to make Geneva a “Protestant Rome” where Protestants could come and escape persecution.

Founded the Reformed Church in Geneva.

Focused on the Study of Scripture and reform via a return to the teachings of the Early Church Fathers.

Influenced by Luther.

Wrote against the use of images in worship.



# Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531)

Farel spent time with Zwingli as he led the Reformation efforts in Switzerland.

Zwingli attacked the observance of Lent, corruption in the clergy, celibacy for the priesthood, and the use of images in worship.

He introduced a new liturgy for Communion to replace the Mass. This is the “Memorial View” and is contrary to both Luther and the RCC views.

Music – he played the violin, harp, dulcimer, and hunting horn and wrote many hymns.

He had a wicked sense of humor using puns and satire in his writings.





# John Calvin (1509-1564)



French theologian and pastor, former lawyer, who after his conversion followed Luther in the Augustinian tradition, emphasizing predestination and grace alone for salvation.

Wrote the Institutes in Christian Religion (one of the first systematic theologies) and also a Commentary on the Bible (everything but 2 and 3 John and Revelation).

Worked to unite the Reformers.

Attacked the Mass and sided with Zwingli on Communion, however later he stopped debating it so as to promote unity with Lutherans.

# Theodore Beza (1519-1605)



French theologian and scholar who was a student and predecessor of John Calvin.

Wrote a Bible drama, *Abraham Sacrifiant*, which contrasted Protestant and Catholic belief and practice. The text had musical accompaniment.

Translated Psalms for the French Metrical Genevan Psalter.

Worked with Farel to help the Waldensians in Italy who were under persecution. Worked to unite all Protestants.

Published a Greek New Testament with parallel passages from the Latin Vulgate.

# Jacob Arminius (1560-1609)

A student of Beza's who rejected the doctrine of Predestination from the Augustinian tradition. Began to teach that faith was the causal factor of election.

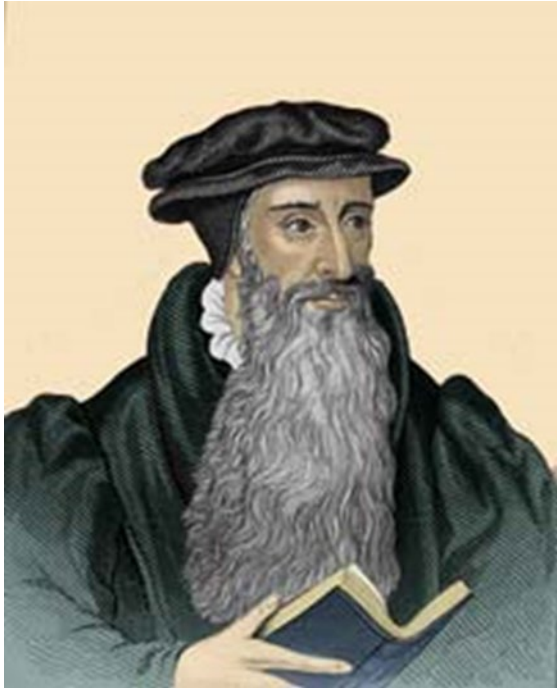
The Reformed Church reacted to his points of "Remonstrants" with the Synod of Dort, which declared Arminius teaching to be heresy and produced the Five Points of Calvinism to refute his teachings.

The five points of the Remonstrance are: (1) election is conditioned by the rational faith of each person; (2) the Atonement, while qualitatively adequate for all humans, was efficacious only for the person of faith; (3) unaided by the Holy Spirit, no person is able to respond to God's will; (4) grace is not irresistible; and (5) believers are able to resist sin but are not beyond the possibility of falling from grace. Arminianism's chief assertion is that human dignity requires an unimpaired freedom of the will.





# John Knox (1513-1572)



Scottish minister and theologian who led the Reformation efforts in Scotland.

He founded the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

Exiled in England he became a Royal Chaplain, then when Mary Tudor ascended to the Throne, he was forced to resign as she was Catholic. He moved to Geneva and met John Calvin.

He created a new order of service for reformed worship.

He preached justification by faith alone, rejected the Mass and Purgatory, and referred often to the Pope as the Antichrist.

# John Knox (1513-1572)

Served as an Author for the Scots Confession after which the Scottish Parliament passed three acts:

1. Abolished the authority of the Pope in Scotland.
2. Condemned all doctrine and practice contrary to the Reformed Faith.
3. Forbade the observance of the Mass in Scotland.

His teachings were foundational to the beliefs of the English Puritans.



# Protestant Views of Salvation

Topic	Calvinism	Lutheranism	Arminianism
Human will	Total depravity: Humanity possesses "free will", but it is in bondage to sin, until it is "transformed".	Total depravity: Humanity possesses free will in regard to "goods and possessions", but is sinful by nature and unable to contribute to its own salvation.	Humanity possesses freedom from necessity, but not "freedom from sin" unless enabled by "prevenient grace".

# Protestant Views of Salvation

Topic	Calvinism	Lutheranism	Arminianism
<b>Election</b>	Unconditional Election.	Unconditional Election.	Conditional election in view of foreseen faith or unbelief.

# Protestant Views of Salvation

Topic	Calvinism	Lutheranism	Arminianism
Justification and atonement	Justification by faith alone. Various views regarding the extent of the atonement.	Justification for all men, completed at Christ's death and effective through faith alone.	Justification made possible for all through Christ's death, but only completed upon choosing faith in Jesus.



# Protestant Views of Salvation

Topic	Calvinism	Lutheranism	Arminianism
Conversion	Monergistic, through the means of grace, irresistible.	Monergistic, through the means of grace, resistible.	Synergistic, resistible due to the common grace of free will.

# Protestant Views of Salvation

Topic	Calvinism	Lutheranism	Arminianism
Perseverance and apostasy	Perseverance of the saints: the eternally elect in Christ will certainly persevere in faith.	Falling away is possible, but God gives gospel assurance.	Preservation is conditional upon continued faith in Christ; with the possibility of a final apostasy.

# International Monument to the Reformation - Geneva



William Farel, John Calvin, Theodore Beza, John Knox