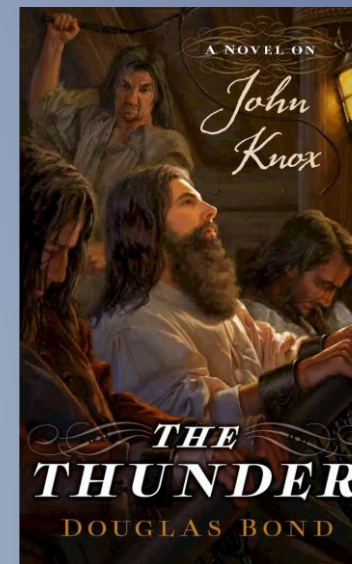
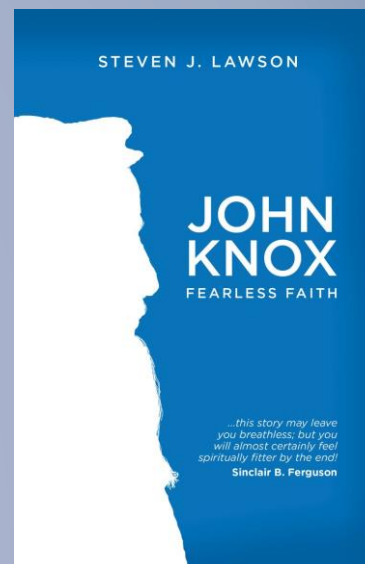
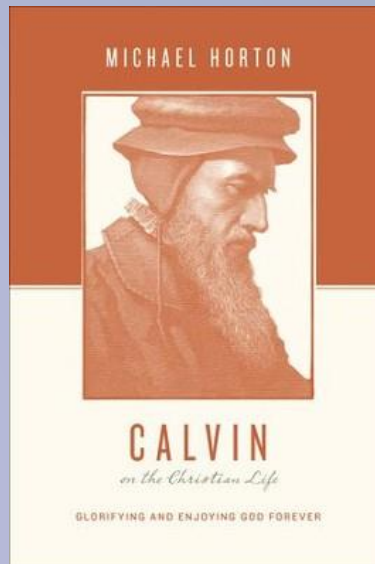
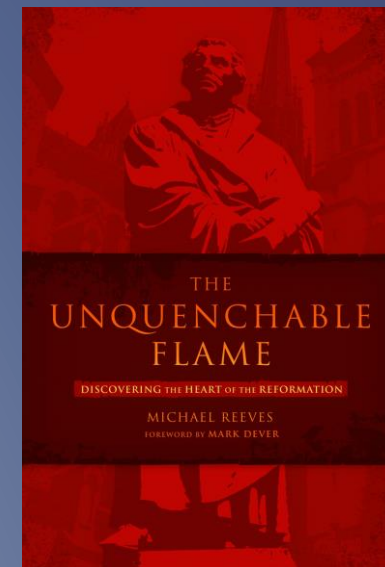
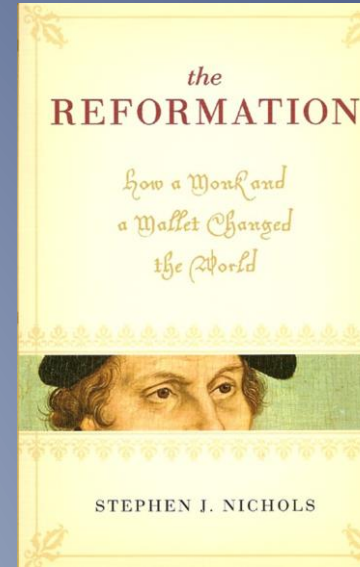
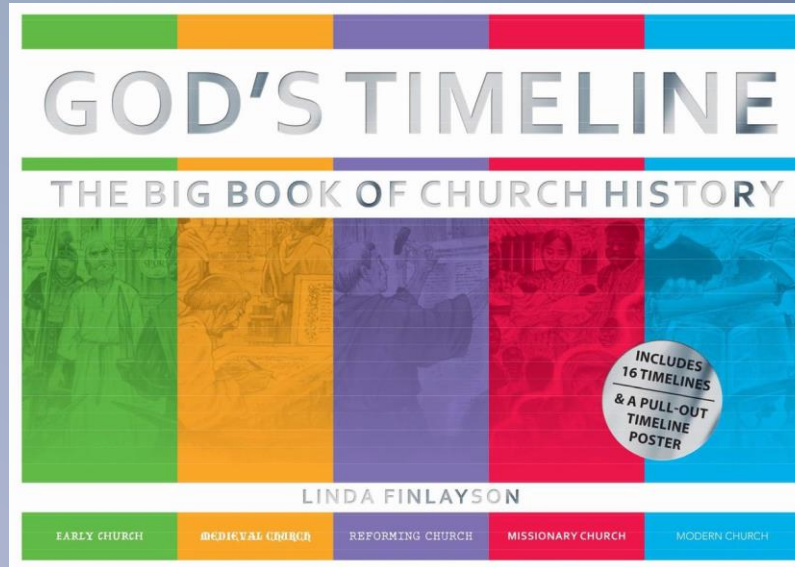


LESSONS FROM CHURCH HISTORY



Week 8: Lessons from the Protestant Reformation

LESSONS FROM THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION



Resources

LESSONS FROM THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION



Map of the Protestant Reformation in 1560

Post Tenebras Lux
After Darkness, Light

LESSONS FROM THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION



**Map of
John Calvin's
Travels**

LESSONS FROM JOHN CALVIN (1509-64)

“Zeal to Illustrate the Glory of God”



- Born on July 10, 1509, in Noyon, France. His father served as a financial administrator to the Catholic Church bishop in Noyon. He wanted John to become a priest.

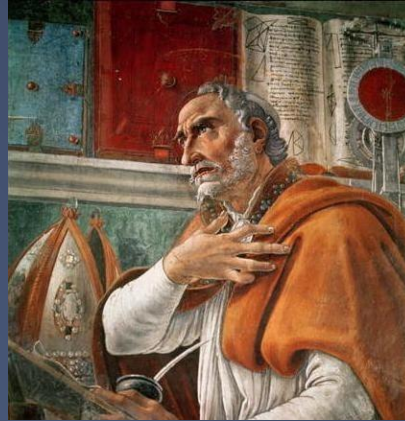


- At age 14, John was sent to the University of Paris, graduating with a masters in Theology in 1528. After a falling out with the church, his father directed John into law instead.
- For two years, Calvin learned Greek and how to form logical and persuasive legal arguments. His father died in 1531 and it freed John to study his great love, classical literature.

LESSONS FROM JOHN CALVIN (1509-64)

“Zeal to Illustrate the Glory of God”

- In a “sudden conversion” in 1533, he said “God subdued and brought my heart to docility.”



- Forced to flee Paris in 1534, he took refuge with a Reformation sympathizer... who had an impressive library of Christian works from Augustine and other early Church Fathers.



- In Basel, Switzerland he penned the first edition of *The Institutes of the Christian Religion* which was published in 1536 when Calvin was only 27.



LESSONS FROM JOHN CALVIN (1509-64)

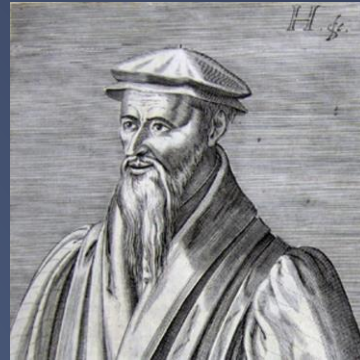


- In the *Institutes*, he outlined the fundamentals of the Protestant faith through a classic systematic theology and argued for the Reformed interpretation of Scripture.
- First Edition in 1536 had 6 chapters, Second Edition in 1539 added 17 chapters but similar in length. Third Edition in 1543 added 4 chapters, and Fourth Edition in 1550 had only minor changes.
- However, the Fifth and final Edition in 1559 was 80% larger than all previous editions and is viewed as the authoritative text. None of Calvin's theology changed over the course of five editions.
- Four sections totaling 80 chapters, it begins with the Apostles Creed and uses it to organize the sections: "I believe in God the Father...Jesus Christ...the Holy Spirit...the holy Catholic Church."

LESSONS FROM JOHN CALVIN (1509-64)



- In 1536 Calvin decided to move to Strasbourg, Germany to quietly study and write as a scholar... but God had other plans.



- William Farel convinced Calvin to join the Reformation movement in Geneva. Calvin began to preach and bring the lives of Genevans into accordance with Scripture.
- The two were banished in 1538 by the town Council, so Calvin fled to Strasbourg.
- Here he pastored 500 French refugees, taught the New Testament, wrote his first commentary (the book of Romans), published his 2nd Edition of *The Institutes* (including translating it into French), wrote *A Reply to Sadoleto*, and found a wife, Idelette.



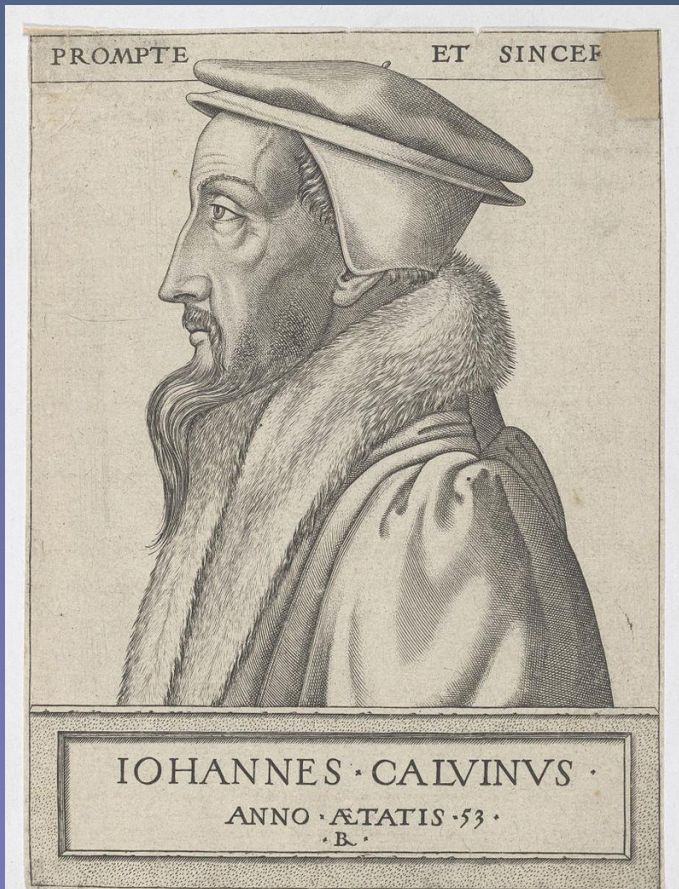
LESSONS FROM JOHN CALVIN (1509-64)



- Back in Geneva, the town Council rescinded their banishment of Calvin and requested his return. On Tuesday September 13th, 1541, he returned to the pulpit in Geneva.
- Calvin's second Geneva pastorate had two distinct periods - first, years of opposition (1541-1555) then the second, years of support (1555-1564).
- During the first period, he faced conflict from the Patriots then the Libertines, lost a young son in 1542, then lost his wife Idelette in 1549, then endured the Michael Servetus ordeal in 1553.



LESSONS FROM JOHN CALVIN (1509-64)

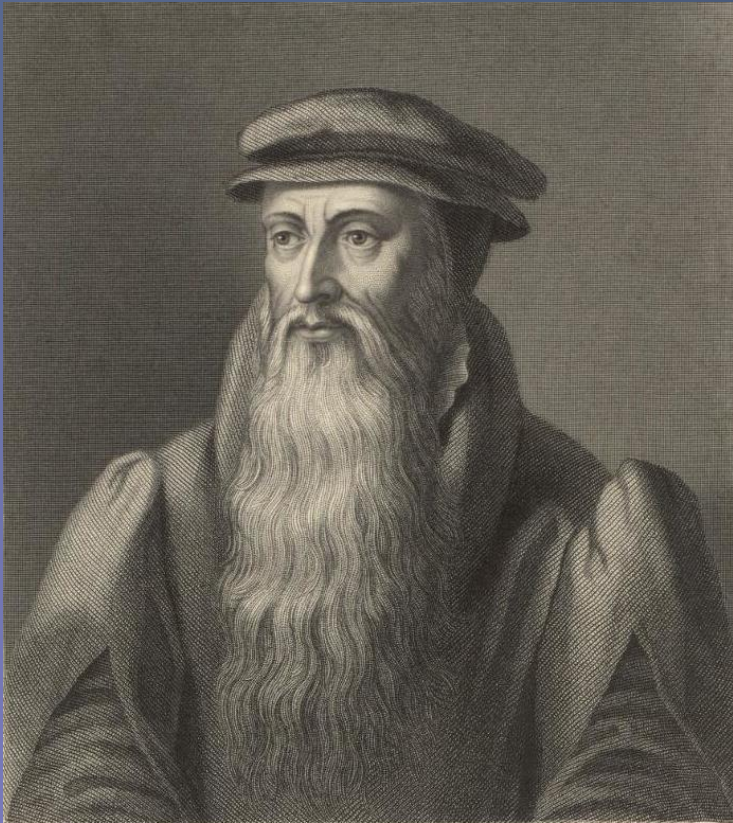


- Calvin's preaching was one of a kind from beginning to end. He preached steadily through book after book of the Bible for 25 years (over 4,000 sermons from the pulpit in Geneva!) the OT during the week and the NT on Sundays.
- He almost entirely ignored Christmas and Easter in the selection of his texts. Sequential expository preaching!
- Calvin struggled with various illnesses most of his adult life, but in early 1564 he became seriously ill. His last sermon was on February 6th and by April it was clear he would not live long. He died on May 27th in the arms of his successor, Theodore Beza. He was buried in a common cemetery in an unmarked grave - by his own humble request.



LESSONS FROM JOHN KNOX (1514-72)

THE THUNDERING SCOT



- In 1528, the 24 yr. old Patrick Hamilton was burned at the stake, sparking interest in the Protestant views in Scotland. Knox was likely converted in 1543.



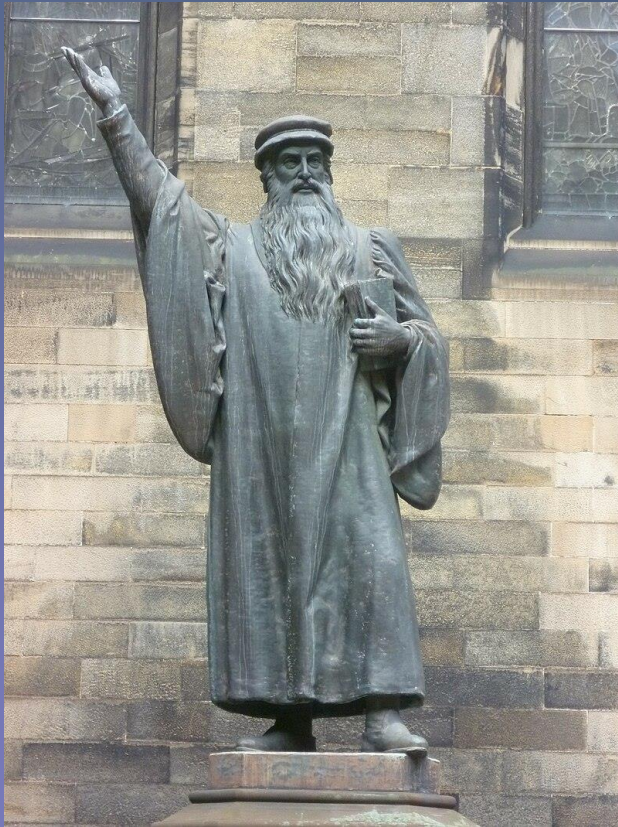
- In 1546 George Wishart, the first true leader of the Protestants in Scotland, was burned at the stake by Cardinal David Beaton. John Knox was Wishart's bodyguard.

- A few months later Cardinal Beaton was murdered by radical Protestants at St. Andrews Castle. The castle then became a refuge for Protestants (including Knox) until French ships bombed the castle and captured them.
- Knox was among the captives. They became galley-slaves for 19 months on the French ships.

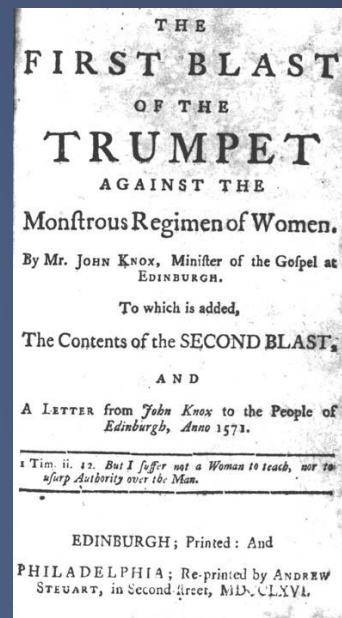


LESSONS FROM JOHN KNOX (1514-72)

THE THUNDERING SCOT



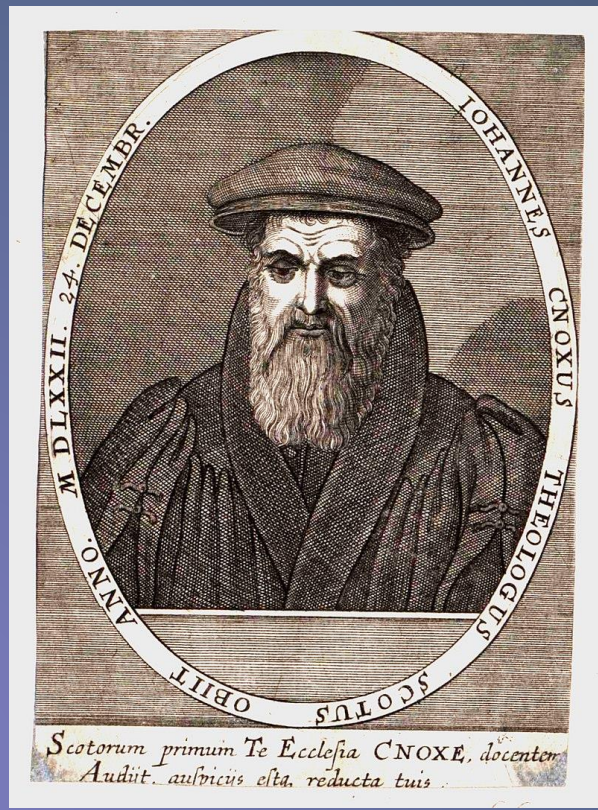
- Knox ministered in England as an exile for several years and met his wife, Margery Bowes.
- In 1553 Mary I (Bloody Mary) took the throne in England and Knox fled to Geneva in 1554. He called it “the most perfect school of Christ that ever was in the earth since the days of the Apostles.”



- In 1558 he wrote *The First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women*.
- Knox finally returned to Scotland in 1559. His battle cry was: “Give me Scotland or I die!”

LESSONS FROM JOHN KNOX (1514-72)

THE THUNDERING SCOT



- He preached fiery sermons while pastor of St. Giles Church in Edinburgh that sparked revival, producing what some say was the greatest number of converts in the shortest time during the entire Protestant Reformation.
- The Scottish Parliament accepted the Scots Confession in 1560.
- Mary, Queen of Scots, said “I fear John Knox’s prayers more than all the assembled armies of Europe.”
- Knox died in 1572 after witnessing tremendous reforms in his last 12 yrs.