

ALP MAY 15 2025

Personalities of the Protestant & Catholic Reformations

John Calvin (1509-64) & Calvinism: Second Generation of Protestant Reformation.

The Reformed tradition: French Reformed Church (Huguenots), Dutch Reformed Church, Hungarian Reformed Church and Presbyterian Churches, Puritanism.

Studied the law, humanist training, moving toward reform by early 1530s, finally going to Geneva where he was expelled, but then returned in 1541 until his death in 1564.

“Institutes of the Christian Religion” (1536) & 9 later editions.
(compare Luther’s writings, all 55 volumes!)

Ministry of Pastors, Doctors, Elders, Deacons. Ecclesiastical Ordinances (1451) gave Calvin overall control of Geneva where Pastors were trained and sent to France. The Consistory enforced moral discipline in the city.

Predestination: An assertion of God’s sovereignty over humans.

Calvinism became the most dynamic, expansive form of Protestantism.

The English Reformation & the Tudor Dynasty (1485-1603)

Henry VIII needs a male heir, but has trouble getting one!

Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves. Catherine Howard, Catherine Parr.

Henry VIII rejects Luther on the sacraments. Pope gives him title
“Defender of the Faith,” but then Clement VII refused to
annul his marriage.

Cardinal Wolsey, Thomas More, Thomas Cromwell

The Act in Restraint of Appeals (1533) declares England an
“empire” beyond Rome’s authority. Birth of Elizabeth

Edward VI (1547-53). Book of Common Prayer 1549,1553:
Thomas Cranmer d,1556

“Bloody” Mary, 1553-58. 300 martyrs, unpopular marriage to
Philip II of Spain.

Elizabeth I (1558-1603) Emergence of an Anglican Church

Traditional Catholic structure with Protestant theology

Opposition of the Puritan faction

Oliver Cromwell and the English Civil War (1642-51)