

c. Organization of theology

- (1) Relation to Luther
- (2) Emphasis on main issues
- (3) Well-rounded theology
- (4) Development of idea of common grace

d. Establishment of Geneva as center of true Christianity and secure base for Reformation

e. Training of leaders for many lands

L. Examination of some criticisms of Calvin

1. Only a cold, logical thinker

2. Theology harsh, fatalistic

a. Not the way to judge theology

b. This is actually not true

c. One-sided emphasis is really a perversion of Calvin's view, but such a perversion is easy to fall into on any doctrine (Calvin did not; many of his followers did)

d. On these matters, Calvin no different from Luther

e. Falsity of attack is illustrated by results of doctrine

3. Criticism of discipline in Geneva

a. Not originated by Calvin but regulated and made uniform by him

b. Calvin's influence led to impartial, just enforcement of these laws

c. Ordinarily, this enforcement not directed against passive disagreement but against active subversion

d. Actually an action of the state

4. Case of Servetus

M. Progress of Calvinism in France

1. Beginning of Reformation in France

2. Returning refugees

3. Spread of Reformation

4. Reign of Henry II (d. 1559)

5. Reign of Francis II, 1559-1560 (Mary of Scotland)

6. Reign of Charles IX, 1560-1574