



CALVINISM

A DANGEROUS AND WIDESPREAD DOCTRINE

DAN FONTENOT

Lesson 1 – Introduction / History

- Why study Calvinism?
 - 1 Pt. 3:15
 - Mat. 15:1-9
 - 1 Pt. 1:18

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- Why study Calvinism?
 - Ac. 17:2-4
 - Rom. 1:16-17
 - Lk. 15
 - 2 Pt. 3:9

Lesson 1 – Introduction / History

- Important terms:
 - free moral agency
 - original sin
 - enabling grace

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- Brief History:
 - Augustine vs. Pelagius
 - Pelagius: man is a “free moral agent.”
 - Augustine: choice lost in the garden
 - Pelagius was branded as a heretic and excommunicated.
 - Augustine’s doctrines were accepted.

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- Brief History:
 - Late 15th and 16th century (1400's-1500's)
 - Reformation movement
 - Trying to "reform" the Catholic church.
 - Came to be known as "Protestants" because they "protest"ed the things taught by the Catholic church.

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- Brief History:
 - In the early 1530's Calvin joined the Protestant movement.
 - In 1536: Book, Institutes of the Christian Religion.
 - Protestants rallied around the book.
 - Final development of the five points of Calvinism.

Lesson 1 – Introduction / History

- Five Points of Calvinism
 - "T"otal Depravity
 - "U"nconditional Election
 - "L"imited Atonement
 - "I"rresistible Grace
 - "P"reservation of the Saints

Lesson 1 – Introduction / History

- Calvinism in denominations:
 - Presbyterian / Reformed / United Churches of Christ
 - Catholic (Augustinianism) - Infant baptism (Total Depravity)
 - Baptist (don't claim to follow Calvinism) - Once saved, always saved (Preservation of the Saints)