**BIBLE QUESTIONS: SESSION 17**

1. **What is Reformed Theology?**
	1. Historically it is those who adhere to the Radical Reformation teachings of Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531) or John Calvin (1509-1564)
	2. Radical Reformation – if it’s not in the commanded bible, it should not be a part of Christian worship.
		1. Anti-Roman Catholic to the point of reactionary
		2. Anti Liturgy and ceremonies
			1. **13. What was the attitude of the non-Lutheran Reformers in revising the Service?**Zwingli, in his first Order of Worship, which he introduced at Zurich, fallowed Luther’s Form of the Mass rather closely; but later he aimed at eliminating from the service all forms which were not directly traceable to New Testament usage. Calvin sought in every way to simplify the Service. He appeared to think that the spiritual and churchly development of fifteen centuries could be swept away by simply ignoring it. His aim was to go back to the foundation principles of the Church as it existed in the days of the Apostles. With this in view, he abandoned everything that could not be justified from Holy Scripture as Apostolic or early Christian. Accordingly, he made of the church a mere house of prayer; the altar became a simple table; statues, pictures, and even the cross had to disappear from the church; music was barely tolerated in the form of simple psalm-singing. Thus, besides the Lord’s Supper, the only component parts of the Service were psalm-singing, preaching and prayer. John Knox prepared “Te Book of Common Order” for the English congregation at Frankfort, and it afterwards became the established order of worship in Scotland, and remained such for nearly a century. This order was approved by John Calvin, and was used by the English congregation at Geneva.
			**14. Is the Lutheran conception of worship held by the other Protestant churches also?**No, for in those churches chief emphasis is laid upon the *sacrificial* element. This is done to such an extent, that even such sacramental ordinances as the Lord’s Supper and Baptism are regarded as the Christian’s own acts of worship, rather than as means
			through which God oﬀers and bestows His grace.
		3. Congregationalist or Presbyterian polity. Anti-episcopal.
	3. TULIP – **T**otal depravity, **U**nconditional election, **L**imited atonement (2 Peter 2:1), **I**rresistible grace (Acts 7:51), **P**erseverance of the saints (1 Cor. 10:12).
		1. This is often called “5 Point Calvinism”, which is theologically opposed by “Arminianism”.
2. **Who Practices it?**
	1. Calvinist Churches (Presbyterians and Congregationalist; *Westminster Catechism*)
	2. Reformed Churches (Dutch, Christian; *Heidelberg Catechism*)
	3. Reformed Baptist - Reformed in Doctrine, but do not baptize infants.