Theologian of Calvin

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

Theologian of Calvin

 John Calvin, also known as Jean Calvin or Jean Cauvin, was a famous French protestant Theologian, pastor, and reformer, who played a significant role during the Protestant Reformation in the 16th Century. The Protestant Reformation, also known as the European Reformation, took place in Geneva from 1517 to 1521 and posed to be a real challenge for the religious and political parties of the Roman Catholic Church. Calvin was born on July 10, 1509, in France to a strict catholic family but later converted to the Protestantism in 1533. He worked as a principal developer of a new system of Christian theology, later came to be known as Calvinism or Reformed Theology.

 John Calvin formed the basis of his belief in the concept that God is one and only and the only Sovereign authority. He had a firm belief on the doctrine of predestination and was a staunch follower of the principles mentioned in it. The system developed by him in Christianity, Calvinism, is based upon five essential tenets which can be summed up in a simple word TULIP (Total Depravity, Unconditional Election, Limited Atonement, Irresistible Grace and Preservance of the Saints). One of the most notable works of John Calvin in which he published his teaching and beliefs is "The Institutes of the Christian Religion". Its serves as a foundational work of Protestant Systematic Theology.

 In his publications and teaching, John Calvin emphasized the role that God plays in the process of salvation and emphasized that all the believers are predestined to salvation. It means that God has already chosen the believers who will be blessed with the gift of salvation and who will be not. He had a firm belief that God has complete control over each and every aspect of human life and nothing happens in this universe without his will. John Calvin died on May 27, 1564.