Church History: The Reformed and Presbyterian Church
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I. Introducing the Reformed and Presbyterian Church

A. Heretics:

i. Arminianism: An attempt to make Reformed theology _____.

ii. Saumurianism/ Amyraldianism: Especially associated w/ _____

B. Heros:

i. Heinrich Bullinger (1504–1575): Zwingli's successor in Zurich.

ii. Martin Bucer (1491–1551): Led Reformation in Strasbourg, exiled to Britain.

iii. John Calvin (1509–1564): Led Reformation in _____, trained pastors.

iv. Peter Martyr Vermigli (1499–1562): An Italian Reformer, joined Bucer.

v. Johannes Oecolampadius (1482–1531): Excellent scholar of the early church.

vi. Zacharius Ursinus (1534–1584): German Reformer, wrote _____

vii. Guido de Bres (1522–1567): Dutch Reformer, wrote _____ Confession.

viii. John Knox (1513–1572): Scottish Reformer, wrote the _____ Confession.

ix. Francis Mackemie (1658–1708): Moderator of 1st American Presbytery in _____.

x. Charles Hodge (1797–1878): Professor and President of Princeton Seminary.

xi. BB Warfield (1851–1921): Professor at Princeton, prolific writer and apologist.

xii. RL Dabney (1820–1898): Southern Presbyterian theologian and professor.

xiii. J Gresham Machen (1881–1937): Founder of _____ Seminary & OPC.

C. Developments:

i. The Marrow Controversy (1700s): Legalism and antinomianism in Scotland.

ii. Protestant Liberalism, Modernism, and Fundamentalism (late 1800s, early 1900s).

II. The Swiss Reformation and the Continental Reformed Church

A. The early years: A distinction grew between the German and _____ Reformation.

B. The middle years: Reformed theology developed, _____ trained pastors/ missionaries

C. The later years: The _____ was held in modern Netherlands, 1618–1619.

III. The English and Scottish Reformation and the Presbyterian Church

A. Early years: Tyndale's English NT, Cranmer's 39 Articles & Book of _____

B. Middle years: John Knox brought Reformed theology from _____ to Scotland.

C. Later years: The Solemn League & Covenant, and _____ (1643–53).

IV. The American Presbyterian Church

A. Early years: 1st Presbytery (1706), Adopting Act (1729), 1st General Assembly (_____)

B. Middle years: Old/New Side (1741–58), Old/New _____ (1837), North/South (1861).

C. Later years: Growing liberalism, conservatives push back—OPC (1936), PCA (_____).

A (simplified) Family Tree of Presbyterianism in America

