Recovering the Heart of Reformed Spirituality

- A mighty fortress is our God, a bulwark never failing;
- Our helper He, amid the flood of mortal ills prevailing:
- For still our ancient foe doth seek to work us woe;
- His craft and power are great, and, armed with cruel hate,
- On earth is not his equal.

- Did we in our own strength confide, our striving would be losing;
- Were not the right Man on our side, the Man of God's own choosing:
- Dost ask who that may be? Christ Jesus, it is He;
- Lord Sabaoth, His Name, from age to age the same,
- And He must win the battle.

And though this world, with devils filled, should threaten to undo us,

We will not fear, for God hath willed His truth to triumph through us:

The Prince of Darkness grim, we tremble not for him;

His rage we can endure, for lo, his doom is sure,

One little word shall fell him.

That word above all earthly powers, no thanks to them, abideth;

The Spirit and the gifts are ours through Him Who with us sideth:

Let goods and kindred go, this mortal life also;

The body they may kill: God's truth abideth still,

His kingdom is forever.

Overview

- I. Recap of Reformed Spirituality
- II. Recap Heart of Reformed Spirituality
- III. John Calvin + Reformed Spirituality
- IV. What happened?

I. Recap Reformed Spirituality

A. Working definition of spirituality

- "spirituality" < ruach</p>
 - > spirit
 - > breath
 - > wind
- "spirituality" = what "animates," provides "breath" or "spirit" for our life.
- "spirituality" = a way seeing and living life.

I. Recap Reformed Spirituality

B. Origin: the covenantal embrace of the Trinity

- love of the Father
- the grace of the Son
- the fellowship of the Holy Spirit

Not: our embrace of the Trinity

C. Character: walking with God as a covenant community

- loving the Father
- through union with Christ
- by keeping in step with the Spirit

Not: objective spirituality, but subjective

I. Recap Reformed Spirituality

D. Posture: fear-of-the-LORD

- in holy wonder and absolute attentiveness having our thoughts, emotions and behavior synchronized with the Trinity
- who is mysteriously present and active in creation (giving life), history (rescuing from sin and evil) and church (creating communities of love)

Not: a journey into self, but into obedience.

II. Reformed Spirituality

D. Means: subjective faith

- affirming with the mind
- trusting with the heart
- surrendering with the will
- Not: self-generated, but God-generated.
- See presentation # 3: Spiritual Disciplines

II. Reformed Spirituality

E. Goal: glory of God

- revelatory = God on display
- responsive = worship of God

Not: self-focussed, but God-focussed.

I. Recap Reformed Spirituality

- arises from God's subjective, covenantal Trinitarian embrace
- exists in our subjective, covenantal, synchronized Trinitarian embrace
- characterized by subjective fear-ofthe-LORD
- experienced through subjectively exercising faith
- purpose is to subjectively display God

Reformed Spirituality = subjectively living in sync with the Trinity through faith as a covenant community by being God on display in holy wonder and obedient attentiveness.



A. Main Idea: mutual co-inhabiting

Subjectively living with Christ in the Father through the fellowship of the Holy Spirit

and

Subjectively having Christ and the Father live in us through the fellowship of the Holy Spirit

B. Grounding Text

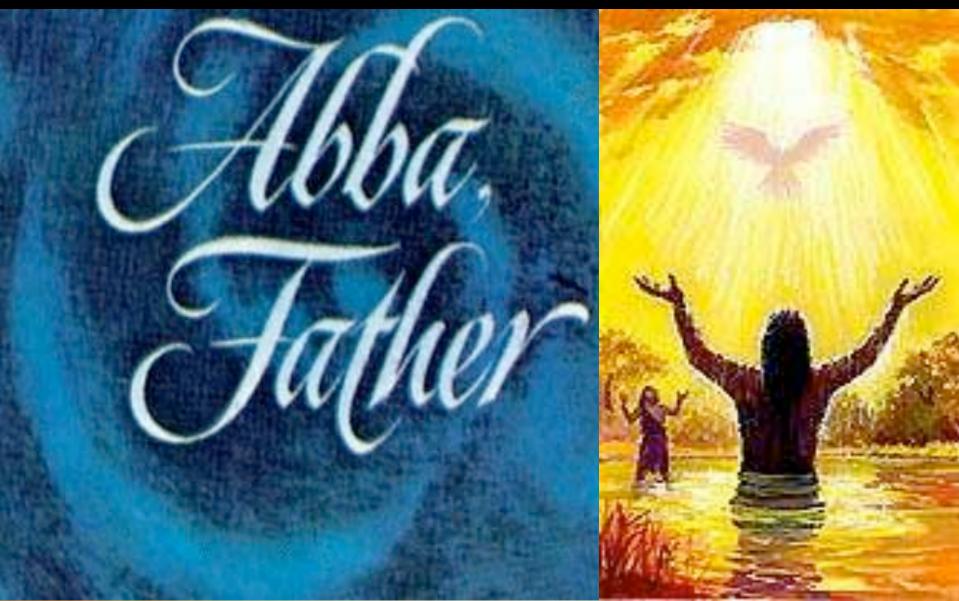
John 14:20

On that day you will realize that *I am in my Father*, and *you are in me*, and *I am in you*.

The church lives with Christ in the Father through the fellowship of the Holy Spirit and thus **shares** in **God's Father-Son** love.

- Father: "My beloved Son "
- Son: "Abba, Father"
- Spirit: personal bond of fellowship

The church shares in God's Father-Son love



The church shares in God's Father-Son love foreshadowed in the Old Testament



C. Nature of the co-inhabiting God's Father-Son love

Not like water and wine

Pantheistic merging



C. Nature mutual co-inhabiting

Not like oil and water

Deistic detachment

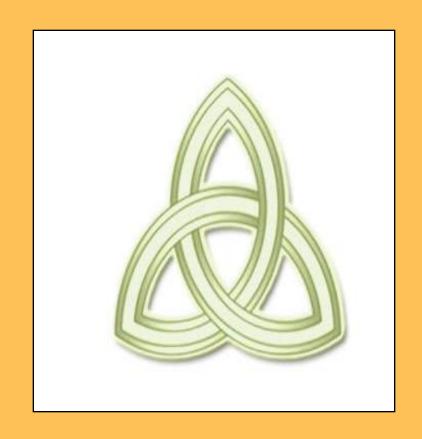


C. Nature of mutual co-inhabiting

Unconfused + unmixed

Undivided + unseparated

retention of own properties

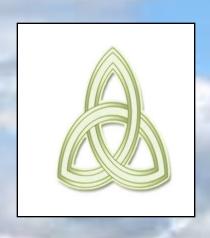


D. The grounding text sheds light on other texts

In him we subjectively live and move and have our being (Acts 17:28)



Not pantheism



In Christ

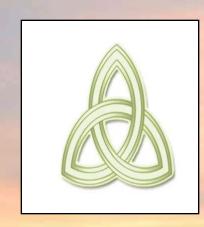


Not Deism

Subjectively becoming one spirit with Christ (1 Cor. 6:17)



Pantheism



In Christ



Deism



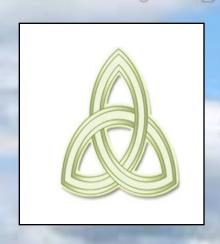
Subjectively becoming partakers of the divine nature (2 Pet. 1:4)



Subjectively living and moving and having our being in the Holy Spirit (Jn. 3:8)







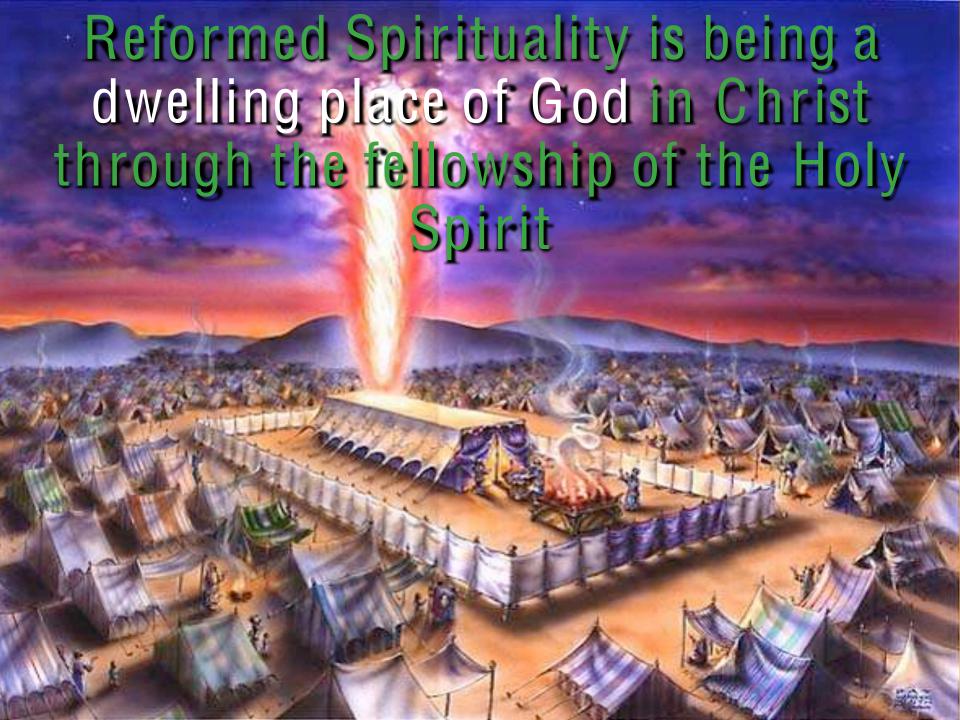
In Christ

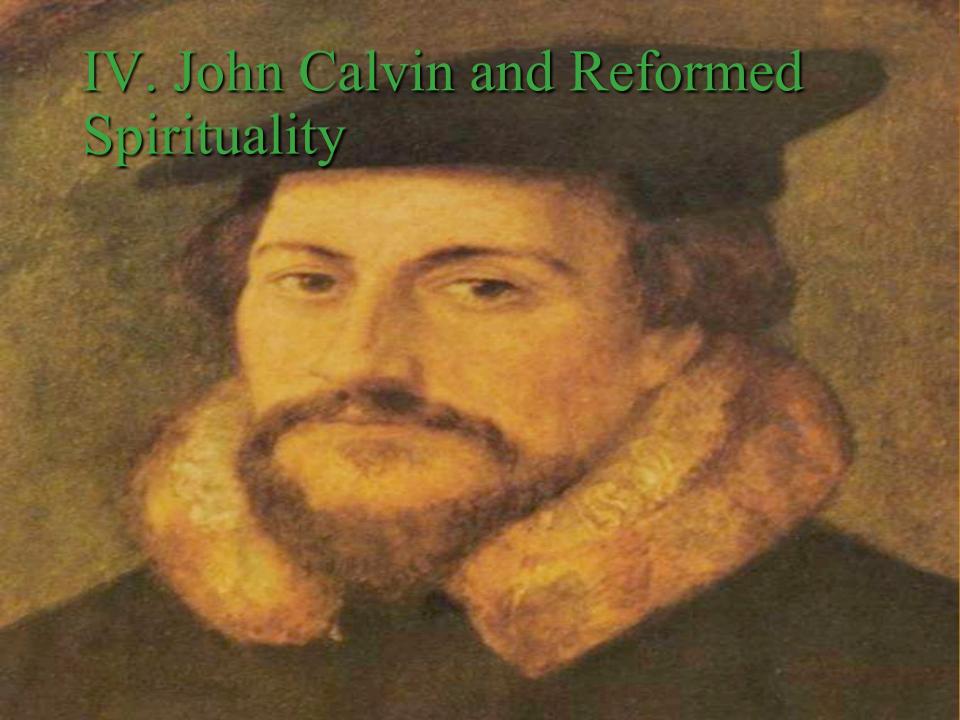


Not Deism

Reformed Spirituality = in Christ we subjectively co-inhabit the Trinity as a covenant community and subjectively live in sync with them by being God on display in holy wonder and obedient attentiveness







Overview

I. Calvin's normative paradigm

II. Some theological themes

I. Calvin's normative paradigm

"It is however, evident that throughout his discussion of the relation of **God and humanity** Calvin regards a single paradigm as normative.

The paradigm in question is that made available by the incarnation, specifically the union without fusion of divinity and humanity of Jesus Christ.

Time and time again, Calvin appeals to the Christologically grounded formula, distinctio sed non separatio; at this point, two ideas maybe distinguished but not separated."

Alister McGrath, A Life of John Calvin, 149.



11. Themes: God and creation (1)

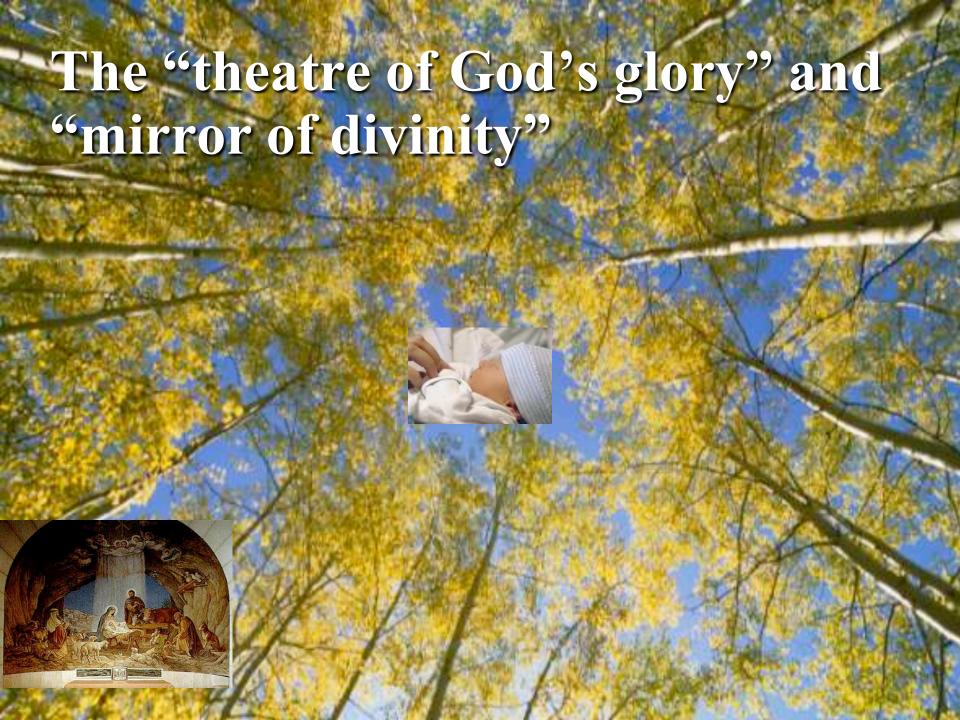
- Creation is dependent upon God to sustain and uphold it.
- God uses so-called second causes such as the heavenly bodies, angels and human beings and institutions to sustain and uphold creation.
- Yet, God is never separated from these second causes, but always united to them by some sort of "secret influence" or "secret infusion."

God and creation united by some sort of "secret influence" or "secret influence" or "secret influsion"



11. Themes: God and creation (2)

- God is united to to creation by some sort of "secret influence" or "secret infusion."
- Thus, creation is a "theatre of God's glory" and a "mirror of divinity."



II. Themes: God and the church

"When Paul said that we are flesh of the flesh of Christ (Eph. 5:30-31), he adds at once: 'This is a mystery' (Eph. 5:32).

"For Paul did not mean to tell in what sense Adam uttered the words, but to set forth under the figure and likeness of marriage the holy union that makes us one with Christ."

The church = one flesh with Christ



11. Themes: God and the soul (1)

The soul is a person's immaterial self that animates and governs his life.

Th supernatural gift of knowledge, holiness and righteousness is engraved upon the soul.

The soul is made for communion with God and is constantly searching for God, first moving towards God and then resting in God.



11. Themes: God and the soul (2)

Having encouraged his readers not to **rack their brains** about God, but rather to **contemplate** Him in his works, Calvin writes,

"We must therefore admit in God's individual works—but especially in them as a whole—that God's powers are actually represented as in a painting.

Thereby the whole of mankind is invited and attracted to recognition of him, and from this to true and complete happiness."



II. Themes: God and the incarnation

The Son of *God* became the Son of *man* "to impart what was his to us, and to make what was *his* by nature *ours* by grace."

"Let us then mark that the end of the gospel is, to render us eventually *conformable* to God, and, if we may so speak, to deify us [quasi deificari]."

For Calvin participation in God's divine nature is the greatest possible blessing.





II. Themes: God and the ascended Christ

As his body was raised up above all the heavens, so his power and energy were diffused and spread beyond all the bounds of heaven and earth [cf. L.D. 18].

Thus, "the [obedient] flesh of Christ is like a rich and inexhaustible fountain that pours into us the life springing forth from the Godhead itself."

It is "the channel' by which the divine life flows into us."



Jesus obedient flesh = the channel through which divine life flows into the church foreshadowed in the Old Testament



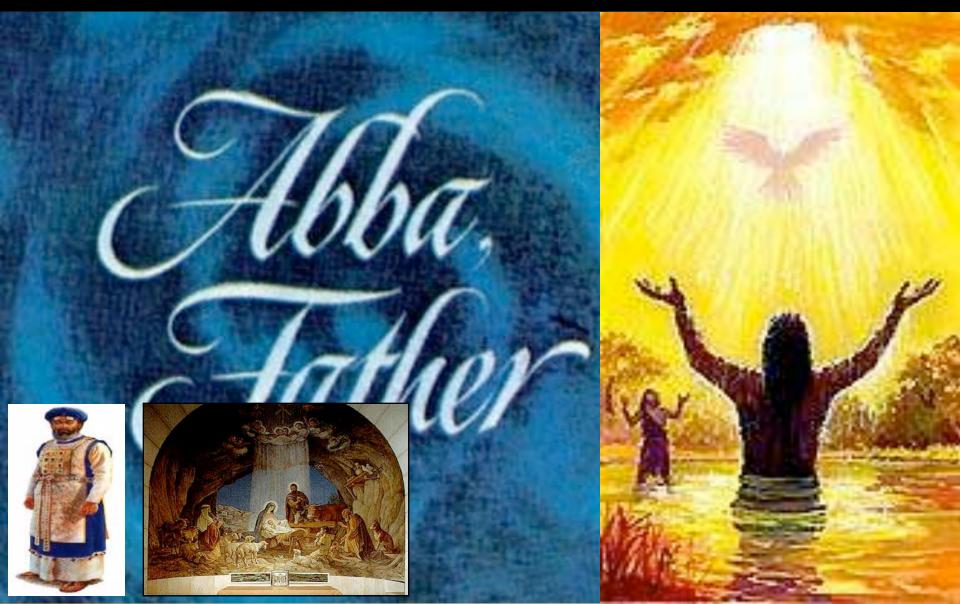
II. Themes: God's divine life = his Father-Son love

"We ought therefore to cast our eyes on Christ,in whom will be found the testimony and

pledge of the love of God; for the love of God was fully poured out on him, that from him it might flow to his members."

"It is an invaluable privilege of faith, that we know that Christ was loved by the Father on our account, that we might be made partakers of the same love, and might enjoy it for ever."

God's divine life = his Father-Son love



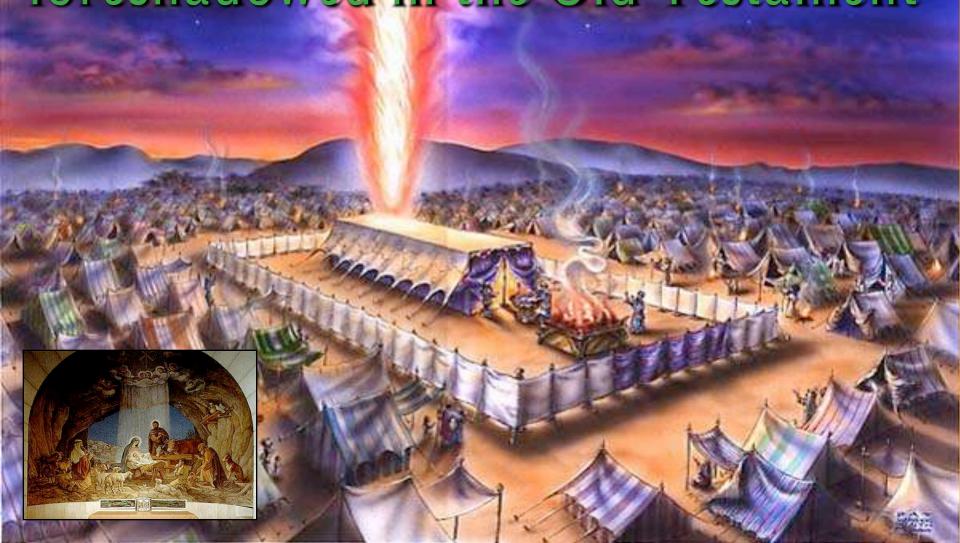
II. Themes: God's Father-Son love must subjectively dwell within us

"... we must understand that as long as Christ remains outside of us, and we are separated from him, all that he has suffered and done for the salvation of the human race remains useless and of no value for us.

Therefore, to share with us what he has received from the Father, he had to become ours and to dwell within us [through the Holy Spirit]."







II. Themes: God's Father-Son love and the Scriptures

"This, then, is the true knowledge of Christ, if we receive him as he is offered by the Father; namely, clothed with his gospel . . .

[For] we say that the Word itself, however it be imparted to us, is like a mirror in which faith

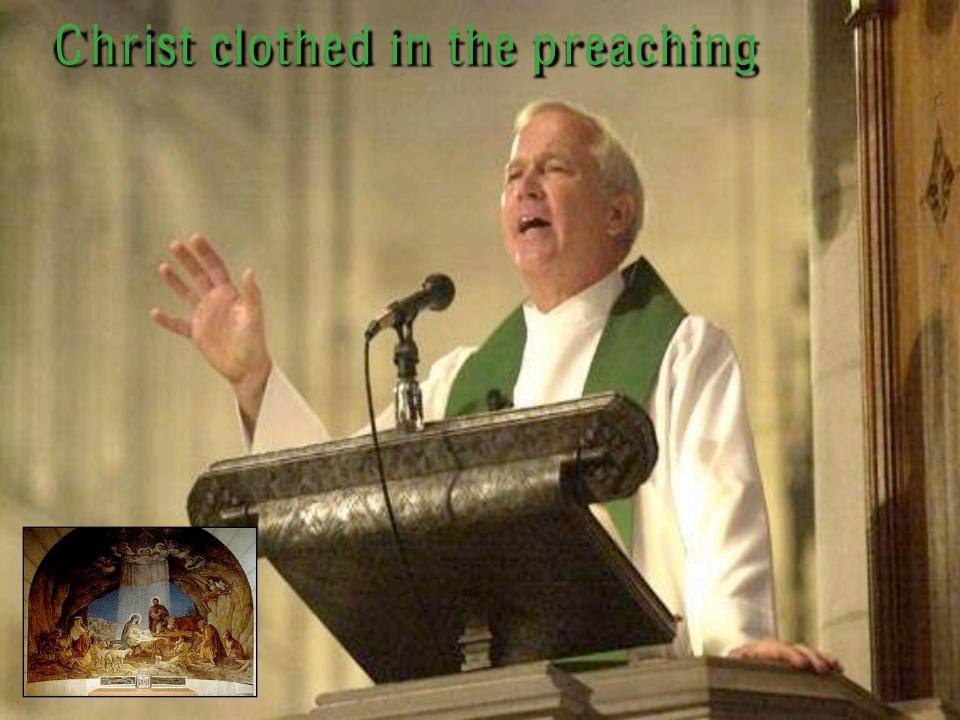
may contemplate God."



II. Theme: God's Father-Son love and preaching

Preaching does not merely point to Christ, but is the coming among men and women of Christ Himself.

In the preaching Jesus Christ addresses us just as surely as He did in his day.



II. Themes: God's Father-Son love and the sacrament of baptism

And just as the twig draws substance and nourishment from the root to which it is grafted, so those who receive baptism with right faith truly feel the effective working of Christ's death in the mortification of their flesh, together with the working of his resurrection in the vivification of the Spirit (Rom. 6:8).

The effective working of Christ's death and resurrection



II. Themes: God's Father-Son love and the Lord's Supper

The "chief function of the Sacrament . . . is to seal and confirm that promise by which he testifies that his flesh is food indeed and his blood is drink (John 6:56), which feed us unto eternal life (John 6:55)."

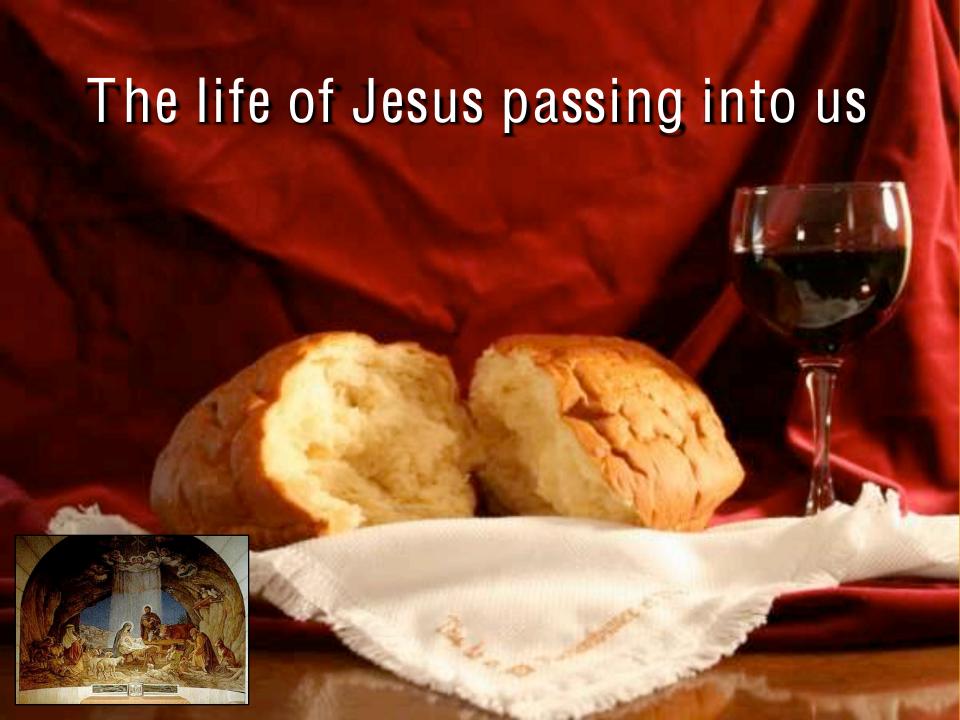
"... just as **bread** when taken as food imparts vigor to the body," so **the life of Jesus Christ Himself** passes into us.

God's Father-Son love and the Lord's Supper

The Holy Spirit is the One who brings about this life-giving fellowship

He does this "if we are lifted up to heaven with our eyes and minds, to seek Christ there in the glory of his Kingdom, as the symbols invite us to him in his wholeness."

Consequently, Christ is not [physically]brought down to us, but we are lifted up to Him.



God's Father-Son love and the world

Infused with God's life, God's sons and daughters embody and represent Him in the various spheres of life God calls them to go.

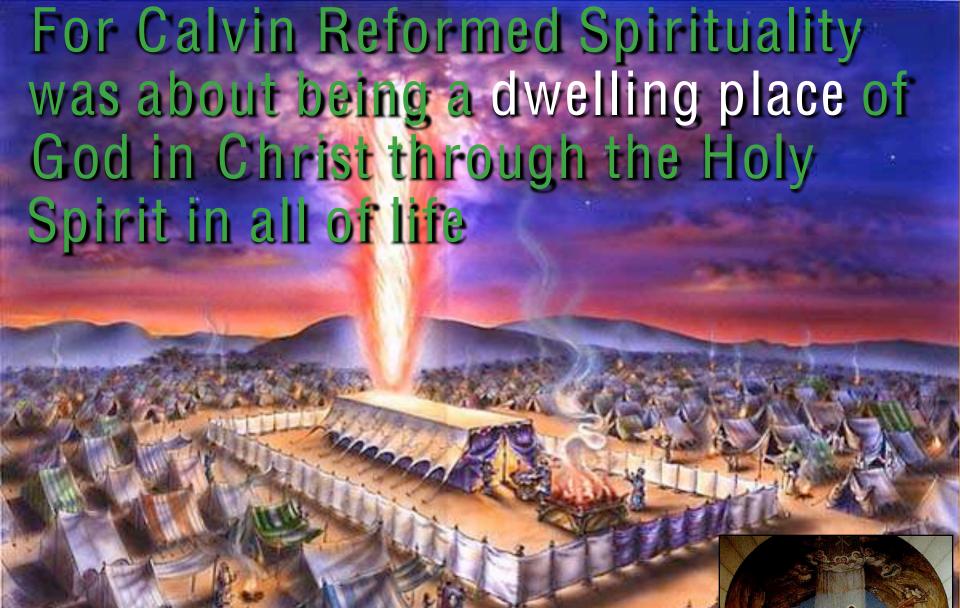
In doing so, they will work together with God In combating the forces of chaos and disorder while at the same time work together with Him for the redemption of society.

Reformed Spirituality is working together with Christ and embodying God's Father-Son love [= God on display] in the various spheres of life God calls to serve



Summary: John Calvin and Reformed Spirituality

- ➤ The origin of Reformed spirituality is union with Christ or co-inhabiting God's Father-Son love through the fellowship of the Holy Spirit
- The nature of union with Christ is perichoretic or a union without fusion
- The character of Reformed spirituality is essentially subjective or embodying God's Father-Son love through the Holy Spirit





Partakers of God's divine nature The greatest possible blessing

IV. What happened?

Overview

- A. The Ancient Church
- **B.** Scholasticism
- C. The Reformation
- D. The Enlightenment

IV. What happened?

A. The Ancient Church

The theology of the ancient church was like a complex web of interrelated ideas.

Spirituality was connected to the whole-Trinity, creation, incarnation, death, resurrection, faith, church, worship, sacraments and the end times.



B. Scholasticism (1)

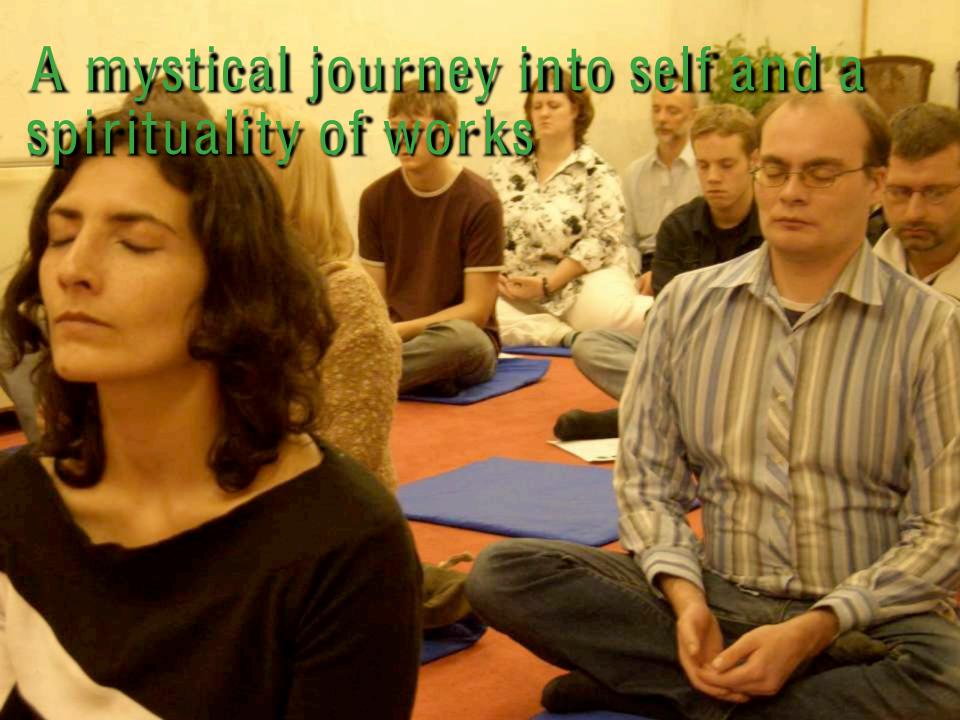
Scholasticism turned theology from a web of interrelated ideas into a set of building blocks.



B. Scholasticism (2)

Scholastic theology separated spirituality from the web of interrelated ideas and made it into a separate discipline.

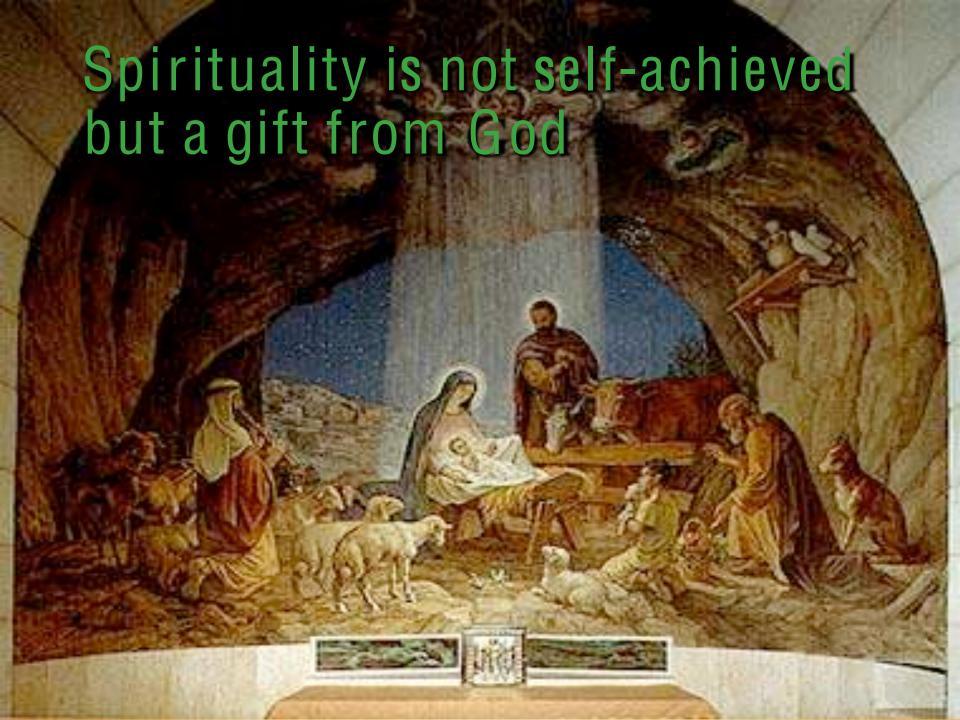
As result, spirituality no longer was contemplating the works of the Trinity + obediently living in sync with the Trinity, but a mystical journey into self and a spirituality of works.



C. The Reformation (1)

A rediscovery that spirituality is not self achieved, but a gift from God

This gift from God is his embrace of his church in Christ through the fellowship of the Holy Spirit.



C. The Reformation (2)

However spirituality was separated from a relationally lived theology through union with Christ and became rooted in forensic justification that did not encourage the mystery of contemplation of and participation with God, but turned into an intellectual, non participatory spirituality.

From contemplative, participatory spirituality to intellectual, non-participatory spirituality



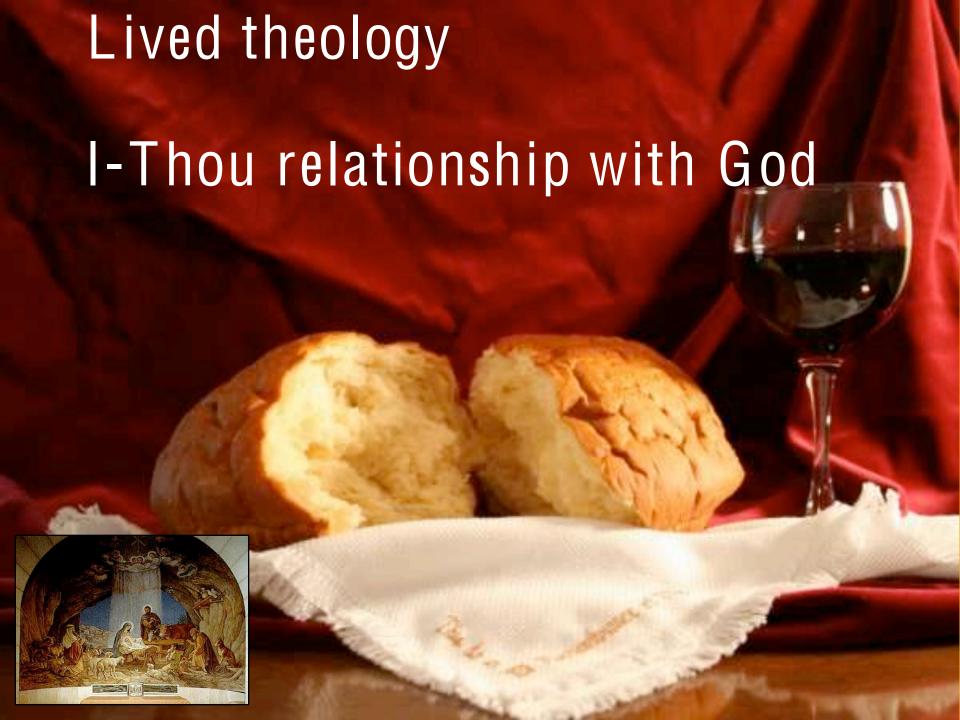
Union with Christ

Forensic justification

D. The Enlightenment

A shift in emphasis from the whole to the parts and the rational and scientific study of the parts

A shift in emphasis from the subjective I-Thou relationship (lived theology + union with God) to an objective I-It relationship (facts and right belief)

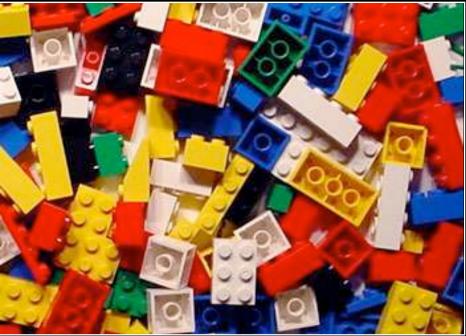


Facts and right belief An I-It relationship with God



Discussion





The Church's one foundation Is Jesus Christ her Lord, She is His new creation By water and the Word. From heaven He came and sought her To be His holy bride; With His own blood He bought her And for her life He died.

She is from every nation, Yet one o'er all the earth; Her charter of salvation, One Lord, one faith, one birth; One holy Name she blesses, Partakes one holy food, And to one hope she presses, With every grace endued.

Yet she on earth hath union With God the Three in One, And mystic sweet communion With those whose rest is won, With all her sons and daughters Who, by the Master's hand Led through the deathly waters, Repose in Eden land.

O happy ones and holy! Lord, give us grace that we Like them, the meek and lowly, On high may dwell with Thee: There, past the border mountains, Where in sweet vales the Bride With Thee by living fountains Forever shall abide!