The *Confession* also emphasizes the topics of *sola scriptura* and *solus Christus*. The *Gallican Confession* is still officially approved as a statement of faith by the Reformed Church of France.

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See also → Calvinism; → Reformed Churches

Gallican Confession

The Gallican Confession was adopted in Paris by the first national Synod of the French Reformed Churches in 1559. It is also known under the name Confession de La Rochelle which refers to the affirmation of its revised version by the Synod of La Rochelle in 1571. The Gallican Confession is one of the most important Protestant confessions of the 16th century. It relies heavily on thirty-five draft articles which John Calvin sent to the Synod to serve as a model for a statement of faith.

The Gallican Confession maintains a strong biblicism and exceeds Calvin's draft in its emphasis on the Bible. It states that God's word as revealed in the Bible is the foundation of belief and theology. The Bible, therefore, is the basis of the Gallican Confession. In forty articles the Confession treats the topics of God, the Bible, the Trinity, creation, sin, predestination, Christology, reconciliation, ordinance, prayer, ecclesiology, the sacraments, and secular order in reference to their biblical foundations. Articles 2–5 deal explicitly with revelation and the Bible; biblical references are given in all the articles.