

Topics

- Introduction & Context for the Reformation
- Desiderius Erasmus and the Humanists
- Martin Luther & Germany
- Huldrych Zwingli & Switzerland
- Reformation Radicals
- John Calvin & Geneva
- The Reformation in England
- The Reformation in Scotland
- Roman Catholicism during the Reformation
- Results of the Protestant Reformation

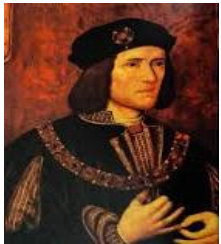





www.rpchurchmanassas.org/drupal/ReformationChurchHistory

Overview

- Background – England Pre-Henry VIII
- England During the Reign of Henry VIII
- England After the Reign of Henry VIII
- Summary

England Pre-Henry VIII (the 15th Century)



- Roman Catholicism reigns in England
 - Lollard (14th century Protestant-like movement) influence driven underground during the 15th Century will result in some receptivity to Luther's writings in the early 16th century
- Succession Crises, Usurpation!
 - 3 Kings ascend to the throne before age 13
 - 4 Kings and 1 Heir die violently between 1400 and 1485
- Wars of the Roses (1455 – 1487) – aka “Cousins War” descendants of Edward III (d. 1377) fighting for the crown
 - House of Lancaster vs. House of York  
 - Who ultimately wins? – House of Tudor of course! 
- Henry VII Tudor crowned King in 1485
 - Paper-thin legitimate claim to the throne – paranoid, eliminate any remaining biological claimants
 - **Tudors will produce and protect male heirs at all costs!**



I Samuel 24:6 - *And he said unto his men, The Lord forbid that I should do this thing unto my master, the Lord's anointed, to stretch forth mine hand against him, seeing he is the anointed of the Lord.*

Henry VIII's Reign (1509 -1547) – The Break



- Second son of Henry VII, becomes king in April, 1509
- June, 1509 - Political marriage to Katherine of Aragon; papal annulment of previous marriage between Katherine and Arthur required (**Deuteronomy 25:5?**)
- 1521 – *The Defense of the Seven Sacraments* defending Roman teachings from Luther's writings earns Henry the honorary title "Defender of the Faith" from Pope Leo X
- 1527 - No male heir – Henry asks Pope Clement VII to annul his marriage to Katherine (**Leviticus 20:21**)
- 1529 – Papal legate defers annulment case indefinitely to Rome
- Protestant sympathizers favoring annulment rise within the king's court – e.g., Thomas Cromwell, Anne Boleyn – Acts passed limiting power of English clergy
- 1532 – Thomas Cranmer (1st Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury) grants an annulment of the marriage with Katherine
- 1533 – Henry marries Anne Boleyn
- 1534 – Act of Succession – Succession through Elizabeth, not Mary
- 1534 – Act of Supremacy – Henry is "supreme head in earth of the Church of England"

Henry VIII – From "Fidei Defensor" to "Supreme head in earth of the Church of England"

Henry VIII's Reign - The Six Wives



Katherine of Aragon
(m. 1509-1533)

- Spanish Royalty – Aunt of Charles V
- Staunchly **Catholic Conservative**
- Daughter – Mary, 1516
- “Divorced” – dies of natural causes



Anne Boleyn
(m. 1533-1536)

- Daughter of English Noble
- **Protestant** leanings
- Daughter – Elizabeth, 1533
- “Beheaded” – accused [probably falsely] of adultery and incest
- Execution of Thomas More & John Fisher 1535



Jane Seymour
(m. 1536-1537)

- Daughter of English Noble
- **Conservative** leanings
- Son – Edward, 1537
- “Died” – dies 12 days after giving birth to Prince Edward
- Dissolution of the Monasteries begins (1536)
- Pilgrimage of Grace crushed 1536-1537



Shrine of Thomas Becket destroyed - 1538

Henry gets The Six Articles (Catholic doctrinal positions) passed in parliament - 1539



Anne of Cleves
(m. 1540)

- German Nobility
- **Protestant**
- “Divorced” – dies of natural causes
- Marriage pushed by Cromwell to offset alliance between Charles V and Francis I



Katherine Howard
(m. 1540-1542)

- Daughter of English Noble
- **Conservative** leanings
- Marries Henry at age 15-16 (he's 48)
- “Beheaded” – accused [accurately] of adultery
- Execution of Cromwell and 2 Protestants and 3 Catholic Priests 1540



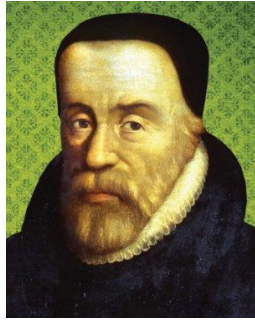
Katherine Parr
(m. 1543-1547)

- Widow of English Noble
- **Protestant**
- “Survived” – remarried, dies one year after Henry
- Anne Askew tortured and burned at the stake as a heretic 1546

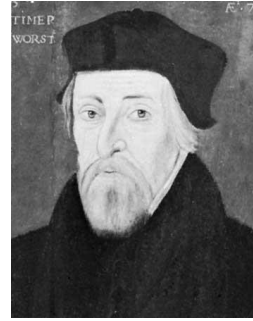
“Divorced (Annulled), Beheaded, Died, Divorced (Annulled), Beheaded, Survived”

“Conservative, Protestant, Conservative, Protestant, Conservative, Protestant”

Henry VIII's Reign – Was Anything Good Happening?



William Tyndale
1494-1536



Hugh Latimer
1487-1555



Thomas Cranmer
1489-1556

- Exiled from England to the continent
- Translates Bible into English from Hebrew OT and Greek NT
- Bibles smuggled back into England
- Strangled and burned for heresy in the Netherlands
- Henry VIII later distributed the Great Bible (based on Tyndale's work) in England
- Tyndale's Bible serves as basis for Authorized (KJV) Version in 1611
- "As obstinate a papist as anyone was in England"
- Hears Thomas Bilney's confession and the gospel after an anti-Protestant sermon
- "From that time forward I began to smell the Word of God and forsook the schoolmasters and such foolery"
- Best known preacher of the English Reformation – *Sermon on the Plowers*
- Burned at the stake
- First Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury
- 1549 – The first *Book of Common Prayer* – "the Bible arranged and paraphrased for devotional use"
- Under pressure recanted his Protestantism, then withdrew his recantation
- Burned at the stake

"I will cause a boy that driveth the plow shall know more of the Scripture than thou [the Pope] dost"
– William Tyndale

"... forasmuch as I have written many things contrary to what I believe in my heart, my hand shall first be punished, for if I may come to the fire it shall first be burned. As for the Pope, I refuse him, for Christ's enemy and antichrist, with all his false doctrine." – Thomas Cranmer at his execution

After Henry VIII



Edward VI
r. 1547-1553

Protestant

- King at age 10
- Influenced by Protestant Protectors, letters from John Calvin
- England moved in a Protestant and Reformed direction during his short reign



Mary
r. 1553-1558

Catholic

- Queen at age 37
- Married Philip of Spain (King Philip II in 1556)
- 1554 – England officially returned to obedience to the Pope
- Feast days restored, married clergy told to set aside wives
- Persecution of Protestants (~300 burned) but ignores Charles V advice to execute Elizabeth
- Many Protestants went into exile on the European continent



Elizabeth
r. 1558-1603

Protestant

- Queen at age 25
- Elizabethan Settlement – inclusive Protestantism
- Exiles return from the continent with Zwinglian and Calvinist ideas offended – Puritanism
- Late 16th Century harder edged Puritanism (Presbyterianism – consistory, not bishops)
- 1570 – Pius V excommunicates Elizabeth, encourages overthrow
- 1585 – Being or hiding a priest is treason; ~200 executed

I Peter 3:13-15 - *And who is he that will harm you, if ye be followers of that which is good? But and if ye suffer for righteousness' sake, happy are ye: and be not afraid of their terror, neither be troubled; But sanctify the Lord God in your hearts: and be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear:*

Elizabeth and the Puritans

Topic	Elizabeth	Puritans
Overall Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define and implement an inclusive, non-provocative Protestantism - Unite England after the chaos of the Henry-Edward-Mary years - Avoid Protestant-Catholic violence seen in France & the Low Countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further reform, a “pure”, biblical church in terms of doctrine, liturgy, and church government - Society similar to Calvin’s Geneva - Elizabeth has sacrificed true religion for social stability.
Doctrine	Thirty-nine Articles of Religion	Broad agreement with the words though some disagreement will arise in the future over precisely what the words mean
Artifacts	Some statues remain in church buildings	Statues, images, etc. prohibited
Clerical Garb	Priests still wear vestments	Away with clerical garb especially the surplice (white gown)
Communion	Communion on altar, kneeling to receive communion	Communion at table, no kneeling
Behavior	Less focus than by the Puritans	Observance of Sabbath Modesty, conduct to adhere to commands of scripture
Church Government	Retained bishop structure Elizabeth was Supreme Governor of the Realm in all spiritual and ecclesiastical things	Elders and consistory (Presbyterians)
Other	Bowing at name of “Jesus” Wedding rings Church bells Making sign of the cross	No bowing No rings No bells No

Referenced Documents

Work	Purpose	Key Points
<p><i>First Book of Common Prayer</i> - 1549</p>	<p>Define a common Protestant church order (that departs gradually from historical Catholicism)</p>	<p>Table and Calendar for Psalms and Lessons Order for Matins and Evensong The Introits, Collects, Epistles and Gospels for Communion The Supper of the Lord and Holy Communion The Litany and Suffrages Baptism Confirmation Matrimony Visitation of the Sick Burial Purification of Women Prayers for the First Day of Lent</p>
<p><i>Revised Book of Common Prayer</i> - 1559</p>	<p>Similar to the 1549 version. Elizabeth envisioned a stable, inclusive, unprovocative Protestantism</p>	<p>See above under <i>First Book of Common Prayer</i></p> <p>Greater focus on the “poetry” of the order (exactly what words are said and when and how they are said)</p> <p>Choral music becomes prominent during this time period</p>

Referenced Documents

Work	Purpose	Key Points			
<i>Thirty-nine Articles of Religion</i> – 1562-63	Define core doctrine for the Church of England	The Trinity The Scriptures The Creeds Original Sin	Free Will Justification Works Predestination	The Church The Councils Purgatory Baptism	Lord’s Supper Clergy Civil Magistrates Oaths
Excerpts from the <i>Thirty-nine Articles</i>		<p><u>The Lord’s Supper</u> - “Transubstantiation in the Supper of the Lord, cannot be proved by Holy Writ; but is repugnant to the plain words of Scripture ...” ...”The Body of Christ is given, taken, and eaten, in the Supper, only after an heavenly and spiritual manner. And the mean whereby the Body of Christ is received and eaten in the Supper, is Faith.”</p> <p><u>Predestination</u> – “Predestination to Life is the everlasting purpose of God, whereby (before the foundations of the world were laid) he hath constantly decreed by his counsel secret to us, to deliver from curse and damnation those whom he hath chosen in Christ out of mankind, and to bring them by Christ to everlasting salvation, as vessels made to honour.”</p> <p><u>Infant Baptism</u> – “The Baptism of young Children is in any wise to be retained in the Church, as most agreeable with the institution of Christ.”</p> <p><u>Civil Magistrates</u> – “The King's Majesty hath the chief power in this Realm of England, and other his Dominions, unto whom the chief Government of all Estates of this Realm, whether they be Ecclesiastical or Civil, in all causes doth appertain, and is not, nor ought to be, subject to any foreign Jurisdiction.” ... “The Bishop of Rome hath no jurisdiction in this Realm of England.” ... “It is lawful for Christian men, at the commandment of the Magistrate, to wear weapons, and serve in the wars.”</p>			

Summary

- 16th Century a turbulent time for Christians in England
- Henry VIII
 - Conservative inclinations - Attended mass 5x daily (except during hunting season)
 - Broke England's relationship with Rome for political / dynasty reasons
 - Catholic? Protestant? Bit of Both? Neither?
- Edward VI and his Protectors move toward Protestantism
- Mary moves aggressively back to Roman Catholicism
- Protestantism prevails under Elizabeth

"I have always kept my principle which is this: to live and to die the vicar of Bray" – The Vicar of Bray responding to accusations he had no principles.