

# 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

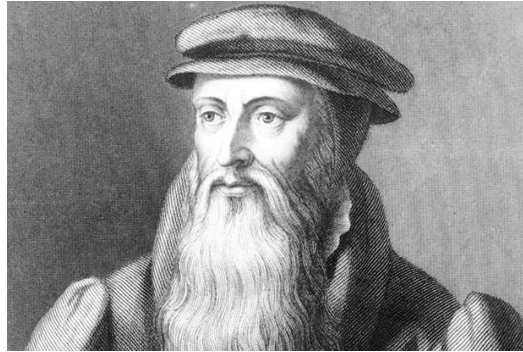


[www.rpchurchmanassas.org/drupal/ReformationChurchHistory](http://www.rpchurchmanassas.org/drupal/ReformationChurchHistory)

# Overview

- John Knox – Biography
- Timeline of the Reformation in Scotland
- John Knox – Preacher & Theologian
- Summary

# John Knox – Biography (~1514-1572)



- Born ~1514 probably in Giffordgate, Scotland (15 miles east of Edinburgh)
- ~1529 entered University of St. Andrew
- 1536 ordained as Catholic Priest
- Worked as notary and tutor
- Converts to Protestantism – early 1540's precise manner unknown (John 17?)
- Associates with Protestants and becomes a body guard for preacher George Wishart
- 1546 Wishart burnt at stake at direction of Cardinal Beaton
- Protestants kill Beaton and join a defensive position at St. Andrews Castle
- French take the castle and Knox is a French galley slave for roughly two years
- Released and comes to England in 1549, returns briefly in 1555
  - Minister in the English church
  - Marries first wife Marjorie Bowes (year unknown) – 2 sons

*“I know the grudging and murmuring complaints of the flesh; I know the anger, wrath and indignation, which it conceives against God, calling all his promises in doubt, and being ready every hour to utterly fall from God”. – John Knox, probably recalling time as a galley slave*

# John Knox – Biography (~1514-1572)



- 1553 – 1559 Exile on the Continent
  - Zurich
  - Frankfurt – Ministered to other English exiles (Conflict)
  - Geneva – Influenced by Calvin, loves Geneva
  - *The First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women*
- Back to Scotland
  - 1557 – briefly spreading Calvinism in the countryside
  - 1559 – At request of the Lords of the Congregation
- 1560 – Protestantism prevails as official religion of Scotland
  - Parliament bans masses
  - *The Scots Confession of 1560, The First Book of Discipline*
  - First wife Marjorie dies
- Queen Mary Stuart returns from France
  - Knox's spat with the Lords of the Congregation over Monastery \$\$
- 1561 – 1563 Five meetings between John Knox and Queen Mary Stuart
- 1564 marries 2<sup>nd</sup> wife Elizabeth Stewart – 3 daughters
- Knox preaches in Edinburgh until his death in 1572

*"God's man for God's work in God's time".*

– Sherwood Wirt, Christian Journalist and Author

# Back-up Slide – The More the “Mary-er”



**Mary Tudor “Bloody Mary”  
1516-1558**

**Catholic**

- Eldest daughter of Henry VIII
- Queen Regnant of England 1553-1558
- Persecution of Protestants (~300 burned, **many more exiled to the continent**)



**Mary of Guise  
1515-1560**

**Catholic**

- Wife of James V of Scotland (James is Henry VIII’s nephew)
- Queen Consort of Scotland 1538-1542
- Queen Regent of Scotland 1542-1560
- **In charge in Scotland at the time Protestantism took over**

Mother - Daughter



**Mary Stuart “Queen of Scots”  
1542-1587**

**Catholic**

- Daughter of James V of Scotland and Mary of Guise
- Cousin of Queen Elizabeth
- Queen Regnant of Scotland 1542-1567
- Queen Consort of France 1559-1560
- **Meetings with John Knox**
- **Scandal and flight to England**
- Executed by cousin Elizabeth in 1587

*“Divine law and natural law opposes the rule of women over men. Therefore men in England and Scotland are obeying women rulers against God. Wherefore I judge them not only subjects to women but slaves to Satan and servants of iniquity”.*

– John Knox in *The First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women*

**Judges 4:4** - *And Deborah, a prophetess, the wife of Lapidoth, she judged Israel at that time.*

# Timeline of the Reformation in Scotland

English  
Monarch

Scotland

1513 – King James IV (brother-in law of Henry VIII) killed in battle, Son, James V becomes King

~1514 – **John Knox born**

1520's – Evangelical literature from continent and discontent with Catholic Church results in some Protestant activity but it's squelched by King James and Cardinal Beaton

1528 – First execution of Protestant preacher in Scotland, Patrick Hamilton

1530's – Henry VIII unsuccessfully tries to convince James V to join him in breaking from the Roman Church

1540's – Movement toward Protestantism and English alliance overcome by a backlash led by Cardinal Beaton toward Catholicism and France

1542 – Mary Stuart born to James V and Mary of Guise, James V dies, Mary of Guise Regent of Scotland

1545 – **John Knox joins with Protestant George Wishart in Scotland**

1546- 1549 – Wishart burned at the stake after refusing Knox's protection, Protestants avenge Wishart by killing Cardinal Beaton, Protestants occupy castle at St. Andrews, French retake the castle, **Knox a galley slave for 2 years then returned to England**, Mary Stuart to France (hoping to marry a French Prince)

Henry VIII

Edward VI

# Timeline of the Reformation in Scotland

English  
Monarch

Mary  
Tudor

## Scotland

1553 - Knox flees to the continent (Zurich, Frankfurt & Geneva), influenced by John Calvin

1557 - Knox briefly in Scotland preaching Calvinism in the countryside

1558 – Mary Stuart marries Dauphin Francis, Lords of the Congregation form church and rise against Mary of Guise, *Knox's The First Blast of the Trumpet* is published, **Mary Tudor dies and Elizabeth becomes Queen of England**

1559 – French King Henry II dies, **internal religious conflict brewing in France, Knox returns to Scotland preaching Calvinism and stoking anti-French sentiment**

1560 – French King Francis II dies, **Elizabeth reluctantly sends English forces to help Scottish Protestants fight Scottish Catholics and French, Mary of Guise dies, Scottish Parliament outlaws Catholic mass, John Knox (and other Johns) author the Scots Confession of 1560**

1561 – Dispute between Knox and the Lords of the Congregation over what to do with resources taken from monasteries. The Lords invite Queen Mary Stuart to return to Scotland

1561-63 Five Meetings between John Knox and Queen Mary Stuart

1565-66 – Queen Mary Stuart marries Henry Stuart (Lord Darnley), the David Rizzio murder, James born to Queen Mary Stuart & Darnley

1567 – Henry Stuart is murdered, Mary Stuart marries Protestant noble James Hepburn, Stuart/Hepburn defeated - Mary imprisoned in Scotland and abdicates, Hepburn flees to Scandinavia

1568 – Mary Stuart escapes but loses a battle in Scotland and flees to England, in England most of her time is spent in protective custody or prison

1572 – **John Knox dies**

1586 – Trial of Mary Stuart

1587 – Execution of Mary Stuart

Elizabeth

# John Knox – Preacher & Theologian

## Preaching

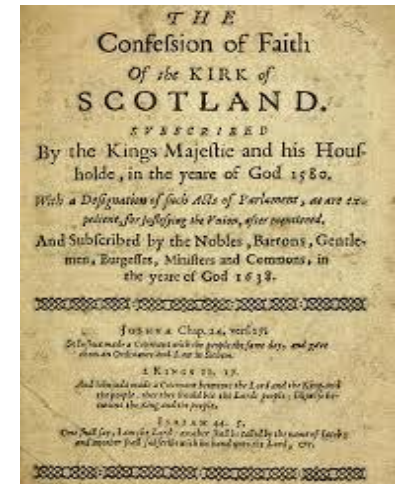


- “Unto me this grace is given that I should preach the unsearchable riches of Christ” – John Knox
- Plain speech – the Word of God without embellishment
- Powerful – A pulpit “dinger”
- Relatively few of his sermons survived to the present

**II Timothy 4:2** - *Preach the word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long suffering and doctrine.*

## Theology & Writing

- Less written output than Calvin and Luther
- *Scots Confession of Faith of 1560* (co-authored)
  - Heavily influenced by John Calvin
  - “as craggy, irregular, and powerful as the hills in northern Scotland” - anonymous
- *First Book of Discipline*
  - Presbyterian church government
  - Also covered topics such as education and ministering to the poor
- *The History of the Reformation of Religion within the Realm of Scotland*
  - “God overcomes the Devil and the Devil’s forces to bring the true religion to Scotland” – Calhoun characterization





# Thirty-nine Articles – Scots Confession 1560

## Thirty-nine Articles

The Lord's Supper - **“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.**”

Predestination – “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.”

Infant Baptism – “The **Baptism of young Children is in any wise to be retained in the Church**, as most agreeable with the institution of Christ.”

Civil Magistrates – “The **King's Majesty hath the chief power** in this Realm of England, ... whether they be Ecclesiastical or Civil, ...”

... “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.”

## Scots Confession

The Lord's Supper – “...that in the supper, rightly used, Christ Jesus is so joined with us, that he becomes the very nourishment and food of our souls. **Not that we imagine any transubstantiation** of bread into Christ's natural body ...” “... but this union and conjunction which we have with the body and blood of Christ Jesus, in the right use of the sacraments, is wrought by operation of the Holy Ghost, who **by true faith...**”

Election - “For that same Eternal God and Father, who of mere grace **elected us** in Christ Jesus his Son, **before the foundation of the world was laid**, ...”

Infant Baptism – “We confess and acknowledge that baptism **appertains as well to the infants** of the faithful, ...”

Civil Magistrates – “We confess and acknowledge **empires, kingdoms, dominions, and cities to be distinguished and ordained by God**: the powers and authorities in the same (be it of emperors in their empires, of kings in their realms, dukes and princes in their dominions, or of other magistrates in free cities) to be God's holy ordinance, ordained for manifestation of his own glory, and for the singular profit and commodity of mankind.”

# Summary

- Several events provided an opportunity for Protestantism to prevail within Catholic Scotland
- Knox and others capitalized instituting Protestantism in 1560
- A Calvinist Protestant Church was achieved at the National level
- Knox contributed significantly to the progress of Calvinist Protestantism
  - Fiery preaching style
  - *The Scots Confession of 1560*
  - *The First Book of Discipline*