

Family History, Part 7 (The English Reformation)

Lesson 1 – What Henry VIII Started

Intro

Compared to the Reformation happening on the European Continent, the English Reformation was:

more _____ than _____, more _____ to one country, and
more influential on modern _____ Christianity.

Feb 8 – Henry VIII

Feb 15 – Thomas Cranmer and the 39 Articles

Feb 22 – John (Knox) vs (Queen) Mary

March 1 – Proto-Puritanism

Seeds of Discontent

Henry VIII – Originally a staunch _____ of the Roman Catholic Church

In 1521, he published “*Defense of the Seven Sacraments*” against early Protestant arguments

In that document, he defended the supreme _____ of the pope.

By 1526, Henry was seeking to have his marriage _____

He had married Catherine, his older brother’s widow

She bore him six children; but only one, Mary, survived past infancy.

In the meantime, Henry is becoming infatuated with young Anne Boleyn.

Desiring a male heir, Henry tried to convince the Pope that his marriage was _____ by God

He points to ***Leviticus 20:21*** for justification.

He had needed a “special dispensation” from a previous Pope in order to marry her.

The Pope, not wishing to offend Catherine’s nephew, the Holy Roman Emperor, _____ the annulment

He pointed to ***Deuteronomy 25:5*** as Biblical justification

Consider: Is either side seeking to truly understand and obey Scripture?

How do we see Christians today using Scripture to justify their own desires?

Henry asks *Thomas Wolsey*, Cardinal Archbishop of York, to persuade the Pope.

Wolsey had been slowly _____ the influence of the Pope in England by closing monasteries

Wolsey went to Rome and persuaded the Pope to allow the decision to be made in England

But the Pope’s representative took so long to arrive and _____ proceedings to a standstill

Separating from Rome (a tale of *four Thomases*)

In 1529, Henry summoned England’s Parliament to deal with the ‘great matter’ of his annulment and to discuss his other issues with Rome

The Parliament met from _____ - _____ to argue what reform would look like in England.

Thomas Wolsey, for his failure to secure the annulment, was accused of loyalty to Rome.

Henry sent him to trial for _____, but Wolsey died of illness before his trial (in 1532)

Wolsey was replaced as chancellor by *Thomas _____*, one of Henry’s close friends

More believed the Protestant Reformation was a dangerous heresy

He supported the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church

He eventually (in 1532) resigned in conflict, but mostly kept his objections _____

Wolsey was replaced as Archbishop by *Thomas* _____, a priest with _____ sympathies
(We'll learn more about him in another lesson.)

In government, Henry's trusted advisor, *Thomas* _____, suggested the House of Commons
compose a list of complaints against clerical _____,
which led to the declaration that Henry should be declared the _____ of the Church
The Parliament chipped away at Rome's _____ in England through a series of laws.

What followed was a series of charges against the priests and other clergy for _____ to Rome.
In 1533, Henry married Anne Boleyn secretly; and when she became pregnant,
Parliament passed the *Act in Restraint of Appeals*, declaring England a _____ nation,
completely independent of Rome.

In 1534, Henry compelled all English leaders to swear allegiance to the Oath of _____,
denying Rome any right to have a say in who _____ a king's throne.
Thomas More (among others) _____ to swear allegiance, but remained silent on the matter.

In 1535, More was tried and executed for treason,
saying "*I die the _____'s good servant, and _____'s first.*"

Rapid Change

In the years that followed, the English Reformation worked to _____ the monasteries,
Discontinue the Catholic _____,
Institute the use of _____ in worship, and
Publish and distribute the _____ in English.

The English Reformation tried to avoid religious _____ that had led to violence elsewhere
And yet many of Henry's friends ended up _____ over disagreements with him.
The disagreements were often _____ or _____ in nature,
but the charges were often _____.

Why It Matters

Forces us to have clarity on issue of the relationship between the _____ and the _____.
Makes clear the danger of using _____ authority to promote _____ or _____ goals
Set the course for the development of _____ Christianity in the English-speaking world
Profoundly affected the religious landscape of the _____ colonies.
_____ arrive in search of religious freedom.
Founding Fathers desire to avoid a state-established _____.