

Family History, Part 7 (The English Reformation)

Lesson 2 – What Thomas Cranmer Continued

Review

Henry VIII broke from Rome primarily for _____ reasons

The pope wasn't _____, he was _____ with the _____

The _____ remained mostly medieval

Setting the stage for reform

Henry VIII died in 1547, at which point _____ VI was crowned

but Edward was only _____ years old when he became king

and he reigned for only _____ years

His young age and short reign led to a few things:

Edward's openness to reform

Under Henry VIII, reformers were not _____, but they were _____

because he was still doctrinally _____

Edward did not _____ doctrinal reform himself,

but he provided the political _____ that allowed reform to _____

He dissolved any institution that taught _____

He _____ the Book of Common Prayer

He _____ images from places of worship

Edward's reform without roots

Because of his age, he had _____ who made most of the _____ for him

Much of the reform under Edward VI was _____, but not _____

As we'll see next week, many of Edward's policies were _____

under his successor, Mary, who was Roman Catholic,

yet there was still a _____ effect

How Reform Happens

_____ was the archbishop of Canterbury during the reigns of Henry VII and Edward VI

He believed that right theology _____ to right worship

- Henry VIII gave England _____ from Rome
- Edward VI gave England Protestant _____
- Thomas Cranmer gave England Protestant _____

Reformed Doctrine

Similar to our Westminster Confession of Faith,

Thomas Cranmer prepared 42 statements of faith

They were _____ under Mary Tudor but those 42 statements were adapted into 39 articles

under the reign of Elizabeth 1 and became the _____ of the English Church

and is still in use today

The 39 articles emphasized the following things:

- Scripture as the final authority
- Justification by faith alone
- Two sacraments, not seven
- Rejection of transubstantiation
- Unconditional predestination

Reformed Worship

The Liturgy

Thomas Cranmer is most known for developing the _____ of _____ (BCP)

When we hear “prayer book,” we’re tempted to think of a _____
but the BCP was more like an _____

It’s effects:

Before this book, worship _____ and was conducted through multiple books in _____
that only the _____ knew how to navigate.

The BCP

- put theology in the _____ and _____ of the people
- was structured like a _____
- required every church to use the _____ liturgy

By all accounts, the Book of Common Prayer did _____ to shape English theology
than even _____ did.

In other words, the people learned doctrine, not mainly by _____ it from the pulpit,
but by _____ it themselves.

The Lord’s Supper

Prior to Edward, even under Henry, large stone _____ were fixed against the east wall
The priest would stand in front of the altar facing _____ from the people
and offer the sacrifice of the Mass

The message was clear without a word being said:

You need a _____

You need a _____

Your sin creates _____ between you and God

Main Takeaways

True reform requires both _____ and _____

The English Reformation shows us that recovering the gospel
is not just about preaching new sermons

It requires reshaping how the church _____ and _____ the gospel