

THE HISTORY OF THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

The English Reformation

PREVIOUS WEEKS

- Luther, Zwingli, Calvin ...
- The Reformation became a prolific creed-writing enterprise. Individual or collective Reformers wrote confessions to articulate clearly (often for the attention of certain civil magistrates) what they believed to be true.
- These Reformation creeds and confessions serve a continued purpose today in churches which hold fast to biblical doctrines reclaimed by the Reformers.



HENRY VII

- King Henry VII, the first of the Tudor House, reigned from 1485 until his death in 1509.
- The religious policies of Henry and his family would shape the Reformation in England for the coming centuries.
- Two noteworthy sons of Henry VII: Arthur, and Henry VIII





HENRY VIII

- After the death of his elder brother, Arthur, Henry VIII (with the prodding of his father) received a papal dispensation to marry his brother's widow, Catherine of Aragon.
- This marriage maintained a European Catholic alliance which has of great strategic benefit to the parties involved.



CATHERINE of ARAGON

- Catherine bore for Henry a daughter, Mary Tudor, born in 1516.
- Despite numerous other pregnancies, the couple failed to produce a male heir.
- Henry VIII sought an annulment of his marriage to Catherine, which put Pope Clement VII in a difficult predicament.

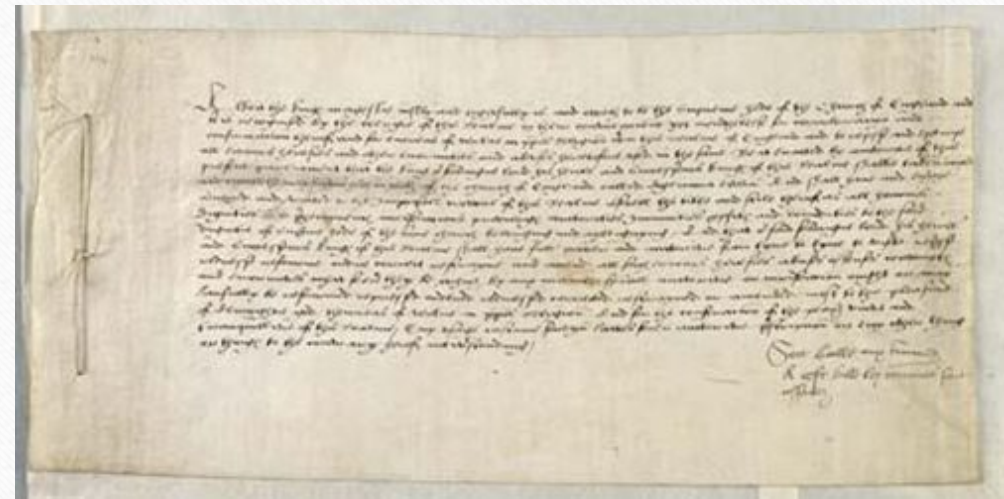


1533 RESTRAINT of APPEALS

Whereas by diverse and sundry old authentic histories and chronicles, it is manifestly declared and expressed, that this realm of England is an empire, and so hath been accepted in the world, governed by one supreme head and king, having the dignity and royal estate of the imperial crown of the same, unto whom a body politic, compact of all sorts and degrees of people divided in terms and by names of spirituality and temporalty, be bounden and ought to bear next to God a natural and humble obedience; he being also institute and furnished by the goodness and sufferance of Almighty God with plenary, whole and entire power, pre-eminence, authority, prerogative and jurisdiction to render and yield justice and final determination to all manner of folk, residents or subjects within this realm, in all causes, manners, debates and contentions happening to occur, insurge or begin within the limits thereof, without restraint or provocation to any foreign princes or potentates of the world ...

1534 ACT of SUPREMACY

Albeit the king's Majesty justly and rightfully is and ought to be the supreme head of the Church of England, and so is recognized by the clergy of this realm in their convocations, yet nevertheless, for corroboration and confirmation thereof, and for increase of virtue in Christ's religion within this realm of England, and to repress and extirpate all errors, heresies, and other enormities and abuses heretofore used in the same, be it enacted, by authority of this present Parliament, that the king, our sovereign lord, his heirs and successors, kings of this realm, shall be taken, accepted, and reputed the only supreme head in earth of the Church of England, called *Anglicans Ecclesia* ...



ANNE BOLEYN

- Henry married Anne Boleyn in a secret ceremony in January of 1533.
- Henry's annulment with Catherine was finalized in March of 1533.
- Anne Boleyn was crowned Queen of England in June of 1533.
- Anne bore Henry a daughter, Elizabeth, in September of 1533.
- Henry's marriage to Anne was annulled in 1536, and Anne was promptly beheaded.



JANE SEYMOUR

- Henry and Jane Seymour were wed on May 30 of 1536—two weeks removed from Anne Boleyn's execution.
- Jane bore for Henry his first son, Edward. Jane as a result of complications of childbirth.



ANNE of CLEVES

- Henry's brief marriage to Anne of Cleves in 1540 was advised by Thomas Cromwell in pursuit of a strategic alliance with the territory of Cleves.
- Henry had divorced Anne, and executed Cromwell, within the year.
- Henry married Catherine Howard later that year, whom he had beheaded in 1542.



CATHERINE PARR and the DEATH of HENRY VIII

- Catherine Parr, Henry's sixth and final wife, survived and outlived her husband.
- Henry VIII died in January of 1547, leaving behind three children in line for the throne: Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth (in that order).



EDWARD VI

- Edward, son of Henry VIII by Jane Seymour, ascended to the throne as a boy the year that his father died.
- Edward's legitimacy as an heir to the throne depended on the legitimacy of Henry's "Reforms," including his annulment and remarriage.
- Edward, unhealthy throughout his life, died without an heir in 1553.



THOMAS CRANMER

- “The Architect of the English Reformation,” as some have called him, Cranmer was an advisor to Henry VIII and his son, Edward.
- Cranmer produced the original *Book of Common Prayer* (), as well as *The Forty-Two Articles* (1553), an historical predecessor of *The Thirty-Nine Articles* (1571).
- Cranmer was executed during the reign of Mary.



THE THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES

Article 1

Of Faith in the Holy Trinity.

There is but one living and true God, everlasting, without body, parts, or passions; of infinite power, wisdom, and goodness; the Maker, and Preserver of all things both visible and invisible. And in unity of this Godhead there be three Persons, of one substance, power, and eternity; the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

There is but one only living and true God, who is infinite in being and perfection, a most pure spirit, invisible, without body, parts, or passions, immutable, immense, eternal, incomprehensible, almighty, most wise, most holy, most free, most absolute, working all things according to the counsel of His own immutable and most righteous will, for His own glory, most loving, gracious, merciful, long-suffering, abundant in goodness and truth, forgiving iniquity, transgression, and sin; the rewarder of them that diligently seek Him; and withal most just and terrible in His judgments; hating all sin; and who will by no means clear the guilty. (WCF 2-1)

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In the unity of the Godhead there be three Persons of one substance, power, and eternity: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost. The Father is of none, neither begotten nor proceeding; the Son is eternally begotten of the Father; the Holy Ghost eternally proceeding from the Father and the Son. (WCF 2-3)

THE THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES

Article 6

Of the Sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for Salvation.

Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation: so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man, that it should be believed as an article of the Faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation.

God alone is Lord of the conscience, and hath left it free from the doctrines and commandments of men which are in any thing contrary to His Word, or beside it in matters of faith or worship. So that to believe such doctrines, or to obey such commandments out of conscience, is to betray true liberty of conscience; and the requiring an implicit faith, and an absolute and blind obedience, is to destroy liberty of conscience, and reason also. (WCF 20-2)

THE THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES

Article 6 (cont.)

In the name of the Holy Scripture we do understand those canonical Books of the Old and New Testament, of whose authority was never any doubt in the Church. Of the Names and Number of the Canonical Books.

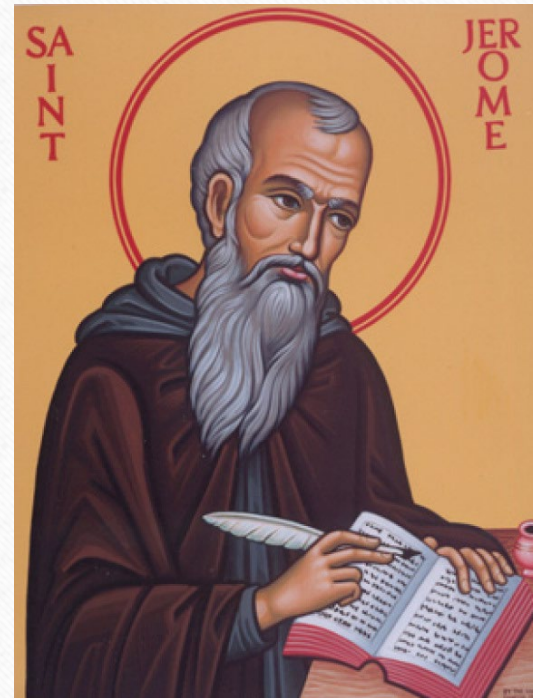
Of the Names and Number of the Canonical Books.

Genesis
Exodus
Leviticus
Numbers
Deuteronomy
Joshua
Judges
Ruth
The First Book of Samuel
The Second Book of Samuel

The First Book of Kings
The Second Book of Kings
The First Book of Chronicles
The Second Book of Chronicles
The First Book of Esdras
The Second Book of Esdras
The Book of Esther
The Book of Job
The Psalms
The Proverbs
Ecclesiastes or Preacher
Cantica, or Songs of Solomon
Four Prophets the greater
Twelve Prophets the less

THE THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES

And the other Books (as Hierome saith) the Church doth read for example of life and instruction of manners; but yet doth it not apply them to establish any doctrine; such are these following ...



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The books commonly called Apocrypha, not being of divine inspiration, are no part of the Canon of Scripture; and therefore are of no authority in the church of God, nor to be any otherwise approved, or made use of, than other human writings. (WCF 1-3)

THE THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES

Article 22.

Of Purgatory.

The Romish Doctrine concerning Purgatory, Pardons, Worshipping and Adoration, as well of Images as of Relics, and also Invocation of Saints, is a fond thing, vainly invented, and grounded upon no warranty of Scripture, but rather repugnant to the Word of God.

The bodies of men, after death, return to dust, and see corruption; but their souls (which neither die nor sleep), having an immortal subsistence, immediately return to God who gave them. The souls of the righteous, being then made perfect in holiness, are received into the highest heavens, where they behold the face of God in light and glory, waiting for the full redemption of their bodies; and the souls of the wicked are cast into hell, where they remain in torments and utter darkness, reserved to the judgment of the great day. *Besides these two places for souls separated from their bodies, the Scripture acknowledgeth none.* (WCF 32-1)

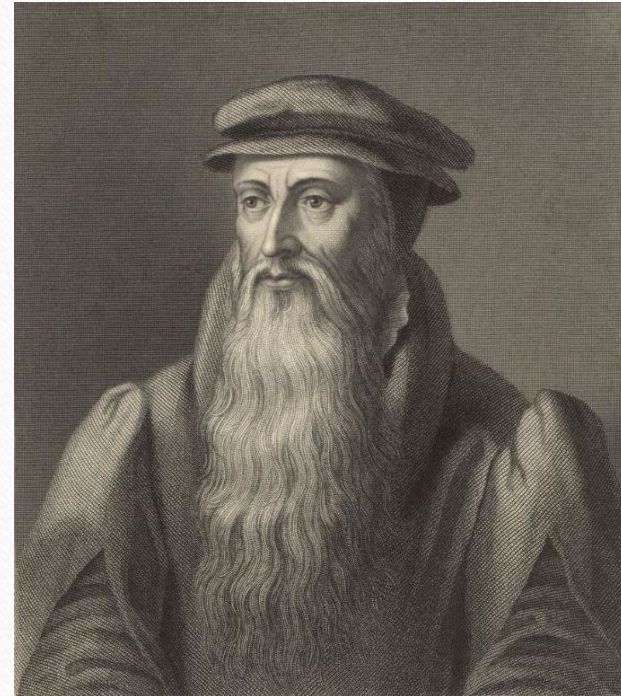
MARY I

- Mary was the only surviving child of Henry's first marriage, to Catherine of Aragon.
- Thus, Mary's reign was inextricably connected to Roman Catholicism in the realm.
- Mary's reign saw the rolling back of Protestant policies, and persecution of Protestants (resulting in a great exile), which earned her an infamous nickname.
- Mary died without an heir in 1558.



JOHN KNOX

- Scottish Reformer John Knox was exiled to Calvin's Geneva during the Marian exile.
- Knox spoke highly of Calvin's Geneva: "the most perfect school of Christ that ever was in the earth since the days of the apostles ..."
- Calvin corresponded with Knox with at least one letter: "Farewell, distinguished sir and honored brother. May the LORD always stand by you, govern, protect, and sustain you by his power ... My colleagues also beg me to present to you their best respects."



ELIZABETH I and the *VIA MEDIA*

- Elizabeth, Henry's daughter by his second wife, Anne Boleyn, ascended to the throne after Mary's death.
- Elizabeth sought a "middle road" in her governance of religion (and worship in particular) in her realm, rolling back Marian legislation and reintroducing, to some extent, certain Edwardian Reforms.
- Elizabeth died without an heir in 1603.



