Part II

The English and Scottish Reformations

The English Reformation, Phase 1:
From Henry VIII to the Elizabethan Settlement

**Henry VIII (r. 1509-47)**

**A New-Style Monarch.**
- An independent and assertive king.
- A Renaissance man.

**“Defender of the Faith.”**
- A devout Catholic and papal ally.
- A “Most Christian King.”
- A Catholic apologist.
  - *Assertion of the Seven Sacraments* (1520).
- Ardent foe of William Tyndale.

**Defying Rome.**
- The problem of Catherine of Aragon (1485-1536).
  - A political marriage.
  - Mary Tudor.
- Anne Boleyn (1507-36).
- Henry VIII’s annulment appeal to Pope Clement VII (1523-34).
  - Holy Roman Emperor Charles V.
- Usurpation of ecclesiastical authority.
  - “Protector and Supreme Head of the English Church and Clergy.”
  - The Act in Restraint of Appeals (1533).
  - Elevation of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**Sir Thomas More.**
- Lord Chancellor.
- A humanist scholar and author of *Utopia* (1516).
- “The last great Catholic in England.”
- Anti-Reformer.
- Arrest and execution in 1535.

**Supression of Dissent.**
- John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester.
- Reginald Pole

**Archbishop Thomas Cranmer (1489-1556).**
- A compliant cleric.
- The annulment of Henry’s marriage.
The Decline and Fall of Anne Boleyn.
- Birth of Elizabeth.
- “The king's whore.”
- Falling from favor.
- An inglorious death.

Lord of the Church.
- The Act of Supremacy (1534) and establishment of the Church of England (Anglican Church).
- Pope Paul III’s (r. 1534-49) excommunication bull.
- Henry’s confiscation of Church property.
- An authorized English Bible.
  - Miles Coverdale and the “Matthews” Bible.
- An Anglo-Catholic.
  - The Six Articles (1539).
- Henry the Persecutor.
  - A tyrannical and bloody regime.
  - Execution of William Tyndale.
  - Persecution of religious dissidents.
  - Execution of Thomas Cromwell.

Edward VI (r. 1547-53)
The Protestant Boy-King.
- A conscientious Protestant monarch.
- A Reformed agenda.
The Cranmer Legacy.
- An ecumenical Protestant coalition.
- Repeal of the Six Articles.
- Ending the persecution of dissidents.
- Liturgical reforms.
- The Book of Homilies (1547).
- Cranmer’s “Forty-Two Articles” (1553).
The Succession Controversy.
- An untimely death.
- Lady Jane Grey (1539-54)
- Mary Tudor’s claim to the throne.

Mary Tudor (r. 1553-58)
The Marion Reaction.
- Daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon.
- A turbulent life.
- The Act of Repeal (1553).
- Repeal of the Act of Supremacy (1554) and the restoration of anti-heresy laws.
- Marriage to Prince Philip of Spain.
“Bloody Mary.”
- An aborted Protestant rebellion.
- Execution of Lady Jane Grey.
- Cardinal Reginald Pole and the papal agenda.
- Mary’s religious purge.
  - John Rogers.
  - Nicholas Ridley and Hugh Latimer.
    - Latimer: “Be of good comfort, Brother Ridley, and play the man, for we shall this day light such a candle, by God’s grace, in England as I trust shall never be extinguished.”
  - Thomas Cranmer.
    - Cranmer: “... And as for the Pope, I refuse him, as Christ’s enemy and antichrist, with all his false doctrines....”

The Marion Exiles.
- John Ponet.
- John Foxe’s *Acts and Monuments* (a.k.a., *Foxe’s Book of Martyrs*).

A Dismal Failure.
- Shifting public opinion.
- A failed regime.

**Elizabeth I (r. 1558-1603)**

Hail To the Queen.
- Daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn.
- Character and personality.
- A shrewd politician.
- The “Virgin Queen.”

The Elizabethan Settlement.
- A moderate and pragmatic Protestant.
- A committed sacralist.
- Archbishop of Canterbury Matthew Parker.
- The Act of Supremacy.
  - The monarch as “Supreme Governor” of the Church.
  - The Act of Uniformity.

The Puritans.
- The Puritan agenda.
- The Articles of Religion (or “Thirty-Nine Articles,” 1562).
- Archbishop of Canterbury Edmund Grindal.
- Archbishop of Canterbury John Whitgift.
- A fragmented movement.
  - (1) “Moderate” Puritans.
  - (2) Calvinistic Presbyterians.
    - Thomas Cartwright.
  - (3) Radical Separatists.
    - Robert Browne, Robert Harrison and the “free church” movement.
- The Elizabethan persecutions.
The Catholic Reaction.
- Disenfranchised Catholics.
- Pope Pius V and the excommunication of Queen Elizabeth in 1570.
- Mary, Queen of Scots.
- Anti-Catholic measures.

Conflict With Spain.
- King Philip II of Spain (r. 1556-98).
- Courting Elizabeth.
- Elizabeth’s support of William of Orange and the Dutch Republic.
- Pope Sixtus V and the plot to invade England.
- The “Invincible Armada” of 1588.
  - A disastrous campaign.
  - The “Protestant Wind.”

The Elizabethan Legacy.
- Anglican Protestantism and English patriotism.

Richard Hooker and Mainstream Anglicanism.
- Tolerance and ecumenism.
- Pillars of Anglicanism:
  - The Bible, church tradition, and “redeemed reason.”
- Soteriological inclusivism.
The Scottish Reformation

The Historical Background

The Political and Religious Milieu.
- A political and a religious phenomenon.
- Two major factors:
  1. Scottish anti-English politics;
  2. Extraordinarily strong and charismatic Protestant apostles.
- The Scottish Stuarts.
- James V of Scotland (r. 1513-42).
  - Mary of Guise.
- Mary Stuart (Mary, Queen of Scots, r. 1542-67).
  - Marriage to Francis II of France (r. 1559-60).
  - Marriage to Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley.

Patrick Hamilton (1504-28).
- Background and education.
- An idealistic and enthusiastic reformer.
- Cardinal David Beaton.
- Refuge in Germany.
- Betrayal and execution.

George Wishart (1513-46).
- Background and education.
- A fearless reformer and evangelist.
- An Evangelical message.
- Internment and execution.
  - Harry Emerson Fosdick: “The first that burned Wishart... lit a blaze in John Knox which, in the end, destroyed the Roman Catholic Church in Scotland.”

John Knox (1515-72).
- A protégé of Wishart and John Calvin.
- Education and early clerical career.
- Conversion to the Evangelical faith.
- A political revolutionary.
- Arrest and enslavement.
- Pastoral ministry in England.
- A “Marion exile.”
  - Interaction with Calvin, Bullinger and other Reformers.
  - Pastoral ministry in Frankfurt and Geneva.
- The “Great Thunderer.”
  - “The First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regimen of Women.”
- Return to Scotland in 1559.
John and Mary.
• Death of Mary of Guise and the ascension of Mary Stuart (Mary, Queen of Scots) in 1561.
• Mary and Scottish Protestantism.
• An adversarial relationship.
  • Mary: “But ye [Knox] interpret the Scriptures in one manner, and they (Catholic scholars) interpret in another. Whom shall I believe, and who shall be judge?”
  Knox: “Ye shall believe God, who speaketh plainly in His Word.... The Word of God is plain in itself; and if there appear any obscurity in one place, the Holy Spirit, which never contradicts Himself, explains the same more clearly in other places.”
  Mary: “The Kirk of Rome is the one I will obey.”
• Knox’s condemnation of Mary.

The Troubled Reign of Mary, Queen of Scots.
• A royal scandal.
  • Death of Lord Darnley.
  • Mary’s marriage to James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell.
• Mary’s deposition.
• Sanctuary in England and house arrest.
  • Plots and execution.

Knox’s Legacy.
• A Protestant prophet.

The Triumph of Presbyterianism.
• Andrew Melville (1545-1622).
  • Background and education.
  • Principal of the University of Glasgow.
  • Moderator of the Scottish general assembly.
  • The Second Book of Discipline.
• Presbyterian polity.
• Opposition from King James VI of Scotland.
  (1) Presbyterianism limited the king’s power and authority over the church by eliminating the episcopal hierarchy.
  (2) Presbyterianism established the principle of separation of church and state, which eroded the king’s influence in the church.
• Subsequent controversies in Scotland and England.
• Presbyterianism as a contributing factor to the English Civil War.
The English Reformation, Phase 2: From James I to the Glorious Revolution

Prelude to the English Civil War

James I (r. 1603-25).
- The “divine right of kings.”
  - James I: “The king comes from God, and law comes from the king.... Kings are ‘little gods’ on earth.”
- James I and Anglicanism.
  - Puritans and the Millenary Petition.
  - The Hampton Court Conference (1604).
- The Authorized (King James) Bible of 1611.
- Opposition to Puritanism.

Charles I (r. 1625-49).
- A royal absolutist.
- High-church Anglicanism.
- Charles I and the Puritans.
  - Charles I: “I will make them conform themselves, or else I will harrie them out of the land, or do worse.”
  - The Great Puritan Migration of the 1630s and ‘40s.

The English Civil War (1642-51)

Basic Causes.
- Royal absolutism v. constitutional government.
- The religious component.

Phase 1: Cavaliers v. Roundheads.
- Royalist “Cavaliers.”
- Parliamentarian “Roundheads.”
  - Scottish “Covenanter.”
- Oliver Cromwell and the New Model Army.

Phase 2: Presbyterians v. Independents.
- The Presbyterian alliance with Royalists and Scots.
- Cromwell’s purge and the “Rump Parliament.”

A Messy Finale.
- The trial and execution of Charles I.
- The public reaction.
- The Irish rebellion.

Post-Script: The Westminster Assembly.
- Presbyterianism and the Westminster Confession of Faith (1646).
- Theological distinctives.
- The “subordinate standard” of doctrine for Presbyterianism.
The Interregnum (1649-60)
Cromwell’s Protectorate.
- Cromwell as “Lord Protector.”
- A mixed record of accomplishments.
- The demise of “Merry Ol’ England.”
- Richard Cromwell (1626-1712).

The Restoration (1660-85)
Charles II (r. 1660-85).
- A “limited monarch?”
- The Anglican restoration.
- Persecution of Puritans and other dissenters.
  - The Clarendon Code.
  - Nullifying the Westminster Confession.
  - The “Great Ejection.”
  - The Corporation Act (1661).
  - The Act of Uniformity (1662).
    - The “Nonconformist” sects.
  - The Conventical Act (1664).
  - The Five Mile Act (1665).
- John Coffey: “England now witnessed a persecution of Protestants by other
  Puritans without parallel in 17th century Europe. Thousands of Puritans were
  arrested, prosecuted, and imprisoned. Hundreds of meetings were violently broken
  up, and nonconformists were even attacked by organized gangs and angry mobs. The
  statistics for Quakers along are startling: Around 15,000 suffered imprisonment or
  fines, 200 were banished, and 450 died in jail.”
- Some notable victims:
  - Richard Baxter.
  - John Milton (Paradise Lost and Paradise Regained).
  - John Bunyan and The Pilgrim’s Progress (1678).
- The Great Plague and Great Fire of 1665-66.
- Royal mischief and the Treaty of Dover (1670).
- The Declaration of Indulgence for Dissenters and Catholics (1672).
  - A “popish plot.”
- The Test Act (1673).
- The Habeas Corpus Act of 1679.
- A deathbed confession.
James II (r. 1685-88).
- The Duke of York and an unabashed Catholic.
- Violations of the Test Act.
- Louis XIV and the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
- Royalist assertions.
- The Declaration of Indulgence (1687).
- Birth of a son and the birth of a revolution.
The Glorious Revolution (1688)

William and Mary.
- The Dutch liberation.
- James II’s abdication.

A New Era.
- The Bill of Rights (1689).
- The Act of Toleration (1689).
- The end of religious persecution.
- The Act of Settlement (1701).

The English Reformation: An Assessment

A Bitter Legacy.
- The fruit of Christian sacralism and ecclesiastical corruption.
- The fruit of Enlightenment rationalism and deism.
- The sober truth about religious tolerance.