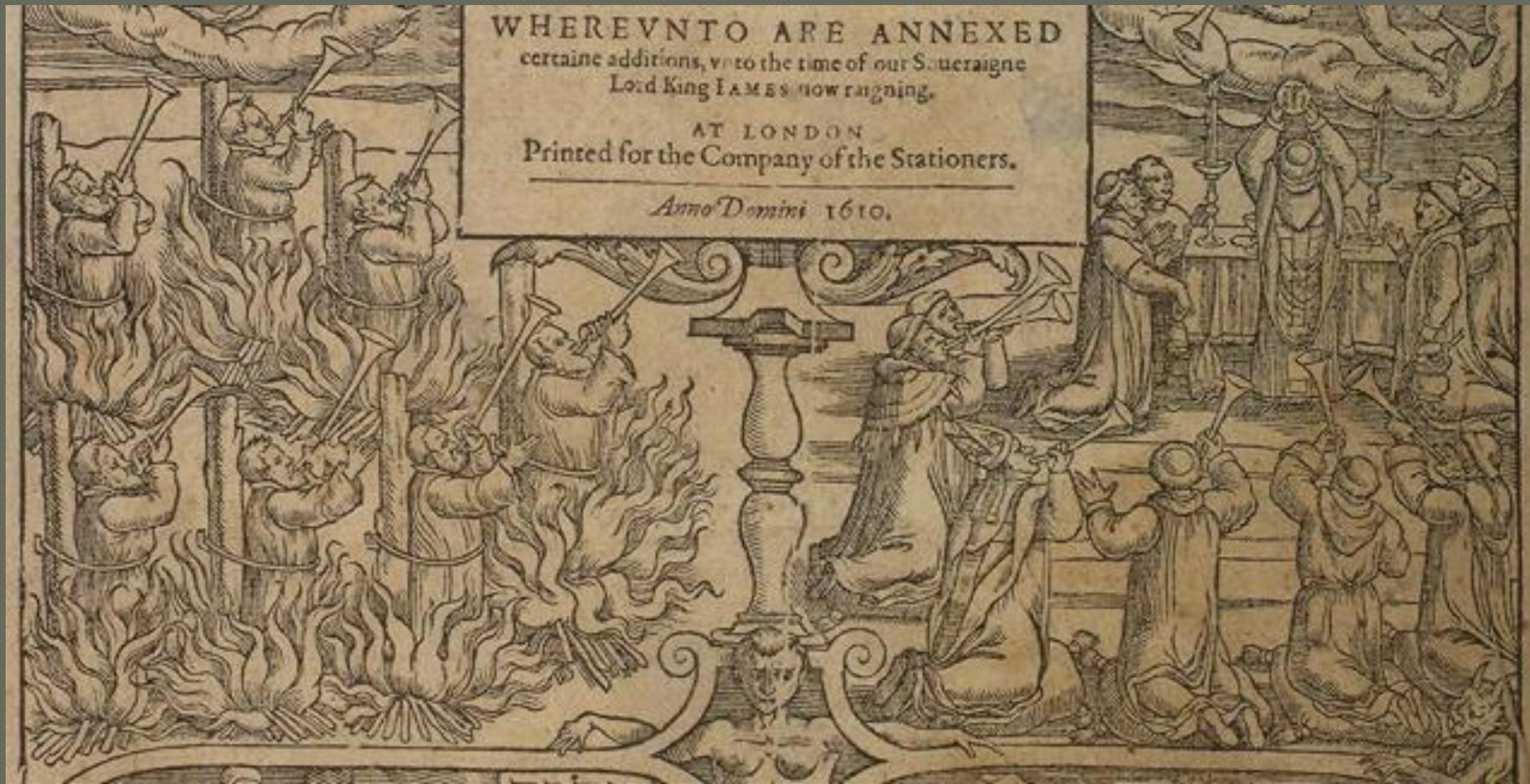


# The English and Scottish Reformations





# Strength of Catholicism in England

- King Henry VIII denounced Luther's views on the sacraments
  - Given title "Defender of the Faith"
- Cardinal Wolsey and Sir Thomas More
- Clergy was much better educated
  - Provided better services to the masses



# Henry's Political Problem

- Henry's wife, Catherine of Aragon, only gave birth to a daughter, Mary
- Though Mary could become queen, Henry feared another "War of the Roses"
- He needed a male heir in order to ensure the stability of his family line
  - Anne Boleyn might be able to give this to him



# Request for annulment, not divorce

- Henry VII arranged for Arthur to marry Catherine
- When Arthur died, Henry VII gained papal dispensation Arthur's brother to marry Catherine
- Henry VIII argued that the papal approval of Julius II broke God's law
  - Requested an annulment (the marriage never happened)



# Refusal to grant the annulment

- Pope Clement VII failed to grant it for 2 reasons:
  - Admitting papal error would prove the reformers right!
  - In 1527, Clement was a prisoner of Charles I & V, Catherine's nephew



# Reformation Parliament

- The Reformation from Above!
  - Act of Supremacy (1534)
    - English monarch was supreme head of Church of England
    - Sir Thomas More is executed in 1535!
  - Act of Succession (1534)
    - All children of Anne Boleyn are legitimate heirs to the throne



# Henry's Wives and Children

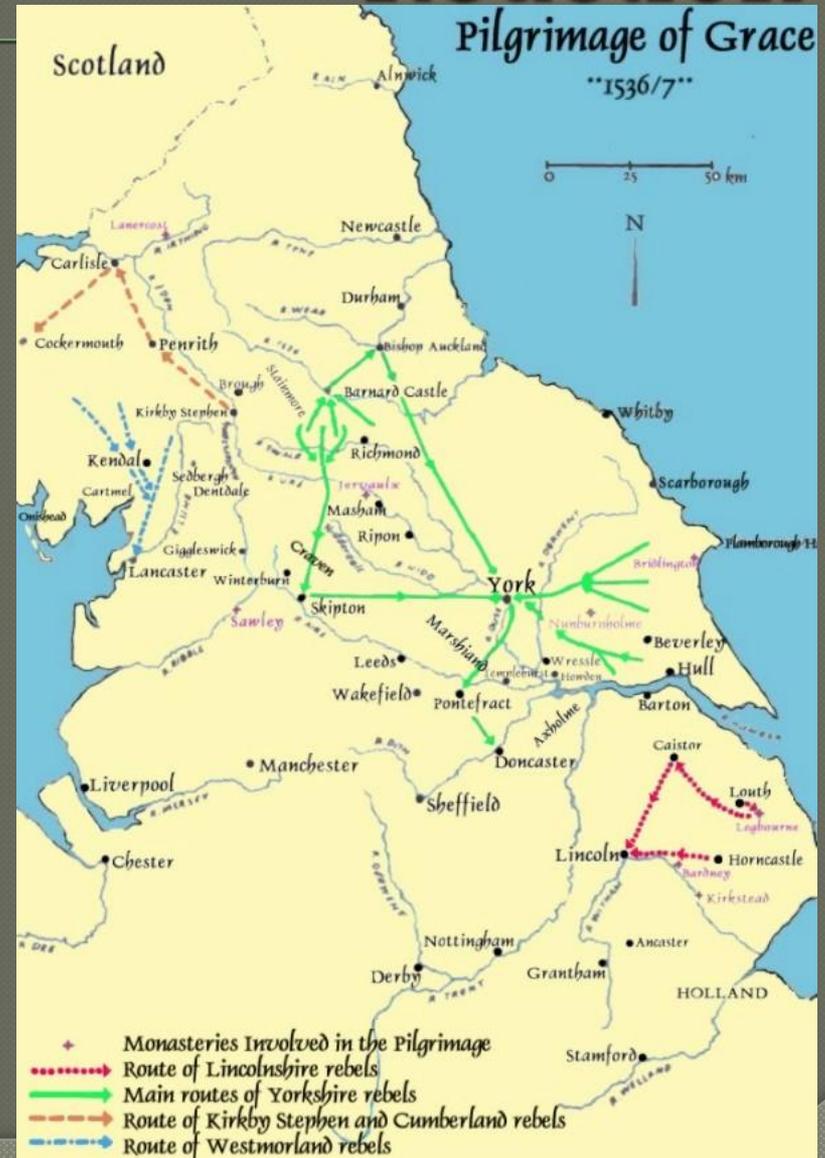
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- Catherine of Aragon
  - Mary I
- Anne Boleyn
  - Wed in 1533
  - Elizabeth I
  - 1536 – beheaded for supposed adultery
- Jane Seymour
  - Dies in child birth
  - Edward I



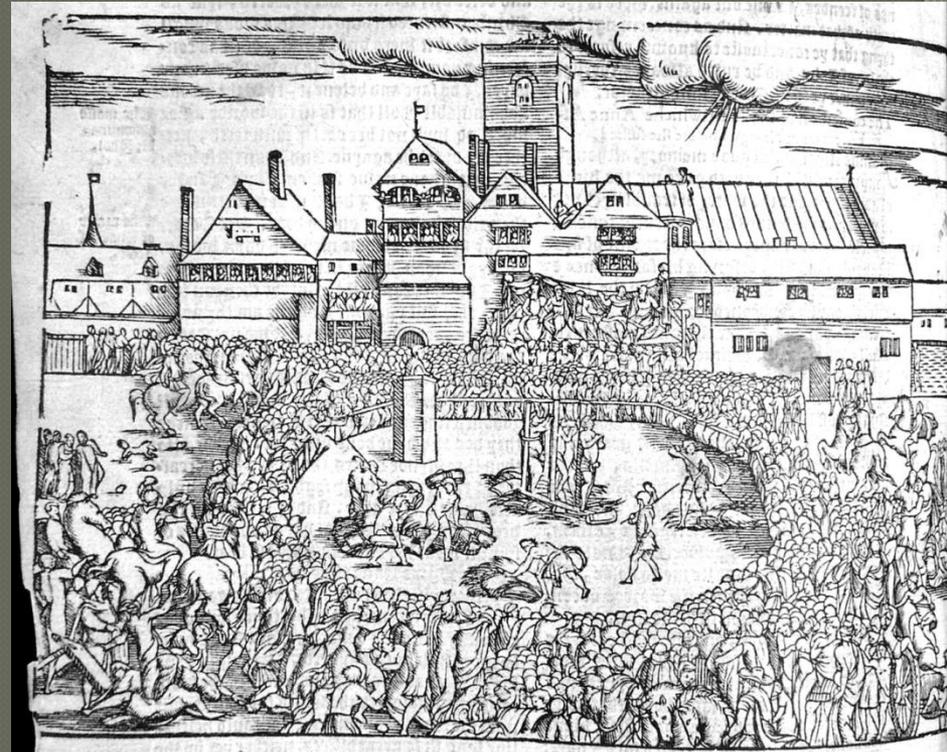
# Religious Reform and Popular Reaction

- Thomas Cromwell becomes main advisor
  - Dissolved the monasteries
  - Sold the land to nobles
  - Strengthened the upper class but also made them loyal to Tudor dynasty
- 1536 – Pilgrimage of Grace
  - Northern Catholic Revolt
  - Opposed new changes



# Henry's Religious Conservatism

- Though authority shifted from pope to king, church changed very little!
- 1539 – Six Articles
  - Transubstantiation
  - Clerical celibacy
  - Need for confession



# Edwardian Reformation

- Under Edward VI, protestant advisors to the king became prominent
  - Six articles were repealed
- 1549 – Act of Uniformity
  - Thomas Cranmer's *Book of Common Prayer*
- Continental reformers flee to England after Charles' victory in Germany in 1547



# Return to Catholicism under Mary I

- Catherine's catholic daughter and wife of Philip II of Spain
- Goal: Reintroduce the Roman Church to England and destroy Protestantism
- "Bloody Mary"
  - Executed hundreds of protestants
  - Many more fled to the continent



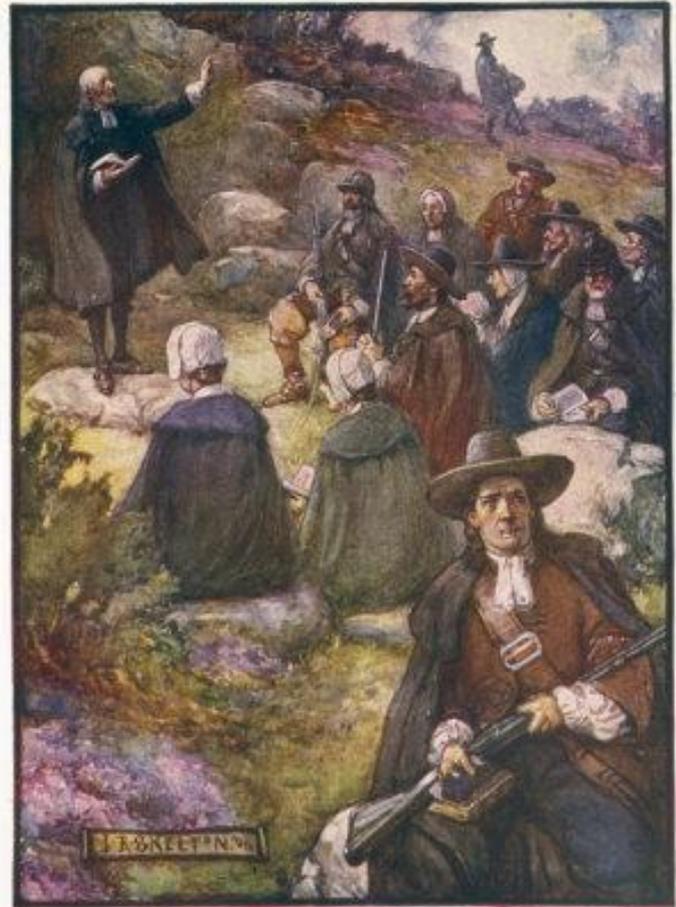
# The Elizabethan Age and the true beginning of Protestant England

- England was deeply divided between Catholics and Puritans
- Elizabeth developed a middle road!
- “Elizabethan Settlement”
  - Outward conformity
  - Uniformity of services
  - Mandatory attendance
- 1563 – 39 Articles
  - Purposely vague to account for doctrinal differences



# Religious Revolution in Scotland

- Scottish nobles supported a Protestant revolution
  - James V and Mary Queen of Scots were strong Catholics
- 1560 – Scottish parliament ended papal authority
  - Attendance at mass was punishable by death



# Presbyterian Church of John Knox

- Main reformer: John Knox
  - Spent time in Geneva with Calvin
- Prelacy was abolished
  - Bishops!
- Presbyteries were established
  - Councils of elected elders that oversaw local parish consistories

