

Cranmer:

“And forasmuch as I have written many things contrary to what I believe in my heart, my hand shall first be punished; for if I may come to the fire it shall first be burned.”

VI. Elizabeth (r. 1558-1603), and the Elizabethan Settlement

A) “Bloody Mary” dies, and Elizabeth takes the throne

B) Elizabeth’s Protestantism

1) Political motives

2) Legal Actions

3) Anglicanism, national unity, and “via media”

4) Catholics: persecuted, then tolerated.....till 1605

VII. Conclusion

GRBC



Church History – Session 8

The English Reformation

The English Reformation

“And as for you, you meant evil against me, but God meant it for good in order to bring about this present result...”
Genesis 50:20

I. Introduction

A) The problem of Henry VIII: Wicked, yet used by God

B) History and the GRBC Family Tree

II. England: Background to Reformation

A) Spontaneous and independent movements for reform

B) Cambridge and the “White Horse Inn”

C) William Tyndale and the English Bible (1525)

- 1) Translated from Hebrew and Greek
- 2) The importance of accurate translation
- 3) Tyndale's martyrdom (1535)

D) Cardinal Wolsey and too much authority

III. Henry VIII (r. 1509-1547)

- A) An unhappy marriage without an heir
- B) Bishop Thomas Cranmer, and Henry's break with Rome
- C) The 1534 Act of Supremacy: an independent, national church...
- D)...but still effectively Catholic in practice

IV. Edward VI: the Protestant boy-king (r. 1547-1553)

- A) Cranmer and the Book of Common Prayer
- B) Cranmer and the 42 Articles (later 39 Articles)

V. Queen Mary (r.1553-1558)

- A) Edward dies, and Protestants horrified
- B) Mary restores Catholicism to England
- C) "Bloody Mary" and Protestant Martyrs

- 1) Nicholas Ridley and Hugh Latimer (1555)

"Be of good comfort, Master Ridley, and play the man; we shall this day, by God's grace, light such a candle in England as I trust shall never be put out."

- 2) Bishop Thomas Cranmer (1556)