

Anglican 101

Session 4: the Reformation

REVIEW

- The One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church in England had a distinct identity
 - Whitby 664 came under Rome
- In 1054 Catholic Church split into two halves
 - East (Orthodoxy)
 - West (Roman Catholic)
- The Branches are joined by Apostolic Succession



THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

- Both political and theological
 - Pope exercising spiritual and temporal power
- Major causes
 - Loss of faith in Rome
 - Corruption
 - Taxes upon citizens
 - Monasteries
 - Selling of Indulgences



FAMOUS PROTYS

- Martin Luther - Germany
- John Calvin - Scotland
- Hudrych Zwingli - Switzerland
- John Wycliffe - England
- John Hus - Bohemia



REFORMATION IN ENGLAND

- Initially political
 - Influence of Rome secular life
- King was the supreme ruler of England
- Henry VIII
 - Defender of the Faith
 - Needed a male heir and wanted an annulment from Katharine of Aragon
 - Leviticus 20:21



HENRY'S WIVES

The Six Wives of Henry VIII



Catherine of Aragon
m. 1509 - 1533
Divorced



Anne Boleyn
m. 1533 - 1536
Executed



Jane Seymour
m. 1536 - 1537
Died



Anne of Cleves
m 1540 Jan - July
Divorced



Kathryn Howard
m 1540 - 1542
Executed



Katherine Parr
m 1543 - 1547
Widowed



APPEAL TO ROME

- Henry appealed to Rome
 - Declaration of Annulment
 - Katharine was daughter of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain
- Abp. Of York made appeal for annulment



APPEAL TO CANTERBURY

- Abp. Thomas Cranmer granted on May 23rd 1533
- Rome had no authority over England
 - Pope excommunicated Henry and Abp. Cranmer
- Church of England separate from Rome
- King as Supreme Governor of the Church



EDWARD VI

- Son of Jane Seymour
- Made king at age 9, died at 16
 - Essentially a puppet
- Church influences by Continental Reformers
- Abp. Cramner wrote 1549 BCP and 1552 BCP



MARY I

- Daughter of Katharine of Aragon
 - Staunch Roman Catholic
- July 1553 – November 1558
- Reunion with Rome
- Burned Abp . Cranmer at the stake
 - Known as “Bloody Mary”



ELIZABETH I

- Daughter of Anne Boleyn
 - The Virgin Queen
- November 1558 – March 1603
- Broke with Rome
- Established the “Via Media”



ELIZABETHAN SETTLEMENT

- She was able to bring together Papalists and Protestants
- Reformed Catholicism
 - “without papal accretions or protestant subtractions” – Fr. Vernon Staley
- Administration of Communion
 - The Body of our Lord Jesus Christ which was given for thee preserve thy body and soul unto everlasting life (BCP 1549), take and eat this in remembrance that Christ died for thee and feed on Him in thy heart with thanksgiving” (BCP 1552)



RESULTS OF THE REFORMATION

- England became separated from the Church of Rome
- Maintained Apostolic Succession
 - Anglican orders not questioned until 1896!
- Not a new Church, but a return to old
 - All bishops equal



EMERGENCE OF PARTIES

- High Church
 - High emphasis on ministry, ordination, sacraments and liturgical worship
- Low Church
 - Primacy of Scripture, simplicity in worship
 - Lower value of priesthood and episcopate
- Broad Church
 - Tradition of Elizabethan settlement
 - Middle Road

