The European Reformations

Session 5: A Tale of Two Books

English Reformation, Catholic Counter-Reformation

A. More than Henry VIII led to reform in England
   a. Anticlericalism and sad state of the church
      i. Corruption and poor clergy behavior
      ii. Dislike of Wolsey
   b. Influence from Continental Europe
      i. Travel back and forth between Reformers
      ii. Influence of Luther, Zwingli, and Calvin spread
   c. Previous influence of reform efforts (Waldensians)

B. English Translation of Bible
   a. Tyndale: inspired by Luther Bible in 1522; traveled to Wittenberg in 1524
   b. Church hierarchy in England didn’t want an English Translation
      i. In Germany he kept working on his translation
      ii. Antwerp: betrayed, strangled and burned in 1535
   c. Tyndale produced much of what would later become The Authorized Version
      (King James Version) of scripture (1611)

C. English Monarchs during the Reformation
   a. Henry VIII  1509 – 1547
   b. Edward VI  1547-1553  Son of Henry and Jane Seymour
   c. Jane Grey  9 days  protestant granddaughter of Henry
   d. Mary Tudor  1553-1558  daughter of Catherine and Henry
   e. Elizabeth I  1558-1603  daughter of Anne and Henry
   f. James I  1603-1625  son of Mary Queen of Scots

D. Henry VIII
   a. First wife, Catherine of Aragon, couldn’t bear a son
i. Wanted a son, so he wanted a divorce

ii. Declared himself, in the Act of Supremacy, to be the supreme head of the church
   1. Divorce was permitted
   2. Married Anne Boleyn
      a. Also only a daughter, beheaded for adultery
   3. Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard, Catherine Parr

iii. Remained Roman Catholic in theology and tradition to the end

E. John Knox, Mary Stuart, and the Scottish Reformation
   a. Mary Stuart, Mary Queen of Scots, returns to Scotland in 1561, forced to abdicate in 1567
   b. John Knox flees to Geneva in 1553 (had been chaplain to Edward VI)
      i. Impressed with Calvinist Reform
      ii. Called back to Scotland in 1559 and spreads the reform there
      iii. Gives Scottish reform a Calvinist / French direction

F. Ignatius Loyola and the Jesuits
   a. Form as a reform group
      i. A new Spiritual Elite
   b. Education, stem the tide of reform movement, focus on missionary work
   c. Devout, loyal, and military-style group

G. Council of Trent
   a. Trent 1: Really, no change
   b. Condemned reform groups, confirmed transubstantiation
   c. Corrected the worst abuses (indulgence selling) but kept most of the tradition

Bibliography
