

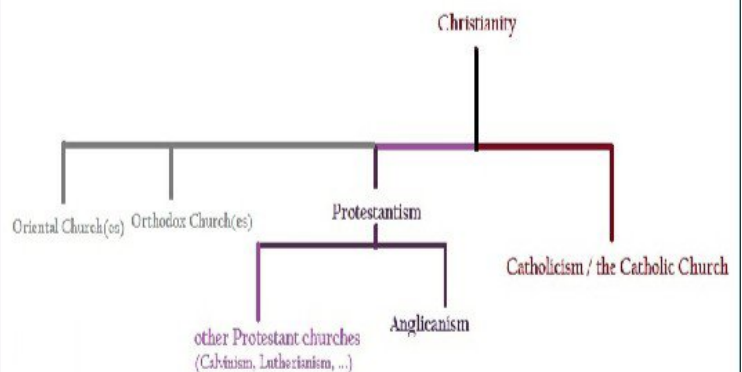
THE ENGLISH REFORMATION (16TH CENTURY)

THE ENGLISH REFORMATION: WHAT ARE WE TALKING ABOUT?

- ✗ England broke with the Roman Catholic Church in the 16th Century. It was the English Reformation
- ✗ England adopted a **new Christian doctrine**, a Protestant one called **Anglicanism**
- ✗ The English Reformation was initiated by King Henry VIII Tudor.
- ✗ His motivations were **personal** and then **political**.

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- ✗ England is Anglican
- ✗ Most of the English people are Anglicans
- ✗ Anglicanism is a Protestant branch of Christianity
- ✗ How did England become Anglican?
- ✗ How was Anglicanism born in England?



SELECT THIS PARAGRAPH TO EDIT

- ✗ The English Reformation refers to the series of events in sixteenth-century England
- ✗ the church in **England** broke away from the authority of the **Pope** and the **Roman Catholic Church**.
- ✗ These events were part of a wider process, the **Protestant Reformation** in Europe

PROTESTANT REFORMATION

- ✗ the **Protestant Reformation** in Europe
- ✗ Was a religious and political movement which affected the practice of Christianity across the whole of Europe during that period.
- ✗ Some priests, religious intellectuals started to criticize the Church of Rome and the Pope.
- ✗ They protested against the behaviour and the teachings of the Church. They provided their own interpretation of the Bible.
- ✗ They broke with the Roman Catholic Church (and the Pope) and created their own churches.

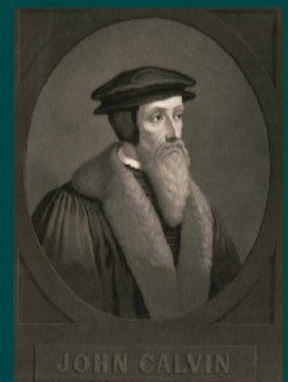
THE WIDER CONTEXT: RELIGIOUS REFORMATION IN EUROPE



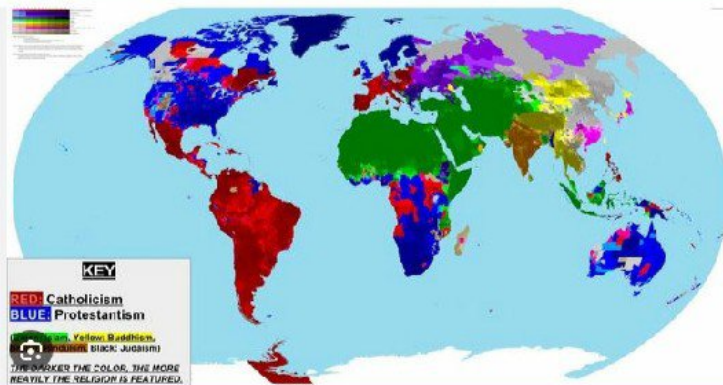
- ✗ **Martin Luther** (1483-1546) was a German priest, monk, and theologian who became the central figure of the religious and cultural movement known as the **Protestant Reformation**.
- ✗ He criticized the Roman Catholic Church and the Pope
- ✗ He asked for a complete reformation of the Christian Church.
- ✗ He was declared heretic by the Pope, but he was followed by lots of people.
- ✗ Many European peoples are nowadays Protestants

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- ✗ John Calvin (1509-1564) was the leading French Protestant reformer and the most important figure in the second generation of the **Protestant Reformation**.



CATHOLICISM AND PROTESTANTISM TODAY



WHAT WERE THE FACTORS THAT MADE THE REFORMATION POSSIBLE ?

- ✗ Many factors contributed to that religious upheaval:
- ✗ the decline of feudalism and the rise of nationalism in Western European nations
- ✗ the rise of the common law
- ✗ the invention of the printing press
- ✗ the transmission of new knowledge and ideas not only amongst scholars but amongst merchants and artisans

HOW DID THE REFORMATION OCCUR IN ENGLAND?

- ✗ England was a compact nation with a strong central government.
- ✗ Therefore, instead of splitting the country into regional factions or parties and ending in civil war, the **reformation had a national dimension**.
- ✗ Indeed, **King Henry VIII and Parliament acted together in transferring to the king the ecclesiastical (religious) jurisdiction (prerogatives/ powers) previously exercised by the pope.**
- ✗ The Pope was no longer head of the church in England. The King became head of the Church.

THE ENGLISH REVOLT FROM ROME DIFFERED FROM THE REVOLTS IN GERMANY, SWITZERLAND, AND FRANCE IN TWO RESPECTS:

IN THE REST OF EUROPE

- ✗ In the European countries (Germany, Switzerland, the Netherland,...) agitation for religious reform among the people preceded (came first) and caused the political break (later) with the papacy.

IN ENGLAND

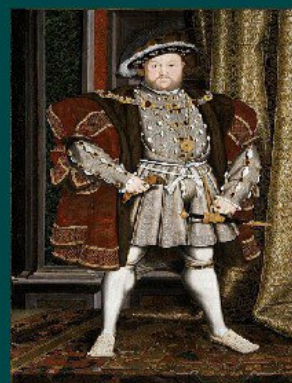
- ✗ In **England**, on the other hand, **the political rupture came first** (as a result of a decision by King Henry VIII to divorce his first wife) and
- ✗ **The change in religious doctrine came afterward**, in the reigns of King Edward VI and Queen Elizabeth I.

HENRY VIII

- ✗ At first, Henry VIII was an observant Catholic.
- ✗ In 1521, he had defended the Catholic Church from Martin Luther's accusations of heresy in a book he wrote, probably with considerable help from philosopher Thomas More, entitled The Defence of the Seven Sacraments
- ✗ He was awarded the title "Defender of the Faith" (Fidei Defensor) by Pope Leo X.

HENRY VIII

- ✗ Henry VIII became King in 1509, at the age of 17. He made a dynastic marriage with Catherine of Aragon (she was Spanish and she was the aunt of the very powerful Emperor Charles Quint of Spain, the Netherland, Germany, etc...).



HENRY VIII'S PERSONAL AND POLITICAL MOTIVATIONS

- ✗ Later, Henry VIII wished to divorce his Roman Catholic wife, **Catherine of Aragón**, because the marriage had not produced any male heir (no son) and he wanted a son.
- ✗ In 1527, Henry asked Pope Clement VII to annul the marriage, but the Pope refused. Clement feared the wrath of Catherine's nephew, Holy Roman Emperor Charles V (Quint),
- ✗ However, Henry wanted to marry Anne Boleyn. The king followed a course of expediency; **Henry III married Anne Boleyn in 1533**, and two months later he had the archbishop of Canterbury pronounce his divorce from Catherine.

THE ACT OF SUPREMACY (1534): THE KING BECOMES HEAD OF THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND

- ✗ The Pope was controlled by Emperor Charles V.
- ✗ The Pope excommunicated Henry
- ✗ Henry retaliated in **1534** by having Parliament pass an act, the Act of Supremacy, appointing the king and his successors Supreme Head of the Church of England, thus establishing an independent national Anglican church.
- ✗ Further legislation cut off the pope's English revenues and ended his political and religious authority in England.
- ✗ Between 1536 and 1539 the monasteries were suppressed and their property seized by the king.

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HENRY VIII MAKES HIS ADVISOR AND FRIEND THOMAS MORE EXECUTED

- ✦ Henry met defiance from some of his closest collaborator, **writer and philosopher Thomas More (1478-1535)**.
- ✦ Thomas More refused the policy of Henry and remained faithful to the Pope.
- ✦ Henry VIII made him executed for such disobedience in 1535.

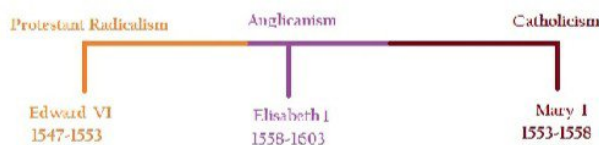


HENRY PERSECUTES PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS ALIKE

- ✦ Henry's decisions were motivated principally by **political** rather than religious considerations.
- ✦ Henry did not believe in Protestantism but did not want the Catholic Pope to interfere in his political and personal affairs.
- ✦ Indeed, to prevent the spread of Lutheranism (a branch of Protestantism), he secured from Parliament, in 1539, the severe body of edicts called the **Act of Six Articles**, which made it heretical to deny the main theological tenets of medieval Roman Catholicism.
- ✦ Obedience to the papacy remained a criminal offense. Consequently,
- ✦ - many Lutherans and Protestants were burned as heretics,
- ✦ - Roman Catholics who refused to recognize the supremacy of the king were executed.

DIVERGENCES IN HENRY'S HEIRS: EDWARD – MARY - ELIZABETH

Henry VIII's heirs and their own religious policies



- Mary was the daughter of Catherine of Aragon (Catholic)
- Elizabeth was the daughter of Anne Boleyn
- Edward was the son of Jane Seymour (Protestant)

EDWARD VI AND RADICAL PROTESTANTISM

- ✦ Edward was a child when his father Henry VIII died. Edward had been brought up as a Protestant, but was of little account politically. A powerful noble, **Lord Seymour** was made **Lord Protector**.
- ✦ Under the short reign of King Edward VI (1547-1553), the Protestant doctrines and practices VIII were introduced into the Anglican Church. The Act of Six Articles was repealed in 1547.



MARY THE CATHOLIC



- ✦ On Edward's death in 1553, the changes were reversed by his Catholic half-sister, Mary (1553-1558). **Mary I attempted to restore Roman Catholicism as the state religion.**
- ✦ During her reign many Protestants were burned at the stake.
- ✦ English Protestantism and Anglicanism were persecuted.
- ✦ To avoid persecution, many Protestants took refuge abroad. They fled to continental Europe

THE ELIZABETHAN SETTLEMENT

- ✦ A final **settlement** was reached under Queen Elizabeth I in **1563**.
- ✦ The 42 articles of the Anglican creed adopted under Edward VI were reduced to the present **Thirty-nine Articles**.
- ✦ Large numbers of people in Elizabeth's time did not consider the Church of England (the Anglican Church) sufficiently reformed and non-Roman. They were known as dissenters or nonconformists and eventually formed or became members of numerous Calvinist sects: Presbyterians, Puritans, Separatists, and Quakers.



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- ✦ https://www.worldhistory.org/Martin_Luther/
- ✦ <https://www.britannica.com/biography/John-Calvin>