**TUDORS: RELIGION**

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| **HENRY VII** | **HENRY VIII** | **EDWARD VI** | **MARY I** | **ELIZABETH I** |
| * religion = central to people’s lives * parish churches provided enjoyment * guilds and confraternities offered charity, good fellowship and chance for ordinary pepe to contribute to good of their local community * Church – encouraged good behaviour and obedience * provided employment opportunities * relationship between state and people was Erastian * John Morton and Richard Fox – two churchmen who exercised control under Henry VII * often churchmen in politics had legal training * abbots shared membership of the HoL’s with the bishops * 7 sacraments – baptism, confirmation, marriage, anointing of the sick, penance, Holy orders and Eucharist’s * importance of individual spirituality was increasing – e.g. Lady Margaret Beaufort * Lollardy – found by John Wycliffe – favoured translation of the Bible into English – sceptical about transubstantiation and principles of the Eucharist – considered Catholic Church corrupt and denied idea of the sceptical status of the priesthood – their views considered heresy – its popularity decreased after failing of 1414 rebellions * burning of heretics introduce in 1401 though rarely done * earliest English humanist scholars of significance – William Grocyn and Thomas Linacre | * renaissance ideas began to flourish amongst the elite * Henry encouraged humanist thinkers such as Erasmus and More * most important English humanist writer was Thomas More who combined his intellectual interests with his work as a lawyer and statesman * 1532-40 – Henry, Cromwell and Archbishop Cranmer withdrew English Church from jurisdiction of the papacy, established Henry as supreme head of the church, dissolved the monasteries and began to alter Church’s doctrine and practices * wide range of corruption associated with the Church – pluralism, non-residence, anticlericalism (death of Richard Hunne) * Wolsey closed around 20 monasteries in 1920s * Changes to Church’s structure:   + Act of Supremacy 1534   + Cromwell appointed Vicegerent Spirituals in 1534   + 6 new dioceses – attempt to improve Church administration * 1535 – start of visits to monasteries * 1536 – Act to dissolve the smaller monasteries * 1536 – First set of royal injunctions – placed restrictions on holy days to be observed * 1536 – Ten Articles – only 3 sacraments: baptism, penance and Eucharist were seen as necessary to salvation – confession praised but praying to saints was rejected – ambiguous document showing both Lutheran and Catholic influences on the development of doctrine * 1537 – Bishops book – restored 4 sacraments but at a lower status – more conservative document * 1538 – Second set of royal injunctions – pilgrimages and veneration of relics and images was condemned * 1539 – Act to dissolve remaining monasteries * 1539 – First edition of the Great Bible * 1539 – Six Articles Act – reasserted Catholic doctrine – denial of transubstantiation was deemed heretical – seen as triumph for conservatives – 2 reforming bishops reigned their post * March 1540 – All religious houses dissolved * 1543 – Act for the advancement of True Religion – restricted public-reading of the bible to upper class males * 1543 – King’s book – revised the Bishops book – emphasis was largely conservative but with some Lutheran hints * hierarchy of Church remained largely intact – little attempt to alter interior of the Churches and services remained largely traditional in form * fall of Cromwell in 1540 – weakened the cause of religious reform * services continued to be in Latin and music important part of services in cathedrals and collegiate churches * Henry VIII excommunicated by Pope Paul III on 17th Dec 1538 | * Feb 1547 – Denunciation of images in London – reflected radical attitudes among clergy men * July 1547 – Issue of royal injunctions – reflected radical attitudes in government – attacked popular features of Catholicism * Dec 1547 – Dissolution of the chantries and religious guilds – crown needed money for foreign wars * Jan 1548 – Act of Uniformity * May 1549 – Book of Common Prayers introduced – established a single form of service within the Church of England and translated services to English – was an ambiguous Eucharist declaration – Gardiner though could still imply transubstantiation * May 1552 – 2nd Act of Uniformity * Dec 1552 – Revised Book of Common Prayers introduced – more radical – removal of remaining conservative ceremonies, rewriting of baptism, confirmation and burial services, radical form of communion services, ban on use of ‘popish’ vestments, restriction on use of Church music * June 1553 – 42 Articles of Religion published – eft ambiguity between competing varieties of Protestantism * radical clergymen such as Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London and continental reformers such as Martin Bucer and Peter Martyr moved to England – more influential in religious matters * Edward VI considered it his mission to destroy idolatry * Jan 1553 – Crown started confiscating Church plate – seen as attack on history and collective memory of each parish | * 1553 – First statute of repeal, repealed religious legislations of Edward VI’s reign * Nov 1554 – Mary’s 3rd Parliament assembled – Heresy laws restored – Return of Cardinal Pole to England as legate and Archbishop of Canterbury * 1555 – Second statute of Repeal, which repealed anti-papal legislation from Henry VIII’s reign * Feb 1555 – first burnings for heresy * 21 Mar 1556 – Burning of Archbishop Cranmer * When Mary came to the throne: Protestantism minority faith but strong adherents in London, Protestant Church protected in statute law and members of political elites had benefited from selling of monastic lands * to rely on parliamentary legislation for these changes she had to accept statute law over canon law – opposite of her fundamental belief * religious settlement torn over issue of monastic lands in Mary’s 3rd Parliament (Nov 1554 – Jan 1555) * Pope Julius III died in 1555 and succeeded by anti---Spanish Pope Paul IV * Pole dismissed as papal legate in April 1557 and replaced by William Peto but Mary refused to let him go * 289 Protestants burnt for heresy – 237 men and 52 women – included Archbishop Cranmer, Bishops Hooper and Ridley * Pole legatine synod of 1556 and 1556 sad bishops were to reside in their dioceses, preach and oversee religious life * some parishes embraced Catholicism’s whilst others were in ruin * bulk of country remained Catholic in sentiment | * Elizabethan settlement of 1559 embraced Act of Supremacy and Act of Uniformity – issue of royal injunctions to enforce the Acts and meet liturgical needs and publication of Book of Common Prayers * 1563 settlement introduced Thirty-Nine Articles of Religion * Act of Supremacy, 1559   + papal supremacy rejected   + reformation legislation and powers of royal of visitations of the Church under Henry VIII restored   + Described Queen as ‘Supreme Governor.’   + oath of supremacy was to be taken by clergymen and church officials * The Act of Uniformity   + specified use of Single Book of Common Prayers – 1552 version   + ornaments in Church before passing of Act of Uniformity in 1549 were to be replaced * The royal injunction, 1559   + suppression of Catholic practices   + parish churches required to purchase an English Bible * Vestiarian controversy (1560/70s)– believed in eradication of superstitious practices – didn’t want to follow clerical dress laid down in Act of Uniformity – Oxford academic Thomas Sampson dismissed from his post – 37 clergymen refused o support Elizabeth and were deprived of their post * Presbyterian movement (1580s)– believed there should be further reform – ideas grew out of Calvinist views on Church’s organisation and -discipline – criticisms voiced in two Admonitions (John Field)   + called for abolition of bishops   + provided detailed description of Presbyterian system of Church government * led to pamphlet war between Thomas Cartwright and John Whitgift – movement had support from Earl of Huntingdon, Earl of Leicester and Lord Burghley – Whitgift published 3 articles which clergy had to subscribe:   + acknowledge royal supremacy   + acceptance of prayer book as containing nothing ‘contrary to the Word of God.’   + acceptance of 39 Articles * many clergy felt unable to support second part and believed prayer book lacked scriptural justification – Whitgift forced to alter second part – Cartwright lost license to preach * Separatists – extreme form of Protestantism – opposed to Queens status as ‘Supreme Governor’ – emerged in 1580s – led to passing of the Act against Seditious Sectaries in 1593 * Catholicism – Elizabeth assumed to tolerant towards Catholics – conditional on obedience – fines rarely demanded – more severe acts passed in 1570s and 1580s in response to Northern Rebellion and excommunication – 1571 Act made publication of papal bulls treasonable – 1581 Act made it treason to not be loyal to Queen and Church of England (£20 fines imposed per month) – 1585 Act made it treasonable for priests under Pope’s authority to enter England – 1587 these laws tightened and 2/3s of estate could be seized * Catholic missions – Catholic priests sent form Spanish Netherland to houses of Catholic gentry and aristocracy to maintain Catholicism – Jesuits sent from 1580 – success of mission limited * Elizabeth excommunicated by Pope Pius V in 1570 |