

CHURCH HISTORY 2

REFORMATION TO TODAY

July 26, 2013 – Growth of Protestantism Lecture
Lakeside Institute of Theology
Ross Arnold, Summer 2013

Church History 2 (TH2)

1. Intro – Forces Leading to Reformation
2. Reformation Begins – Luther
3. Other Reformers – Zwingli, Anabaptists, Calvin, Knox
4. Growth of Protestantism
5. Catholicism & Counter-Reformation
6. Orthodoxy, Rationalism and Pietism
7. Beyond Christendom
8. Materialism & Modern Times; Final Exam

The Reformation in Great Britain

House of Lancaster

Henry V (1)

Henry VI (2) — Margaret Beaufort

Henry Tudor/**Henry VII** (5)

Arthur Tudor

Catherine of Aragon

Mary Tudor (8)

Elizabeth I (9)

Ann Boleyn

Henry VIII (6)

Jane Seymour

Edward VI (7)

Anne of Cleaves

House of York

Richard, Duke of York

Edward of York/**Edward IV** (3)

Mary of York

Edward V

Richard

George, Duke of Clarence

Richard of Glouster/**Richard III**(4)

Catherine Howard

Catherine Parr

The Reformation in Britain

- Edward of York defeats King Henry VI of Lancaster to become King Edward IV. He has seven children by Elizabeth Woodville – including sons Edward and Richard (his legal heirs) and daughter Mary of York.
- Margaret Beaufort, wife of Henry VI and herself of royal blood, flees to the continent with her son, Henry Tudor.
- Edward's brother George, Duke of Clarence, begins to challenge for the throne, is arrested and executed.
- Edward IV dies suddenly, when his heir Edward is only 12.
- Edward's youngest brother Richard has himself named regent, then has Edward's marriage to Elizabeth Woodville declared illicit and their children illegitimate, so he can become King Richard III. (The two "princes in the tower" – Edward & Richard – later disappear.)
- Henry Tudor returns to England, defeats Richard III to become Henry VII, and marries Mary of York to end War of the Roses.
- Henry VII's oldest son Arthur marries Catherine of Aragon, daughter of Ferdinand & Isabella of Spain – but Arthur dies four months later.

The Reformation in Britain

- Henry VII's second son (who becomes Henry VIII) then marries his brother's widow, Catherine of Aragon, after getting a papal dispensation.
- Catherine has many miscarriages and does not produce a male heir – only a daughter, Mary Tudor.
- Desperate for a male heir, Henry VIII petitions the pope for an annulment on the grounds that the marriage should never have been permitted in the first place. The pope refuses because he is unwilling to offend Charles V – the Holy Roman Emperor and Catherine of Aragon's nephew.
- After years of negotiation, Henry takes steps that lead to a break between the Church of England and Rome.
- Finally the Parliament declares Henry the head of the Church of England, and that any who deny this are guilty of treason.
- Henry divorces Catherine and marries Ann Boleyn, who also does not produce a male heir – only another daughter, Elizabeth.
- Henry has Ann executed; marries Jane Seymour, who produces a male heir (though sickly) named Edward, dying in childbirth.

The Reformation in Britain

- After Jane Seymour's death, Henry marries three more times – to Anne of Cleves (marriage later annulled); Catherine Howard (beheaded for adultery), and Catherine Parr.
- Before his death Henry has Parliament approve a plan of succession that would make son Edward his successor, followed by daughters Mary Tudor and then Elizabeth – by order of birth.
- 1547 – Henry VIII dies and Edward VI becomes king at age nine under the regency of Duke of Somerset, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland.
- Under Edward Protestantism more like that on the Continent is established and reform takes place.
- Edward dies in 1553 at age 15, after unsuccessfully attempting to establish his Protestant cousins the Greys as his successors.
- Mary Tudor becomes queen, re-establishes Catholicism in England, persecuting Protestants (“Bloody Mary”)
- 1558 – Mary dies; Elizabeth I becomes Protestant Queen.