The Protestant Reformation in England

1509-1588

Reform Movements in Britain prior to Henry VIII

- John Wyclif (ca. 1330-1384)
- The Lollards - started in 14th century, Underground by the 15th

Henry VIII (r. 1509–1547) and the break with Rome

Henry VIII

Clement VII

Catherine of Aragon

Ann Boleyn

Mary Tudor

The English Reformation

- Henry VIII (r. 1509–1547) and the break with Rome
  - 1531: Henry declared himself to be "protector and only supreme head" of the church in England
  - 1534: the Act of Supremacy

The English Reformation

- Henry VIII (r. 1509–1547) and the break with Rome
  - Consequences
    - Pilgrimages and relics were prohibited
    - English church remained Catholic in organization, doctrine, ritual, and language
    - 1539: the Six Articles of the faith

The English Reformation

- Edward VI (r. 1547–1553)
  - Came to the throne at nine years of age
  - Altered ceremonies of the English church
    - Priests were permitted to marry
    - English was substituted for Latin
    - The veneration of images was abolished
    - New articles of faith were drawn up repudiating all sacraments except baptism and communion
    - Justification by faith alone

The English Reformation

- Mary Tudor (r. 1553–1558) and the restoration of Catholicism
  - Reversed Edward's religious policies
  - Many were burned at the stake for refusing to give up Protestantism
  - Asked Parliament to vote a return to papal allegiance
  - "Bloody Mary"

The English Reformation

- The Elizabethan religious settlement
  - Elizabeth I (r. 1558–1603)
    - Daughter of Henry and Anne Boleyn
  - The new Act of Supremacy (1559)
    - Repealed Mary's Catholic legislation
    - Prohibited foreign powers from exercising authority within England
    - Declared herself "supreme governor" of the English church
    - Retained some Catholic vestiges

The English Reformation

- The Elizabethan religious settlement
  - 1562: the Thirty-Nine Articles of Faith
  - Protestantism and English nationalism: God has chosen England for greatness