

## XVII. Other XVI Century Developments

### A. Anabaptism

#### 1. Defined and described

- a. “baptize again” = believer’s baptism
- b. classed as “Radical Reformation” = Restitutionists vs. Reformers
- c. most representatives were very pious
  - 1) Bible only; many reject theology and the fathers
  - 2) took names “Brethren” or “Christians”
  - 3) Christians should have no part in civil government
  - 4) rejected state church
  - 5) many were post-mil chiliasts; some were Socinian

#### 2. Fanaticism

- a. Melchior Hoffmann in Strasbourg from 1522-1548 declares it the New Jerusalem
- b. Munster fiasco (ca. 1534-36)
  - 1) Jan Mathys
    - a) self-proclaimed “reincarnated Enoch” to usher in the Kingdom of God
    - b) opponents purged from New Jerusalem
    - c) community of goods instituted
  - 2) Jan of Leyden
    - a) self-crowned “King David” after Mathys killed during siege
    - b) appointed 12 apostles
    - c) polygamy promoted
  - 3) Lutherans and RCs unite in conquest
  - 4) black eye for Anabaptists
- c. Menno Simons (1496-1561)
  - 1) Dutch RC priest converted by Luther’s writings
    - a) evolved into Anabaptist
    - b) active in Holland and N. Germany
  - 2) wrote vs. Protestants and radical Anabaptists like Jan of Leyden

- 3) ideas of the Mennonites
  - a) community of believers
  - b) non-violence and non-resistance; pacifism
  - c) distrust of learning & dogma
  - d) footwashing
- 4) spread
  - a) before 1700 to Poland and Russia and Switzerland
  - b) after 1700, many Swiss Mennonites to N. America

\* B. Counter-reformation

1. early attitude of the papacy

a. popes not the main force behind RC reforms

b. significant popes

- 1) Paul III (1534-49)
  - 1540 - approved Jesuits
  - 1542 - initiated Roman Inquisition
  - 1545 - presided at opening session of Trent
- 2) Paul IV [Cardinal Caraffa] (1555-59)
  - a) unwilling to make concessions to Protestants
  - b) nepotism is somewhat curbed
- 3) Pius IV eradicates all nepotism

c. some structural reforms

- 1) reduction of absenteeism and pluralism
- 2) confessional booth introduced

2. doctrinal reforms crushed; case in point: Archbishop Carranza

- Spanish Dominican professor
- held to justification by faith
- confessor of Bloody Mary
- victim of Spanish Inquisition

3. Roman Inquisition

a. 1542 - initiated by Pope Paul III

- b. prosecuted by Cardinal Caraffa (Paul IV)
- c. modeled after Spanish program, but vs. Protestants
  - 1) suspects: free ocean cruise on a galley
  - 2) convicts: free neck tie or cookout
- d. collaboration of most monarchs
- e. evangelical RCs quashed

#### 4. Index

- a. =codified censorship of “heretical” writings
- b. 1559 - under Pope Paul IV
  - earlier attempts in 1495, and even as early as 495, Pope Gelasius had divided books into Scripture, recommended reading, and heretical writings
- c. setback to RC scholarship
  - Alfonso Valdez, “On the Benefits of Christ’s Death”: 40,000 copies destroyed
- e. 1966 - Vatican II sees no need for further editions of Index

#### \* 5. Council of Trent (1545-63), (=19th Ecumenical Council)

- a. perspectives
  - 1) Charles: as a reforming council, a tool to unite Christendom
  - 2) Pope Paul III; a weapon to eradicate the threat of Protestantism
- b. location: northern Alps of Italy where German was spoken; boycotted by Protestants
- c. significant affirmations
  - 1) validity of church tradition with Scripture = Vulgate, the only authorized version
  - 2) Seven sacraments
  - 3) semi-Pelagian view of salvation
  - 4) anathema for any rejection the Council’s decisions

#### 6. Society of Jesus/Jesuits, from 1540

- a. Founder: Ignatius Loyola (1491-1556)
  - 1) brave, vain Spanish soldier of noble family
    - 1521, cannonballed fighting the French

-1622, Canonized

- 2) read lives of Jesus and saints while recuperating
- 3) entered monastery for one year
  - a) had visions of Jesus
  - b) wrote *Spiritual Exercises*, 1522
    - =religious textbook to produce spiritual military discipline, molding the life through intense introspection
- (1) goals
  - a) absolute detachment from self and the world
  - b) instant, unquestioning obedience
- (2) approach: consideration of the history, not the doctrine, of the Gospels
- (3) contents: 4+ weeks of meditation for the initiate
  - #1 = sin and hell
  - #2 = life of Christ (obedience)
  - #3 = passion of Christ
  - #4 = resurrection and ascension of Christ
  - #Epilogue = Love of God
- (4) not printed till 1548, but pushed by the Pope

“This book has contributed more than any other to the erection of the new papal theocracy which has recently [1871] been completed by the promulgation of the doctrine of papal infallibility.” -McClintock & Strong V: 535

- 4) 1523 - Holy Land pilgrimage
- 5) higher education
  - a) problem with the Inquisition in Spain <unauthorized religious instruction
  - b) Master of Arts at Univ. of Paris, 1533 <whipped for fanaticism
- 6) 1534 at Paris, organized a regimented, religious squad of 7 able and loyal men (including Francis Xavier)
  - Original plan of converting infidels in Palestine was later rerouted into personal and direct service to the Pope
- 7) Pope Paul III has a dream; Jesuits recognized in 1540 through Loyola's persistence
  - Loyola recognized as Vicar-general of the order
- 8) Loyola founds Jesuit training college in Rome

## b. Organization and Methods of the Society

- 1) military structure
  - a) vows of poverty and chastity; vow of unquestioning obedience to one's superior and Pope; flexibility to pick up and go
  - b) a career in the Holy Land or unreserved service to the Pope
  - c) 2 year apprenticeship; 20 years exp. before 4th vow
  - d) constant spying by insinuating brothers
- 2) emphasis on education
  - >members got best possible education to confute antagonists and to be in demand for training the next generation of leaders in church and society

3) extension of RCism through missions and preaching

a) work at home in schools, orphanages, & w/ prostitutes

b) Francis Xavier (1506-62)

1) based in Goa, India, and in Japan

2) used methods of Inquisition and compromised with pagan customs to get converts

c) later efforts focus on S. America, Baja California

d) Matteo Ricci gained access to the Chinese court in late 1500s due to his offer of western science

e) Robert Ballarmine wrote anti-Protestant theology

c. objectives

1) stopping and extirpation of Protestantism

2) exaltation of papal power in the church and state

3) extension of the mother church

d. Jesuit ethics

1) Casuistry: all things relative; the end justifies the means (ctr. Rom. 3:8; Jer. 48:10 in KJV)

2) Probablism: with 2 possible views, only one may be right, but both may be probable; hence, either may be accepted/justified

EX.: “a priest is to grant absolution if there is any good reason for doing it even if there are stronger reasons for refusing”

-opposed by Dominicans and Jansenists

3) Clandestine operations

e. Later history

1556 - Loyola dies with 1000 Jesuits

1578 - Jesuits arrive openly in England under QEI

1759 - expelled from Portugal; 1764 - expelled from France; 1767 - expelled from Spain;

1769 - expelled from New World

1773 - Clement XIV dissolves Jesuits forever

1814 - Pius VII reestablishes Jesuits

C. Socinianism

1. spawned by Lelio Sozzini and popularized by his nephew Faustus in the latter part of the 1500's

=the fruit of Italian Rationalism and influenced by Servetus

## 2. Socinius found haven with some Unitarians in Poland near Cracow

- a. doctrine disseminated throughout Europe when Counter-reformation crushed the Socinian nest in Poland in early 1600s
- b. hence, Socinianism infiltrated some Mennonite groups (both opposed paedo-baptism and a state church; non-resistance) and was on friendly terms with Arminians in Holland -(Fisher, p. 480)

## 3. principal beliefs

- a. Scriptures are source of religious truth only and do not contradict reason (ctr. Deism)
- \* b. denial of deity and atonement of Christ = cardinal doctrine  
-H.S. = only power of God
- c. debunked original sin, foreknowledge, and the atonement
- d. resurrection is spiritual; Satan and wicked to be annihilated

## XVIII. Reformation Struggles in the Netherlands

### A. Charles V's Placards posted in Holland, part of his domain

1. Diet of Worms edicts to eradicate Lutheran heresy
2. enforcement led to early Dutch martyrdoms, especially in the face of Anabaptistic fanatics' excesses lead to official repression

### B. Philip II of Spain

1. Political and religious absolutism
  - a. Inquisition outlawed "printing, copying, keeping, hiding, buying, or selling" any Reformer's work, forbade laymen reading Scripture or disputing doctrine, forbade any Reformation congregations, and forbade any injury to images
  - b. guilty until proven innocent  
-violators beheaded if male who recants; burned alive if female or unrepentant

## 2. 1566 - Dutch Calvinist iconoclasm provokes heavier persecution

### a. Duke of Alva and 10,000 Spanish troops eliminate rebels in Lowlands

- 1) Pope Pius V requests detour by Geneva to exterminate that “nest of devils and apostates”
- 2) “The Council of Blood” = wicked Tribunal
  - a) death and loss of property were decreed against any that had
    - (1) petitioned against the new bishops
    - (2) favored softening persecution edicts
    - (3) under pressure had permitted Reformed sermons
    - (4) not hindered destruction of images, etc.
    - (5) sung protestant songs or attend a Calvinist funeral
    - (6) said, “we must obey God rather than men”
  - b) Feb. 16, 1568, EVERY CITIZEN OF THE NETHERLANDS with a few specifically named exceptions were condemned to death as heretics!
  - c) Alva himself estimated 19,000 judicial homicides
- 3) Dutch economy and society were paralyzed

### b. William, Prince of Orange

- 1) at first he was motivated by Inquisition atrocities; later he embraced the Protestant faith
- 2) Union of Utrecht (1579)
  - a) Holland, Zeeland, and 5 other northern provinces form mutual defense pact
  - b) Spaniards stalemated
  - c) “Sea Beggars” harass Spanish shipping
- 3) RCs assassinate William after 6 attempts; Philip grudgingly pays bounty to assassin’s heirs

## C. Peace of Westphalia, 1648

>independent Republic of Holland finally recognized

## XIX. Victory of Protestantism in Great Britain in the XVI Century

### A. Importance of British Reformation

1. relation to ourselves and modern world history
2. touching illustrations of God’s providence
3. explains nature of Church of England

### B. Causes

1. continuing work of the Lollards
2. Tudor development of a strong state (1485-1603) producing prosperity thru a strong middle class business community
3. vast Romanist land holdings and papal taxes
4. tolerance of Lord Chancellor and papal legate, Thomas Wolsey  
“burn heretical books, not heretical bodies”
5. circulation of Luther’s writings  
“Captivity of Babylonian Church” was popular
6. Bible scholarship and translations
  - a. John Colet at Oxford
  - b. translations of Tyndale and Coverdale

### C. Political and Ecclesiastical Reforms of Henry VIII

1. Henry marries his brother’s widow, Catharine of Arragon
  - a. Pope Julius II grants special dispensation (Lev. 20:21)
  - b. keeps Spanish dowry and alliance
2. Henry puts away Catherine after 23 years
  - a. a passion for Anne Boleyn
  - b. no male heir, many miscarriages; 6 infant daughters, of whom only Mary survives
  - c. Pope Clement VII stonewalls request for marriage annulment
    - 1) didn’t want to gainsay predecessor
    - 2) didn’t want to offend Catherine’s nephew, Charles V, who was occupying Rome
  - d. Thomas Cranmer’s (1489-1556) recommendation
    - 1) young Cambridge scholar influenced by Luther
    - 2) had taken annulment request to Rome
    - 3) suggests to Henry he refer the question to the Universities whether his marriage was a valid one; if a positive decision, he could arrogate to himself the power of divorce
    - 4) Cranmer made ambassador to Germany where he married the daughter of the Reformer Osiander
  - e. resolution

- 1) most universities reply the marriage is invalid
- 2) 1530, Wolsey dies on the way to his treason trial
- 3) 1531, Henry badgers RC clergy and monasteries; they begin to submit to him as “The Protector and Supreme Head of the Church and Clergy of England ... as far as is permitted by the law of Christ.”
- 4) Parliament called to squeeze off payment to papacy and to forbid appeals to courts outside of England; 1533, when Henry appointed Cranmer Archbishop of Canterbury, all bishops and archbishops would henceforth be consecrated without application to the Pope
- 5) 1533, Henry marries Anne after 2 year separation from Catherine
- 6) Act of Succession makes official the divorce 11 weeks later

### 3. Break from Roman hierarchy made official

#### a. Act of Supremacy, 1534

‘...the King, our sovereign lord, his heirs and successors, kings of this realm, shall be taken, and reputed the only supreme head in earth of the Church of England, called the Anglicana Ecclesia

-- Chancellor Thomas More becomes an early casualty

#### b. 1536, suppression of smaller monasteries

- 1) moral abuses found inside
- 2) properties used by Henry as gifts to new, loyal nobility
- 3) all church properties confiscated within next 15 years
- 4) bishops expelled from House of Lords

#### c. results

- 1) Church made subject to civil authority
- 2) RC doctrine maintained

### 4. Leaders of the Reforming party

#### a. Cranmer

- 1) headed monastic inspection commission
- 2) got Great Bible sanctioned in 1539 for use in churches

#### b. Nicholas Ridley (1500-1555)

- 1) eminent scholar trained as Romanist at Sorbonne
- 2) came to Protestant position thru personal study
- 3) opposed Rome’s meddling and its doctrine
- 4) worked on 42 Articles of Faith under King Edward

c. Hugh Latimer (1490-1555)

- 1) as a Romanist student, he blasted Melanchthon in his dissertation
- 2) converted under influence of young Thomas Bilney (martyred 1531)

Bilney himself hated the mercenary manipulations of the confession booth, comparing it to the woman with the bloody issue who spent all she had on quack physicians who were "...unlearned hearers of confessions...for they appointed me fastings, watchings, buyings of pardons and masses; in all which things (as I now understand) they sought rather their own gain, than the salvation of my sick, languishing soul." –Bilney as cited in *Expository Times* 107:8:235 (may '96)

- 3) protected by Wolsey and Henry; chaplain of Anne Boleyn
- 4) jailed 6 years for resisting the Six Articles of the CoE
- 5) active reformer under King Edward

d. Thomas Cromwell

- 1) chancellor of Henry after Thomas More
- 2) moderate reformer seeking unity with German Lutherans
- 3) executed after debacle of failed marriage proposal to Ann of Cleves; Anna had "already lost the first bloom of youth, was stout of figure, simple in mind, and sadly lacking in social graces, and in all respects ... was grossly unattractive."

5. Six Articles of 1539

a. mediating response to RC backlash vs. the 10 Articles of 1536 which had asserted:

- 1) justification by faith
- 2) view of the sacraments not unacceptable to Luther
- 3) use of images and belief in purgatory (mitigated by divorcing pope's claim of freeing souls from purgatory)

b. confirmed old Roman doctrines

- 1) transubstantiation; capital crime to deny it
- 2) only the bread to the laity
- 3) celibacy of priests
- 4) private masses
- 5) auricular confession

c. renewed persecution of Protestants

- 1) Henry tries to be impartial: hangs 3 Romanists at same time as burning 3 evangelicals
- 2) new wife, RC Catherine Howard, fanned the flames

#### D. Passing of the throne to Edward VI (1547-53)

1. Catherine Parr survives Henry
2. sickly Edward, age 9, had protestant mother (Jane Seymore) and protestant regent
3. Protestant reforms under Edward
  - a. England becomes a haven for foreign Protestants
    - 1) John Hooper, proto-Puritan returns from Geneva
    - 2) Bucer, Ochino, Jan Laski and others come at invitation of Cranmer
    - 3) many continental writings translated into English
  - b. 1547, revocation of Six Articles, images, and celibacy
  - c. 1549, 1st Act of Uniformity  
-- Book of Common Prayer regularizes worship in all churches
  - d. 1552, new Act of Uniformity
    - 1) revised Book of Common Prayer  
S omitted prayers for the dead; communion table replaces altar
    - 2) statement of faith prepared in the 42 Articles
      - a) formulated by Cranmer & 6 other theologians (e.g., Knox) after failure of Cranmer's earlier attempt at an ecumenical creed welding Lutherans and Calvinists together
      - b) influenced largely by Lutheran creeds such as the Augsburg, but presented Calvinistic view of predestination and Lord's Supper

#### E. Reign of Bloody Mary (1553-58)

1. confusion at passing of Edward
  - a. Lady Jane Grey, Regent Northumberland and son executed
  - b. Mary contracts with cousin Charles V to marry his son, Philip II
2. many churchmen flee to Geneva; Presbyterianism later imported
3. RCism reinstated
  - a. directed by new papal legate, Cardinal Pole, new Archbsp. of Canterbury

b. Parliament revokes all religious reforms of Edward VI

- 1) reinstates laws vs. protestant heretics
- 2) Pope generously allows owners of church property confiscated by Henry to hold property

4. martyrdoms

a. John Rogers: 1st martyr; editor of Matthew's Bible

b. John Hooper: Oxford scholar returned from Switzerland

c. Ridley and Latimer (d. 1555)

-- Ridley refused to recant at the stake: "So long as the breath is in my body, I will never deny my Lord Christ and his Known truth. God's will be done in me."

-- Latimer at the stake: "Be of good comfort, Master Ridley, and play the man; we shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as I trust shall never be put out."

d. Cranmer (d. 1556)

1) Archbishop of Canterbury for 26 years; jailed for treason and heresy

2) statements submitting to the Pope and retracting Protest principles

3) gave good profession at his martyrdom

"Now I come to the great thing that troubleth my conscience more than any other thing that I ever said or did in my life, and that is the setting abroad of writing contrary to the truth which I thought in my heart, and writ for fear of death, and to save my life, if it might be; and that is all such bills which I have written or signed with mine own hand since my degradation, forasmuch as my hand offended in writing contrary to my heart, therefore my hand shall first be punished for, if I may come to the fire, it shall be first burned. And as for the pope, I refuse him as Christ's enemy and Antichrist, with all his false doctrine."

e. results

1) backlash of common people

2) 2,000 of 9,000 priests resign

F. Anglican Protestantism Under Elizabeth I (ruled 1558-1603)

1. religious situation

a. demographics

-2/3 nobility = RCs

-most educated class = Protestant

-most of masses - favor independence from Rome

b. political influences

- 1) fear of RC Scotland and France
- 2) resistance to new Pope's reclamation of confiscated benefices

c. RC instability

- 1) loss of Mary, Cardinal Pole, and 13 other bishops
- 2) resentment of Philip II

2. Liz's approach

a. thoroughly English; a Protestant out of necessity - charms of her father and vanities of her mother

b. early caution in church reforms

- 1) allowed several months of RC services
- 2) freedom for Protestant prisoners and exiles

c. Elizabethan Settlement, 1559ff. = "Via Media"

- 1) new Act of Supremacy: queen declared to be "supreme of all persons and causes; ecclesiastical as well as civil"
  - a) allegiance and payments to pope refused
  - b) Scriptures, light of 1<sup>st</sup> four ecumenical councils, and laws of Parliament to test heresy
- 2) Act of Uniformity
  - a) adoption of revision of Edward's 2<sup>nd</sup> Book of Common Prayer
  - b) vestments maintained; images and candles snuffed out
- 3) Adoption of 39 Articles of CoE = revision of 42 Articles
  - a) deleting condemnations of Anabaptists, millinarians, etc.
  - b) more Augustinian than Calvinist (e.g., quasi-baptismal regeneration)
- 4) non-conformists replaced
- 5) Matthew Parker = new Archbishop of Canterbury (1559-75) -chaplain of Anne

Boleyn

3. Later developments

- a. Jesuit incursions backfire vs. them
- b. 1570 - Elizabeth excommunicated by Rome; becomes open game for any loyal RC
- c. 1585 - Act vs. Jesuits
- d. 1587 - execution of Mary, Queen of Scots
- e. 1588 - attempted invasion of Spanish Armada

## G. Reformation in Scotland

### 1. situation

- a. medieval, backward, and turbulent
- b. power clash between Douglas clan (pro-English) and Hamiltons (pro-France)
- c. Scotch Parliament had forbidden importation of Luther's writings

### 2. Patrick Hamilton (d. 1528)

“The Law saith, Pay thy debt; the Gospel saith, Christ hath paid it. The law saith, Where is thy righteousness, goodness, and satisfaction? The Gospel saith, Christ is thy righteousness, goodness, and satisfaction. Faith is to believe God like Abraham believed God, and it was imputed to his for righteousness. He that hath faith is just and good.... Faith is the gift of God, it is not in our own power.”

### 3. George Wishart (d. 1546)

- a. Cambridge scholar after continental studies
- b. 1543 C returned to Scotland, partly in answer to Hamilton's dying prayer
- c. ministered to plague victims and preached publicly; Knox = bodyguard
- d. burned by Cardinal Beaton

### \* 4. John Knox (1514-1572)

- a. early career (after beginning as a RC priest and Bishop of Dunblane)

- 1) 1542 - conversion
- 2) 1547 - chaplain for 3 months at St. Andrew's Castle
  - a) read Luther's *Commentary on Galatians*
  - b) 19 months on a French galley
  - c) 1549 - release secured by King Edward
- 3) preached in England
  - a) an aid to Cranmer
  - b) refused bishopric of Rochester

- b. Knox on the continent

- 1) fled under Bloody Mary

- 2) Frankfurt
- 3) Geneva
  - a) pastors English congregation
  - b) contributor to Geneva Bible
  - c) works out system of right to rebel
- 4) 1557 - invited back to Scotland by proto-Covenanters
- 5) 1558 - writes *First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women* while returning. Bloody Mary dies meanwhile: alienated Queen Elizabeth

#### c. Knox in Scotland

- 1) 1559 - return
  - a) majority of nobility is Protestant
    - late 1557, the Lords of the Congregation had entered a covenant “to establish the most blessed Word of God among His Congregation”
  - b) some pillaging of RC churches and monasteries
- 2) with English help, the Scots gain independence of France at the death of the Queen regent (1560), Mary of Guise
- 3) Scotland embraces the Reformation: establishment of a Presbyterian [state] Church
  - a) Scotch Confession of Faith, 1560
    - prepared largely by Knox and ratified by Parliament
  - b) First Book of Discipline, 1560
    - local disciplinary boards of pastors and elders; graded courts follow later
  - c) Liturgy: Book of Common Order, 1564
    - Genevan pattern of free prayers based on models
  - d) Knox’s plans of using old church properties to maintain the new church and educational system subverted when nobles appropriated properties to themselves. This would have made the church the bulwark of the people against the crown and nobles, giving it a democratic stamp.

#### 4. Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots

- a. recognized by Parliament as Queen in 1560
- b. returns from France, 1561, after death of Francis II
- c. three interviews with Knox to win him,
  - 1) secretly trying to gradually reestablish RCism
  - 2) no interference with established Presbyterian church
- d. her private machinations
  - 1) negotiations with Philip II to marry Don Carlos
  - 2) marriage to Lord Darnley (Henry VIII’s nephew)
    - a) son of Margaret, bath-Henry VII, next in line to Scottish throne
    - b) he assassinates her close Italian advisor, Rizzio
    - c) she blows up Darnley while carrying his child, James VI, and marries her lover,

Lord Bothwell; Knox demands her execution

- 3) 1567,68 - Mary is dethroned and condemned for complicity in Darnley's murder
  - a) no support from RC countries for marrying a divorced man and for murder
  - b) James VI takes the throne at age one with Protestant Lord Murray (her half-brother) as regent

e. flight to England

- 1) she has assassins dispatch Lord Murray in Scotland
- 2) under royal house arrest for 19 years
- 3) executed by cousin Elizabeth after convicted of plotting with Spanish to overthrow Liz

## 5. Andrew Melville (1545-1622) the Father of Scottish Presbyterianism

-- establishment of Presbyterianism in Scotland

- 1) Second Book of Discipline, 1573
- 2) Parliament ratifies Presbyterian gov't, 1592, as the established faith

King James' views on religion

- a) Protestant education; his love of theology revealed at 1604 Hampton Court Conference
- b) held to absolutist Divine Right of Kings
  - 1) episcopacy naturally accorded better with absolute monarchy; "better a compliant Episcopacy than a stubborn Presbyterianism;" "monarchy and presbytery get along like God and the devil."
  - 2) Melville called him "God's silly vassal"

## G. The Rise of English Puritanism

1. Origin of the name

a. reaction against the mediating Elizabethan Settlement = "via media"

- 1) Reformation gains under Edward VI
- 2) influx of returning Genevan exiles

b. attempt to purify the church esp. in areas of church ceremonies and administration; emphasis on personal piety to halt the spread of antichrist's influence

2. questions of church government

- a. some low church Anglicans sympathetic while defending the Anglican church under Elizabeth: John Jewel
- b. call for establishment Presbyterianism
- c. calls for establishment of Independency (Congregationalism)

- 1) Ringleader = Henry Jacob
  - a) expelled from parish for writing *Reasons Proving the Necessity of Reforming Our Churches in England*, 1604
  - b) had been influenced by Brownist ideas thru John Robinson
- 2) principles
  - a) each local congregation is an autonomous, self-determining church; subject to no outside body except Parliament
  - b) spiritual unity of churches recognized w/o meddling
  - c) later prominence under Oliver Cromwell, but Independents were distinct from Separatists who wanted no state oversight

d. Separatists - reformers who rejected a state church

- 1) Brownists
  - a) Robert Browne (1550-1633)
    - went beyond his teacher Cartwright
    - imprisoned 32 times for inveighing vs. state church
    - Reformation Without Tarrying for Any*
    - ”The CoE is not worth reforming.... We shall reorganize the church only with the worthiest, be they ever so few.”
    - led Pilgrims to Holland only to return to conform to CoE after disruptions in the new colony
  - b) principles
    - CoE no true church
    - total separation of church and state = congregationalism; the church is a voluntary organization (a “gathered church”) united by a common covenant among the members operating on democratic principles
- 2) Scrooby Congregationalists
  - a) John Robinson (1575-1625)
    - opposed monarchical head of the church
    - participated in controversies w/ Arminians in Holland
  - b) left Holland via England to forge new world settlement
- 3) English Baptists
  - a) Thomas Helwys and the General Baptists
    - 1st Baptist church, 1612
    - Arminian and believer’s baptism by affusion
  - b) John Spilsbury and the Particular Baptists -1633, broke from Congregationalists
    - Calvinistic and baptism by immersion
    - formed bulk of later English Baptists

3. early opposition to Puritans

- a. resistance to Genevan Bible
- b. provoked by “prophesyings”
  - 1) attempt to have regular proclamation of the Word and encourage learning among ministers
  - 2) time for critiques by other ministers
  - 3) quashed by Elizabeth; preaching fell into contempt, and the CoE has never since

- entirely recovered from the blow.” McClintock & Strong VIII:308
- c. as early as 1562, Elizabeth had begun ejecting all ministers refusing to conform, forbidding them to preach elsewhere

4. Court of High Commission (1559-1641) = [Star Chamber]

- a. commission “to exercise all manner of jurisdiction, under the queen and her successors, in spiritual things;” and “to order, visit, reform, and redress all heresies, errors, schisms, abuses, contempts, offenses and enormities whatsoever.”
- b. actually, an unbridled tool of repression
  - 1) vs. any unauthorized publications blasting episcopacy or defending the Puritans
  - 2) vs. any absenting himself from “church, chapel, or other place where common prayer is said according to the Act of Uniformity.”

5. religious situation at the end of Liz’s reign

- a. mass of the population agreeable to the Gospel  
-- probably 9/10 were Protestant
- b. most educated persons were Puritans (trained at Cambridge)
- c. King James entered the next century openly Protestant and Calvinistic

G. Political situation at the end of the XVI Century

Spain -- not so fanatical under new King Philip III  
France -- Edict of Nantes under Henry IV  
Holland -- civil war  
Germany -- Peace of Augsburg; northern 2 were Protestant  
England