Unit 2:4 The English Reformation

1. Background
	1. The Wars of the Roses and King Henry VII
		1. Wars of the Roses
		2. Henry VII’s goals for England
			1. Rebuild England after the Wars of the Roses
			2. Secure his dynasty
			3. Establish Peace
		3. Allies and Money
		4. Marry-off his children
2. Unlucky in love: the tudor princes
	1. Arthur and Catherine
		1. Arthur, Prince of Wales, 1487-1502
		2. Catherine of Aragon, 1485-1536
		3. Treaty of Medina del Campo 1489
		4. Arthur wrote letters to Catherine
		5. Catherine was sent to England when Arthur was 15, she 17
		6. The Marriage, 1502
		7. They were married for only 4 months
		8. Arthur died
			1. Consumption
			2. Diabetes
			3. The Sweating Sickness: Hantavirus?
		9. Died at 15,
		10. Catherine also sick but got better, fishy?
	2. The IMpact of Arthur’s death
		1. Henry VII was distraught
		2. Wanted to keep the alliance and the dowry
		3. Convinced Ferdinand and Isabella to agree to a second marriage despite the fact that Henry was only 12 years old at the time. Catherine 17
		4. Henry VII had argued on the basis of Deuteronomy 25:5
		5. With all the factors hinging on this marriage, the Pope accepted the argument from Deuteronomy
			1. Peace, stability, unity
			2. Vs war, economic collapse, etc.
		6. Henry VII died in April 1509,
		7. June 11 1509 Henry and Catherine were married, Henry 19, Catherine 24
	3. Henry and Catherine
		1. The Mariiage was considerd a happy one despite the age difference
		2. Catherine
			1. Good,
			2. Well educated
			3. Intelligent
			4. Pious
		3. Henry
			1. Remarkably talented
			2. A warrior, an athlete
			3. Statesman
			4. Active hunter
			5. Musician, composer
			6. Named Defender of the Faith, by Pope Leo X
		4. The Children
			1. Stillborn Daughter: 31 January 1510 died same day[28]
			2. Henry, Duke of Cornwall 1 January 1511-23 February 1511
			3. Stillborn Son c. October 1513
			4. Henry, Duke of Cornwall: December 1514-December 1514
			5. Mary I, Queen of England: 18 February 1516- 17 November 1558
			6. Unnamed Daughter 10 November 1518 within a week
	4. Perhaps the pope was wrong
		1. 1527: Henry was desperate to have a male heir
		2. Henry’s supposed conscience and vanity were disturbed by not siring a son
		3. He turned to Cardinal Thomas Wolsey (1471-1530) for help
			1. Wolsey was one of the largest and most talented statesmen in England
			2. Wolsey had eventually become Chancellor of England
			3. He had also become one of the most infamous pluralists
				1. Papal legate to England
				2. Archbishop of York
				3. And Abbot of St. Albans
				4. Three other dioceses
		4. The sack of Rome 1527
			1. Charles V troops
			2. Disgrace
		5. The Pope was convinced that the original decision was correct
		6. Besides, Henry’s actions at court had become well-known
		7. The issue would drag on for five more years
	5. Henry’s legal split with rome
		1. Wolsey’s immediate successor was Thomas More.
		2. After a short stint, More resigned his post because he would not support Henry’s efforts to disgrace Queen Catherine
		3. 1532: Henry invested a new Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Cranmer
			1. Cranmer issued an annulment for Henry’s marriage to Catherine
			2. MAY 28, 1533: Cranmer married Henry and Anne Boleyn,
				1. ANNE WAS ABOUT 6 MONTHS PREGNANT
		4. Henry then turned to Thomas Cromwell to be Chancellor
			1. Cromwell forced officials to accept the Boleyn “marriage”
			2. Comwell convinced Henry to split from Rome and found his own church through act of parliament
		5. Cromwell began an Anti-Catholic, Anti-Clerical propaganda campaign that whipped many Englishmen into a frenzy
		6. Anne Boleyn personally brought Simon Fish’s pamphlet “The Supplication of Beggars” to Henry VIII’s attention (later she would bring Luther’s writings etc to him)
			1. Fish declared that monks were after every man’s wife, daughter, and maid
			2. This document swept through the country and many attacks were hurled at the clergy
	6. Parliament’s acts
		1. Most of these at the behest of Cromwell
		2. Mid 1532, Act of Annates: confiscated tithe money going to Rome
		3. March 1533, Act in Restraint of Appeals: Declared England an Empire and had no need to appeal church matter to Rome
		4. September 1533, Act of Succession: declared Princess Mary an illegitimate child, and the succession to pass through Queen Anne’s womb
		5. Act of Supremacy, 1534: made Henry supereme head of the Church in England
		6. Oath of Allegiance: Parliament passed an act requiring an Oath recognizing the marriage and Henry’s title
			1. Thomas More
			2. John Fisher
		7. Act of Dissolution: confiscated Church land, closed monestaries, and confiscated monestary assets
	7. Henry’s other wives
		1. Anne executed 1536 (Elizabeth declared illegitimate)
		2. Jane Seymour, born Edward 1537, died in childbirth
		3. Anne of Cleves, Catholic, pox, the Rhenish Mare, they were both repulsed by one another, Anne was annulled, and paid off, even came to court for holidays, called the “kings’ sister”
			1. Cromwell was executed over the issue in 1540
		4. Catherine Howard, sexually promiscuous, adulterous, executed
		5. Catherine Parr
		6. Henry died in 1547
3. Religion After Henry
	1. Reformation under Edward VI
		1. Edward Seymour was the Regent (de facto not de jour)
		2. Thomas Cranmer was free to issue his new Protestant manual of worship: *The Book of Common Prayer*
		3. Adopted the Tyndale Bible in English
	2. Mary Tudor
	3. Elizabethan Religious Settlement
		1. The English people wanted the issue settled during Elizabeth’s reign
			1. Too many shifts
		2. Elizabeth took steps to achieve this
			1. Parlimanet declared her “supreme governor of the realm in all things ecclesiastical and temporal”
			2. Act of Uniformity, 1559
				1. Erestablished a Protatsant church
				2. Attempted to establish a Protestant Church that Catholics could worship in with reasonable comfort
				3. Modified *Book of Common Prayer*
			3. The Thirty-Nine Articles
				1. Recognized only two sacraments
			4. This became known as the VIA MEDIA
		3. Calvinist Puritans in England were apaulled by the Popery
		4. Devout Catholics also resisted and attempt to Replace the “English Jezebel” with a Good Catholic Gentlemen, or even her Catholic Cousin Mary Queen of Scots