Reformation in England

Henry VII (1485–1509)

1455–85 Wars of the Roses
1501 marriage of prince Arthur to Catharine of Aragon

Henry VIII (1509–47)

Marriages:
1509–33 Catherine of Aragon
1533–36 Anne Boleyn
1536–37 Jane Seymour
1540 Anne of Cleves
1540–42 Catherine Howard
1543–48 Catherine Parr

Lord Chancellors:
1502–15 William Warham
1515–29 Thomas Wolsey
1529–32 Thomas More

1534–40 Chief minister and vice-gerent in spiritual matters Thomas Cromwell

Edward VI (1547–53)

1547–49 Edward Seymour Lord Protector
1549–53 John Dudley

Mary I (1553–58)

1554 marriage to King Philip of Spain

Elizabeth I (1558–1603)

1558ff. political problems: marriage? succession?
1587 execution of Mary Stuart
1588 defeat of the Spanish Armada

1558–98 William Cecil Secretary of State / Lord High Treasurer

James I (1603–25)

1567 King of Scotland
1605 Gundpowder Plot
1611 King James Bible

1500 1510 1520 1530 1540 1550 1560 1570 1580 1590 1600

Archbishop of Canterbury

1504–32 William Warham
1533–56 Thomas Cranmer
1556–58 Reginald Pole
1559–75 Matthew Parker
1575–83 Edmund Grindal
1583–1604 John Whitgift

English church around 1500

England ca. 2.5 million inhabitants, more than 9,000 parishes, two universities (Oxford, Cambridge)
Province of Canterbury Bangor, Bath and Wells, Canterbury, Chichester, Coventry and Lichfield, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Lincoln, Llandaff, London, Norwich, Rochester, Salisbury, Sodor and Man, St. Asaph, St. David's, Winchester, Worcester
Province of York Carlisle, Durham, York
affective piety John Fisher, Lady Margaret Beaufort
Christian humanism John Colet, Erasmus of Rotterdam
heresy Lollardy

English Church 1520–34

1520s Henry VIII fights Luther and suppresses the early evangelicals (Thomas Bilney, Robert Barnes, John Frith, William Tyndale)
1525 Barnes' evangelical Christmas sermon in Cambridge
1526 Tyndale's NT translation
1531–34 legislation restricting the English church and reducing the papal influence
1532 Thomas Cranmer archbishop of Canterbury
1533 annulment of the marriage to Catherine of Aragon by state and church

Heinrician Church 1534–47

1534 Act of Supremacy
1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus
1535 execution of Thomas More
1536 Ten Articles
1536 First Royal Injunctions
1536–40 dissolution of the monasteries
1537 Bishops' Book
1536–38 negotiations with the Schmalkaldic League
1536/37 Pilgrimage of Grace
1538 Second Royal Injunctions
1539 Act of Six Articles
1539 Great Bible
1540 execution of Thomas Cromwell and Robert Barnes
1543 King's Book
1546 execution on Anne Askew

Edwardian Church 1547–53

1547 First Book of Homilies
1549 First Act of Uniformity → Book of Common Prayer
1549 Legalization of clerical marriage
1549 Prayer Book Rebellion
1550 Ordinal
1552 Second Act of Uniformity
1551/52 Reformatio legum ecclesiasticarum
1552 revised BCP
1552 42 Articles

Marian Church 1553–58

1553/54 legislation against the Reformation → recatholicization of the English church, persecution of Protestants, Nicodemism
Marian exiles

Elizabethan Settlement 1559

1559 Act of Supremacy; Act of Uniformity; Injunctions; revised BCP
1558ff. appointment of new bishops, visitation of the parishes
1562 John Jewel, *Apologia ecclesiae anglicanae*
1563/71 Second Book of Homilies
1563/71 39 Articles

Elizabethan Church 1559–1603

Calvinist conformity Church of England dominated by Reformed theology (combined with traditional features like episcopal organization) and with the monarch as supreme governor of the church
Catholic resistance recusancy, Rising of the North (1569/70), papal excommunication of the Queen (1571), persecution of Catholics
Puritanism vestments controversy (1565–67), First/Second Admonition to the Parliament (1572) → Admonition Controversy, failed Puritan attempts for a reform of the English Church (1570/80s), Marprelate Controversy (1588)
Avantgarde conformity new movement in the 1590s
1563 John Foxe, *Acts and Monuments*
1594–97 Richard Hooker, *Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity* (book 1–4)