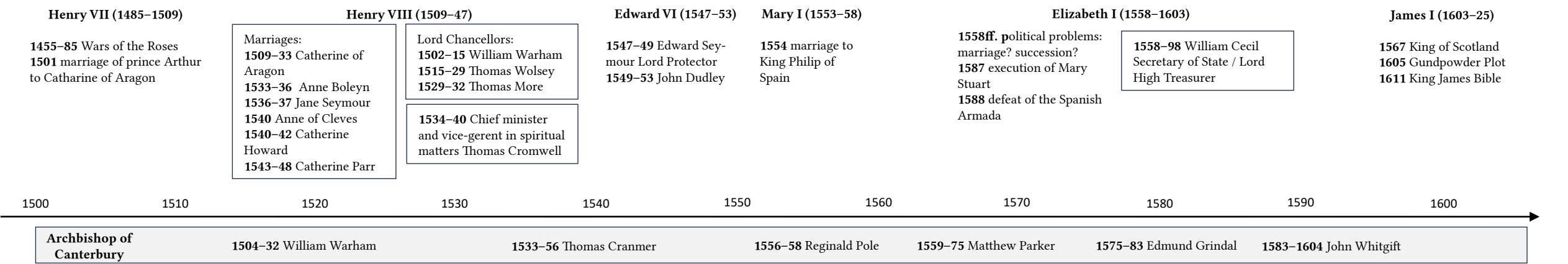


REFORMATION IN ENGLAND



English church around 1500	English Church 1520–34	Heinrician Church 1534–47	Edwardian Church 1547–53	Elizabethan Settlement 1559	Elizabethan Church 1559–1603
<p><b>England</b> ca. 2.5 million inhabitants, more than 9,000 parishes, two universities (Oxford, Cambridge)</p> <p><b>Province of Canterbury</b> 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</p> <p><b>Province of York</b> Carlisle, Durham, York</p> <p><b>affective piety</b> John Fisher, Lady Margaret Beaufort</p> <p><b>Christian humanism</b> John Colet, Erasmus of Rotterdam</p> <p><b>heresy</b> Lollardy</p>	<p><b>1520s</b> Henry VIII fights Luther and suppresses the early evangelicals (Thomas Bilney, Robert Barnes, John Frith, William Tyndale)</p> <p><b>1525</b> Barnes’ evangelical Christmas sermon in Cambridge</p> <p><b>1526</b> Tyndale’s NT translation</p> <p><b>1531–34</b> legislation restricting the English church and reducing the papal influence</p> <p><b>1532</b> Thomas Cranmer archbishop of Canterbury</p> <p><b>1533</b> annulment of the marriage to Catherine of Aragon by state and church</p>	<p><b>1534</b> Act of Supremacy</p> <p><b>1535</b> Valor Ecclesiasticus</p> <p><b>1535</b> execution of Thomas More</p> <p><b>1536</b> Ten Articles</p> <p><b>1536</b> First Royal Injunctions</p> <p><b>1536–40</b> dissolution of the monasteries</p> <p><b>1537</b> Bishops’ Book</p> <p><b>1536–38</b> negotiations with the Schmalkaldic League</p> <p><b>1536/37</b> Pilgrimage of Grace</p> <p><b>1538</b> Second Royal Injunctions</p> <p><b>1539</b> Act of Six Articles</p> <p><b>1539</b> Great Bible</p> <p><b>1540</b> execution of Thomas Cromwell and Robert Barnes</p> <p><b>1543</b> King’s Book</p> <p><b>1546</b> execution on Anne Askew</p>	<p><b>1547</b> First Book of Homilies</p> <p><b>1549</b> First Act of Uniformity → Book of Common Prayer</p> <p><b>1549</b> Legalization of clerical marriage</p> <p><b>1549</b> Prayer Book Rebellion</p> <p><b>1550</b> Ordinal</p> <p><b>1552</b> Second Act of Uniformity</p> <p><b>1551/52</b> Reformatio legum ecclesiasticarum</p> <p><b>1552</b> revised BCP</p> <p><b>1552</b> 42 Articles</p> <p><b>Marian Church 1553–58</b></p> <p><b>1553/54</b> legislation against the Reformation → recatholicization of the English church, persecution of Protestants, Nicodemism</p> <p><b>Marian exiles</b></p>	<p><b>1559</b> Act of Supremacy; Act of Uniformity; Injunctions; revised BCP</p> <p><b>1558ff.</b> appointment of new bishops, visitation of the parishes</p> <p><b>1562</b> John Jewel, <i>Apologia ecclesiae anglicanae</i></p> <p><b>1563/71</b> Second Book of Homilies</p> <p><b>1563/71</b> 39 Articles</p>	<p><b>Calvinist conformity</b> Church of England dominated by Reformed theology (combined with traditional features like episcopal organization) and with the monarch as supreme governor of the church</p> <p><b>Catholic resistance</b> recusancy, Rising of the North (1569/70), papal excommunication of the Queen (1571), persecution of Catholics</p> <p><b>Puritanism</b> 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)</p> <p><b>Avantgarde conformity</b> new movement in the 1590s</p> <p><b>1563</b> John Foxe, <i>Acts and Monuments</i></p> <p><b>1594–97</b> Richard Hooker, <i>Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity</i> (book 1–4)</p>