

The 2nd Wave of Reformation

England, France, and the Low Countries

PREDOMINANT RELIGIONS IN MID-16TH-CENTURY EUROPE

- Anglican
- Calvinist
- Lutheran
- Islamic
- Orthodox
- Hussite
- Roman Catholic
- Huguenot

250 km 150 mi

1

The English Reformation

A Church Apart: Tradition, Reform, and Radicals

King Henry VIII

ArchBp Thomas Cranmer

2

Things to remember...

- The Concordat of London – *investiture controversy of old*
 - 11th century agreement between English crown and Rome
 - King nominates bishop, Rome approves, bishops swear loyalty to king
- The War of the Roses
 - Only in 1478 was the House of Tudor firmly established on the throne
 - Henry of Tudor, Duke of Lancaster took throne as Henry VII
- Henry VIII
 - Older brother Arthur married to Catherine of Aragon, aunt of HRE Charles V
 - Arthur married 20 weeks and then dies (Henry is 10 years old)
 - King wants alliance continued with Spain - at age 11 Henry betrothed to Catherine
 - Ascends the throne at 17 and marries Catherine of Aragon (age 23)

3



Henry VIII

- Childhood
 - Henry was not the first born son of Henry VII
 - Was not educated in the ways of the kingly court – spent little time there
 - Was well tutored, read, and knew the Faith
- Kingly focus
 - Avoid wars of succession
 - Supremacy of the king
 - Securing wealth for the coffers of king and country
- Defender of the Faith
 - “wrote” *Defense of the Seven Sacraments* contra Luther’s ideas
 - Pope Leo X conferred the honorific *Fidei Defensor* upon Henry (1521)
 - Yet... forged his own church in the caldron of the Reformation
 - “throughout the centuries [since his death], Henry has been praised and reviled, but he has never been ignored”.

4

Henry and his heirs

- Problems from the get-go
 - You may not marry the wife of your brother
 - Henry-Catherine need permission from Rome to marry.
 - Despite wide protests, Pope Julius II grants dispensation
- King Henry – Queen Catherine (1509)
 - **Mary I** - surviving daughter
 - No surviving son
 - New “Wars of the Roses” feared
- Mistresses abounded
- Enter Ann Boleyn



5

Anne Boleyn



Queen

- Clement VII will not annul marriage to Catherine
 - Thomas Cranmer does...
- The marriage (1533-1536)
 - future **Queen Elizabeth I** born
 - 3 miscarriages and Henry's attention wanes
 -enter Jane Seymour
- Boleyn convicted of infidelity, incest, and witchcraft – and executed

Reformer

- Anne had been educated in Netherlands and came to know the Lutheran and early Swiss reformers' thought
- 1532-1536: **new bishops appointed**
 - 8 died of natural death
 - John Fisher executed
 - 2 resigned
- All replacements were Reform leaning and recommended by Boleyn – esp. Thomas Cranmer

6


In case you're keeping track

- As regards the Reformation in England, Catherine and Anne are the fuses that light the fire
- Thomas Cromwell and Thomas Cranmer are agents
 - Cromwell a clear Reform advocate
 - Cranmer more the academic who is the architect of the Reformation
 - ...or at least the one to keep Henry and the successors happy



7

Thomas Cranmer

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- Catholic priest and academic
 - Had sympathies for Martin Luther's writings
 - 1528 – academia, “lets canvass European thought on annulment of marriage to Catherine
 - King hears of the idea and places Cranmer in charge of the team
 - Meets Bucer and Zwingli in Zurich.
 - At court of HRE Charles V, meets the German reformers
 - Marries one of their nieces (1532)
 - 1533 – appointed as Archbishop of Canterbury – *benefice from the Boleyn family*
 - Adjudicates the annulment from Catherine as Archbishop
 - Celebrates wedding to Ann
 - Anoints and crowns her Queen
 - Baptizes their child Elizabeth and becomes her godfather
 - Pope Clement VII excommunicates everyone involved
 - 1534 – Cranmer engineers the **Act of Supremacy**

8




England becoming a Protestant nation

Act of Supremacy

- Parliament acknowledged that Henry's rule was both secular and religious (1534)
- Many members of Parliament removed – abbots, bishops, etc.
- Thomas Moore, Chancellor
 - Catholic, yet believed annulment was proper
 - Active against reformers in England – feared secular revolt, e.g., War of Peasants
 - Refuses to take oath of the Act – as does John Fisher
- Henry and the Church
 - ever Catholic – but wants no challenges to his Rule
 - Needs the wealth of the Church
- Chancellor, Parliament, and Key Churchmen
 - Reformation thinking already afoot
 - Thomas Cromwell, **Thomas Cranmer**
- Dissolution of the Monasteries (1536-1541)


9



Thomas Cranmer

- Advisor to
 - Henry VIII** – largely political maneuvering to quell populist and royal backlash to the separation from Rome
 - Edward VI**
 - Never reaches age of regency
 - Cranmer has free hand to move church toward Reformer posture
 - Mary I** comes to power in 1553
- Cranmer executed for treason in 1556 for his part in rebellion to put Jane Grey on the throne
- Cranmer's Reforms
 - Ten Articles (1536) reduced sacraments to three, otherwise traditional Catholic
 - Dissolution of the monasteries, friaries, and oratories
 - Book of Common Prayer (1544)
 - Positions on a reformed view of the Eucharist (1547)
 - Church of England Canon Law
 - Forty-Two Articles (1549) which solidified reformed theology in the Anglican church
- Via media*


10



Mary I

... Elizabeth dies without an heir

Elizabeth I



A Moment Between

- English Monarchy
 - Henry VIII (1509-1547)
 - Edward VI (1547-1553)
 - Mary I (1553-1558) *
 - Elizabeth I (1558-1603) *
 - Mary & Catholic Restoration
 - Key bishoprics filled by Catholic prelates
 - Too many parishes committed to reform
 - Too many wealthy families cautious
 - Mary weds a Spaniard !
- All Catholic Reforms quickly undone by Elizabeth
 - the church in England settles into a via media
 - 39 Articles
 - Mary, Queen of Scots
 - Via media of English church
 - Protestant with Catholic vestiges to tradition and past
 - Hold the middle and persecute the edges
 - Catholics loyal to Pope
 - Radical reformers – the Puritans

11

The Anglican Church

- **Elizabeth dies without heir** (1603) – so ends house of Tudor and begins House of Stewart
- James I, King of England
 - Son of Mary, Queen of Scots
 - Educated as Presbyterian
 - After Gunpowder Plot - Popish Recusants Act
- Charles I – House of Stewart
 - King –vs– Parliament
 - Marries a Roman Catholic to dismay of Puritans and Calvinists
 - Arminius theology
- **Civil War** (1642-1645)
 - Charles I vs. Parliament
 - Charles is executed
- Commonwealth & **Oliver Cromwell**
 - Severe Puritan
 - Not a good time to be Catholic – claims of genocide made
 - Charles II (monarchy restored - 1658)
- James II (last Catholic monarch - 1685)
 - Declaration of the Liberty of Conscience
 - Marries a French Roman Catholic and converts - unleashes backlash
- **Glorious Revolution** (1688)
 - Queen Mary and William of Orange
 - No Catholic on the throne; no King or Queen may marry a Catholic
- The Anglican Church is now the “big tent”

12

A snapshot in time

Remember the timeline?
Look at all that happens
in the years
1530-1560
Every nation in Europe
is under unrest,
and a "sea change."

13

The French Reformation

A Gallican Church: Power and Persecutions




John Calvin & Huguenots



Kings of France

14



French Reform?

- Concordat of Bologna (1515)
- Quick outline of the history
 - By 1518 Luther's writings are circulating in Paris
 - 1534 – Affair of the Placards (Francis I)
 - Persecution of “Lutherans” begins
 - actually more Reformers
 - Calvin flees to Geneva
- Henry II – true believer
 - Edict of Châteaubriant (1551)
 - Censorship of books & Civil penalties for protestants
 - Confiscation of property – 1/3 to informers
 - Punishment for corresponding with Geneva protestants
 - Edict of Compiègne (1557)
 - Added the death penalty to preaching or participation in illegal gatherings
- Death of Henry II
 - Weak son Francis II married to Mary, Queen of Scots
 - *coup d'état* by Cardinal of Lorraine and the Duke of Guise
 - Severe persecutions of Huguenots (the reformers in France)
- Conversion of Navarre (1560)
 - Missioners from Geneva
 - Louis Bourbon, Prince of Condé.
 - Jeanne d'Albret, Queen of Navarre (married to Louis' brother Antoine)
- French Wars of Religion (1562-1598)
 - between French Catholics and Protestants (Huguenots)
 - Between the House of Bourbon and House of Guise (Lorraine) – and other houses with regal designs

15

France is Catholic, but do you remember Gallicanism and Concordat of Bologna?

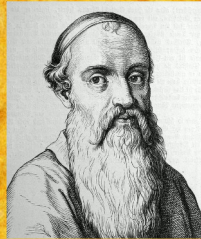
French Wars of Religion

- War of Religion (1562-1598)
 - Religion was important
 - War of Politics
 - Who would be king
 - Proxy war for Christendom
- St. Bartholomew's Day massacre
- War of the Three Henries – when clear Henry III would have no heir
 - Henry of Bourbon
 - Henry of Guise
 - others
- Henry of Bourbon becomes Henry IV, good King Henry
 - Converts to Catholicism
 - Edict of Nantes – religious rights to Huguenots (1598)
- Louis XIII and Cardinal Richelieu (1610)
- Louis XIV (1643-1715)
 - Edict of Fontainebleau (1685)
 - Destruction of Huguenot churches and schools
 - Great Huguenot exodus

16

The Low Country Reformation

Anabaptists, Apocalyptic, Affective



Menno Simons



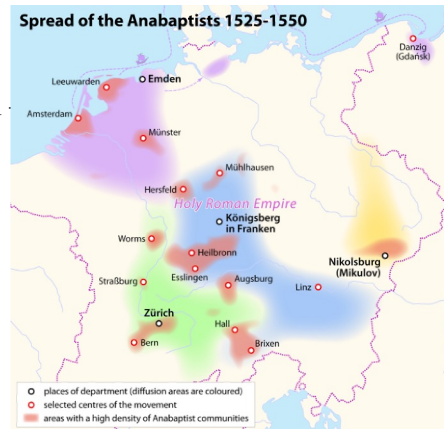
Radical Reform

17

The Netherlands = country, Holland = area within . the people are Dutch...

Waves of Reformers

- Luther's reform present in the coastal regions of Frisia
- Anabaptist persecutions in Zürich . Netherlands proves to be a welcoming home
- Calvin's Reforms
 - 1540 took hold among the elite and regular folk in Flanders (Dutch speaking part of Northern Belgium)
- Change is happening all around the Netherlands: political and religious



18

Low Countries: In middle of HRE, Germany, England, France, & Spain!!

Pattern of things

- What has been the pattern in Germany, England and France?
- Cycle
 - Reform needed for Church
 - Reformers appear
 - Theology lost among grab for power, politics, and money
 - Balance of accommodation and greater reform
 - Major conflict
 - A more radical reform
- Movement of reform and its goals
- Lutheran
 - Reform the Catholic Church
 - Return to its Christian roots
- Calvin
 - Reform the reform
 - Return to its biblical roots
- Next Generation
 - Increased radicalization
 - Increased individualization
 - un-rooted from tradition

19

Something old, something new

- Something old:
 - Remember Thomas Munster and Peasant's Revolt in Germany 1524?
 - Remember the Zwickau prophets of Wittenberg?
 - Apocalypticism - never far from the surface since Joachim of Fiore in 12th century
 - 3 ages of man before God
 - two witnesses to the new age
- Melchior Hoffman
 - 1523 – roving Lutheran preacher
 - 1530 – moved to Anabaptist reform
 - 1532 – community of Emden
 - 1533 – New Era of Christianity
 - Strasbourg as New Jerusalem
 - 1533 – arrested and jailed
- Jan Matthys - baker from Haarlem
 - One of the two witnesses in *Book of Revelation*
 - not Strasbourg, but Münster
- The Münster Revolt – Easter 1534
 - John of Leiden – King David
 - Polygamous theocracy
 - June 1535 revolt ended
- From the ashes of Münster
 - Menno Simons- Mennonites
 - Anabaptist pacifism
 - Spiritual movements
 - Familists
 - Low Country Unitarians
- Movement spreads to Bohemia and Poland-Lithuania

20

Eighty Years War

- Also known as the Dutch Revolt or the **Dutch War of Independence**
- 1568 – the stage is set
 - “King” is Spanish and Catholic
 - Taxes are burdensome, similar to German experience
 - Provinces have shifting political alliances
 - Religious persecutions of Reformers for heresy
- 1566 - *Beeldenstorm* (statue storm)
 - Calvinist mob action
 - Ghent alone – cathedral, 8 churches, 25 monasteries and convents, 10 hospitals and 7 chapels were wrecked
- Fernando Alvarez de Toledo
 - Leads Spanish army to Brussels
 - *de-facto* martial law
 - Over 1,000 executions including Catholic nobles loyal to HRE
- Rebellion wages for next 20 years
 - *de-facto* independence for Protestant 7 northern provinces
 - 10 southern provinces achieve religious tolerance, but remain loyal to HRE
 - Peace, war, peace – up until 1648 (parallels 30 Years War)
- Peace of Münster – part of peace of Westphalia

21

The Stumbling Blocks

- **Scripture**
 - Canon of Scripture
 - Authority to interpret
 - Role of Tradition (big “T”)
- **Sacraments**
 - Sacramental “system”
 - Baptism, Eucharist, Confession
- **Church**
 - Apostles, prophets, teachers, elders – priesthood of laity
 - Governance and conscience
- **Grace, Free Will, Faith, Works, Justification, Sanctification**
- **Order of Worship**
- **Sacramentals**
 - statues, icons, relics
 - pilgrimages
 - Church art and decor

The Catholic response?
Council of Trent is just starting.... sort of

22

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