

The English Reformation

Bellringer: Answer the following in several well-written sentences.

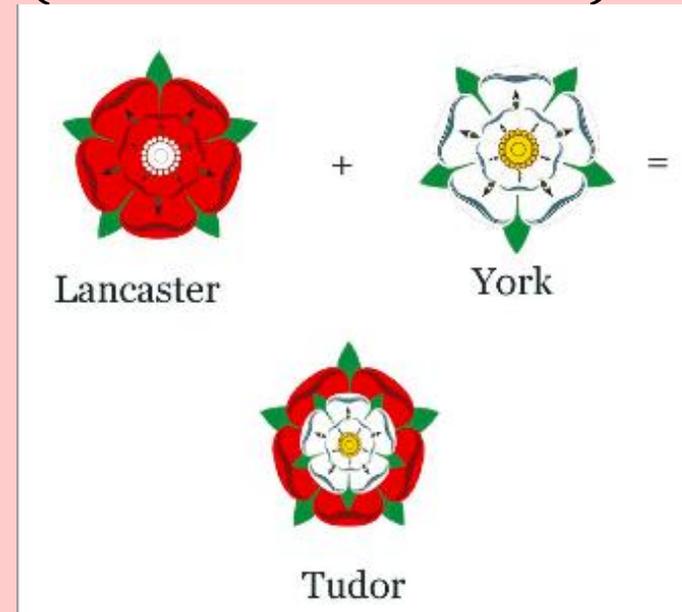
Why was Martin Luther's insistence that only Scripture carried religious authority so controversial?



Your goal for today-Be able to...

- Explain the causes and effects of Henry VIII's split with the Catholic Church.

If you remember, England had been through a long civil war prior to Henry VII's succession (Wars of the Roses)



Henry (of the House of Lancaster) had married Elizabeth of York to solidify his claim to the throne



Henry VII had two sons and two daughters who survived infancy (Arthur, Henry, Mary, Margaret)



- His eldest son, Arthur, married Catherine of Aragon.
- Catherine was the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain (“The Catholic Kings” w/ strong ties to the Pope).

Arthur died 6 months after he had married Catherine, in 1502

- Catherine had a rich dowry—
England could not risk letting it go back to Spain
200,000 Crowns =
\$80,000



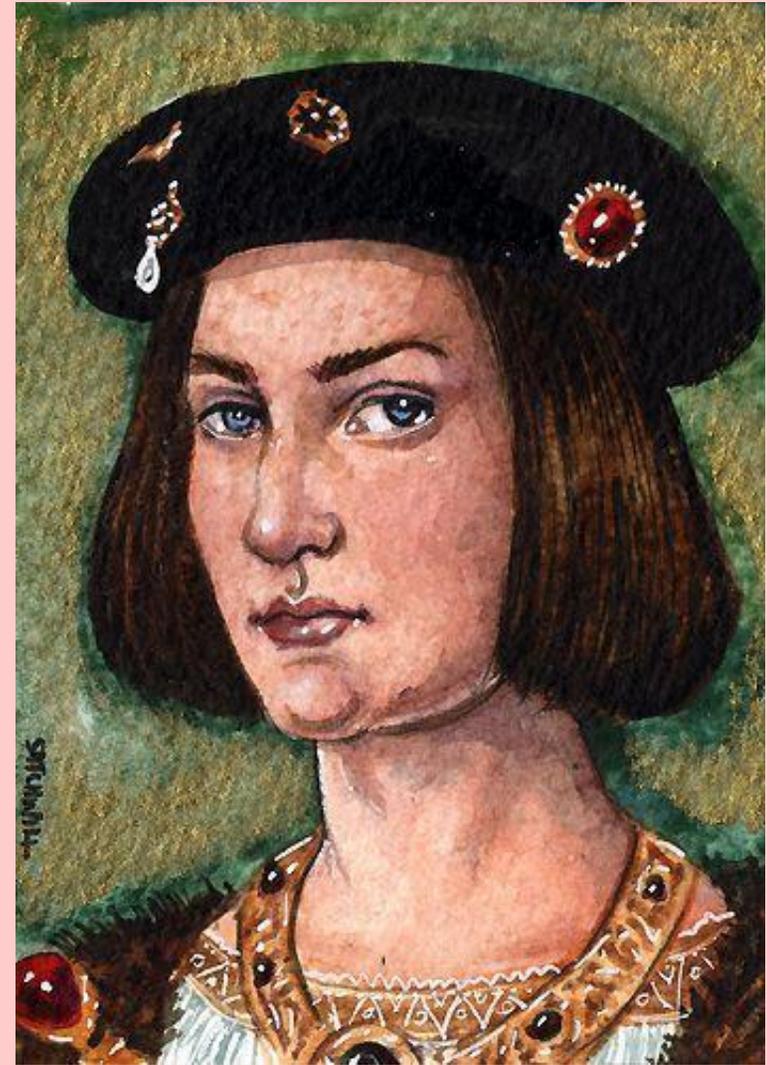
Later on, this would be a question of primary importance: *Was the marriage of Catherine of Aragon and Arthur consummated?*

- Catherine of Aragon always insisted that they had lived together as brother and sister because of their young ages (15 and 16)
- Henry was made Prince of Wales after it was certain Catherine wasn't carrying Arthur's child (she was 5 yrs. older than Henry was)



Catherine remained in England, in limbo, for seven years after Arthur died.

- While living in England, she was impoverished and a pawn between England and Spain
- Henry VII dies in 1509, and his son ascends the throne as Henry VIII
- Henry marries Catherine. He has to get special permission (a dispensation) from the pope since she had previously been married to his brother.



Initially, Catherine and Henry had a happy marriage



- They were both very religious
- Henry VIII even wrote a book called “The Defense of Seven Sacraments,” which attacked Luther’s beliefs
- This book earned Henry VIII the title of “Defender of the Faith”

While Catherine bore Henry
many children but...



Only a daughter, Mary, survived.

Henry began to feel that his marriage was cursed because of the lack of male heirs. Catherine was getting older and was no longer able to have kids. Henry had fallen in love with her lady-in-waiting, Anne Boleyn, and wanted to marry her (and hopefully have sons).



He sought an annulment from the Pope based on the fact that Catherine had been married to his brother.

The Pope *should* have granted Henry VIII the annulment because annulments for lesser reasons had occurred amongst European Royalty.



Can you guess why he did not grant the annulment to Henry?

Thomas Wolsey

- Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church
- By 1514 – powerful figure in both Church and government affairs
- Eventually became Lord Chancellor in 1515
- In 1529, he failed to secure an annulment of Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon and was imprisoned.
- In 1530, he was accused of treason for corresponding with the French court and died on his way to face Henry



The Pope did not want to displease the Emperor



Catherine objected to the annulment—and it was her nephew Charles V who supported her objection

Charles had conquered Rome and was holding the Pope as his virtual prisoner.

Two conflicting scriptures:

**When brethren dwell together, and one of them dieth without children, the wife of the deceased shall not marry to another; but his brother shall take her, and raise up seed for his brother.
(Deuteronomy, 25:5)**

If a man shall take his brother's wife, it is an impurity. He hath uncovered his brother's nakedness; they shall be childless. (Leviticus, 20:21)

Henry took the bold move to separate from the Catholic Church

- The Act of Supremacy (1534) made the English King head of the Church of England.
- He made everyone take an oath to follow him as the head of the Church.
- Originally, he did not intend to change the doctrines at all.
- He just wanted to be the head of the church and not subject to the Pope's authority.
- Once the separation began, many reformers in England saw this as a welcome move.



Thomas More



- Became Lord Chancellor after Wolsey's death in 1529.
- Resigned in 1532 after he failed to secure Henry's divorce
- Also refused to accept the Act of Supremacy
- Was accused of treason in 1534, and was sentenced to death by hanging in 1535 (commuted to beheading)



Henry VIII confiscated monastic lands and church wealth as the English Reformation ensued.
The monasteries were dissolved.
The land and wealth was passed out to Henry's loyal followers.



As head of the Church of England, Henry declared his marriage to Catherine annulled and married Anne Boleyn in 1533.

She is pregnant at the time and he is SURE it will be a son.

Anne and Henry have a daughter, Elizabeth, in 1533.



- Henry moves quickly to eliminate Anne when she gives birth to a still born son a year and a half later.
- He accuses her of treason and adultery and has her beheaded in 1536.

Henry married Anne's lady-in-waiting, Jane Seymour, just eleven days after Anne was executed.



She gave birth to a son, Edward in 1537. She died ten days later.

Henry felt he should marry again to try to have more sons (infant mortality was very high in that time period). This time he decided to have an arranged political marriage. His advisor, Thomas Cromwell, arranged his marriage to a German princess, but when she arrived in England, Henry didn't like her and was angry with Cromwell. He married her anyway, saying that he had to do his duty to his country. He later accused Cromwell of treason and heresy and had him beheaded. He asked Anne for an annulment of their marriage after only 7 months. She very wisely agreed.



Henry married his fifth wife, Catherine Howard, three weeks later. He adored her and called her his “rose without a thorn”. She was 19, Henry was 50, overweight and had a huge, festering ulcer on his leg. She began a romance with a man named Thomas Culpeper. Henry discovered this and accused her of treason and adultery. She was beheaded in 1542.





Henry married again in 1543. His sixth wife, Catherine Parr, survived Henry. She attempted to unite the three half siblings, Mary, Elizabeth, and Edward.



Henry VIII did not show visible regret over the English Reformation. His personal beliefs swayed between Catholicism and Protestantism. He died in 1547.

- Edward VI came to power after Henry's death at age nine. England moved increasingly toward Protestant practices during his reign, including the abolition of Mass and requiring church services in English. He ruled until 1553.
- Lady Jane Grey: cousin of Mary, Protestants attempted to put her in power to prevent Mary, a Catholic, from ascending to power. Mary's supporters defeated these Protestants and Lady Jane Grey was beheaded. She was 16 and had ruled for 9 days.
- Mary I: She attempted to return the country to Catholicism and burned almost 300 Protestant leaders. Because of this, she is known as Bloody Mary. She died in 1558.
- Elizabeth I: One of the greatest queens to ever rule, was a Protestant but tried to make peace between the two groups.

