

Class Session 07 - 2022-10-25 - Queen Elizabeth

PRAYER

YE OLE QUIZZE

1. What year did Mary become queen? 1553
2. About how many people were burned at the stake under Queen Mary I? 300
3. What was the name of the archbishop who was burned at the stake under Queen Mary I?
Thomas Cranmer
4. How old was Elizabeth when she became queen--15, 25, 35, 45? 25
5. What was the name of the queen of Scotland and France in the time of Queen Elizabeth, who was a relative of Elizabeth's?

OFFICIAL TIMELINE

- 1509 King Henry VIII ascends the throne of England
- 1526 Tyndale's complete New Testament in English is printed
- 1534 The Act of Supremacy officially separates the Church of England from the pope
- 1547 King Edward VI ascends the throne
- 1553 Queen Mary I ascends the throne
- 1558 Queen Elizabeth I ascends the throne
- 1560 Geneva Bible is published

READING ASSIGNMENT

M.B. Synge - Chapter 8: Spain and the Sea-Rovers

BIBLE

Proverbs 20:28

LECTURE

Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603) born 1533

Personal

- became queen November 17, 1558
- daughter of Ann Boleyn
- 25 years old
- very well educated
- not married

Chief advisor was William Cecil

Early moves showing sympathies with protestantism

- Christmas 1558 walked out of mass when host elevated
- January 1559 given and English bible by London as a gift; publicly embraced it

Elizabethan Settlement

Moderate measures to undo Mary's moves back to Rome, without being too radical for Roman traditionalists

- 1559 Act of Supremacy "governor of church" rather than "head"
- 1559 Prayer Book and accompanying Act of Uniformity combined language of 1549 and 1552 blend of Protestant and Roman language
- Synge: 11 Catholic bishops deprived; their sees filled by Protestant bishops
- early in reign, "I will not make windows into men's souls."
- outward conformity; theological ambiguity; *via media*
- images could remain in chapels, if not used idolatrously
- tables instead of altars, but in the same place as the altars
- rood screens removed
- Matthew Parker A. of C., had conformed instead of going into exile
- clergy not purged, except those who opposed Elizabeth in Parliament
- fines for recusancy (non-attendance) low

Having arrived at this state of affairs, called the Elizabethan Settlement, she would not persecute anyone for fudging slightly, nor would she allow further reforms

1562 she had smallpox and almost died

high government officials were very interested in her marrying and having children, but eventually she refused all offers

so she remained unmarried, and known as the virgin queen e.g. "Virginia"

Elizabethan Settlement and Roman Catholicism

Efforts by Roman Catholics to undermine Elizabethan Settlement

- priests were being trained to be smuggled back to England; 500 priests plus Jesuits smuggled into England; associated not with religion only, but with politics of Spain
- May 1568 Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland, Catholic, deposed and fled to England; placed under comfortable house arrest by Elizabeth; nearest claimant to the throne of England; subject of Catholic plots to depose Elizabeth
- 1569 revolt of the northern earls
 - Plot
 - release Mary
 - marry Mary to Duke of Norfolk
 - use Spanish army to depose Elizabeth and place them on thrones of England and Scotland
 - plot discovered
 - Rebellion
 - earls of Northumberland and Westmorland
 - army of 5,000
 - bogged down besieging a castle loyal to Elizabeth
 - fled to Scotland
- 1570 Pope excommunicated Elizabeth and absolved subjects from obedience to her
- multiple plots to murder Elizabeth and establish a Roman Catholic monarch
- 1588 Spanish Armada

Government moves against these Roman Catholic measures

- 1581 treason to be absolved from schism with Rome and reconciled to Catholic church
- recusancy fines increased to 400 times what they were
- 1585 England declares war on Spain and sends troops to help protestants in Netherlands
- 1585 treason for a Catholic priest to be in England
 - during 20 years, 131 priests and 60 laymen who harbored them executed for treason
- 1586 Mary, Queen of Scots tried; 1587 beheaded
- 1588 great mobilization to counter Spanish armada

Elizabethan Settlement and Puritanism

Trends Among Protestants to Undermine Elizabethan Settlement

- ”the hotter sort of Protestants”
- church only half reformed; desired “further reformation”
- desired to get rid of vestiges of Roman Catholicism in worship, the “rags of Rome”
- increasingly influenced by John Calvin
- increase in preaching other than in regular church services
- belief in and desire for Presbyterian form of church government (1570-1587)
 - 1570 Thomas Cartwright of Cambridge series of lectures; fired from university
- bills introduced and other measures considered in Parliament for revising the prayer book

Government moves against these Protestant measures

- 1576 Elizabeth banned all discussion in Parliament of reforming church
- 1577 Elizabeth ordered A of C Grindal to close prophesying meetings
 - he protested; -she suspended him 1577 to his death in 1583
- 1583 new A of C John Whitgift; protestant in doctrine, but committed to E.S., The Three Articles, enforced by his Court of High Commission
 1. recognition of royal supremacy
 2. recognition of the 39 Articles
 3. oath that nothing in the prayer book was contrary to the Word of God

Protestant moves other than political

- small minority separated from C of E to form new congregations, following lead of Robert Browne, 1582 *A Treatise of Reformation without Tarrying for Any*
- others actively evangelized within the C of E, attempting to transform the church in spirit even if not in structures

Wrightson:

They advocated a religion heavily based upon the Bible: advocating preaching, practicing the sanctification of the Sabbath, insisting upon strict moral behavior, pursuing moral reformation where they had the power and the opportunity, and they constantly drummed upon the theme of the failure of England to live up to the--to show proper gratitude for God's deliverance of the kingdom, the need to turn to a more strict religious observation in return for God's favor.

- e.g. William Perkins (1558-1602), on faculty at Cambridge and a church pastor 18 years, conformed to requirements of Elizabethan settlement, but wrote prolifically on reformed theology; his influence was tremendous; this was known in his time, as his writings were outselling all other religious authors including Calvin

Queen Elizabeth died in 1603

Situation by 1603

-threat that Roman Catholicism would be re-instituted officially by accession or invasion greatly reduced (in fact would not happen)

-Puritan form of Christianity not instituted, but highly influential

-separatist churches forming

-two strong competing ideologies are no longer Roman Catholicism and Protestantism, but now

-Elizabethan Settlement protestantism

-Puritan protestantism