

Class Session 09 - 2022-11-15 - King James

PRAYER

QUIZ

1. What year did Elizabeth become queen? 1558
2. What year did England defeat the famous Spanish Armada? 1588
3. When the Armada anchored on the coast of France at Calais, what weapon did the English use to break up the Armada? fire ships
4. How many troops did the Spanish Armada succeed landing in England? none
5. How many sons and daughters did Queen Elizabeth have when she died in 1603? none

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
1588 Spanish Armada is defeated
1603 King James I ascends the throne

BIBLE - Ecclesiastes 10:16-17

READING - Synge chapter 13 "A Picture of England Three Hundred Years Ago"

LECTURE

Queen Elizabeth had never married, and never had any children.

Before her death, she named King James VI of Scotland her heir.

We just arrived at the ascension of King James I. But we are going back a generation in Scotland to see how we got King James, and why he was like he was.

James was descended from the Tudors, but was himself a Stuart.

Stewarts named for an ancestor who was High Steward of Scotland; became family name "Stewart."
House of Stewart had been kings of Scotland since 1371.

1503 King James IV of Scotland married a Tudor, a daughter of Henry VII and sister of Henry VIII.
So James was a close relative of Elizabeth's, and a descendant of Henry VII.

Mary took the French spelling "Stuart."

queen regnant of Scotland December 14, 1542 to July 24, 1567

queen consort of France July 10, 1559 to December 5, 1560

1542

-born to King James V of Scotland and Mary of Guise, who was French

-Acceded to the throne at age 6 days old when her father, James V of Scotland died

-Scotland ruled by regents, mostly Catholics closely tied to the throne of France

1543

-King Henry VIII proposed she be married to Prince Edward; her guardians refused; Henry invaded (“The Rough Wooing”), but could not capture her or get the Scots to capitulate

-March 1543 Henry forced several captured Scottish nobles to agree to the marriage Treaty of Greenwich

-December 1543 Scottish parliament renounced the treaty

1544 English invasion

1545 English invasion

1547 Scotland appealed to France;

1548 King Henry II of France agreed to help militarily if she would marry Prince Francois; treaty signed;

-French military aid arrived at Leith

-Mary shipped to France at age 5 with the “four Marys”

-became accomplished in many things as a student

-reddish hair; very pretty; very tall 5’11”

1558

-Married the Dauphin, Francis (Francois)

-this made him King consort of Scotland

1559 He became King Francis II, age 15, she queen, age 16

1560

-June the conclusion of a civil war involving the protestants of Scotland, supported by Elizabeth, against the Queen Regent, supported by the French, left Scotland under the control of the Protestants instead of the Catholic French

-July - Parliament of Scotland met; agreed to reform country's religion, and declared it a Protestant nation, this parliament is called the Reformation Parliament

-August

--set John Knox over a committee of 5 men, all named John, to prepare a confession, which they did ("the six Johns")

-it is known as "The Scots Confession"

-August 17 the confession was read aloud twice to the Parliament, which approved it overwhelmingly

-Parliament approved the confession, but Queen Mary, a Catholic, refused, so it was not enacted as law until 1567

-August 24 Parliament passed three acts; this time and these acts are now called the Scottish Reformation;

- all previous acts not in conformity with the Scots Confession were annulled

- repudiated pope's authority

- forbade celebration of the mass

- sacraments recognized as two, to be performed by reformed preachers only

-Parliament did not agree to a reform of the structure of the kirk

-December Knox's *First Book of Discipline* published, creating ten church districts, later known as presbyteries

- Knox called a general assembly

- 42 attended

- met for 2 weeks

- approved book of discipline

December - King Francis II died of illness

1561 She returned to Scotland

1562 Knox's "Book of Common Order" approved by General Assembly

1564 "Book of Common Order" reprinted with the Scots Confession and the Psalms in metre; this remained the standard until the Westminster Directory of 1643

1565 She married her first cousin, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, apparently for romantic attraction on her part

-he was over 6' tall

-he was a Roman Catholic

-he became king consort, but demanded the crown matrimonial; she refused; marriage strained

1566

-Darnley conspired with Protestants against Mary, then left them and returned to her

-June 19 son James born

1567

-February - Darnley murdered, and the house he was in destroyed by an explosion

-April - James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell tried and acquitted of murder

-May - Hepburn/Bothwell and Mary married; both Catholics and Protestants strongly disapproved

-uprising against him and her by 26 "confederate lords";

-June 15 Carberry Hill no battle, as her forces deserted

-she imprisoned in Loch Leven Castle

-July 20-23 she miscarried twins

-July 24 forced to abdicate

-Bothwell exiled and went to Denmark; went insane; died 1578

-Parliament reenacted the Scots Confession; it was in effect until Westminster Confession was adopted

1572 the acts of 1560 approved by King James VI as a boy

-Knox died 1572

1603 Queen Elizabeth died; James VI of Scotland becomes James I of England, also

King James VI from July 24, 1567 (13 months old)

King James I March 24, 1603