

TWENTY CENTURIES

A Survey of Church History



RICHARD D. PHILLIPS
SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GREENVILLE, SC

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY
THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION

The English Reformation



- The Reformation Comes to Scotland: Patrick Hamilton & George Wishart
- John Knox: Scotland's Trumpet

The Reformation Comes to Scotland



- **Patrick Hamilton**

- Born 1504 to a minor aristocratic family.
- Studied in Paris and in 1520 was exposed to Luther, studied in Wittenberg.
- Returned to Scotland in 1528, despite serious danger.
- Was lured to St. Andrews by Cardinal Beaton, who quickly arrested Hamilton and burned him at the stake.
- In 1532, his Latin treatise on doctrine was translated and distributed in Scotland, summarizing Luther's doctrine, as *Patrick's Places*.
- He particularly emphasized the sufficiency of Christ's atoning work and justification through faith alone.



The Reformation Comes to Scotland



- **George Wishart**

- “A man of such graces as before him were never heard within this realm” John Knox.
- Born 1512 to a minor aristocratic family.
- Came under suspicion as a student by studying from the Greek New Testament.
- Escaped to England to avoid Cardinal Beaton’s persecution. Came under the influence of Hugh Latimer.
- When Henry VIII’s *Six Articles Act* enforced Roman Catholicism (1539), Wishart moved to Switzerland (meeting Calvin and Bucer), and returned to teach at Cambridge.
- Returned to Scotland in 1534, and through his itinerant preaching turned Dundee into “a little Geneva.”



The Reformation Comes to Scotland

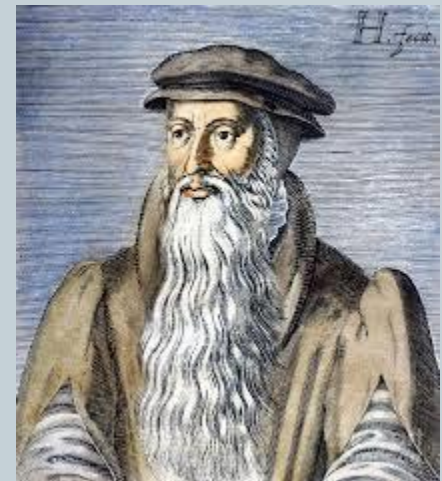


- **George Wishart, cont.**
 - Was arrested and sent to Cardinal Beaton, was tried in St. Andrews Cathedral, where he powerfully argued for the Reformation from the Scriptures.
 - Convicted of heresy, he was publicly burned in 1546.
 - The charges against him included *sola Scripture* and *sola fide*, key tenets of the Reformation.
 - Translated the 1st and 2nd Helvetic Confessions into English and distributed them throughout Scotland (1548).
 - In response to Wishart's martyrdom, James Melville slew Beaton and seized St. Andrews Castle.
 - After a year-long siege, a French fleet bombarded and captured the castle, placing its defenders on galleys as slaves.

John Knox: Scotland's Trumpet



- A student at St. Andrews University, embraced the Reformation by 1545.
- Accompanied Wishart on preaching tours, and sought to defend him at St. Andrews Castle. Was present when the castle was stormed and spent 19 months as a French galley slave.
- Escaped and fled to England, where Edward VI was then reigning. Became a prominent Reformed leader
 - Opposed Cranmer's 1552 Prayer Book and was responsible for "The Black Rubric"



John Knox: Scotland's Trumpet



- **When Bloody Mary came to the throne, Knox fled to the continent.**
 - Let the English church in Frankfurt, taking part in a division.
 - Moved to Geneva, pastoring the English congregation under Calvin.
- **“The First Blast of the Tumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women”**
 - Created a lasting breach between the Scottish and English churches.
- **Returned to Scotland to lead a thorough Reformation**
 - In, *The Appellation*, appealed to the Scottish nobility to reform the church (1558).
 - Led the Protestant nobles in their struggle against the pro-French, Roman Catholic Mary Queen of Scots.
 - Martyrdom of 82 year-old Walter Milne (1558), out of whose death sprang “thousands of his opinion and religion in Scotland.”
 - Knox’s preaching in Edinburgh and around the country electrified the nation.

The Scots Confession



- War broke out between the crown and the “Lords of the Congregation.” English intervention brought a French withdrawal and a treaty.
- The Reformation Parliament of 1560 approved the Scots Confession, drawn up by Knox and others.
- Emphasized all the key doctrines of the Reformation
- Special Emphasis: Presbyterian Church Government and the Regulative Principle of Worship.
 - Book of Common Order and First Book of Discipline