

Class Session 16 - 2023-02-07 - Civil Wars Part 2

PRAYER

QUIZ

1. In what year were the “Short Parliament” and “Long Parliament” called? 1640
2. In 1641, in what country was there a rebellion, which called for an army that Parliament did not trust the king to control? Ireland
3. Where did King Charles I go, in January 1641/42, where the king was not supposed to go, that became a major event in turning the conflict into civil war? Parliament - House of Commons
4. According to the last lecture, and this week’s reading, what month and year did the English Civil Wars actually begin? August 1642
5. What prince, a relative of the king’s, was the most famous commander for the royalist armies? Prince Rupert

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
- 1604 In the Hampton Court Conference, King James agrees to a new Bible translation
- 1611 Authorized or King James Version is published
- 1625 King Charles I ascends the throne
- 1628 The Petition of Right Is Passed
- 1640 The Long Parliament Convenes
- 1642 The English Civil War Begins
- 1643 The Westminster Assembly Convenes**

READING ASSIGNMENT

“The Westminster Assembly of Divines” by William Symington

<https://www.westminsterconfession.org/resources/confessional-standards/the-westminster-assembly-of-divines/>

BIBLE

2 Samuel 3:1 Now there was long war between the house of Saul and the house of David: but David waxed stronger and stronger, and the house of Saul waxed weaker and weaker.

LESSON

1642-46 First Civil War

King powerful in the north and west

Parliament powerful in south and east, including London

Oliver Cromwell rose as cavalry commander

“horse” = cavalry

“foot” = infantry

Rise of Baptists in London (continued from last time)

[Note: This history is from the “Kiffin Manuscript,” which some historians do not accept.

1641: Blunt being returned from the Netherlands, having observed baptism, JLJ church was in conference over baptism as the immersion of the believer

1642: January (1641 to them) 53 baptized, probably in Thames

-Blunt baptized a church teacher named Blacklock, who then baptized him; they baptized the rest

-this is the origin of the Southern Baptist and Reformed Baptist and Primitive Baptist churches in the South in America and the Particular Baptist churches in England

Public spread of the Baptist congregations in London coincided with the Long Parliament and the civil war

-their congregations and their baptism and their preaching against infant sprinkling were all against the policies of the Church of England; but AofC and Bishop of London were not in power in London and much of the country to persecute them

-their churches and the others that soon would be baptized also were out of step with the Presbyterians and Independent Congregationalists; but there was pressure at that time for all who were not allied with the king’s party to tolerate each other for the purpose of having a strong party against him

1643

June 12, 1643 Parliament passed ordinance authorizing the Westminster Assembly

July 1, 1643 Westminster Assembly convenes

Solemn League and Covenant

August-September 1643

agreed to by Scottish kirk and English parliament and Westminster Assembly

Scottish support for parliament in civil war; parliament to reform government of church in England and Ireland “according to the word of God”

1644

First London Confession of Baptist Faith (revised 1646, 1651)

-seven baptized congregations in London

1645

New Model Army

- established January 1645
- professional soldiers rather than militia
- officers promoted by merit from all classes
- predominantly Puritan in religion
- summer 1645 two major victories won the war

1646

King Charles I surrendered himself to the Scots

Negotiations failed to establish a settlement

1647

Scots turned the king over to the English

King Charles I escaped arrest

1648 Second Civil War

December 1647

- Charles agreed with Scots for support to restate him; he would install Presbyterianism in England for 3 years

early 1648 War began anew; royalist uprisings in several places

August 1648 Cromwell and NMA victory over Scots at Preston

December 1648 Pride's Purge / Rump Parliament

January 30, 1649 King Charles I executed for treason

February 1649

- House of Commons voted out of existence House of Lords and Monarch
- Parliament declared a republic, the Commonwealth of England
- Council of State of 45 to rule

1649-51

- English armies under Cromwell re-conquered Ireland and defeated Charles II with Scots