

The Church ii
From the Reformation to
the Anglo-Catholic Revival
The Oxford Movement

Last week we examined the emerging Church in the New Testament and the early Church in its first 300 years and noticed that its structures were fluid, it met in houses, and when persecuted in secret, even in the catacombs. That they Bishop gathered the church around him and moved from place to place. We saw the huge difference of Constantine giving Christianity an equal place to pagan religions in the Roman Empire and how, overnight, the Church became 'established' with basilicas to worship in, the bishops wearing purple, and the liturgy becoming more structured. We looked briefly at the seven ecumenical councils - the differing liturgical traditions emerging in the East as opposed to the West, and the importance of Celtic Christianity in Britain and Ireland. We also heard how the fall of Constantinople and the Roman Empire affected the Church and lack of communication after the Great Schism of 1054.

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Holy

The Church is holy, because the Holy Spirit dwells in it, consecrates its members, and guides them to do God's work.

Catholic

The Church is catholic, because it proclaims the whole Faith to all people, to the end of time.

Apostolic

The Church is apostolic, because it continues in the teaching and fellowship of the apostles and is sent to carry out Christ's mission to all people.

The glory of the
Middle Ages

In the West, the High Middle Ages led to beauty, order, a search for knowledge, and the church had huge influence in the affairs of State.



The Monastic Life reached its zenith - for some time there had been great saintly figures who had encouraged their order to be true to their founding - St. Bernard of Clervaux, St. Teresa of Avila.



Significantly, they were places where women flourished and had an education, and exercised a ministry, and lived a life that was not dominated by men.



The Monasteries in Europe became not only places of learning but also places of wealth.



Fabulous buildings brought the glory of the court accessible to ordinary people. Advances in building techniques and engineering allowed for the creation of amazing architectural masterpieces.



Shrines attracted pilgrims.



Shrines attracted pilgrims...



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Scholarship in the great universities led to advances in science, though the Church guarded closely its role as guarding truth.



Colleges and Universities were founded. The University of Bologna was found in 1088.



In Oxford, Merton - founded mid 13th century around 1250s. Universities in Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland were buzzing with activity.



Medieval Libraries - fountains of knowledge.



Amazing arts and crafts brought beauty and wonder.



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Education was provided for children through the church, and by the 15th century, polyphony and the use of double choirs had brought a richness to the liturgy, especially in the European Cathedrals. But, with all this influence and wealth, also came abuses. The church meddled in the affairs of state, people were denied reading the scriptures for themselves, there was much corruption of the faith of the church in ordinary life - people believed that Christ was sacrificed again and again on the altar at the mass; the doctrine of purgatory meant that people lived in fear of going to hell; and those who were rich, were able to get themselves out of purgatory early by the offering of masses and endowing the church with money. More importantly, although there was great culture in the European court, and great scholarship in the universities and monasteries - there was much superstition for every day people. Most could not read or write; the liturgy was in a language that they could scarcely understand and parochial clergy, though they could celebrate the liturgy in latin, were not offering edifying or spiritually uplifting sermons. Things came to a head when a disastrous Medici Pope - Leo X - who used the selling of indulgences to pay for the reconstruction of St. Peter's Basilica. In

Europe, some theologians began to express concern over the uneducated nature of the people, and there was a move to translate the scriptures into the vernacular.



The most dramatic moment that sparked the actual Reformation as a movement in Europe came with an Augustinian Monk called Martin Luther - Born 1483 - died 1546. Luther proposed an academic discussion of the practice and efficacy of indulgences in his Ninety-five Theses of 1517. His refusal to renounce all of his writings at the demand of Pope Leo X in 1520 and the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V at the Diet of Worms in 1521 resulted in his excommunication by the pope and condemnation as an outlaw by the Holy Roman Emperor. **Salvation comes from free gift of God - not through good works or earning merit.** Translated the bible into German, influenced those who wanted the Bible in English. Although John Wycliffe is attributed with an early translation of the bible into English as early as 1382, it was the work of the William Tyndale, who from 1525 to 1535 translated the New Testament and part of the Old Testament, that became the model for a series of subsequent English translations.



By 1526, Luther was organizing a new kind of Church - with no Bishops! But he did allow ceremony in the liturgy.

Sola Scriptura

The Continental Reformation was primarily **German**, under the leadership of **Martin Luther**; **French**, under **John Calvin** and **Swiss**, under **Ulrich Zwingli**. The Continental Reformers accepted the principle called **Sola Scriptura**, that is, Scripture alone as the basis for faith and practice.

Martin Luther - Oct 31, 1517 95 theses (Pope Leo X)

I cannot and will not recant anything, for to go against conscience is neither right nor safe. Here I stand, I can do no other, so help me God. Amen.

Reformation - difference with C of E Reformation



Talk about Henry - Henry VIII - *Assertio Septem Sacramentorum* - *Defence of the 7 sacraments*

Pope Leo - *Fidei Defensor* 'defender of the faith' 1521 Politics! Power of the Church... power of Rome...mistrust of France and Spain.



Still claimed by the monarch! (Given by Parliament) F. D. Fidei Defensor



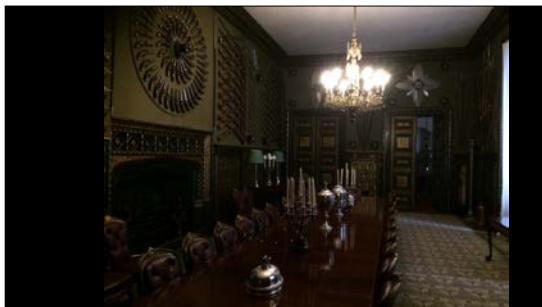
Catherine of Aragon (formally wife to Arthur, Prince of Wales & Heir apparent) - Papal Bull for permission to marry then, with no son, haunted Henry.



The separation from Rome triggered by Cardinal Wolsey's inability to obtain and annulment for Henry.
Pope Clement VII - de Medici Pope (personally commissioned the Last Judgement by Michelangelo) - although a statesman, offended Holy Roman Emperor Charles V - sack of Rome in 1527 - problems with Frances 1 of France. Turkish Invasion of Europe under Suleiman the Magnificent. known as 'The most unfortunate of all popes'



Anne Boleyn - refused to be just his mistress...came from a Protestant Family.



Anne Boleyn - refused to be just his mistress (St James' Palace - mantelpiece... H&A....just H!)



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Thomas Cromwell, 1st Earl of Essex, KG, PC was an English lawyer and statesman who served as chief minister to King Henry VIII from 1534 to 1540, when he was beheaded on orders of the king. Cromwell was one of the strongest and most powerful proponents of the English Reformation.



Between 1536 and 1540, on the orders of Henry VIII, every single abbey and priory in England – some 800 in total – was dissolved, or forcibly closed. The shattered remains of monasteries such as Binham Priory, Buildwas Abbey, Gloucester Greyfriars, White Ladies nunnery and Shap Abbey are enduring witness to four years of willful and targeted destruction that led to permanent changes in the kingdom's religion, politics, society and economics. Shrine of St Thomas of Canterbury - Bishops, including reformers...crafty! Kept power and close to the King.

As a result, as many as 14,000 monks, nuns and friars, as well as countless monastic servants and tenants, had their lives changed forever, while about 200 people were executed for opposing the Dissolution, particularly following the so-called 'Pilgrimage of Grace'



A series of rebellions that broke out in Lincolnshire and East Yorkshire in 1536 and quickly spread to other parts of the north of England. They were sparked off by popular discontent about Henry VIII's religious policies, especially the dissolution of the monasteries.



Henry did have a son - with Jane Seymour - Edward VI - never reached maturity - died at 15. Protestant reformation takes a hold - different to what his Father wanted. But also a disastrous reign as regent with a war with Scotland and a withdrawal from Boulogne in France.



Archbishop Cranmer - The Book of **Common** Prayer
1549 - 1552



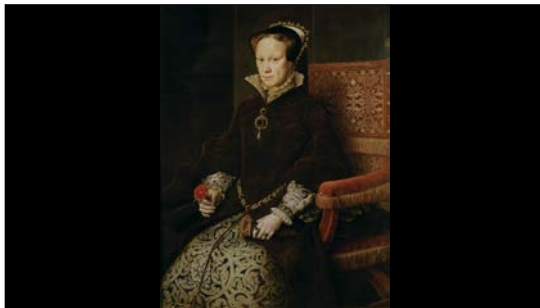
Book of Common Prayer (criticism from Continental Reformers)

There are further rebellion against the BCP - in 1549 over 5000 people lost their lives in the Prayer Book Rebellion in Devon and Cornwall (mention the language)

Prayer Book revised in 1552



Edward becomes terminally ill at the age of 15 and, because of fear of a return to Rome, he is encouraged to name his cousin Lady Jane Grey as his heir, bypassing his two half-sisters Mary and Elizabeth. Jane was deposed by Mary only nine days after becoming Queen.



Mary Tudor - daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon - reversed some of the reforms of Edward VI, though Papal supremacy was never restored and Mary reigned as Supreme Head of the English Church! She attempted to restore church property but was opposed by Parliament. This was a deadly reign with hundreds of religious dissenters burned at the stake resulting in huge anti-catholic and anti-Spanish feeling.

In 1554, Mary married Philip of Spain becoming Queen Consort in 1556; she failed to conceive a child, having a 'false pregnancy' In 1558, childless, Mary died and her half-sister Elizabeth became Queen. They are buried together in Westminster Abbey - with a Latin inscription that reads "Consorts in realm and tomb, we sisters Elizabeth and Mary here lie down to sleep in hope of the resurrection."



Elizabeth I

ACT OF UNIFORMITY 1558 (Common Worship)

ACT OF SUPREMACY 1559 (Supreme Governor)

House of Lords removed many protestant aspects of original Reformation Bill, allowing vestments, the Queen herself insisted on kneeling for Communion (example of implicit faith...) and keeping things like the crucifix. She would not tolerate puritans.

Anglicanism



Matthew Parker ordained Bishop in 1559 by 4 who had been consecrated by Roman bishops. Apostolic Succession.



Church and State...
Lord Spiritual



Anglicanism
Via-Media

Middle way...“hoist him higher”...ceremony at court and in Cathedrals...state religion...(Byrd/Tallis)
Bps/Priest/Deacons...BCP...Sacraments...Creeds...Ceremonies

Sola Scriptura

Whereas the Continental Reformers preferred the principle called **Sola Scriptura**, that is, Scripture alone as the basis for faith and practice.

Scripture Tradition Reason

Anglican formularies have always been based on these three words: Scripture, Tradition, and Reason.



Elizabeth had no child...James VI of Scotland - (James Charles Stuart; 19 June 1566 – 27 March 1625) was King of Scotland as James VI from 1567 **son of Mary, Queen of Scots, and great-great grandson of Henry VIII.** King of England and Ireland as James I from the union of the Scottish and English crowns on 24 March 1603 until his death in 1625.

Authorized version of the Bible - 1611 - Gunpowder Plot!



Colonization of America by the British

Earliest colony during Elizabeth's reign...in 1585 - Roanoke Island - named Virginia (named after Elizabeth the Virgin Queen) - Spanish Amarda - no supply ships until 1590... 'The lost colony'

1607 - First colony at Jamestown

178 years C of E...

1607-1785: The Church of England in the New World is overseen by the Bishop of London. The vestry system develops. Clergy are paid from taxes. George Washington and Thomas Jefferson serve on vestries.



1620 Puritan refugees set off on the Mayflower from Plymouth, heading for Virginia - they land in Cape Cod.
TRANSITION of English religion during the time of colonization.

The C of E in the Colonies
- Diocese of London

In Britain during the time of Charles I - party lines were drawn between those who favored the traditional (more catholic) episcopalian -led church, loyal to the monarch, and those who wanted a more protestant church loyal to parliament. This did not concern the colonies since not one English Bishop visited during the colonial period. The rise of the power of vestries in the colonies. The beginning of enslaved servants, especially Native Americans and Africans as early as 1619 in Virginia. We will look more closely at the Episcopal Church as it came to be known in the fall...



Charles I
1625-1649

Charles I. Parliament curtailed his powers so he sent soldiers into parliament to arrest MPs. Revolt - Charles flees London Tried to reign without parliament. **Civil War** between the Crown and Parliament. Charles tried and beheaded; Monarchy abolished.



Archbishop Laud 1573-(1633)-1645 - restoration of much more ceremony in churches and cathedrals. Imposed Uniformity in the C of E - mistrust of puritans but beheaded.



Oliver Cromwell
1653-1658

England a REPUBLIC for 11 years. Commonwealth of England (1649–1653) and then with a **Protectorate** (1653–1659), under the personal rule of Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector. **Puritans in the ascendency...affected the Church of England.**



Charles II
1660-1685

Charles II - restoration of the Monarchy
1662 Book of Common Prayer



James II
1685-1688

James II (brother of Charles). Tried to make the country Roman Catholic. Revolt. **Glorious Revolution of 1688.** Abdicated.



Parliament invites Prince **William of Orange** (Dutch) married to **Mary** - the sister of Charles II and James II - to take the throne. Some Bishops refused to make the oath of allegiance to William and Mary - they were known as non-jurors - and removed from their sees in England. They became bishops of a dissenting Church, particularly strong in Scotland because William and Mary made the Church of Scotland presbyterian.

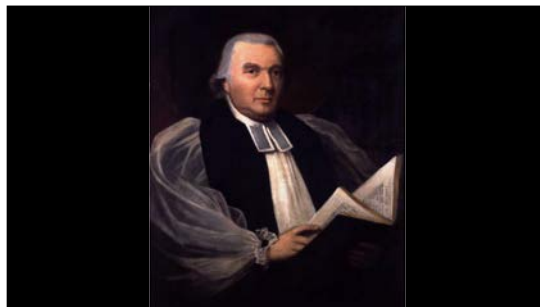


Queen Anne



[American Revolutionary War - 1775-1783]

1776 Declaration of Independence - The Church of England no longer since the clergy must choose allegiance to the Crown or the new country, - BUT! no American Bishop (Bishop of London)



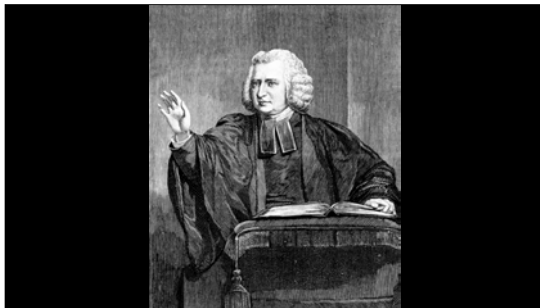
Samuel Seabury (November 30, 1729 – February 25, 1796) was the first American Episcopal bishop **1784**, the second Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and the first Bishop of Connecticut. He was a leading Loyalist in New York City during the American Revolution and a known rival of Alexander Hamilton.

Evangelical revival

18th Century...Clapham Sect...evangelicals and social justice...especially slavery



John Wesley (1703-1791)
Methodists or Sacramentalists



Charles Wesley (1707-1788)
Hymns - Abolition of Slavery



Olaudah Equiano (c.1745 - 1797)
African slave bought his freedom
Wrote an autobiography "The interesting narrative of the life of
Olaudah Equiano"



Thomas Clarkson (1760-1846)
The Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade



Wilberforce: (1759-1833) Slavery Abolition Act = 1833

Age of Enlightenment

The Enlightenment included a range of ideas centered on reason as the primary source of authority and legitimacy, and came to advance ideals such as liberty, progress, tolerance, fraternity, constitutional government and ending the abuses of the church...*French Revolution!*

Catholic Emancipation

1829 marked a change in British Church and State relations..

Secularism
Liberalism
Non-conformism
Roman Catholicism

Oxford Movement as reaction to:
Secularism - Liberalism - Non-conformism - Roman
Catholicism
non-C of E in parliament...schools...churches...reform of Irish
Church...



John Keble - 1833 - Assizes Sermon 'National Apostasy'



St Mary's University Church



John Henry Newman - Tracts for the Times...the Development of Doctrine...The idea for a University...



Became RC and founded the Oratory in Birmingham...was made a Cardinal

Anglicanism
Via-Media

They understood the Elizabethan settlement as 'Via Media' but rediscoveries of patristic texts and theology, and an understanding of the structures and liturgy of the Church of England as Catholic but reformed, alongside the challenge of Catholic Emancipation, led to a deepening conviction that the C of E WAS the One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic expression of the Church in England and overseas.

Catholic
but Reformed

Clergy not given good livings...they moved to the cities
Industrial Revolution. Queen Victoria 1837 - 80% lived in villages...by her death in 1901 - 80% lived in cities. Anglo Catholicism and the CITIES. Next:**THREE descriptions of church style in Anglicanism**

Evangelical
Catholic
Charismatic

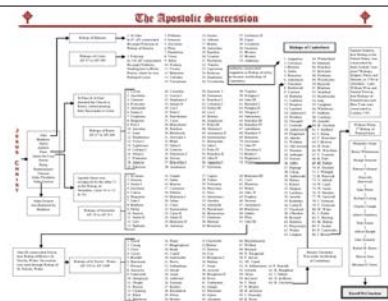
Bible
Creeds
Sacraments
Ministry

*Lex orandi lex
credendi*

Re-defined the Reformation
Appealed to Patristic Era
Continuity with the past

The law of praying is the law of believing (Anglican liturgical life)

Oxford Movement
Re-defined the Reformation
Appealed to Patristic Era
Continuity with the past



Apostolic Succession



Recovery of catholic expression in the liturgy



Recovery of catholic expression in the liturgy



Religious Life



Devotion to the Real Presence



Devotion to Mary



Confession Spiritual direction



Pilgrimage

NEXT: Old footage - 1922 and then 1933



1933 100th anniversary

NEXT...not just about 'High Church'



Social Work



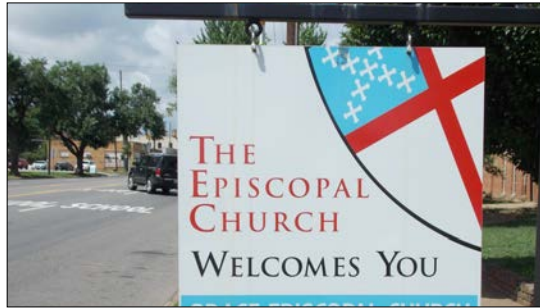
Social Work



Schools and Colleges



Re-union with Rome...
50th Anniversary of Common Declaration - October 5, 1966-2016 John Andrew



Gracious Father,
we pray for thy holy Catholic Church.
Fill it with all truth, in all truth with all peace.
Where it is corrupt, purify it;
where it is in error, direct it;
where in any thing it is amiss, reform it.
Where it is right, strengthen it;
where it is in want, provide for it;
where it is divided, reunite it;
for the sake of Jesus Christ thy Son our Savior. Amen.

Let us pray.