

Class Session 06 - 2022-10-18 - Bloody Mary

PRAYER

BIBLE

Hebrews 11:32-34

YE OLE QUIZZE

1. Who was the main translator who adapted Tyndale's work into the Geneva New Testament of 1557? William Whittingham
2. What year was the full Geneva Bible first published? 1560
3. What king did Mary succeed as monarch of England? Edward VI
4. Whom did Queen Mary marry? Prince Philip of Spain (King Philip II)
5. Name one of the qualities of the Geneva Bible that made up its overall excellence. small size, Roman type, good paper, translation from original Hebrew and Greek, chapter and verse numbers, study notes

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
- 1560 Geneva Bible is published

READING ASSIGNMENT

M.B. Synge - Chapter VII "Elizabeth Queen of England"

LECTURE

Mary I (1553-58)

- devoutly Roman Catholic (mother Spanish, remember?)
- 1553 Parliament repealed Act of Uniformity
- 1554 married Prince Philip of Spain (future King Phillip II)

Reversed reforms under Henry VIII and Edward

- 1554 papal jurisdiction restored
- Cardinal Reginald Pole returned from Italy to be Archbishop of Canterbury
- many protestant ministers removed
- many protestants fled to continent, about 800 ministers “Marian Exiles”
 - notably to Geneva, where they were 2% of population
 - Calvin granted them use of hall where he gave lectures
 - John Knox first pastor, then William Whittingham
 - were able to consult all the reformed scholarship up to that time
 - produced *Geneva Bible*
 - with annotations including “resistance theory”
 - mostly the work of William Whittingham
 - developed presbyterianism, which was taken back to England and Scotland
- Oxford and Cambridge purged of protestants
- 1554 Heresy Act - Synge: The heresy laws of Henry IV and Henry V became again the laws of the land; and these laws sanctioned the fearful punishment of heretics by burning at the stake.
- 1555-58 over 300 people burned at the stake
 - Synge: Mary in particular was very bitter against heretics, and insisted on carrying out executions even when the bishops and others who had to try those accused of heresy advised her to exercise clemency.
 - The “Oxford Martyrs”
 - Bishops Hugh Latimer and Nicholas Ridley burned at Oxford 1555
 - The two men stood back to back at the stake, and the last words uttered by Bishop Latimer have been recorded as, 'Be of good comfort, Master Ridley, and play the man. We shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as I trust shall never be put out.'
 - Archbishop Cranmer burned at Oxford 1556
 - He was the one who had proclaimed her mother's marriage invalid, and so her illegitimate; he also married her father to Anne Boleyn
 - This identified the Roman Catholic religion, in the minds of young English people, with harsh persecution.

Mary died 1558, age 42

Thomas Cranmer

On urging of Edward VI, Cranmer agreed to accession of Lady Jane Grey

Not arrested immediately upon Mary's accession

Led king's funeral

Stated publicly: "[A]ll the doctrine and religion, by our said sovereign lord king Edward VI is more pure and according to God's word, than any that hath been used in England these thousand years."

Taken into custody Sept 14, 1553.

Cranmer condemned for treason November 1553.

Laws for burning heretics re-instated 1554.

Cranmer watched the burning of Ridley and Latimer October 16, 1554.

Cranmer degraded Feb 14, 1556

Cranmer signed fifth statement, recantation of Protestant theology Feb 26, 1556.

Cranmer burned to death March 21, 1556.

see eyewitness account of burning of Archbishop Thomas Cranmer