

## Class Session 14 - 2023-01-17 - King Charles I - Personal Rule 1629-1640

### PRAYER

### QUIZ

1. What year did King James I die and King Charles I become king? 1625
2. What are the two houses in the English Parliament?
3. What was the name of King Charles I's Archbishop of Canterbury? William Laud
4. What did the king and the archbishop attempt to impose on the kirk in Scotland, that was the occasion for the National Covenant? Prayer Book
5. For eleven years, King Charles I ruled without calling for what? Parliament

### 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

### READING ASSIGNMENT

Synge: "The Story of the Long Parliament"

### BIBLE

1 Kings 12:13-16

### LESSON

1629-40 11 Years Personal Rule or Self Rule or Tyranny

The king's efforts to raise money through unapproved taxes met with increasing opposition, setting against him many powerful men who otherwise would have been strong allies and supporters.

Religious developments may have been more important in producing conflict than were political moves.

#### In England

-William Laud made Bishop of London, then in 1633 A of C

-Renihan:

aggressive Arminianism: forbade Calvinist interpretation of 39 articles  
high church sacerdotalism

-Book of Sports re-instituted

-Many Puritan ministers removed or resigned

-Puritan lecturers and chaplains were suppressed

-Worship services in private places were forbidden

-Many members left for separatist churches

#### In Scotland

-1637 Laud ordered Scottish Kirk to use new Book of Common Prayer without consulting Scottish parliament or Kirk

-first riots, then organized protests resulted

-Feb 1638 Charles declared that opposition to the new prayer book was treason

-National Covenant

-in response to Laud's moves of 1637

-signed by kirk at Greyfriars in Edinburgh Feb 28, 1638

-bishops expelled by General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in December 1638

-covenant approved by Scottish parliament in 1640

-maintain form of religion agreed to in 1580, no popish innovations

-the Bishops' Wars of 1639 and 1640 made King Charles I need money for the army, for which he resorted to calling for Parliament

#### In America

-“Great Migration” of about 20,000 Puritans to New England

## Rise of Baptists in London

“JLJ church” Jacob, Lathrop, Jessey founded 1616

1616: founded; semi-separatist (not rejecting C of E baptism)

1630s: church considered whether it was right to have C of E baptism for their babies

1633: group split off as strict separatist (determined they no longer would accept C of E baptism)

1638: another group split off determining not to baptize babies at all; joined with another group lead by John Spilsbury, possibly a Baptist church organized as early as 1633

1640: some of the whole JLJ community came to the mutual agreement that baptism “ought to be by dipping the Body into the water, resembling Burian and rising again; Col 2:12; Rom 6:4” but this was practiced as immersion of infants

1640: some in that community became convicted that baptism must be by immersion of the believer; Richard Blunt, who spoke Dutch, was sent to the Netherlands to seek out Baptists; he found some called “Collegians;” Blunt returned and reported, and the congregation discussed it

----- the rest of the story next time -----

1642: January (1641 to them) 53 baptized 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 America and the Particular Baptist churches in England

-their church was not legal