

PRAYER

QUIZ

1. What year was Oliver Cromwell born --- 1549, 1599, 1649, 1699?
2. Was Oliver Cromwell Presbyterian, Baptist, or Independent Congregationalist?
3. Name one of the two great authors mentioned in our textbook as writing before and after the Restoration, and his most famous work. John Milton, John Bunyan
4. What powerful country was England allied with in the 1660s, and King Charles II secretly receiving money from? France
5. What two successive disasters befell the city of London in 1665 and 1666? the plague and the Great Fire
6. BONUS: Name the other great author mentioned in our textbook, and his most famous work.

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
1644 The First London Baptist Confession is published
1653 Oliver Cromwell is appointed Lord Protector
1658 Oliver Cromwell dies
1660 King Charles II ascends the throne in the Restoration

READING ASSIGNMENT

Synge: James II and the Glorious Revolution

BIBLE - Acts 4:18-21

LESSON - The Restoration

1658

September 3 - Oliver Cromwell died

October 12 Savoy Assembly

-12 days

-at Savoy Palace, London

-representatives of over 100 independent churches

-committee of six drew up a confession, led by Thomas Goodwin and John Owen

-revised Westminster Confession to reflect congregational church government (autonomy of the local church); The Savoy Declaration (A Declaration of the Faith and Order Owned and Practiced in the Congregational Churches in England)

-Baptists followed their example 1677

-Baptists followed much of their language

Turmoil ensued upon the death of Cromwell; two years of struggle, including some violence among Richard Cromwell, Parliament, and various parts of the Army.

1659

December General Monck and the army in Scotland marched to London and took over.

December 24 - Monck restored the Long Parliament, including members excluded in Pride's Purge.

1660 - The Restoration

March 16 - Long Parliament voted to dissolve

April 4 - Declaration of Breda

King was in Spanish Netherlands when corresponding with General Monck

Declaration written there, but that wouldn't sound good to the people

King passed into Dutch Republic and dated declaration from Breda

4 Terms

-amnesty for the king's opponents in the civil war (except by act of Parliament)

-religious toleration as long as it did not disturb the peace

-settlement of land holding disputes by Parliament

-pay and continuance for members of the army

April Monck organized the Convention Parliament

-April 25 convened

-predominantly royalist

May 1 - Declaration of Breda made public

May 2 - Parliament resolution "government ought to be by King, Lords and Commons"

May 8 - Charles II proclaimed King since death of Charles I

May 29 - Charles reached London, is greeted by great rejoicing

December 29 - Convention Parliament dissolved by Charles II

1661

May 8 - Cavalier Parliament

- overwhelmingly royalist: reaction against mis-rule by Parliament
- with King Charles II, intent on re-establishing Church of England
- Amended the Triennial Act so that it was now suggested, not required to summon a new parliament. They and the king kept this parliament for 18 years, so the people had no recourse for change of policies.
- This became a very dark time for religious liberty in England.
- ordered public burning of the Solemn League and Covenant
- passed The Clarendon Code - 4 Acts of Parliament

The Clarendon Code (Charles II's chief minister, Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon)

1661 The Corporation Act

- required all municipal officials to take Anglican communion, effectively excluding nonconformists from public office
- formally rejected the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643

1662 The Act of Uniformity

- made use of the 1662 Book of Common Prayer compulsory in religious services
- over 2000 clergy refused to comply and were rejected (The Great Ejection)

1664 The Conventicle Act

- forbade meetings for worship of more than five people not of the same household, outside of the Church of England

1665 The Five Mile Act

- forbade nonconformist ministers from coming within 5 miles of towns or the place of their former pastorate
- forbade nonconformist ministers from teaching in schools