

1 **EPIC WK 15 Catholic Reformation I (1545 – 1699)**

2 **CHURCH REFORMATION?:** Weak leaders, weak structure, schisms, wars, clergy abuses, plagues, had
3 consequences; some attempts made over years by faithful but to no avail; now, primarily by efforts of
4 holy saints, Church is ready for *authentic* reform that will bring many Christians in Europe back to faith
5 and on more solid foundation: **3 D's: Doctrine, Discipline and Devotion**; reform without action will not
6 be successful regardless of the ecumenical/papal documents Three ways to implement reform: **1.**

7 Council of Trent, **2.** Actions/Activities of great religious orders, **3.** Actions/Activities of holy saints
8 **Church in England:** *Act of Supremacy* give King Henry VIII becomes *supreme* head of Church in England,
9 not the Pope; murdered dissenters St. John Fisher/St Thomas Moore (upheld Catholic faith/loyalty to
10 the Pope; Henry's young son, 9 yr old Edward, but Regency governs until Edward is of age to take
11 throne; Archbishop Thomas Crammer moves England from *schism* to *heresy* 7 months after EDWARD's
12 death – justification by faith alone – advocated by Luther, Calvin and others; outbreak of *iconoclasm*
13 (destruction of sacred images, icons, statues, stained glass); priests could marry; divorce approved for
14 adultery; prohibits elevation of Host at Mass; outlaws Eucharistic Adoration, processions England;
15 everyone *must* attend Anglican services using the new *Book of Common Prayer*¹ (1st book did not go far
16 enough to removing England from Catholic Church and Rome); advocates *heresy (Edwardian Ordinal)*²,

17 1. no *real presence* in Eucharist, 2. Priest no longer acting in *Persona Christi*¹ (Apostolic succession broken)
18 **Mary Tudor, Queen of England (Catholic)** (1553-1568): believed she was to restore Catholic Faith to
19 England; not healthy, not attractive, good monarch, never married, no heir except protestant half-sister
20 Elizabeth; took Holy Roman Emperor's (Charles V of Martin Luther fame) son, Phillip, as husband;
21 citizens not supportive; Phillip did not speak English/Mary does not speak Spanish; Phillip unhappy in
22 England. Mary has Parliament remove annulment Henry VIII's marriage to her mother, Catherine of
23 Aragon so half-sister Elizabeth I was heir to throne; repealed all religious legislation passed by her
24 predecessors; imprisoned/executed Thomas Crammer; Cardinal Reginal Pole critical to restoration of
25 Catholicism in England. **MYTH about Bloody Mary** (considered *bad queen*): due to arresting/executing
26 Protestants not for being Catholic but threat to throne/restoration of faith; in 5 yrs executed 273 people, not
27 thousands

28 **QUEEN ELIZABETH I**⁴ (Mary's half-sister-Protestant, considered *good queen*); executed over 700 for being
29 Catholic; enacted first state-sponsored persecution of Church in Western world since Roman Empire

30 **John Knox:** Political/religious revolutionary; anti-Catholic, wanted Catholicism removed from Scotland

31 **Mary Stewart, Queen of Scots:** Legal heir to English throne; obstacle to removing Catholicism from
32 Scotland; fled to England; arrested/executed by Elizabeth I; her execution caused Spanish Armada to sail
33 to England to end persecution of Catholics under reign of Elizabeth I

34 **William Cecil:** Main advisor to Queen Elizabeth I; established well organized intelligence serve to spy on
35 people especially Catholics to ensure England remained Protestant; talking to Jesuit priests made one
36 accessory to treason and could be executed

37 **French Flanders:** PURPOSE: Train English priests to go to England to minister to persecuted Catholics

38 **St Edmund Campion:** martyred for being a priest in England

39 **St. Margaret Clitherow:** *Pearl of York*, wife, mother, charged with harboring Catholic priests; executed
40 by being pressed to death w/rocks added to board to suffocate her; 2 sons became priest, daughter-nun

41 **Gunpowder Plot:** Catholics accused of trying to blow up parliament

42 **King James I** (son of Mary, Queen of Scots): King James version of Bible into English; passed series of
43 anti-Catholic laws (barred Catholics from professions of medicine and laws, could not carry weapons)

44 **Effects of Protestant Revolution in Europe:** (SG pg. 215) **Countries remaining loyal to Church**-Portugal,
45 Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Poland; **Protestantism**- England, Scotland, Sweden, Norway,
46 Prussian, parts of Holy Roman Empire, Europe; **BOTH:** Ireland, Parts of Holy Roman Empire

47 **FRANCE:** Weak monarchy, 30 yrs. of religious wars

48 **French King Henry IV:** Protestant-besieges Paris, many die of starvation

49 **Spanish King Phillip II:** Goes to aid of Paris; negotiates with Henry IV to end religious wars, Henry
50 converts to Catholicism; passes Edict of Knots (1598) bringing some autonomy to France and peace

51 **GERMANY:** Birthplace of Protestant Revolution; Charles V wins at Battle of Mobery against Protestant
52 princes; peace is goal (Augsburg 1555)-Lutheran states recognized equal to sovereignty of Catholic
53 states depending on secular princes; eventually leads to another war: 30 Year War

54 **Cardinal ?:** Sent by French King to make treaties with Protestant groups to fight against Holy Roman
55 Emperor to consolidate France's power; caused war to linger

56 **Treaty of Westphalia (1648):** Permanently divides Germany into Protestant regions (Northern part) and
57 Catholic regions (Southern part) predominantly, the Protestants will occupy the northern part of
58 Germany, and Catholics predominantly the southern part of Germany.

59 **LONGTERM OUTCOME:** Nation states no longer concerned with what the Pope thinks

60 **Council of Trent:** Pope Paul III (1545-1563); Location selected for proximity to Germany and Italy;
61 Protestants invited to attend, they did not. Two reason for Council: 1. To define authentic doctrine in
62 response to teachings of Protestants, 1. Reform life of the Church; more productive than all 18 previous
63 councils; (SG pg. 213); **Sessions 1-10 (1545-1547,** Pope Paul III), endorsed Nicene Creed, Vulgate,
64 Defined nature of original sin & justification, began doctrinal review of sacraments (Defined Baptism &
65 Confirmation); **Sessions 11-16 (1551-1552,** Pope Julius III), Defined doctrine of Real Presence (Definition
66 of *Eucharist*), Penance, Extreme Unction; **Sessions 17-25, (1562-1563,** Pius IV (St Charles Borromeo),
67 Additional teachings on Eucharist (Communion under both species and Communion of little children),
68 definition of Holy Orders, Matrimony, defined Purgatory, Veneration of saints, relics, sacred art,
69 indulgences, Called for revision and publication of Roman Missal, Divine Office, Authorized formation of
70 a universal Catechism, Required bishops to reside at least nine months of year in diocese (if absent more
71 than 6 months=deposed), Called for creation of seminaries, Priest to reside in parish/wear clerical garb.
72

73 ¹ **Book of Common Prayer:** Related prayer books used in the Anglican Communion and other Christian churches
74 historically related to Anglicanism; contains Morning Prayer, Evening Prayer, Litany, Holy Communion, structure
75 for Baptism, Confirmation, Marriage, "prayers to be said with the sick", and funeral service.

76 ² **Edwardian Ordinal:** Two ordinals^{2a} (*Liturgical Books*) by Thomas Cranmer (influenced by Martin Bucer-1550,
77 1552) for Church of England; provided basis for most Anglican ordination rites until the 20th century; helped
78 development of Anglican priesthood from "*sacerdotal*" / "*intercessory*" into a "*preaching, catechizing,*
79 *and protestant ministry*". They also formed the basis for both the Vestiarian Controversy (priests vestments) and,
80 debate over validity of Anglican Holy Orders and the subsequent 1896 papal bull *Apostolicae curae*^{2b} where they
81 were declared "absolutely null and utterly void" by the Catholic Church.

82 ^{2a} **Ordinal:** Liturgical book that contains the rites and prayers for the ordination and consecration to the Holy
83 Orders of deacons, priests, bishops in multiple Christian denominations, esp. the Edwardian
84 ordinals within Anglicanism; term "ordinal" applied to prayers/ceremonies for ordinations in Catholic Church,
85 where the pontifical of Latin liturgical rites typically compile them along with other liturgies exclusive to bishops.

86 ^{2b} **Apostolica Curae:** Papal bull (1896-Pope Leo XIII, declaring all Anglican ordinations to be "*absolutely null and*
87 *utterly void*". Archbishops of Canterbury and York of the Church of England published response known (1897). Leo
88 XIII deemed Anglican ordinations invalid because he found Edwardian Ordinals deficient in intention and form. He
89 declared the rites expressed an intention to create a priesthood different from the *sacrificing priesthood* of
90 the Catholic Church and to reduce ordination into an ecclesiastical institution instead of a sacramental conferral of
91 actual grace by the action itself, thereby invalidating any sacramental Holy Orders. He raised similar objection to
92 the Anglican rite for consecration of bishops, thus dismissing the entire subject of the *apostolic succession* of
93 Anglican priests and bishops from validly ordained 16th-century bishops; differences between these other rites are
94 a matter of *tradition* or *custom*, and indicate no intention to exclude a sacrificing priesthood.

95 ³ **Persona Christi:** Bishops and priests are given the power to act, in the person of Christ, when they exercise their
96 sanctifying, teaching, and guiding functions for the sake of the members of the Body, the Church."

97 ⁴ **Elizabeth I:** succeeded to throne after half-sister (Mary) death (1558); well-educated (fluent in five languages),
98 inherited intelligence, determination, shrewdness from both parents; reigned-45-year, considered one of most
99 glorious times in English history; no heirs; last Tudor on throne

100 ⁵ **Spanish Armada:** sailed from Lisbon in late May 1588, commanded by the Duke of Medina Sidonia, an aristocrat
101 without previous naval experience appointed by Philip II of Spain ; ordered to sail up English Channel, link up with
102 the Duke of Parma in Flanders, and escort an invasion force that would land in England and overthrow **PURPOSE:**
103 reinstate Catholicism in England, end support for the Dutch Republic, and prevent attacks by English and
104 Dutch privateers against Spanish interests in the Americas.