

The English Reformation(s)  
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Haigh proposes 3 English reformations.

- ◆ 1530-1538 Henrican, largely reversed 1538-1546
- ◆ 1547-1553, Edwardian, reversed 1553-1558 (Marian Restoration)
- ◆ 1559-1563 Elizabethan (not reversed)

## **Reign of Henry VIII: The King's "Great Matter" and the Henrican Reformation**

Why is Henry obsessed with a son? Why does he want an annulment?

- Male-preference primogeniture
- Legitimacy
- History of weak and/or young rulers
- Women as rulers
- Other claimants to the throne
- Fear of chaos and civil war
- Catherine's obstetrical history (at least 6 pregnancies)
- Theology
- Other rulers had been able to get divorces.

Supplication Against the Ordinaries, 1532 (petition passed by House of Commons)

- Cromwell brought petition of grievances against the church to Parliament

Convocation of Canterbury, 1532

- Henry VIII's demands presented by Edward Foxe, Bishop of Hereford
- C of E renounce authority to make church law (canons) w/o royal permission
- Submit existing canons to committee appointed by the king, composed of 1/2 MPs and 1/2 clergy, which would be able to void canons
- Retain only canons considered acceptable with leave from king

The Ecclesiastical Appeals Act 1532

Statute in Restraint of Appeals, Act of Appeals and The Act of Restraints in Appeals

- Drafted by Thomas Cromwell for Henry VIII
- Declared England an Empire and Henry Imperial Crown
- Crown is final legal authority for religious matters
- No appeal to outside authority (Pope)
- English monarch highest authority in all legal matters (lay and ecclesiastical) and not the Pope.

An Acte restraynyng the payment of Annates, &c, 1533

Appointment of Bishops Act, Act Concerning Ecclesiastical Appointments and Absolute Restraint of Annates

- Abolished annates - payments from clergy to papal treasury
- Changed election of bishops to require chapter to elect King's chosen candidate

An Acte for the exoneracion from exaccions payde to the See of Rome, 1534  
The Ecclesiastical Licences Act, Act Concerning Peter's Pence and Dispensations

- Abolished all payments to Rome
- Gave Archbishop of Canterbury the power to issue dispensations (formerly given by Pope) with fees set by Royal Assent

First Act of Supremacy, 1534

- Crown is "the only supreme head on Earth of the Church of England"
- Crown shall receive "all honours, dignities, preeminences, jurisdictions, privileges, authorities, immunities, profits, and commodities to the said dignity."

Treasons Act, 1534

- treason to refuse:
  - oath from 1st Succession Act
  - to recognize Act of Supremacy

First Succession Act (Succession to the Crown Act 1533, Act of Succession 1533)

- Declared Mary illegitimate
- Made Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn's children next in succession (Elizabeth heir presumptive)
- Required subjects to swear an oath to recognize Act and king's supremacy (if commanded)

The Injunctions, 1536 - what clergy should be teaching

Ten Articles, 1536 - tenets of CofE

The Bishop's Book, 1538 - explaining new doctrine

The Injunctions (2.0), 1538 - updated

Dissolution of the Monasteries, 1536-1541

- over 800 religious houses
- about 12,000-14,000 religious displaced
- about 200 executions
- Destruction of countless works of art and books
- Included dismantling of schools, hospitals, etc.
- £1.5 million pounds to King's coffers

Pilgrimage of Grace

- Economic, political and religious revolt
- About 40,000 participants (216 executed)
- Demands:
  - stop dissolution
  - end of certain taxes and subsidies
  - stop changes in land laws

- purge of heretics in government

Second Succession Act (An Act concerning the Succession of the Crown, Succession to the Crown: Marriage Act 1536)

- Gave Henry "full and plenary power and authority" to choose successor in letters patent or will if he died without an heir of his body
- Required subjects to swear an oath to recognize Act
- Declared high treason:
  - interrupting this succession
  - stating previous marriages or offspring were legitimate
  - stating 3rd marriage to Jane Seymour or any offspring were illegitimate
- Declared treason without any sanctuary:
  - refusal of oath
  - criticism of death sentence of Thomas More
  - attempting to repeal act
- Interrupting the succession forfeited any claim to throne

Third Succession Act, 1543 (Succession to the Crown Act 35 Hen. 8 c.1, Act of Succession)

- Established line of succession as
  - Edward and any potential children of his
  - any potential children of Henry and Catherine Parr
  - any potential children of Henry and a future wife
  - Mary
  - Elizabeth
- Did not fully legitimize Mary and Elizabeth, only allowed for succession with provisos

Henry VIII's will (1547)

- confirmed succession as Edward, Mary, Elizabeth, then Greys and Suffolks but was stamped not signed

## **Regency of Edward VI: The Edwardian Reformation**

An Act for the Repeal of certain Statutes concerning Treasons, Felonies, and Clergy.

Treasons Act 1547

- Repealed Treasons Act 1534
- Abolished new felonies created under Henry
- Abolished all kinds of treason except those named in 1351 Treason Act
- New offenses
  - Saying king was not Supreme Head of Church - 1st offence misdemeanor, 2nd felony, 3rd treason
  - Writing king was not - treason
  - Attempting to deprive king or successors of title or state another should be king treason
  - interrupting the succession (Act of Succession 1543) was treason
- Treason required 2 witnesses

First Book of Homilies, 1547 - set sermons

Book of Common Prayer, 1549

- official liturgical book
- Calendar
- daily offices: am and pm prayer
- Communion
- Baptism
- Confirmation and Catechism
- Marriage
- Visitation of the Sick
- Burial

Addition to Book of Common Prayer, 1550 - ordination

Book of Common Prayer, 1552 significant revision to 1549

Forty-Two Articles drafted 1553

An Acte for the unyformytie of Service and Admyinstracion of the Sacramentes throughout the Realme  
aka Act of Uniformity 1548/9

- Book of Common Prayer as sole legal form of worship
- penalties against clergy who used anything else, up to life imprisonment for 3rd offense

### **1549 Summer Rebellions**

Causes:

- Economics
- taxes on livestock
- land enclosure
- religious changes

Prayer Book Rebellion (Cornwall and Devon)

~7,000 rebels (2,000 killed) drawn from gentry and lower classes

Buckingham and Oxfordshire Rising

Unknown number of rebels (~200 executions), mostly farmers, artisans, parish priests

Kett's Rebellion (Norfolk)

~16,000 rebels (at least 3,000 killed) drawn from farmers and peasants

Edward VI's Devises for the Succession, 1553

- Written when Edward fell ill
- Intended to supersede Henry VIII's 3rd Act of Succession
- Named the heirs of Frances, Duchess of Suffolk as next in succession - Jane, Katharine, and Mary Grey

### **Reign of Mary I: The Marian Restoration**

### First Statute of Repeal, 1553

- nullified all religious legislation passed under Edward VI

### An Acte repealing certayne Treasons Felonies and Premunire, 1553

#### Treason Act 1553

- repealed all but 1351 treason act
- abolished all felonies created since the beginning of Henry VIII's reign

### Second Statute of Repeal, 1555

- nullified all religious legislation against Papacy from 1529 to the end of Henry VIII's reign
- EXCEPT Mary retained title Supreme Head of the Church of England

### Revival of the Heresy Acts, 1554

- revived prior Acts - 1382 Richard II, 1401 Henry IV, 1414 Henry V - that addressed suppression of heresy and punishment of heretics

### Wyatt's Rebellion, 1554

- Plan:
  - Start rebellions in 4 counties (Kent, Devon, Leicester, Herefordshire)
  - Converge in London
  - Depose Mary
  - Crown Elizabeth
  - Marry Elizabeth to Courtenay
  - France would provide naval support
  - Notable rebels: Sir Thomas Wyatt, Henry Grey, 1st Duke of Suffolk; Lord John Grey, Lord Thomas Grey, Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon; Antoine de Noailles, French ambassador
- Rebellion collapses
- Wyatt took several cities and marched to Southwark but was unable to enter London
- Aftermath
  - Wyatt - beheaded and quartered
  - Devon (Courtenay) - exiled
  - Grey (Suffolk) and Thomas Grey - executed, leading to the execution of Jane Grey and her husband
  - Elizabeth - interrogated and kept imprisoned

### Act for the Marriage of Queen Mary to Philip of Spain, 1554

- Philip would be King of England and Ireland for duration of marriage, not in succession
- Official documents, Parliament in both names
- Mary would retain primary authority in her realms though Philip would co-reign – could not act without her consent
- Forbid appointment of foreigners to office
- Forbid Mary or any offspring from being taken outside of England

### Ilius, per quem Reges regnant, 1555

- Pope Paul IV - papal bull
- Philip and Mary as K&Q of England and its dominions
- sought restitution of property confiscated during dissolution
- rejected Elizabeth I's claim to the throne

#### Religious Policies

- Released Catholic prisoners
- Imprisoned Protestant churchmen, including Cranmer
- Reinstated celibacy for priests
- Reestablished relationship with Pope
- Persecuted Protestants
  - Executions began in 1555, mostly burnings ~300
  - ~800 fled into exile

### **Reign of Elizabeth I: The Elizabethan Reformation**

#### Elizabethan Religious Settlement

An Acte restoring to the Crowne thauncyent Jurisdiction over the State Ecclesiasticall and Spirituall, and abolyshing all Forreine Power repugnaunt to the same.

Act of Supremacy, 1558

- Replaced Act of Supremacy 1534
- Clarified (and narrowed) definition of heresy
- Confirmed Elizabeth as Supreme Governor of Cof E
- Crime to assert authority of any foreign authority - third offense considered high treason
- Oath of Supremacy required for church or public office

An Acte for the Uniformitie of Common Prayoure and Dyvyne Service in the Churche, and the Administration of the Sacramentes

Act of Uniformity 1558

- nullified First Statute of Repeal (1553)
- Restored religious legislation from Edward VI, including The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of Sacraments
- Set order of prayer in Book of Common Prayer, appearance of churches and services
- Made church attendance compulsory and imposed small fine
- Attendance of Catholic mass forbidden and penalized with large fine (more severe for priest)

Reinstituted Royal Injunctions - 57 regulations regarding religion

“New” edition of Book of Common Prayer (blended 1549 and 1552)

The Subscription (Thirty-Nine Articles of Religion) Act, 1571

- Statements of doctrines/faith and practices of Church of England
- Culmination of previous works

An Acte to refourme certayne Dysorders touching Ministers of the Churche, 1571

### Ordination of Ministers Act

- Required clergy to adhere to the Thirty-Nine Articles

### Second Book of Homilies, 1571 - 21 sermons

### Rising of the North, 1569

- Plan to depose Elizabeth, crown Mary, Queen of Scots, marry her to Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk
- Led by Charles Neville, 6th Earl of Westmorland, and Thomas Percy, 7th Earl of Northumberland
- Occupied Durham and Barnard Castle, but then fled when Elizabeth's supporters marched from York with larger armies
- Elizabeth declared martial law in north - about 750+ executed, including Percy

### Regnans in Excelsis, 1570

- Papal bull - Pope Pius V
- Excommunicated Elizabeth I for heresy and persecution of Catholics
- Released her subjects from allegiance to her
- Declared ipso facto excommunication on anyone who did not deny allegiance to her

### Ridolfi plot, 1571

- Plan to assassinate Elizabeth, crown Mary, Queen of Scots, marry her to Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk
- Plan for foreign invasion from Netherlands
- Incite Northern rebellion
- Plot included Spanish ambassador, Howard, Mary, Philip of Spain, Duke of Alba, Pope Pius V

### Throckmorton Plot, 1581

- Plot: Depose Elizabeth and crown Mary, Queen of Scots, via a Spanish invasion

### Babington Plot, 1586

- Plot: Depose/assassinate Elizabeth and crown Mary, Queen of Scots, via a Spanish invasion
- Led to execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1587

### Religion Act, 1592

- Imprisonment w/o bail for:
  - Failure to attend Church
  - Convincing others not to attend church
  - Denying Crown's authority in religious matters
  - Attending illegal religious meetings
- Second offenses punishable by exile
- Fines for harboring recusants

### Popish Recusants Act, 1592

- Roman Catholic recusants could not move more than 5 miles from home
- Punishable by forfeiture of property

An act against Jesuits, seminary priests, and such other like disobedient persons, 1584  
Jesuits, etc. Act

- All Roman Catholic priests must either leave England or swear an oath to obey Queen in 40 days
- Illegal to harbor or hide presence of priest
- Anyone educated abroad in Jesuit seminary had to return w/in 6 months and swear oath within 2 days of arrival
- Anyone who took oath forbidden from being within 10 miles of Queen for 10 years without her written permission

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## Source codes

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| CH - Christie's   | MDP - Museo del Prado, Madrid       |
| DAM - Denver Art Museum   | NGA - National Gallery of Art (US)  |
| FR - Frick Collection   | NLS - National Library of Spain     |
| GBC - Museo degli affreschi Giovanni Battista<br>Cavalcaselle, Verona | NPG - National Portrait Gallery, UK |
| HC - Hever Castle, Kent   | NT - National Trust, UK             |
| HCP - Hampton Court Palace  | RC - Royal Collection, UK           |
| HOP - Holyrood Palace   | ROM - Royal Ontario Museum          |
| HP - Historical Portraits   | TC - Trinity College, Cambridge     |
| LH - Longleat House, Wiltshire  | WA - Woburn Abbey                   |
| LIM - Liechtenstein Museum  | WC - Wikimedia Commons              |
| LM - Louvre   | WG - Weiss Gallery, London          |
| LP - Lambeth Palace   | WL - Wellcome Library, London       |
|   | YC - Yale Center for British Art    |

The Players  
**Royalty – The Tudors**

King **Henry VII** (1457-1509, reigned 1485-1509)

m. Queen **Elizabeth of York** (1406-1503)

**Arthur**, Prince of Wales (1486-1502)

m. 1501 Princess **Catherine of Aragon** (1485-1536)

King **Henry VIII** (1491-1547), reigned 1509-1547)

m. 1509 Queen **Catherine of Aragon** (1485-1536) same as above, divorced 1533

Henry, Duke of Cornwall (1511), lived 52 days

Queen **Mary I** (1516-1558) reigned 1553-1558)

m. 1554 King **Philip II** (1527-1598) of Spain, Portugal (after 1580), Naples, Sicily

a. 1514 or 1515 **Elizabeth “Bessie” Blount**, until after 1519

**Henry Fitzroy**, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, Earl of Nottingham (1519-1536)

m. 1533 Queen **Anne Boleyn** (1501-1536)

Queen **Elizabeth I** (1533-1603, reigned 1558-1603)

m. 1536 Queen **Jane Seymour** (c. 1508-1537)

King **Edward VI** (1537-1553, reigned 1547-1553)

m. 1540 Queen Anne of Cleves (1515-1557), annulled 1540

m. 1540 Queen Catherine Howard (c. 1523-1542)

m. 1543 Queen Catherine Parr (1512-1548)

Margaret Tudor, Queen of Scots (1489-1541)

m. 1503 King James IV of Scotland (1473-1513)

King James V of Scotland (1512-1542)

m. 1537 Madeleine of Valois (1520-1537)

m. 1538 Mary of Guise, Queen of Scots (1515-1560)

**Mary, Queen of Scots** (1542-1587)

m. 1558 King Francis II of France (1544-1560)

m. 1565 Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley (1545-1567)

King **James VI** of Scotland/I of England (1566-1625)

m. 1567 James Hepburn, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Bothwell (c. 1534-1578)

m. 1514 Archibald Douglas, 6<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus (1489-1557), divorced 1527

Lady Margaret Douglas (1515-1578)

m. 1544 Matthew Stewart, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Lenox (1516-1571)

Henry Stuart (same as above)

m. Mary, Queen of Scots (same as above)

King James VI of Scotland/I of England (same as above)

Charles Stewart

m. 1528 Henry Stewart, 1<sup>st</sup> Lord Methven (c. 1495-1552)

Mary Tudor, Queen of France and Duchess of Suffolk (1496-1533)

m. 1514 King Louis XII of France (1462-1515)

m. 1515 Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk (c. 1484-1545)

Frances Brandon, Duchess of Suffolk (1517-1559)

m. 1533 **Henry Grey**, 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Suffolk, 3<sup>rd</sup> Marquess of Dorset (1517-1554)

Lady **Jane Grey** (c. 1537-1554), “reigned” July 10-19, 1553

m. 1553 Guildford Dudley (c. 1535-1553)

### Foreign Royalty

Charles V (1500-1558) - Holy Roman Emperor (1519-1556), Archduke of Austria (1519-1556), King of Spain (1516-1556), Duke of Burgundy (1506-1555), nephew of Catherine of Aragon, father of Philip II, spent most of reign at war

### Royal Advisors and Courtiers

Henry VIII

**Thomas Wolsey** (1473-1530) - Lord High Chancellor of England (1515–1529), Archbishop of York (1514–1530), cardinal (1515), tasked with obtaining annulment from Pope

Sir **Thomas More** (1478-1535) - Lord High Chancellor (1529-1532), executed for refusing Oath of Supremacy

**Thomas Cromwell** (1485-1540) - Lord Great Chamberlain (4/17/1540-6/10/1540), Lord Privy Seal (1536-1540), Principal Secretary (1534-1540), Chancellor of the Exchequer (1533-1540), engineered break with Rome, royal supremacy, and divorce; negotiated marriage with Anne of Cleves and executed without trial for treason and heresy

**Thomas Cranmer** (1489-1556) Archbishop of Canterbury (1533-1555), firsthand contact with continental Reformation, assisted with break with Rome, granted divorce, validated Henry and Anne's marriage and crowned Anne Queen, important role in Edwardian Reformation, continued under Edward

**Edward Seymour** (1500-1552) - Lord Great Chamberlain (1543-1549), Viscount Beauchamp (1536), Earl of Hertford (1537), 1st Duke of Somerset (1547), Lord High Treasurer (1547-1549), Lord Protector of the Realm (1547-1549), brother of Queen Jane Seymour, regent for Edward VI

Edward VI

**John Dudley** (1504-1553) - Viscount Lisle, Earl of Warwick, Duke of Northumberland (1551), regent for Edward VI after Seymour

Mary I

**Reginald Pole** (1500-1558) - last Roman Catholic Archbishop of Canterbury (1556-1558), self-exiled rather than support annulment, denounced Henry's policies in *Pro ecclesiasticae unitatis defensione*, assigned by Pope to assist with resistance, returned with Mary I's coronation and became her chief advisor

**Stephen Gardiner** (1483-1555) - Bishop of Winchester (1531-1551, 1553-1555), Lord Chancellor (1553-1555), tasked with negotiating Mary and Philip's marriage

**Edward Courtenay** (c. 1527-1556) - Earl of Devon (1553), potential suitor for Mary I and Elizabeth I, implicated in Wyatt's Rebellion

### Other clergy

**John Fisher** (c. 1469-1535) – Bishop of Rochester, cardinal, theologian, academic; primary supporter of Catherine of Aragon

**Edward Foxe** (c. 1496-1538) - Bishop of Hereford (1535-1538), secretary to Cardinal Wolsey, went to

Rome regarding Henry VIII's and Catherine's marriage, chairman of convocation that declared marriage invalid, part of writing Ten Articles

### **Popes**

**Leo X** (1475-1521) - Pope 1513-1521, awarded Henry VIII title “Defender of the Faith” in 1521

**Clement VII** (1478-1534) – Pope 1523-1534, refused to annul the marriage of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon

**Paul III** (1468-1549) – Pope 1534-1549, excommunicated Henry VIII in 1538

**Julius III** (1487-1555) – Pope 1550-1555, sent Cardinal Reginald Pole to England to assist with Marian Restoration

**Paul IV** (1476-1559) - Pope 1555-1559, issued papal bull in 1555 recognizing Philip and Mary as K&Q of England and its dominions, sought restitution of property confiscated during dissolution, and rejected Elizabeth I's claim to the throne

**Pius V** (1504-1572) - Pope 1566-1572, excommunicated Elizabeth I for heresy and persecution of Catholics in 1570 papal bull, declared her a heretic and released her subjects from allegiance to her and declared ipso facto excommunication on anyone who did not deny allegiance to her

**Gregory XIII** (1502-1585) - Pope 1572-1585, supported multiple plots against Elizabeth, suspended Elizabeth's excommunication but only to wait for appropriate time for overthrow

**Sixtus V** (1521-1590) - Pope 1585-1590 – renewed Elizabeth's excommunication and supported Spanish invasion