Announcements
Mon, 11/26
• Link to story on Sunday, 11/25 about the Reformed Church of America (RCA), and the first trial of a pastor in its 400 year history, for officiating at a gay marriage of his daughter.
• Paper 2 due on Wed.
  - "Select two primary sources from Janz (at least one of which we have not yet read in class). Briefly summarize the sources; then analyze them in comparative fashion (e.g., compare their content, tone, purpose, authorial perspective, historical impact, intended audience, etc). Explain why these sources are (or are not) important to the history of the Reformation; and if they are (or are not) unique or special in comparison to other sources that we have read in class. Be sure to pick sources that are sufficiently substantial to offer analysis."

The English Reformation II

The Henrician Reformation (review)
• Significance of Anglican Reformation
  • Top-down reformation (Monarchical)
  • Legal > religious
  • Spawns numerous sects (e.g., Methodist, Quaker, Baptist, Puritan, et al.)
  • Link to Echo 360 lecture on Henry VIII
English Reformation

Edward VI (1547-53)
- Son of Jane Seymour (#3)
- Ascends throne at age 10, but Prot. Nobles dominate
- Raised as Protestant
- Six Articles repealed
- Book of Common Prayer published (1542), along w/ Tyndale’s English bible
- Dies of tuberculosis

Mary Tudor

- “Bloody Mary”
- Daughter of Catherine of Aragon (wife #1)
- Rigid Catholic
- Exile and persecution for 100s of Protestants
- Marries Phillip II of SP
- Advised by cousin Cardinal Reginald Pole
- Mixed record as sovereign (cf. Zophy, 239-40)
- Dies of cancer
Elizabeth I

- Childhood & education
- Religious Reform
- Diplomacy
- Cultural, Intellectual, Artistic accomplishments at Court

Young Elizabeth

- Daughter of Anne Boleyn(#2)
- Studied w/ Roger Ascham
  - Linguist; classical curriculum;
  - Prot. Training
  - Haughty, intelligent, austere, frugal, indecisive
  - Humanist? feminist?
- Observed Roman Cath’ism under Mary
- Ascends to throne Nov. 1558 @ 25 y.o.

Elizabethan Settlement

- Seeks outward conformity and loyalty to monarchy, not "windows into men’s souls."
- Her own beliefs are hidden:
  > perhaps "a conservative, antipapal compound of Augustinianism, Lutheranism, and Catholicism, tempered with classical Stoicism." (N. Jones)
- Establishes a hybrid faith, "midway between Rome & Geneva"
  > See Zophy, pp. 244-45 for examples
- Act of Supremacy (1559) → “Supreme Governor”
- Act of Uniformity (1559) → Book of Common Prayer
  - “consciences are not to be forced…”
- Thirty-Nine Articles spells out theology (see Janz)
THE
ORDER FOR THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
LORD'S SUPPER,
OR
HOLY COMMUNION.

So many as entend to be partakers of the holye
Communion, shall sygnifye theyr names to the Curate
over nyghte, or els in the morning, afore the begynninge
of mornynge prayer, or immediatly after.

And yf any of those be an open and notorious evyll lyver,
so that the congregacion by hym is offended, or have
done anye wronge to his neyghbours, by woord or deede:
The Curate havinge knowledge thereof, shall call hym,
and advertyse him, in anye wyse not to presume to the
Lordes Table, untyll he have openly declared hymselfe to
have truely repented, and amended hys former naughtye
lyfe, that the congregacion maye thereby be satisfyed,
whyche afore were offended: and that he have
recompensed the parties, whome he hathe done wronge
unto, or at the least declare hym selfe to be in full
purpose so to doo, as soone as he conveniently maye.

Elizabethan Settlement II

Both Catholics and Protestants object to Elizabeth's middle
position:
Pius V excommunicates her;
Puritans & Presbyterians seek
religious freedom/theocracy
elsewhere
183 Catholics (esp. Jesuits)
executed b/w 1580-1603

Elizabethan Settlement: Objectors

Elizabethan Marriage Policy

- Powerful diplomatic tool
- Numerous suitors: Phillip II,
  Duke of Savoy, Earl of Arran
  (Scot.), Duke of Alencon ("our
  frog")
- Robert Dudley, Earl of
  Leicester
- ER: "At my own time I shall
turn my mind to marriage if it
be for the public good"
- ER: "I would rather be a
beggar and single than a
queen and married"

Why does she remain single?
Elizabethan Diplomacy

- Spain
  - Conflict over Holland, marriage offers, trade wars, & religion
  - Philip II & Armada (1588)
- Ireland
  - Brutal pacification of (Catholic) Highland nobles in 1590s
- Scotland
  - Mary Queen of Scots = RC, executed in 1587
  - "I will have here but one mistress and no master"
  - "I may have the body of a woman but I have the stomach of a king"

Spanish Armada

- 130 Spanish ships leave Lisbon in May 1588, to rendezvous w/ Duke of Parma.
- Why do English win?
  - SP. guns too closely packed
  - English "fire ships"
  - Weather
  - Superior maneuverability

Elizabeth I speech at Tilbury: "Therefore, I am come amongst you as you see at this time, not for my recreation and disport, but being resolved, in the midst and heat of battle, to live or die amongst you all – to lay down for my God, and for my kingdoms, and for my people, my honour and my blood even in the dust. I know I have the body of a weak and feeble woman; but I have the heart and stomach of a king..."

Elizabethan Renaissance

- Brilliant court life w/ Classical influences
  - Theatre & Playwrights
    - Shakespeare, Marlowe, Spenser, M. Sidney, P. Sidney (Zophy, p. 245)
  - Transl. of Castiglione
  - Foreign Painters
  - Glamorous clothes
  - Yet she remained frugal throughout...
Elizabeth I

Lady Elizabeth, ca. 1546

“Darnley Portrait”, ca. 1575

“Rainbow Portrait” ca. 1600, ER as “Queen of Love and Beauty”