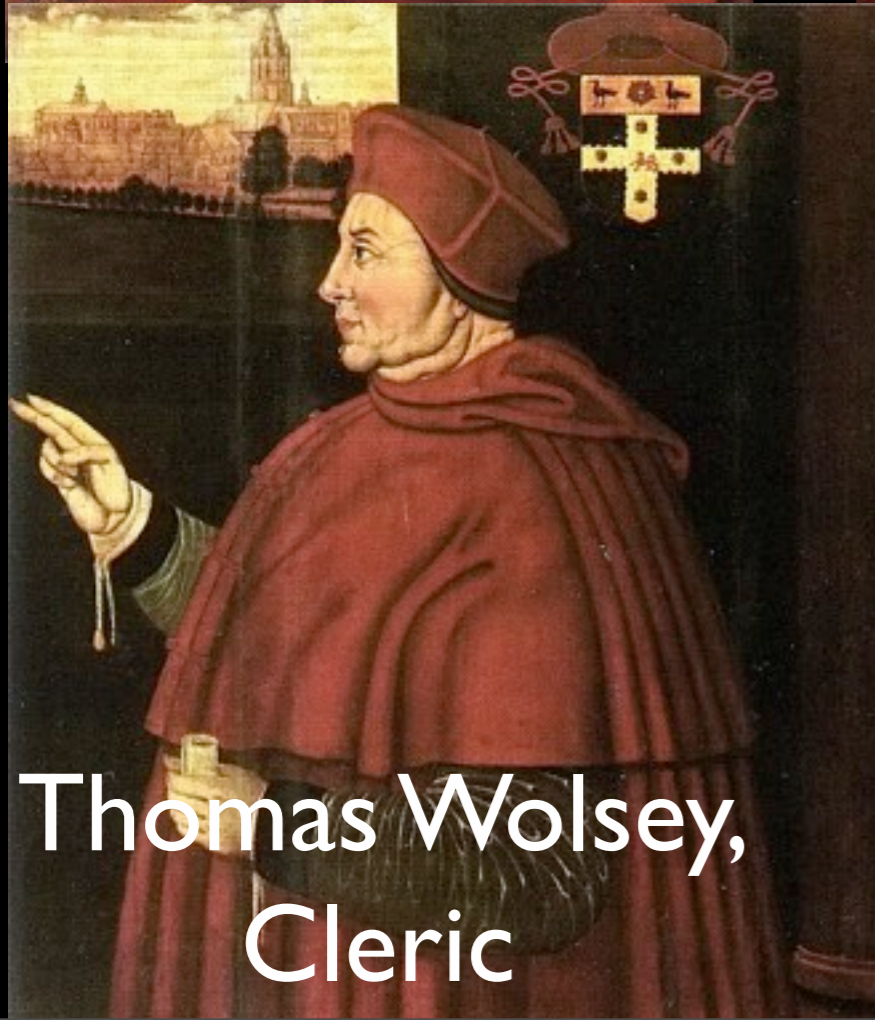




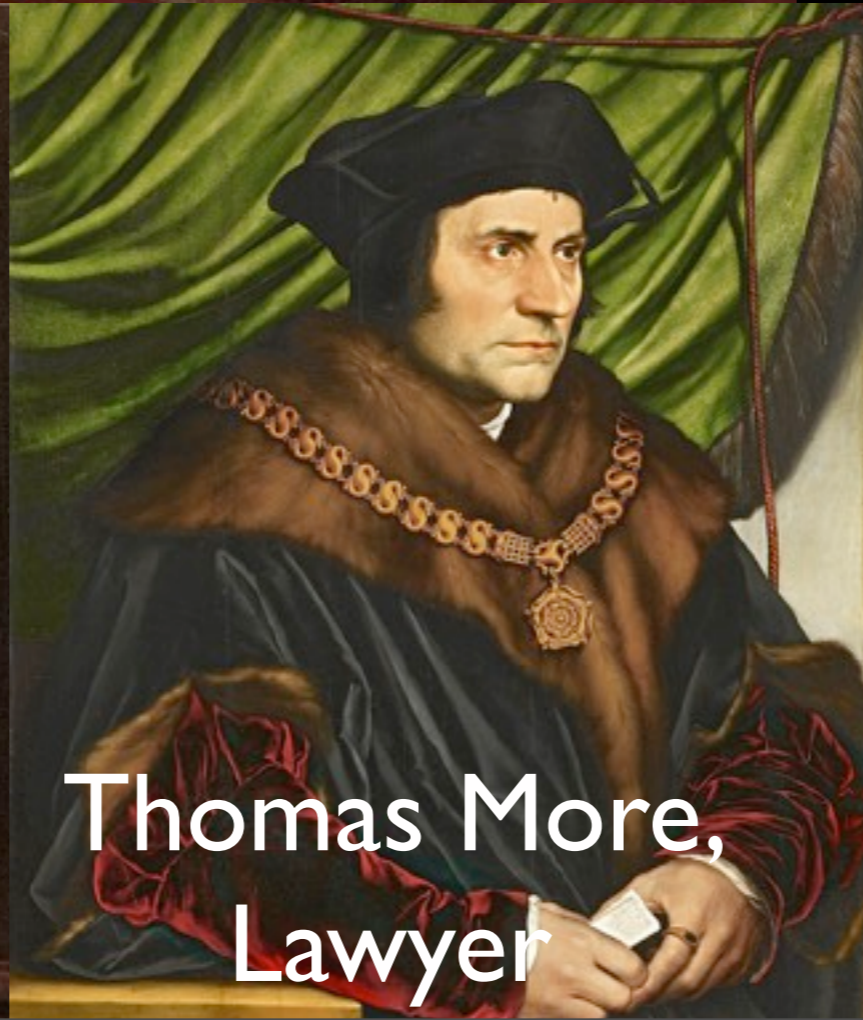
HISTORY OF ENGLAND, WINTER QUARTER WEEK FOURTEEN HENRY & CRANMER

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization

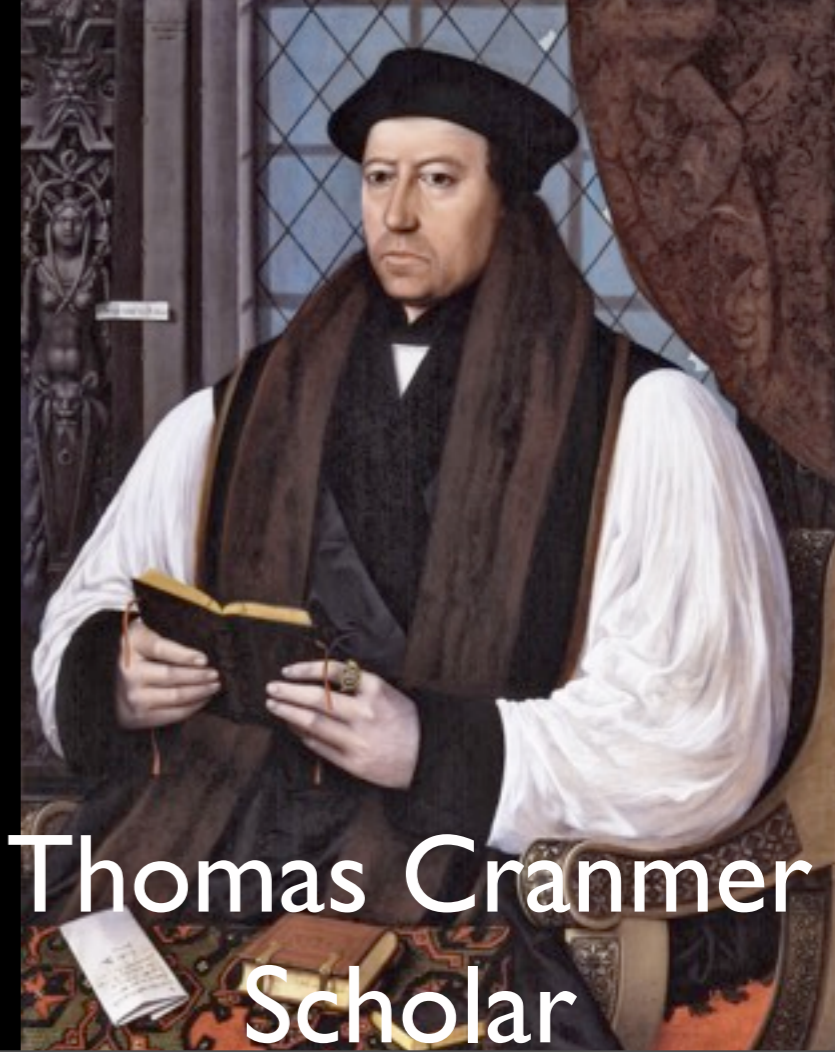
ENGLAND IN THE 1520'S



Thomas Wolsey,
Cleric



Thomas More,
Lawyer



Thomas Cranmer
Scholar

THE KING'S GREAT MATTER



ANNULMENT 1527-1533

The rise of Thomas Cranmer (1489-1556)



Thomas Cranmer (1489-1556)

The Gentry

- 1489 born to gentry parents in Nottinghamshire....not rich.....only oldest son inherits estate so Thomas and brother go into the church.
- 1503 age 14 begins study at Jesus College, Cambridge.
- 1515 Cranmer gets his Masters degree.
Cranmer marries and this causes him to lose his fellowship so gets work at another college. Wife dies in childbirth.
- 1526 Cranmer gets his Doctorate at Cambridge.
- 1520s The big question is whether Cranmer was already a member of the English Pro-Luther group that met at the **White Horse Tavern**. I think he was.
- 1529 Proposes to two advisors that Henry canvas the universities to get a supporting opinion on his divorce case. Hen meets him accepts idea and suggests Cranmer join the team going to the continent to do the work.
- 1532 Cranmer in Europe meeting with Protestant leaders. He marries a second time the niece, Margarete, of one of the leaders, Andreas Osiander.

- 1532 Cranmer returns to England Hen appoints him Arch of Canterbury.(begins to appoint Protestants)
Henry and Anne marry secretly. Sept: birth of Elizabeth
- 1534 Act of Supremacy
- 1535 execution of Sir Thomas More
- 1536 Jan: death of Catherine of Aragon. Henry turns on Anne. Cranmer tries to help her. Cant. Is with her in the Tower before her death. Henry marries Jane Seymour
- 1537 birth of Edward, death of Jane Seymour. (Ed very close to Cranmer)
- 1539 publish the Great Bible. Cranmer works on it with Cromwell. The idea of an English Bible is "Protestant" and Lutheran.
- 1540 Hen turns on Cromwell: execution of Cromwell. Cranmer now more powerful than ever.
- 1547 death of Henry VIII. Cranmer one of most trusted advisors to young King Ed VI.
- 1553 death of King Ed VI; accession of Mary, Roman Catholic, begins to arrest Protestants
- 1556 March 21: Thomas Cranmer executed by Queen Mary (burned)

Henry brings Cranmer to London: new advisor



Henry brings Cranmer to London: new advisor



Accepts idea of Universities; Sends Cranmer to conduct poll

Cranmer and Luther



What did Cranmer know about Lutherans?
His trip to Europe includes Ger where meets Lutherans
and marries one.

Thomas and Margarete Cranmer



Margarete Hetzel

1511-1576



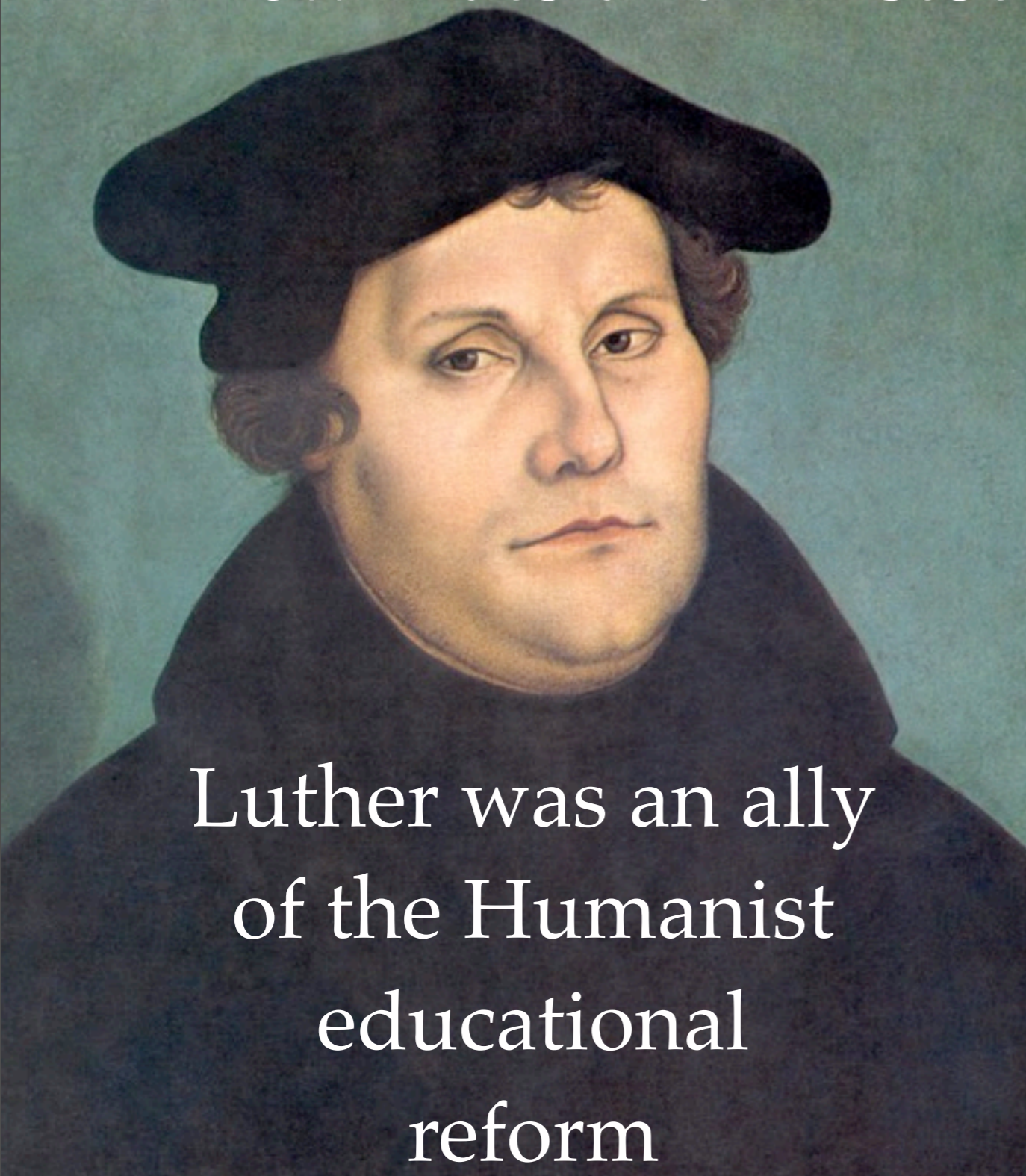
Martin Luther 1483-1546





1508,
Staupitz Became Dean of the University of Wittenberg
Calls Luther to come to be Prof. of Theology

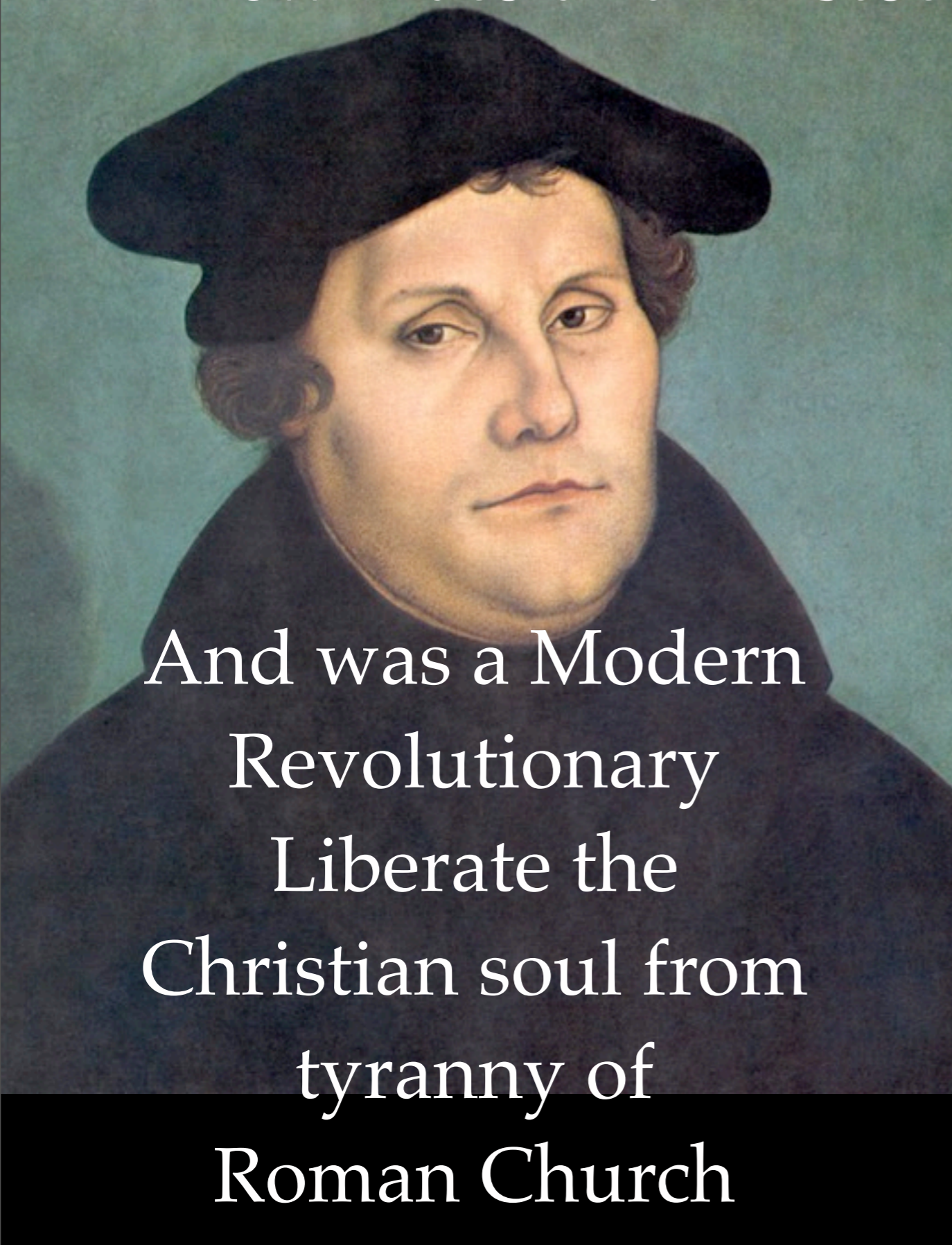
Luther was a Renaissance scholar: Greek
Knew Plato and Aristotle well; Taught Aristotle



Luther was an ally
of the Humanist
educational
reform
program



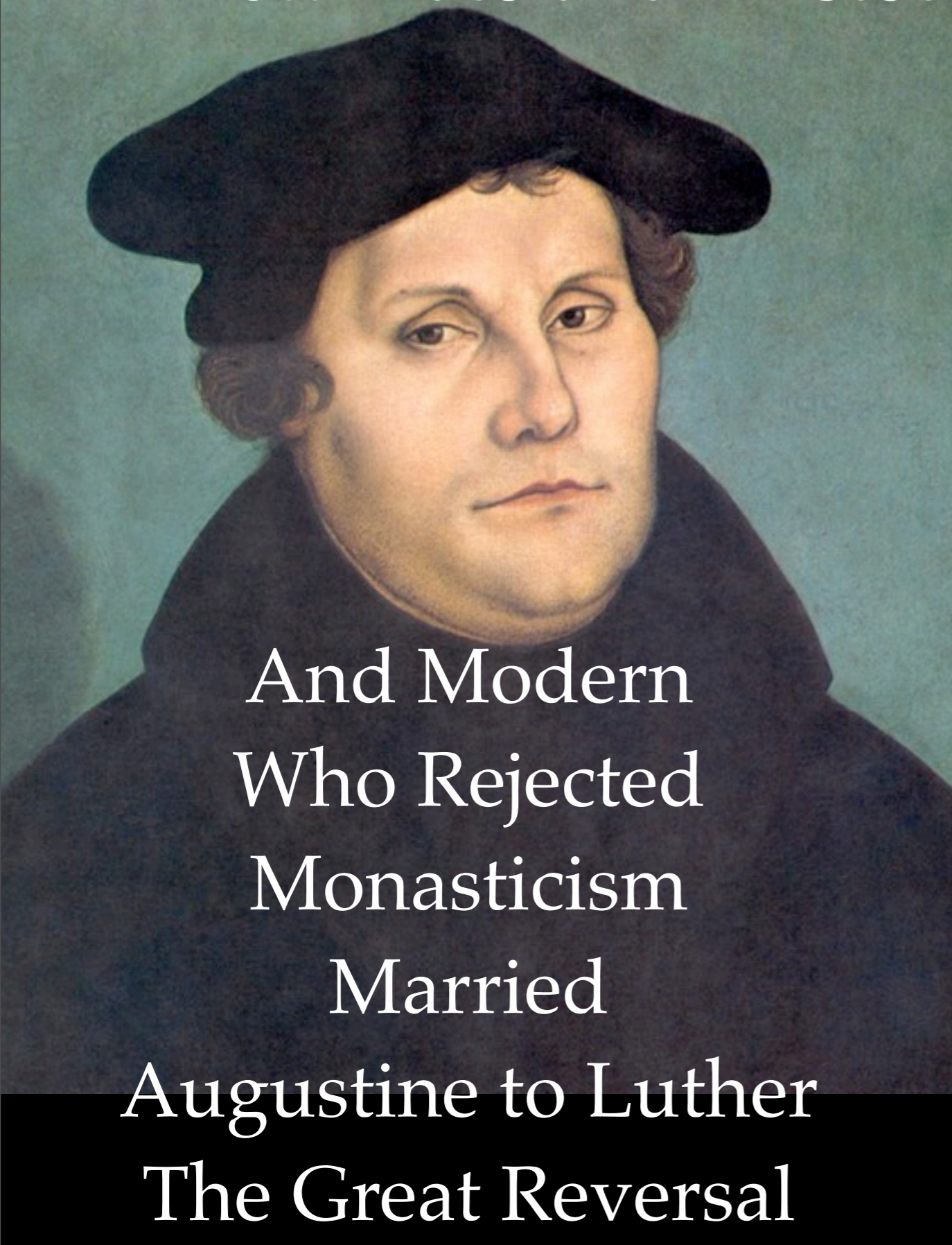
But Luther was a Renaissance scholar: Greek
Knew Plato and Aristotle well; Taught Aristotle



And was a Modern
Revolutionary
Liberate the
Christian soul from
tyranny of
Roman Church



But Luther was a Renaissance scholar: Greek
Knew Plato and Aristotle well; Taught Aristotle



And Modern
Who Rejected
Monasticism

Married

Augustine to Luther
The Great Reversal



MondayFebruary 3, 2020

University of Wittenberg Prof. Martin Luther





1511, Luther Sent to Rome for Augustinian Order



Johann Tetzel Comes to Town, 1517



Roman Catholic theology stated that faith alone, whether fiduciary or dogmatic, cannot justify man; justification rather depends only on such faith as is active in charity and good works (*fides caritate formata*). The benefits of good works could be obtained by donating money to the church.



“As soon as the coin in the coffer rings
the soul from Purgatory Springs”



Monday February 3, 2020



Oct 31, 1517
Luther Posts
the
Ninety-Five
Theses



Gutenberg 1440-1450

Strasbourg 1440

Cologne 1464

Basel 1466

Rome 1467

Venice 1469

Florence 1471

Milan 1471

Naples 1471

Augsburg 1472

Lyon 1473

Krakow 1474

Bruges 1474

Westminster 1476

Geneva 1478

London 1480

Antwerp 1481

Stockholm 1485

1500

200 printers
in Germany

1518

150 Books
published
in German





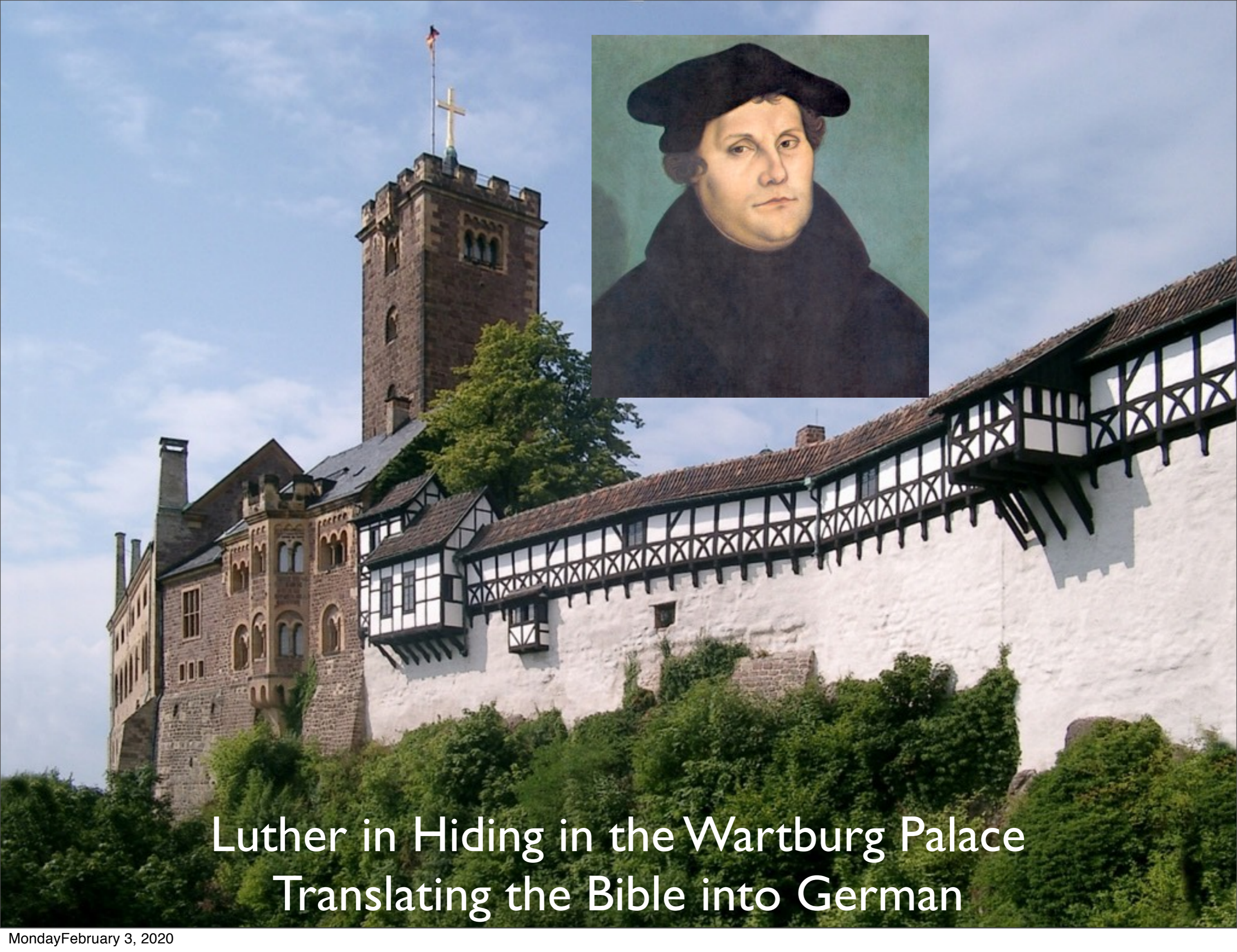
Raphael's portrait
of his very good friend
Giovanni de' Medici
Pope Leo X



Diet of Worms (Rhineland)
April 1521
Holy Roman Emperor Charles V vs
Professor Martin Luther



"Unless I am convinced by Scripture and plain reason-- I do not accept the authority of popes and councils, for they have contradicted each other-- my conscience is captive to the Word of God. I cannot and I will not recant anything, for to go against conscience is neither right nor safe. So help me God, Here I stand.."

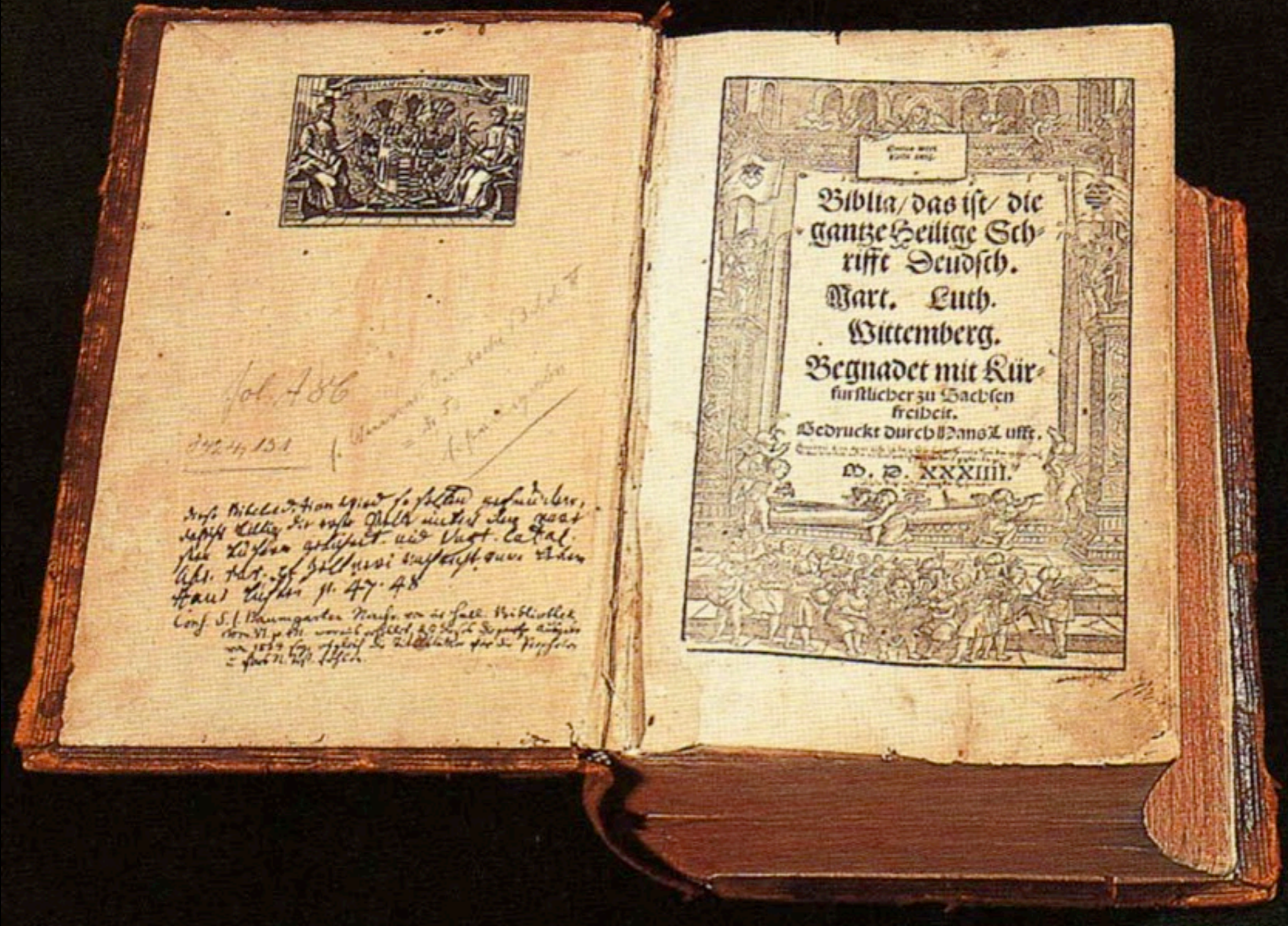


Luther in Hiding in the Wartburg Palace Translating the Bible into German



1570. P. 2 - WARTBURG LUTHERSTADT

Luther's German Bible



THE BIBLE IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE PEOPLE

Tyndale's English Bible (1526)

William Tyndale working on English Bible during 1520s



WILLIAM TYNDALE (1494-1536)

Tyndale's translation was the **first English Bible to draw directly from Hebrew and Greek** texts, the first English translation to use Jehovah ("Iehouah") as God's name as preferred by English Protestant Reformers, the first English translation to take advantage of the printing press, and first of the new English Bibles of the Reformation. It was taken to be a direct challenge to the hegemony of both the Catholic Church and the laws of England maintaining the church's position. In 1530, Tyndale also wrote *The Practyse of Prelates*, opposing Henry VIII's annulment of his own marriage on the grounds that it contravened Scripture.^[4]



Biblia/ das ist/ die
ganze Heilige Sch-
riffe Deutsch.
Mart. Luth.
Wittenberg.
Begnadet mit Kür-
fürstlicher zu Sachsen
freibeit.
Bgedruckt durch Hans Luffe.
M. D. XXXIII.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a library inventory or a note, mentioning 'Bibliothek' and '1529'.

THOMAS MORE THE RATIONAL SCHOLAR OPPOSES
TRANSLATING THE BIBLE INTO THE LANGUAGE OF
THE PEOPLE: doesn't really trust the people-Luther does
1520s working to shut down Tyndale.
RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION



THOMAS MORE & WILLIAM TYNDALE (1494-1536)
Tyndale produces first complete trans. into Eng of NT

Tyndale arrested and burned for the offense of translating the Bible into English.



In 1535, Tyndale was arrested and jailed in the castle of Vilvoorde outside Brussels for over a year. In 1536, he was convicted of heresy and executed by strangulation, after which his body was burnt at the stake. His dying prayer was that the King of England's eyes would be opened; this seemed to find its fulfillment just two years later with Henry's authorization of the Great Bible for the Church of England, which was largely Tyndale's own work. Hence, the Tyndale Bible, as it was known, continued to play a key role in spreading Reformation ideas across the English-speaking world.

Tyndale's English Bible (1526)



Desiderius Erasmus, born Rotterdam 1466



Roterodamum
A.D. 1615

Desiderius Erasmus, 1466-1536



1506-1509

Study Turin, Ph.d.

1509

Venice work with Aldus
Manutius Publishing
Visit Rome, outraged by
corruption

1510-1515 Cambridge:

Colet, More, Fisher

Lady Margaret Prof of Divinity
Queens College Cambridge

Desiderius Erasmus, 1466-1536



1506-1509
MAJOR STEP
HUMANISITIC EDU
ENTERS THE
UNIVERSITIES

1510-1515
Cambridge: Colet, More, Fisher
Lady Margaret Prof of Diviity
Queens College Cambridge

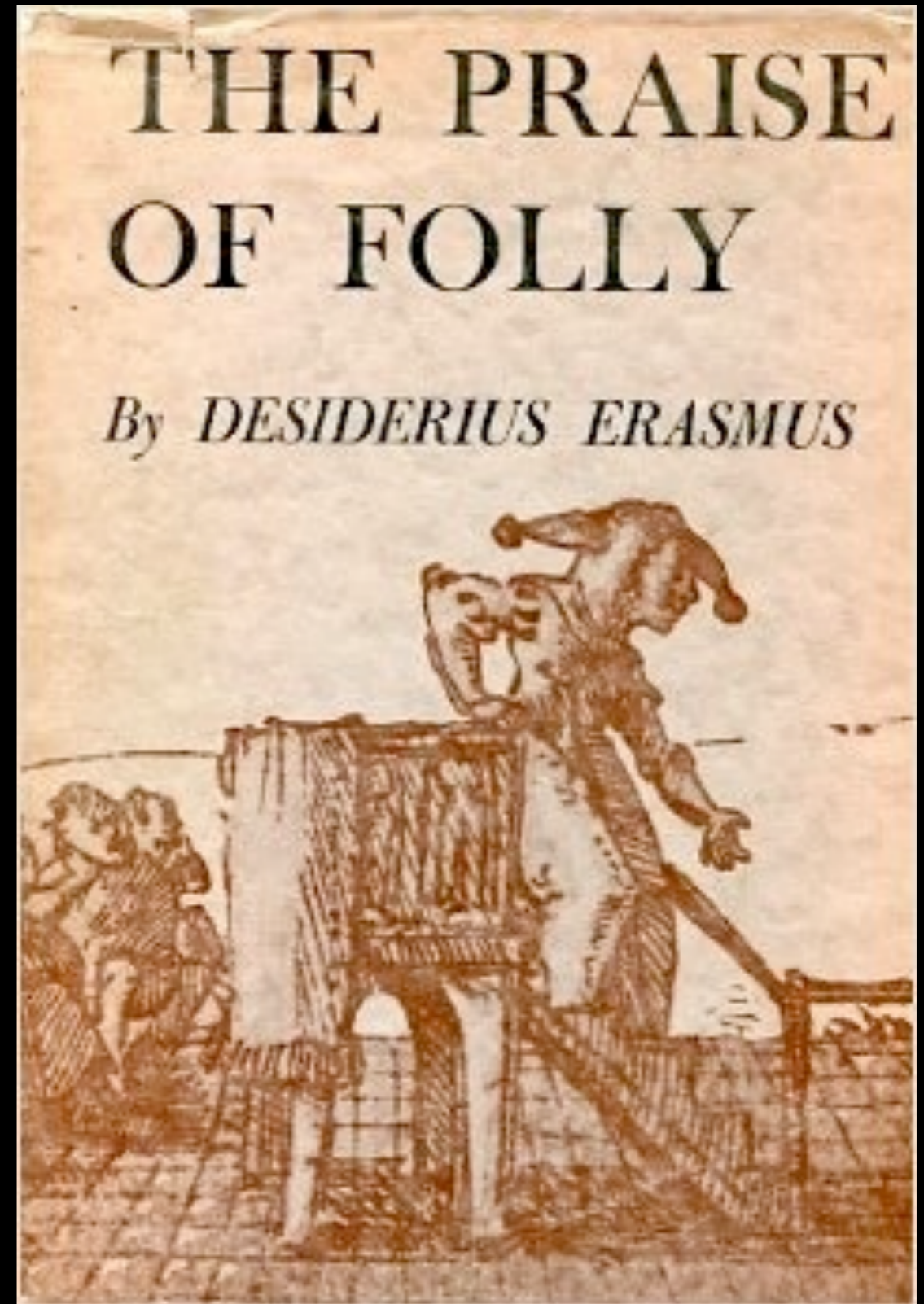


Monday February 3, 2020

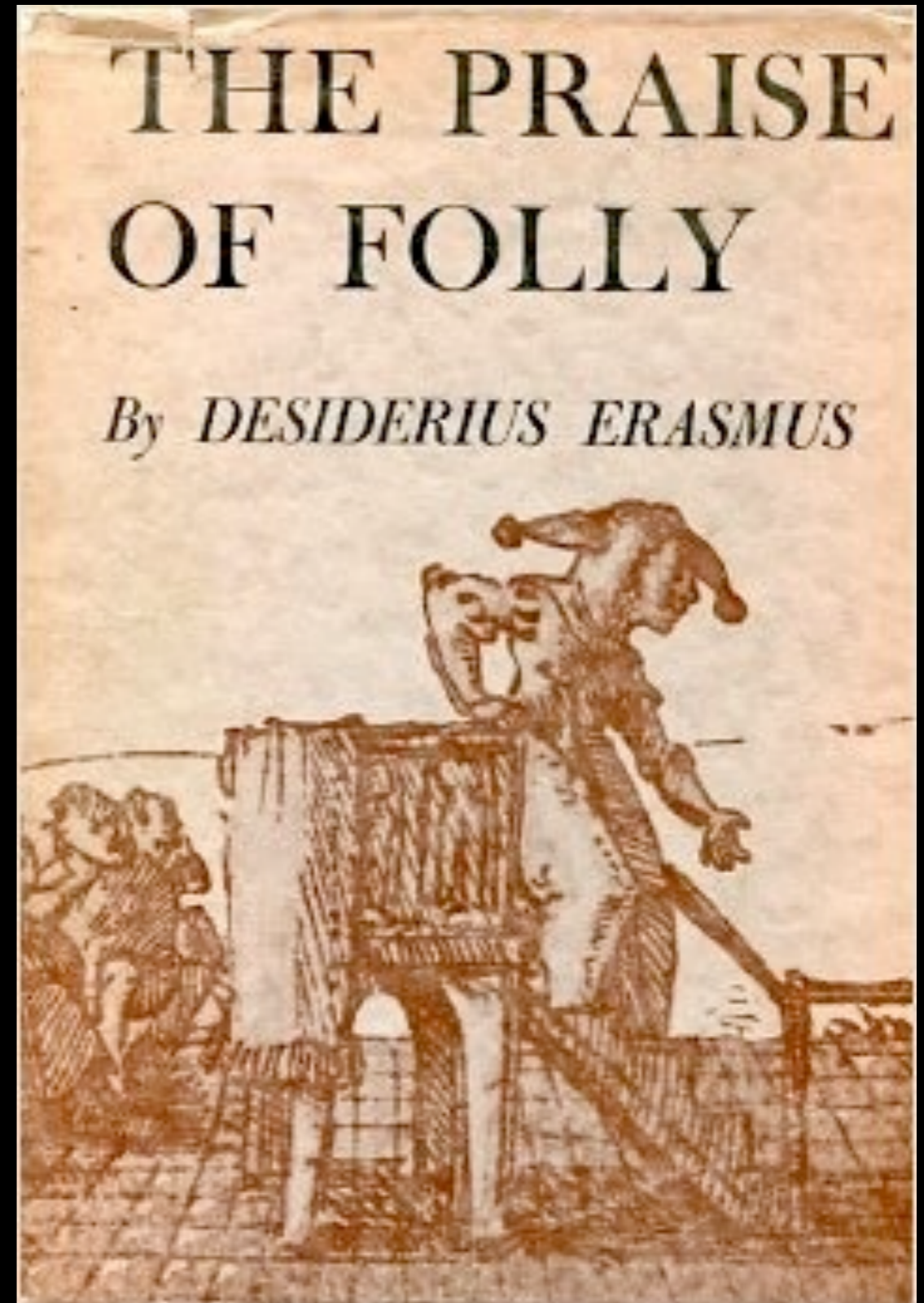


Monday February 3, 2020

1509, in England with Thomas More writes:



1511, printed ed. of Praise: HUGH SUCCESS



Hundreds of editions, translations



1516
the work that would
make him an
international
scholar
rock-star
the new
Greek New Testament

1516: Erasmus, Greek-Latin New Testament



ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΟΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΙΩΑΝΝΗΝ.

EVANGELIUM SECUNDUM IOANNEM.

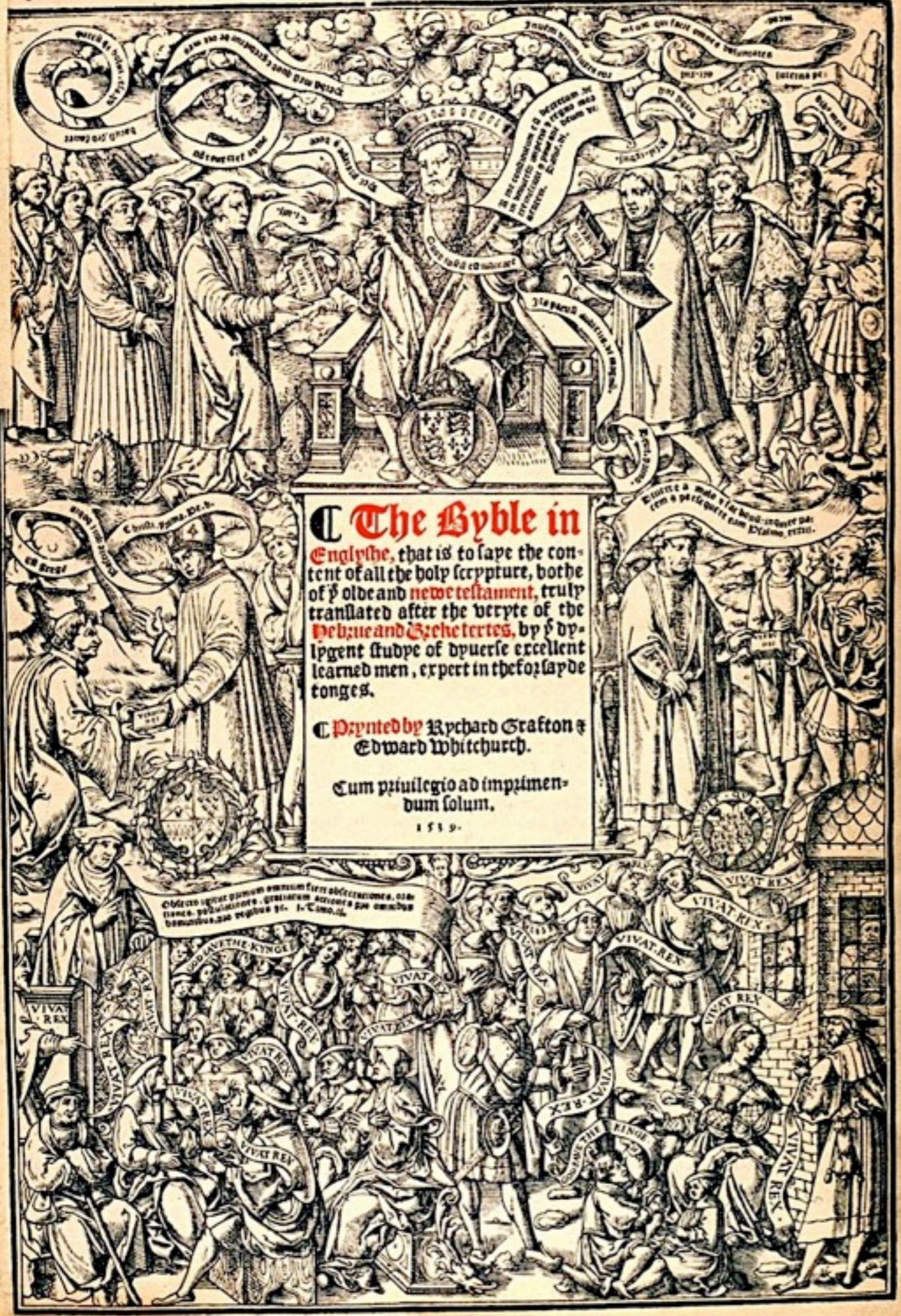
ΕΝ ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος, ὃς ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν, καὶ διὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος. διὸς ἦν ἐν τῷ θεῷ καὶ πρὸς τὸν θεόν. πάντα δι' αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο, καὶ χωρὶς αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο οὐδὲ ἓν, ὃ γέγονεν. ἐν αὐτῷ ζωὴ ἦν, καὶ ἡ ζωὴ ἦν τὸ φῶς. οὐκ ἦν ἀνδρῶπων, καὶ τὸ φῶς ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ φαίνει, καὶ ἡ σκοτία αὐτὸ οὐ κατέλαβεν. ἐγένετο ἀνθρωπῶς ἀπισαλαμίνος παρὰ θεοῦ, ὄνομα αὐτοῦ ἰωάννης, ὁυτος ἔλθων ἐν μαρτυρίᾳ, ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ τοῦ φωτός, ἵνα πάντες πιστεύσωσιν δι' αὐτοῦ, οὐκ ἦν ἐκεῖνος τὸ φῶς, ἀλλ' ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ τοῦ φωτός. ἦν τὸ φῶς τὸ ἀκθινόν, ὃ φωτίζει πάντα ἀνθρώπων ἐρχόμενον ἐς τὸν κόσμον. ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ἦν, καὶ ὁ κόσμος οὐκ εἶδεν αὐτὸν ἐγένετο, καὶ ὁ κόσμος οὐκ ἐπίγνω. εἰς τὰ ἴδια ἔλθων, καὶ οἱ ἴδιοι αὐτὸν οὐ παρέλαβον, ὅσοι δὲ ἔλαβον αὐτὸν ἔδωκαν αὐτοῖς θζουσίαν τέκνα θεοῦ γενέσθαι τοῖς πιστεύουσιν ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι αὐτοῦ, δι' οὐκ ἐξ ἁμαρτῶν, οὐδὲ ἐκ θελήματος σαρκός, οὐδὲ ἐκ θελήματος ἀνδρός, ἀλλ' ἐκ θεοῦ ἐγενήθησαν. καὶ ὁ λόγος σὰρξ ἐγένετο, καὶ ἐσκήνωσεν ἐν ἡμῖν, καὶ ἔθεσάμεθα πλὴν ὁξαρ αὐτοῦ, ὁξαρ ὡς μονογενὴς παρὰ πατρός, πλήρης χάριτος καὶ ἀληθείας. ἰωάννης μαρτυρεῖ περὶ αὐτοῦ λέγων, οὗτος ἦν ὃν ἔπειρα ὁπίσω μου ἐρχόμενος ἐμπροθέμ με γέγονεν, ὅτι πρῶτός ἦν.

IN principio erat uerbum, & uerbum erat apud deū, & deus erat uerbum. Hoc erat in principio apud deum. Omnia per ipsum facta sunt, & sine ipso factum est nihil, quod factum est. In ipso uita erat, & uita erat lux hominum, & lux in tenebris lucet, & tenebrae eam non comprehendunt. Fuit homo missus a deo, cui nomen erat Ioannes. Hic uenit in testimonium, ut testimonium perhiberet de lumine, ut oēs crederent per illū. Non erat ille lux, sed ut testimonium perhiberet de lumine. Erat lux uera, quae illuminat oēm hominem uenientem in hunc mundū. In mundo erat, & mundus per ipsum factus est, & mundus eū nō cognouit. In propria uenit, & sui eum nō receperūt. Quotquot autē receperunt eū, dedit eis potestatem filios dei fieri his qui credūt in nomine eius. Qui non ex sanguinibus, neq; ex uoluntate carnis, neq; ex uoluntate uiri, sed ex deo nati sunt. Et uerbum caro factū est, & habitauit in nobis, & uidimus gloriam eius gloriam uelut unigeniti a patre, plenum gratiae & ueritatis. Ioannes testimonium perhibet de ipso, & clamauit dicēs. Hic erat de quo dicebā, qui post me uenturus est, prior me cepit esse, quia prior me erat.

ἦν, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ πληρώματος αὐτοῦ ἡμῶς πάντες ἐλάβομεν, καὶ χάρις ἀντὶ χάριτος, ὅτι ὁ νόμος διὰ Μωσέως ἐδόθη, καὶ χάρις καὶ ἀλήθεια διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐγένετο. θεὸν οὐθεὶς ἰώρακεν πώποτε. ὁ μονογενὴς υἱός, ὃς ἦν ἐν τῷ κόλπῳ πατρὸς ἐκείνου, θεὸν ὅμοιον, καὶ αὐτὸν ἐσὶν ἡ μαρτυρία ἡ ἰωάννου, ὅτι ἀπέσταλαρ ὁ ἰουδαῖοι θεὸν ἱεροσολύμων ἠρῶσιν καὶ λιμίτας, ἵνα ἐρωτήσωσιν αὐτὸν. σὺ τίς εἶ. καὶ ὠμολόγησεν καὶ οὐκ κητέσαστο. καὶ ὠμολόγησεν, ὅτι οὐκ ἐμὶ ἐγὼ ὁ Χριστός, καὶ ἠρώτησαν αὐτὸν. τί οὗτος, ἐλίτας εἶ σὺ, καὶ λέγει, οὐκ ἐμὶ, ὁ προφήτης εἶ σὺ, καὶ ἀπεκρίθη, ὅτι. ἔπειρα οὗ αὐτοῦ. τίς εἶ, ἵνα ἀποκριθῆν δώμην τοῖς πέμψασιν ἡμῶν. τί λέγεις περὶ σταυτοῦ; ἔφη, ἐγὼ φωνὴ βοῶντος ἐν τῷ ἔρημῳ, ἵνα ἑτοιμάσῃ τὴν ὁδὸν κυρίου, καθὼς εἶπεν ἠσαίας ὁ προφήτης. ὅτι οἱ ἀπισαλαμῖνοι ἦσαν ἐκ τῆς φαρισαίου, καὶ ἠρώτησαν αὐτὸν καὶ ἔπειρα αὐτοῦ. τί οὗτος βαπτίζεις ἐν ὕδατι, ὅτι οὐκ εἶ ὁ Χριστός, οὐτε ἐλίτας, οὐτε προφήτης; ἀπεκρίθη αὐτοῖς ὁ ἰωάννης λέγων. ἐγὼ βαπτίζω ἐν ὕδατι, μέσος δὲ ὑμῶν ἔσκειν ὃν ὑμεῖς οὐκ οἴδατε, αὐτὸς ἐστὶν ὁ ὀπίσω μου ἐρχόμενος, ὃς ἐμπροθέμ μου γέγονεν, ὃν ἐγὼ οὐκ ἐμὶ ἔβην, ἵνα λύσω αὐτοῦ τὸν ἱμάριον τοῦ ὑποδήματος. ταῦτα ἐν βεθαβαρᾷ ἐγένετο πέραν τοῦ ἰορδάνου ὅπου ἦν ἰωάννης βαπτίζων. τῇ ἑπαύριον ἑλέσθη ὁ ἰωάννης τὸν Ἰησοῦν ἐρχόμενον πρὸς αὐτὸν, καὶ λέγει, ἴδε ὁ ἀμνὸς τοῦ θεοῦ, ὃς αἴρων πλὴν ἁμαρτίαν τὸν κόσμον. οὗτος εἶσιν περὶ ἐμοῦ ἔπειρα. ὁπίσω μου ἐρχομαι ἀπὸς ἐμπροθέμ μου γέγονεν, ὅτι πρῶτός μου ἦν. καὶ γὰρ οὐκ ἔβην αὐτὸν, ἀλλ' ἵνα φανερωθῆ ἡ ἰσραὴλ, διὰ τοῦτο ἔλθων ἐγὼ ἐν τῷ ὕδατι βαπτίζων. καὶ ἐμαρτύρησεν ἰωάννης λέγων, ὅτι τίθειμαί τὸ πνεῦμα καταβαῖνον ὡς περὶ ἀετῶν ἐξ οὐρανοῦ, καὶ ἔμεινεν ἑστάν

erat. Et de plenitudine eius nos omnes accepimus, & gratiam pro gratia, quia lex per Moysen data est, gratia & ueritas per Iesum Christū facta est. Deum nemo uidit unq̄s. Unigenit⁹ filius qui est in sinu patris, ipse enarrauit. Et hoc est testimonium Ioannis, quando miserunt Iudaei ab Hierosolymis sacerdotēs & leuitas, ut interrogarent eum. Tu quis es? Et confessus est, & nō negauit. Et confessus est, non sum ego Christus. Et interrogauerunt eū. Quid ergo? Helias es tu? Et dixit. Nō sum. Propheta es tu? Et respondit. Nō. Dixerunt ergo ei. Quis es, ut responsum demus his qui miserunt nos? Quid dicis de teipso? Ait. Ego uox clamantis in deserto, dirigite uiam dñi, sicut dixit Esaias propheta. Et qui missi fuerant, erant ex pharisaeis. Et interrogauerunt eū, & dixerunt ei. Quid ergo baptizas, si tu non es Christus, neq; Helias, neq; propheta? Respondit eis Ioannes dicēs, Ego baptizo in aqua, medius autē uestrum stetit quē uos nescitis, Ipse est qui post me uenturus est, qui ante me factus est, cuius ego nō sum dignus ut sol uam eius cortigiam calciamēti. Haec in Bethabara facta sūt trans Iordanem, ubi erat Ioannes baptizās. Postero die uidet Ioannes Iesum uenientē ad se, & ait. Ecce agnus dei, qui tollit peccatum mundi. Hic est de quo dicebā. Post me uenit uir qui ante me factus est, quia prior me erat, & ego nesciebam eū. Sed ut manifestetur Israeli, propterea ueni ego in aqua baptizās. Et testimoniū perhibuit Ioannes dicēs. Vidi spiritū descendentem quasi columbā de caelo, & man-

R sit super



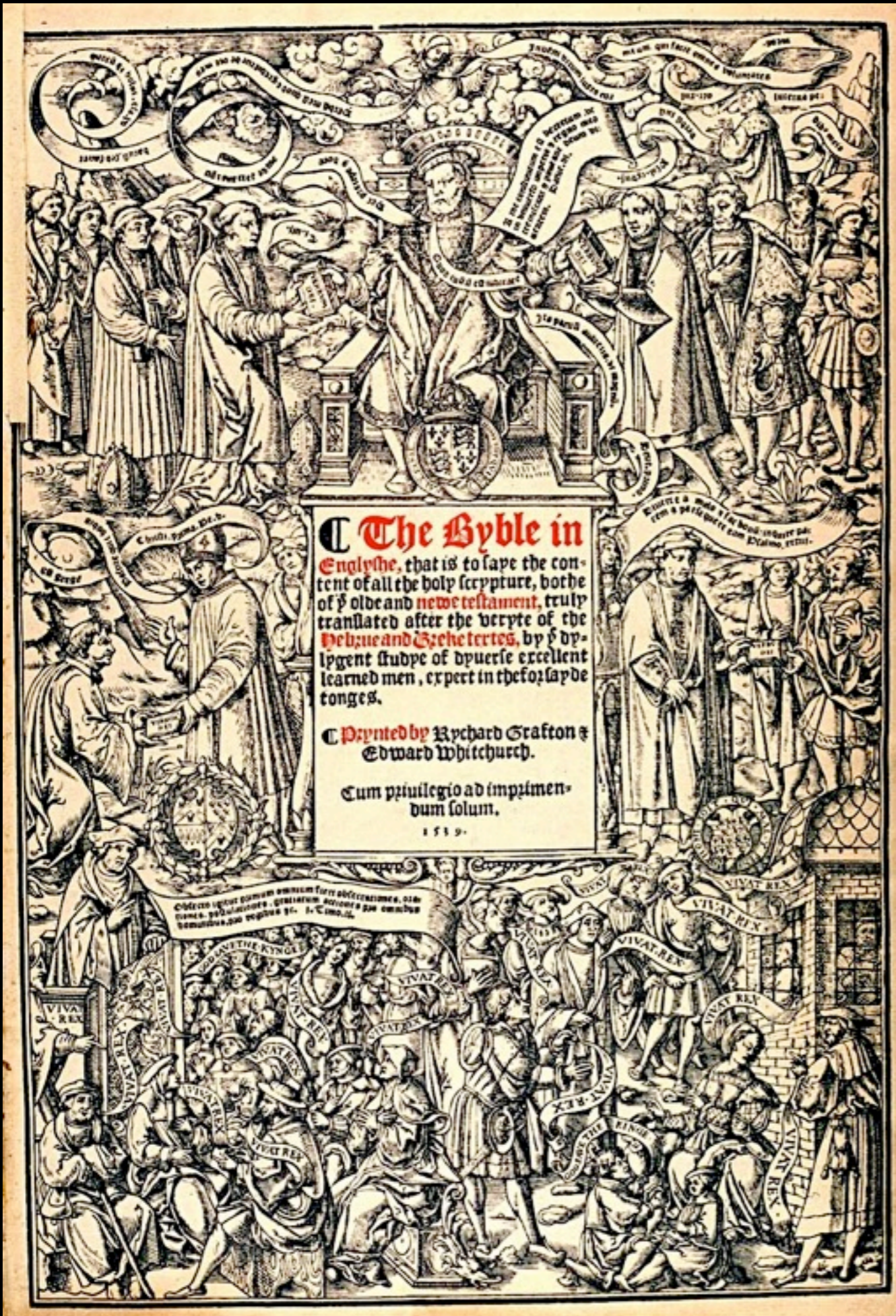
C **The Byble in**
Englyshe, that is to saye the con-
tent of all the holy scripture, bothe
of y^e olde and newe testament, truly
translated after the veryste of the
Hebryue and Greke letteres, by y^e dy-
lygent studie of dyuerse excellent
learned men, expert in theso: sayde
tonges.

Printed by Rychard Grafton &
Edward Whitchurch.

Cum priuilegio ad imprimen-
dum solum.

1539.

Cranmer and
Cromwell lead Henry
to his most radical
Reformation Act:
**PUBLICATION OF
THE GREAT BIBLE
1539**



C **The Byble in**
Englyshe, that is to saye the con-
tent of all the holy scripture, bothe
of þe olde and newe testament, truly
translated after the veryte of the
Hebrue and Greke textes, by þe dy-
lygent studie of dyuerse excellent
learned men, expert in the forsayde
tonges.
Printed by Rychard Grafton &
Edward Whitchurch.
Cum priuilegio ad imprimen-
dum solum.
1539.

Title page from the Great Bible published by Grafton and Whitchurch in 1539. It depicts an enthroned Henry VIII receiving the Word of God and bestowing it upon his bishops and archbishops (top third), who in turn deliver it to the priests (middle third). Finally, the laity hear the Word and loyally recite, "Vivat Rex" and "God save the kynge" (bottom third). The Byble in Englyshe, that is to faye the content of all the holy fcripture, bothe of þe olde and newe testament, truly tranflated after the veryte of the Hebrue and Greke textes, by þe dylygent ftudye of dyuerse excellent learned men, expert in the forfayde tonges. Prynted by Rychard Grafton & Edward Whitchurch. Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum folum. 1539.



The Byble in
Englyshe, that is to saye the con-
 tent of all the holy scripture, bothe
 of y^e olde and **newe** testament, truly
 translated after the verpyte of the
Heb:ue and **G**reke **t**ertes, by y^e dy-
 llygent studie of dyuerse excellent
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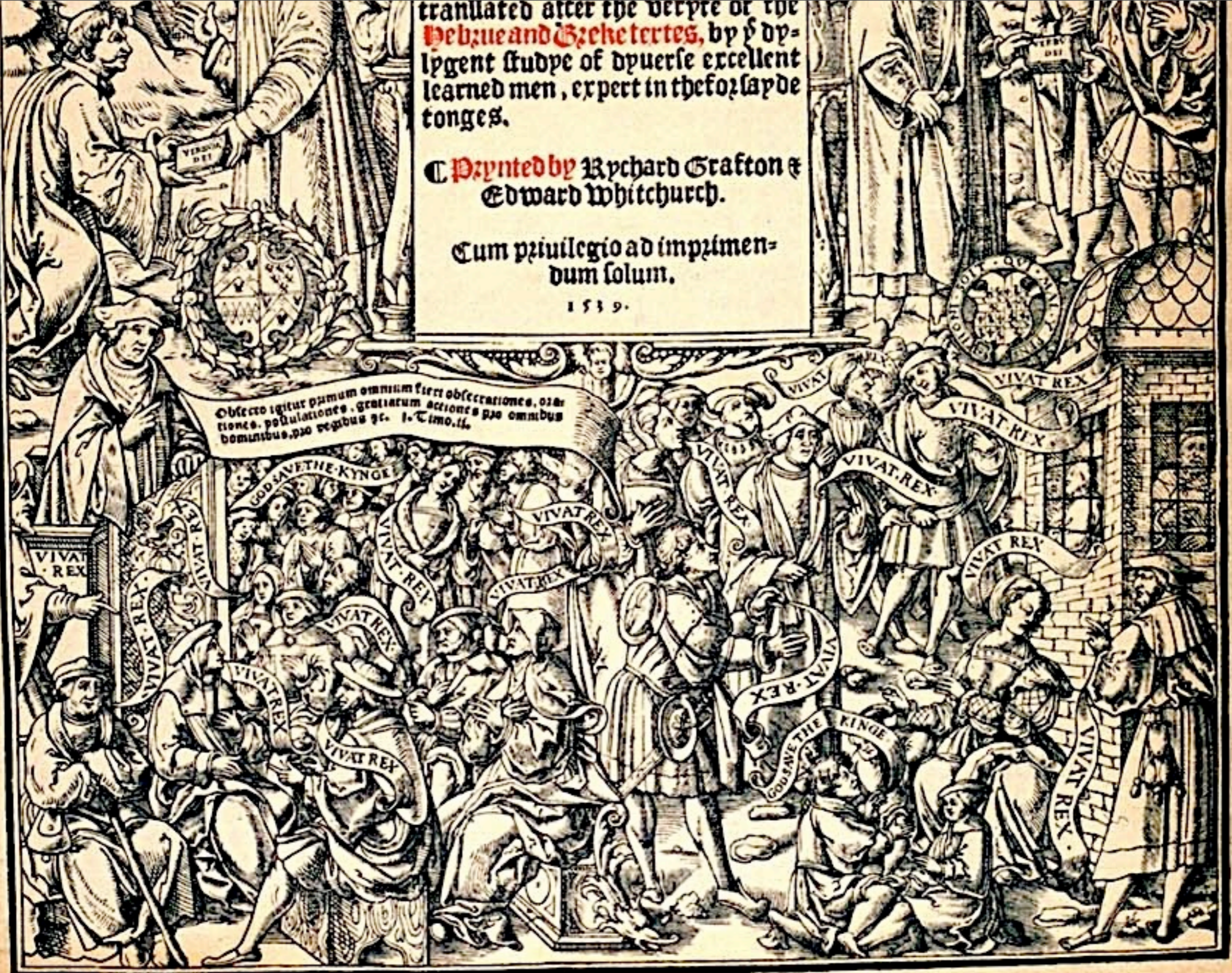
translated after the verpe of the
Heb:ue and Greke textes, by s dy-
lygent studie of dyuerse excellent
learned men, expert in thefoz sayde
tonges.

Printed by Rychard Grafton &
Edward Whitchurch.

Cum priuilegio ad impzimen-
dum solum.

1539.

Obsecro igitur pimum omnium fieri obsecrationes, orati-
ones, postulaciones, gratiarum actiones pro omnibus
dominibus, pro regibus &c. 1. Timo. ii.



The **Great Bible** of 1539 was the first authorized edition of the **Bible in English**, authorized by King Henry VIII of England to be read aloud in the church services of the Church of England.

The Great Bible was prepared by Myles Coverdale (using Tyndale), working under commission of Thomas, Lord Cromwell, Secretary to Henry VIII and Vicar General. In 1538,

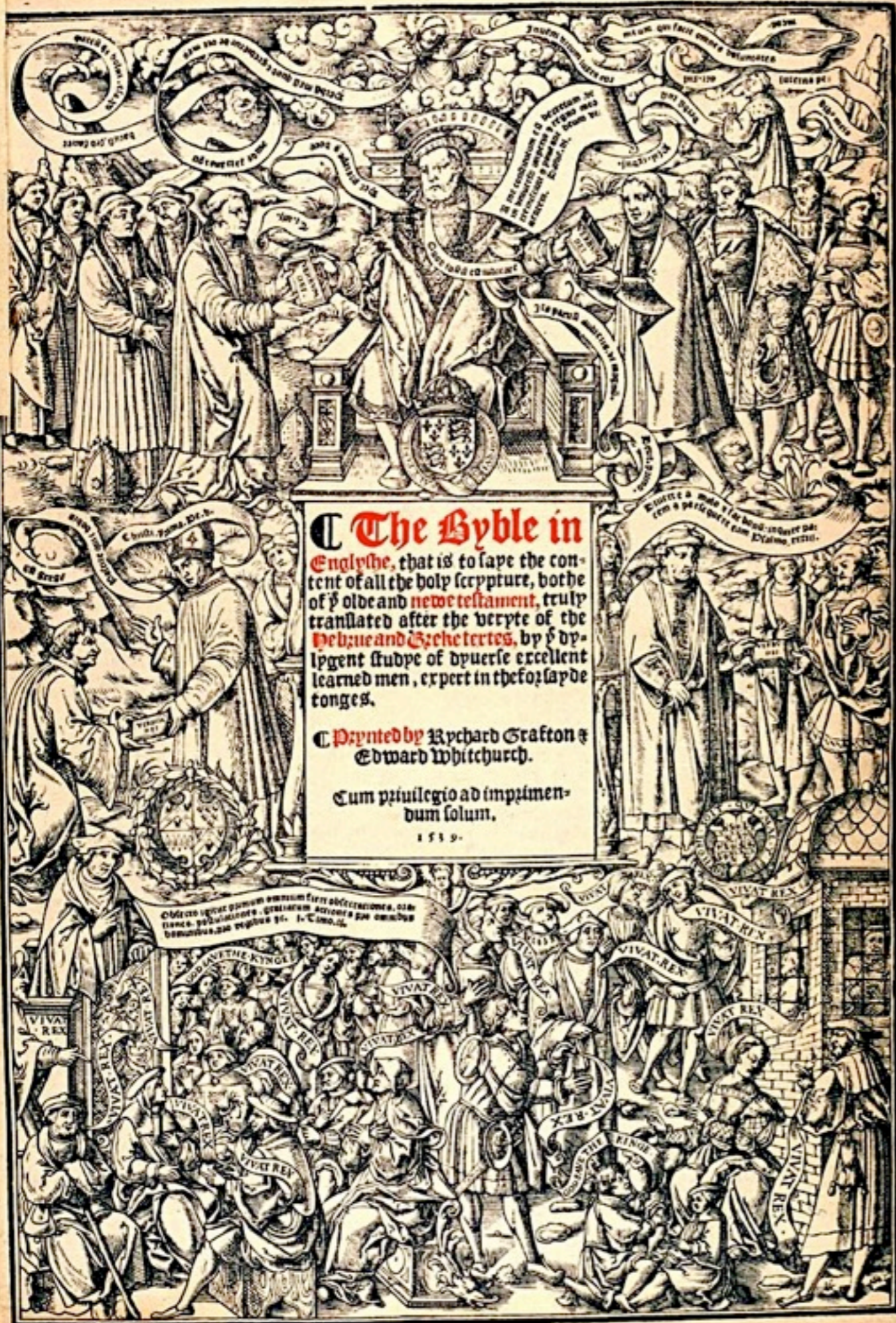
Cromwell directed the clergy to provide "one book of the bible of the largest volume in English, and the same set up in some convenient place within the said church that ye have care of, whereas your parishioners may most commodiously resort to the same and read it."

The Great Bible includes much from the *Tyndale Bible*. As the *Tyndale Bible* was incomplete, Coverdale translated the remaining books of the Old Testament and Apocrypha from the Latin Vulgate and German translations, rather than working from the original Greek, Hebrew and Aramaic texts.

Although called the **Great Bible because of its large size**, it is known by several other names as well: the Cromwell Bible, since Thomas Cromwell directed its publication; Whitchurch's Bible after its first English printer; the Chained Bible, since it was chained to prevent removal from the church.

Cranmer and Cromwell lead Henry to his most radical Reformation Act: PUBLICATION OF THE GREAT BIBLE 1539

BY 1540, HENRY PULLING BACK, AND IT IS THIS NEW CONSERVATISM ON HENRY'S PART THAT DOOMS CROMWELL

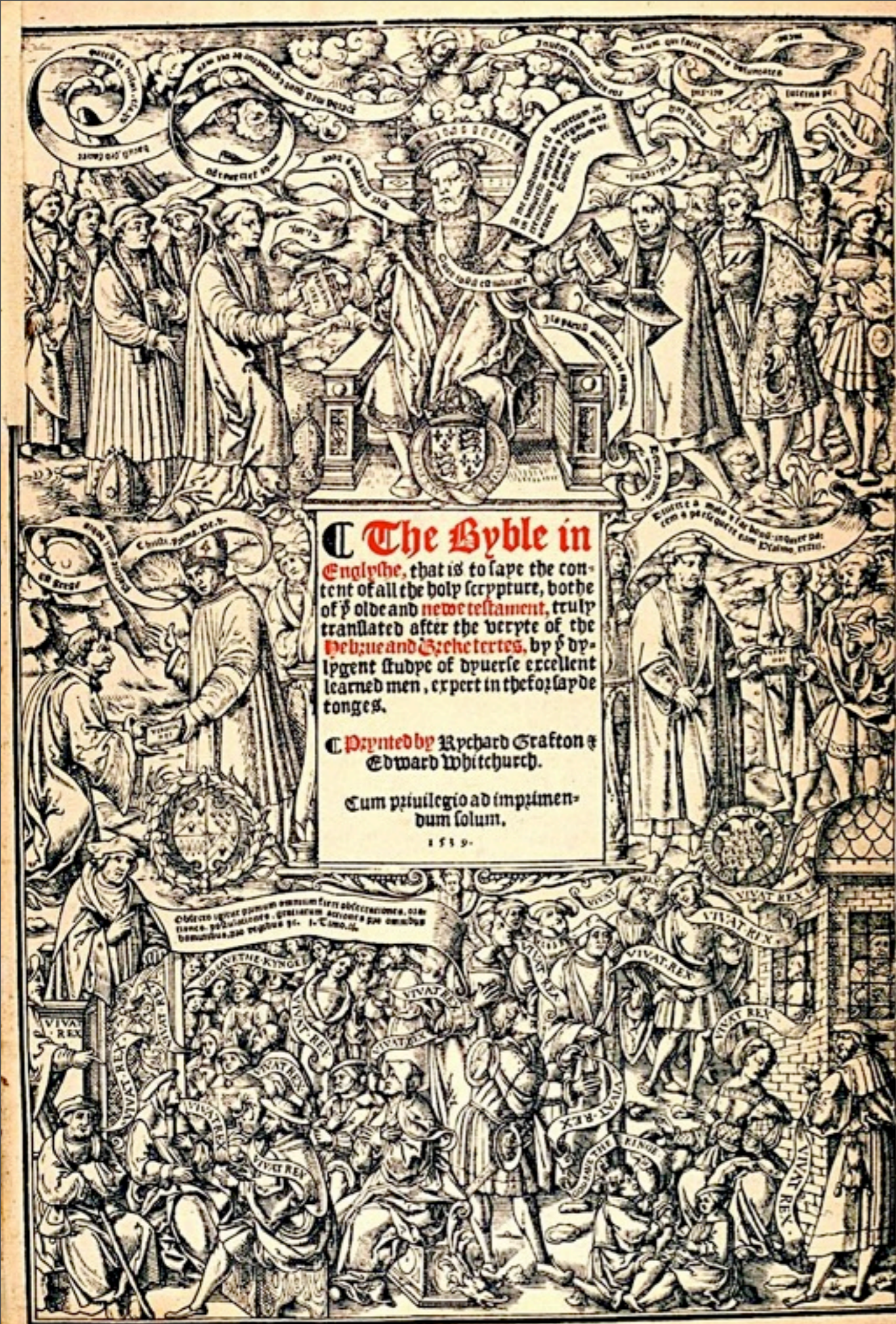


But printing the Bible meant that people were intended to read it.

Who could read in 1539?

Printing the Bible implied broadened educational opportunities.

Thus the Reformation and Protestants led the way to expanded public education.



Renaissance England & the Educational Revolution



Cambridge





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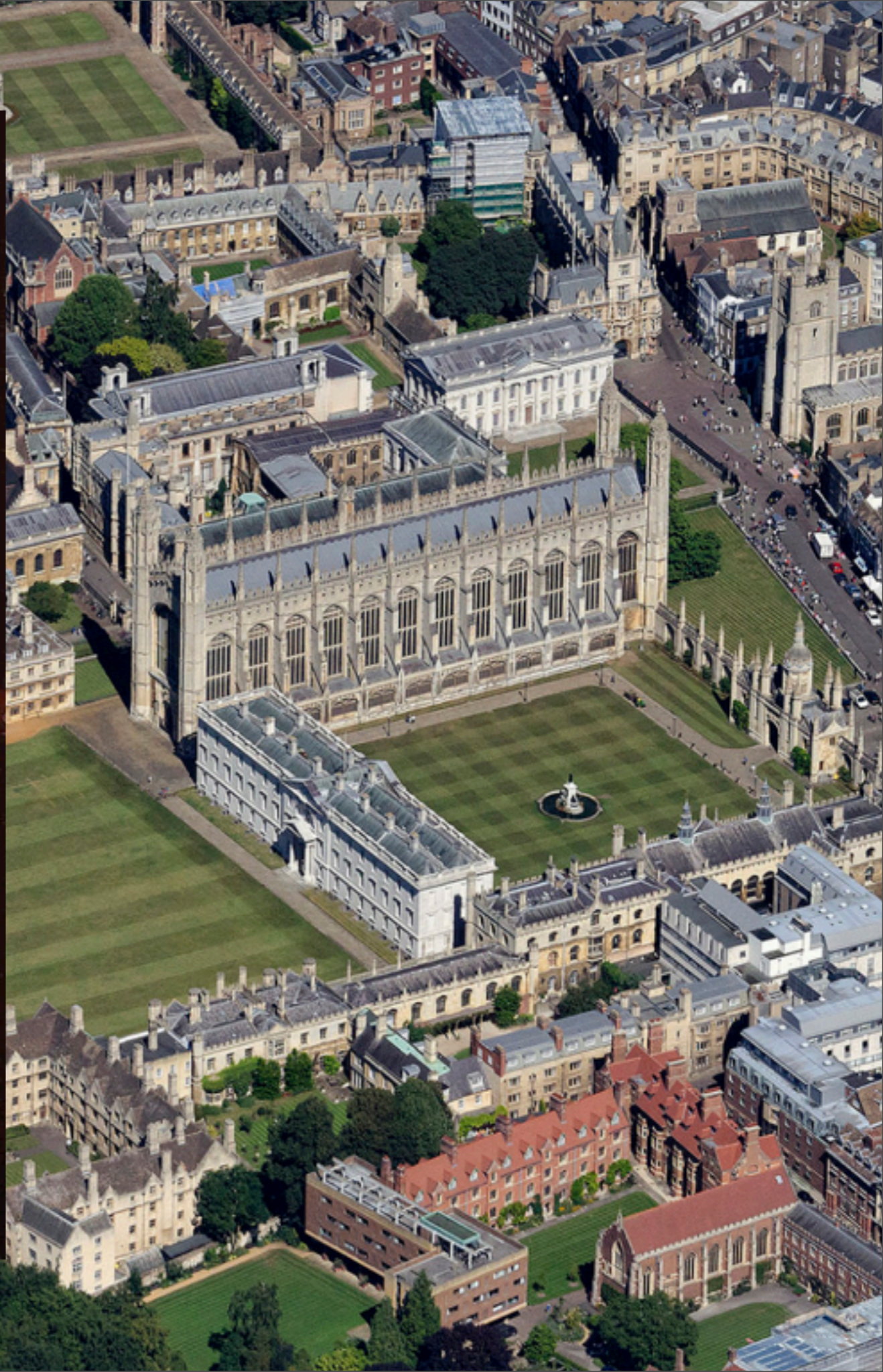
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King's College. King Hen VI, VII, VIII

King Henry VI, founder 1441







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Monday February 3, 2020



MondayFebruary 3, 2020



Monday February 3, 2020



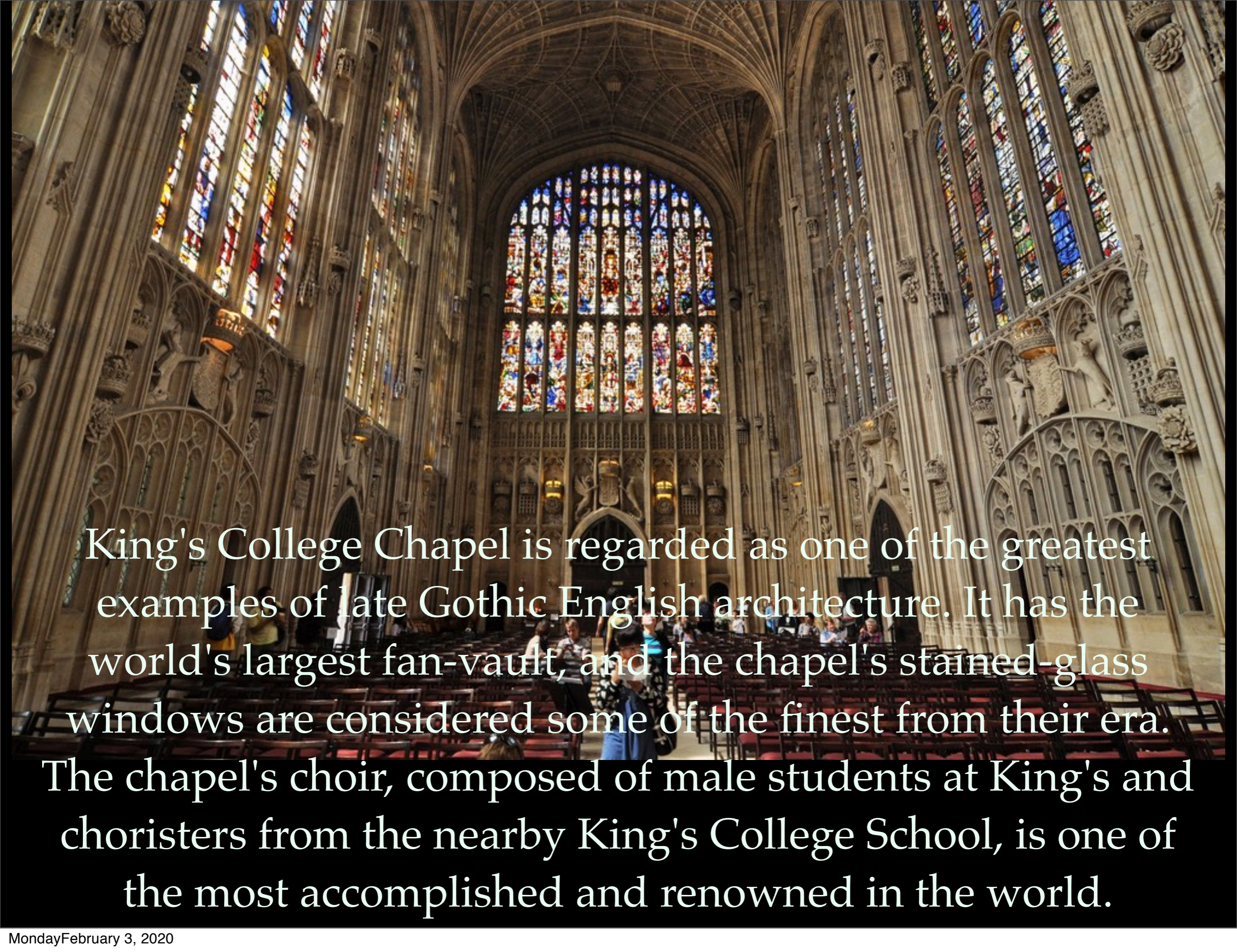
Monday February 3, 2020

In 1508 Henry VII began to take an interest in the college, most likely as a political move to legitimize his new position. The building of the college's chapel, begun in 1446, was finally finished in 1544 during the reign of Henry VIII.





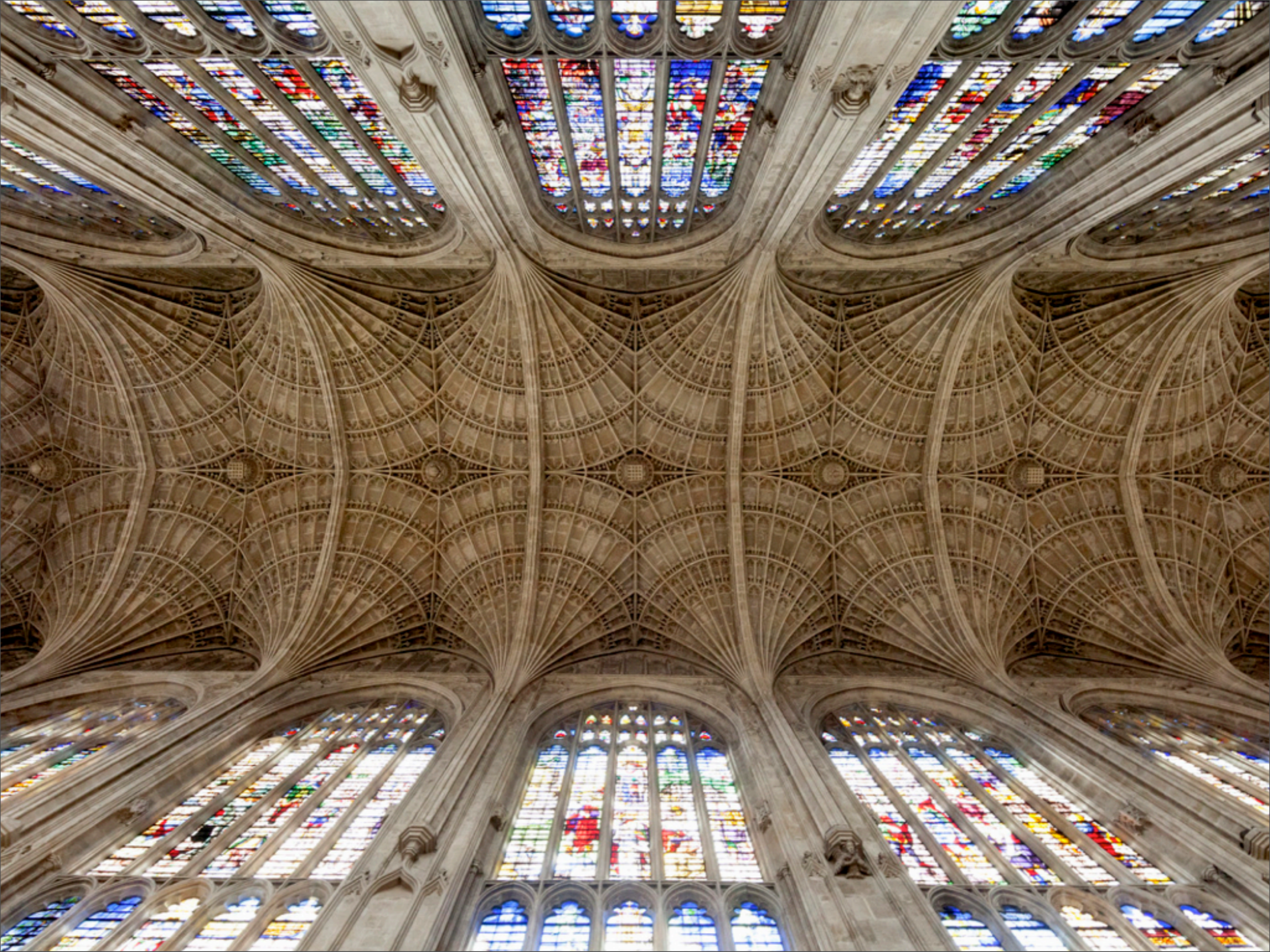
Monday February 3, 2020



King's College Chapel is regarded as one of the greatest examples of late Gothic English architecture. It has the world's largest fan-vault, and the chapel's stained-glass windows are considered some of the finest from their era. The chapel's choir, composed of male students at King's and choristers from the nearby King's College School, is one of the most accomplished and renowned in the world.



MondayFebruary 3, 2020



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arkinson 2014
MondayFebruary 3, 2020







Educational Rev:
1480 34 schools
for laity
1660 410 schools
“grammar schools”
75% endowed
(started by some arist.)
local schools
local controls
by 1600 overwhelmingly
humanistic, Latin
curriculum.



Educational Rev:
1480 34 schools
for laity
1660 410 schools
“grammar schools”
75% endowed
(started by some arist.)
local schools
local controls
NORFOLK
1600
142 different schools
send boys to Cambridge



Clerical Education

1560

20% univ grad

1640

85% univ grad



Clerical Education

Diocese of
Worcester

Univ. Grads

1560-19%

1580-23%

1620-52%

1640-84%



Members of Parliament

1563 Univ 26%

1584 Univ 32%

1593 Univ 35%

1640 Univ 52%

1563 Inns 26%

1584 Inns 34%

1593 Inns 43%

1640 Inns 55%



Members of
Parliament
attended either
univ or inns

1563 38%

1584 48%

1593 55%

1640 70%



A scenic view of a river in Cambridge, England, with a large stone building and a boat on the water. The building is a grand, multi-story structure with many windows and a prominent tower. The river is calm, and a small boat with people is visible in the distance. The sky is overcast with grey clouds.

In other words: the curricular reform of learning
Greek in Florence in 1400
**Now in England in 1600 became a social
and political revolution.**



AND PARLIAMENTARY ENGLAND MERGES
HUMANISTIC CLASSICAL STUDIES
WITH LUTHERAN-CALVINIST PROTESTANTISM
AND THUS CREATES FIRST MODERN SOCIETY

HENRY and CROMWELL



CRITICAL TURN IN WORLD HISTORY; Eng turns to the Reformation



Feb 1531: Parliament declares
Henry Supreme Head of church

On this day in history, 11 February 1531, Convocation granted Henry VIII the title of “singular protector, supreme lord, and even, so far as the law of Christ allows, supreme head of the English church and clergy”, and it was George Boleyn, Lord Rochford and brother of Anne Boleyn, who played a prominent role in persuading Convocation of the scriptural case for the King’s supremacy.



THE TUDOR REVOLUTION

The Church and the State

Convocation and Parliament



Hen finally gets his annulment
Parliament gets power
King can't take it back

THE TUDOR REVOLUTION

Political Revolution

Religious Revolution

Educational Revolution



1532: death of
Archbishop Warham



Henry appoints
Thomas Cranmer
the new Archbishop of
Canterbury



Appoint Thomas Cranmer Archbishop of Canterbury

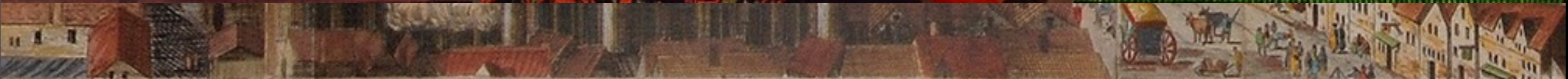


By 1533, Henry has 2 advisors who are secretly Pro-Luther



But they have to be very careful since they know it is all very dangerous; Henry wants his annulment then he wants everything to go back to where it was, but of course that will not happen. From 1533 to 1558 it will be dangerous for anyone to be a Lutheran in Eng.

1530-1540



Jan 25, 1533: Quiet wedding for Henry & Anne



Birth of Elizabeth, September 7, 1533



1534: Parliament, Act of Supremacy and Oath



The Act of Supremacy of November 1534 was an Act of the Parliament of England under King Henry VIII declaring that he was **"the only supreme head on Earth of the Church of England"** and that the English crown shall enjoy "all honors, dignities, preeminences, jurisdictions, privileges, authorities, immunities, profits, and commodities to the said dignity." The wording of the Act made clear that Parliament was not granting the King the title (thereby suggesting that they had the right to withdraw it later); rather, it was acknowledging an established fact. In the Act of Supremacy, Henry **abandoned Rome completely**. He thereby asserted the independence of the *Ecclesia Anglicana*. He appointed himself and his successors as the supreme rulers of the English church. Henry had been declared "Defender of the Faith" (*Fidei Defensor*) in 1521 by Pope Leo X for his pamphlet accusing Martin Luther of heresy. Parliament later conferred this title upon Henry in 1544.

Sir Thomas More Refuses to Sign Oath of Supremacy



1535: Arrest, Trial and of Thomas More





1535: Execution of Sir Thomas More



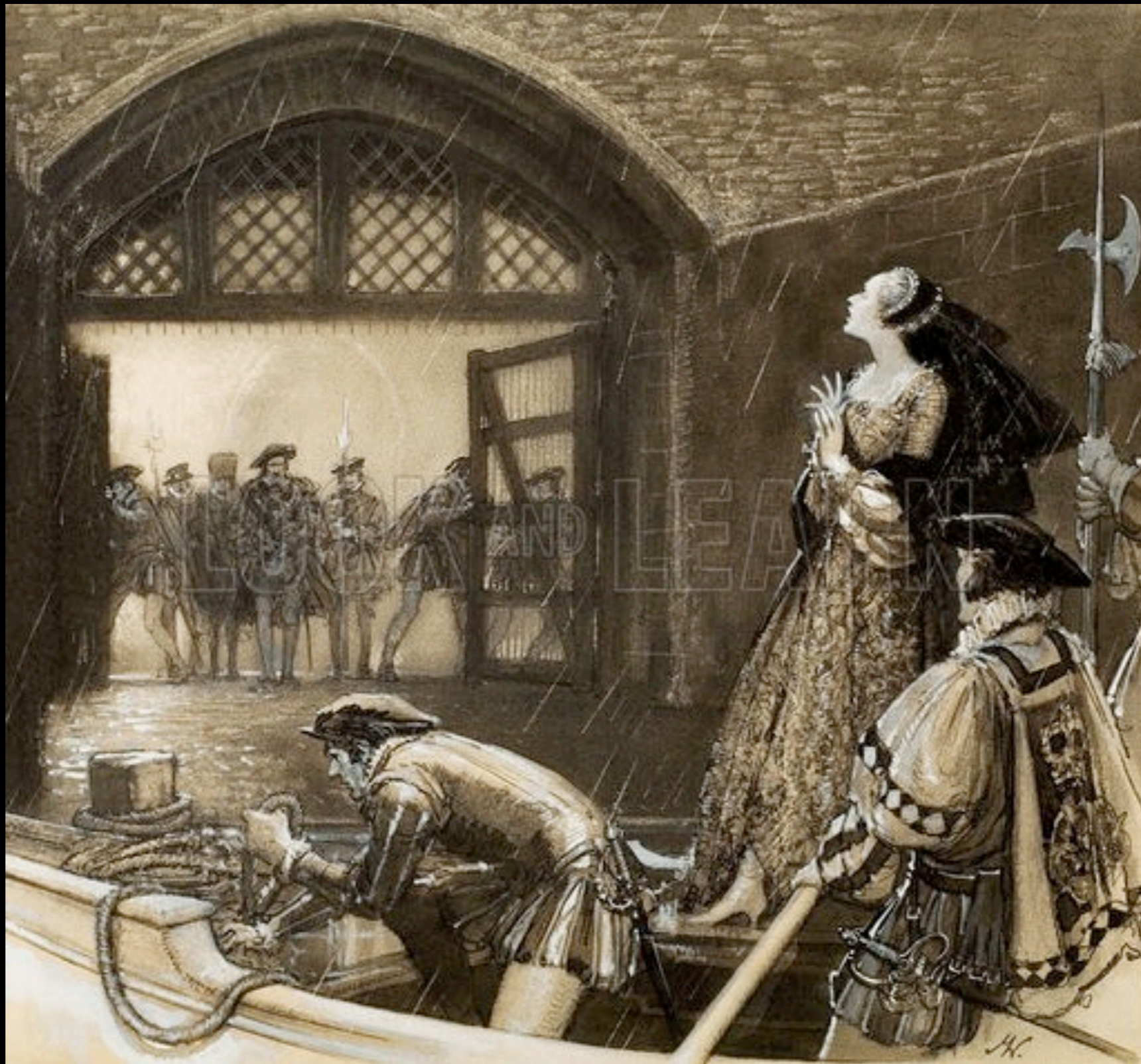
Jan 7, 1536: death of Catherine of Aragon of cancer



The death of Catherine made Anne vulnerable;
With her alive Hen could not touch Anne (2 Ex wives?)



April 1536: Anne arrested sent to Tower



WHAT WENT WRONG BETWEEN ANNE & HEN?



WHAT WENT WRONG?



1. no son.
2. she was less alluring once he had her than during the hunt.
3. her behavior difficult (got worse as she became insecure)
bitchy
dominant
public scenes
decorum of Catherine lacking
4. her grasping family
5. change of international scene
Hen wants alliance with Charles against France.

WHAT WENT WRONG?



It was easy to overthrow her. The people had hated her all along. Her own overthrow of Catherine marked her as a scheming bitch.

The public remembered and did not care one whit that she was going down. No one shed a tear for her except loyal, good friend Thomas Cranmer who was with her at the end.



BUT WHY EXECUTION?



Henry had no choice.

He could not push case for a **SECOND** annulment

It had to be something else: **TREASON**

which required death penalty

whole case totally invented by Cromwell

Boleyns all implicated

All brought down.





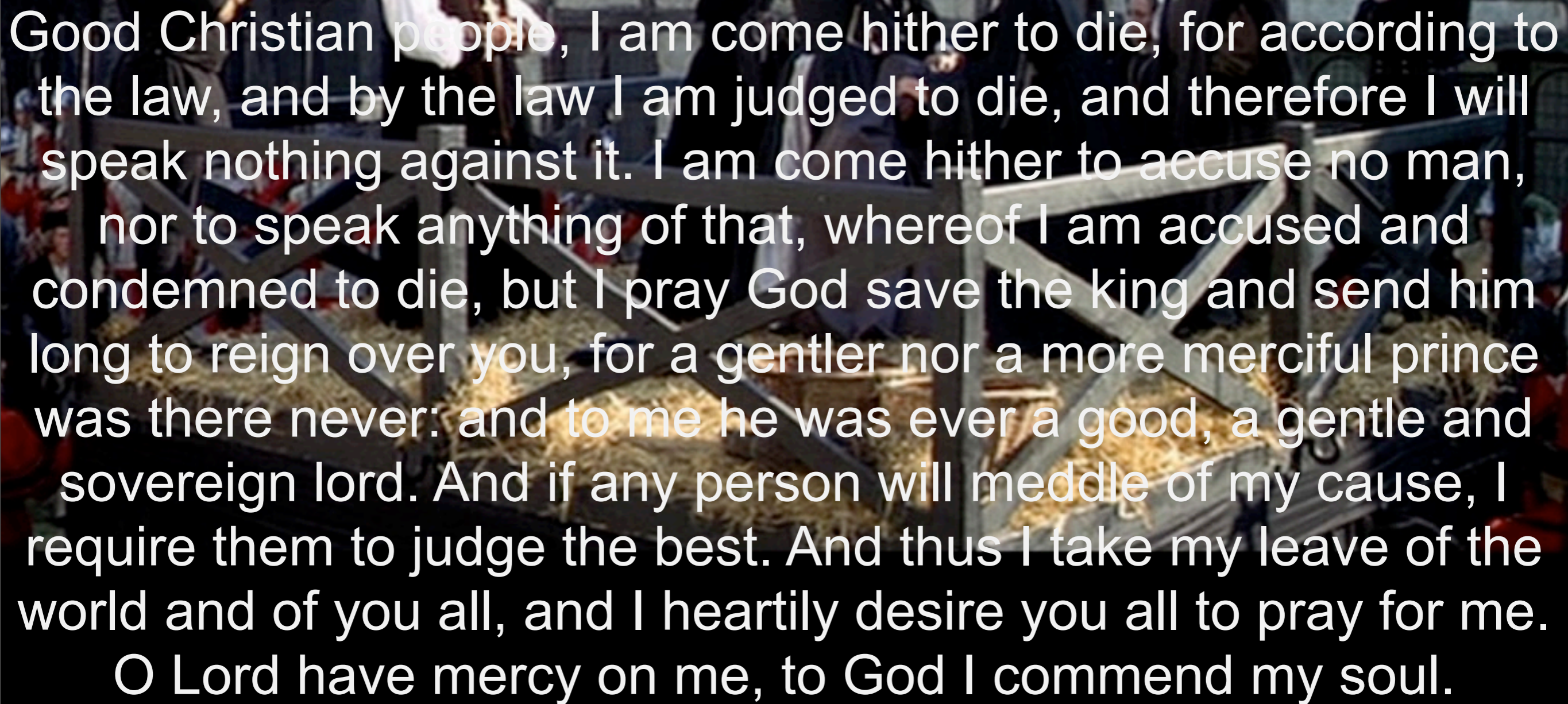
A. Creamer

On this site stood a scaffold on which were executed:

Queen Anne Boleyn Second wife of Henry VIII	19 May 1536
Margaret, Countess of Salisbury Last Plantagenet Princess	28 May 1541
Queen Katherine Howard Fifth wife of Henry VIII	13 Feb 1542
Jane, Viscountess Rochford Wife of Anne Boleyn's brother	13 Feb 1542
Lady Jane Grey Uncrowned Queen of 9 days	12 Feb 1554
Robert Devereux Earl of Essex	25 Feb 1601
Lord Hastings was also beheaded near the spot in 1483	

Execution of Anne Boleyn from “Anne of a Thousand Days”



A historical scene from a film, likely depicting the execution of King Charles I. A man in a dark robe and blindfold stands in a wooden cage, surrounded by onlookers in period clothing. The scene is set outdoors with a wooden building in the background.

Good Christian people, I am come hither to die, for according to the law, and by the law I am judged to die, and therefore I will speak nothing against it. I am come hither to accuse no man, nor to speak anything of that, whereof I am accused and condemned to die, but I pray God save the king and send him long to reign over you, for a gentler nor a more merciful prince was there never: and to me he was ever a good, a gentle and sovereign lord. And if any person will meddle of my cause, I require them to judge the best. And thus I take my leave of the world and of you all, and I heartily desire you all to pray for me. O Lord have mercy on me, to God I commend my soul.



A photograph of the Church of St Peter ad Vincula in London, showing the church building with its large Gothic windows and the adjacent stone wall of the Tower of London. A large tree stands in the courtyard, and a person is visible in the distance. The scene is set on a green lawn with a black metal railing in the foreground.

Church of St Peter ad Vincula St Peter in Chains



THE TUDOR REVOLUTION

Political Revolution

Religious Revolution

Educational Revolution



1530-1540



1536 HENRY VIII CHANGING



1536 HENRY VIII CHANGING

1535 MORE



1536
HENRY VIII
CHANGING

1536
ANNE



1536
HENRY VIII
CHANGING

1540
CROMWELL





HISTORY OF ENGLAND, WINTER QUARTER WEEK FOURTEEN HENRY & CRANMER

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization

