

THE CHURCH
OF ENGLAND



THE
Episcopal
CHURCH

Anglican & Episcopal History

Lenten Learning Series 2018

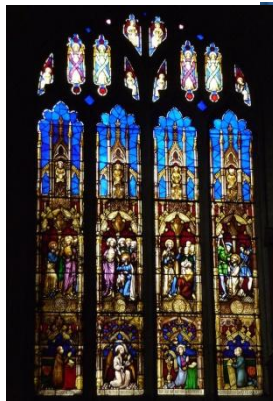




Rise of Anglicanism

--The Church of England

Development of the Church of England



[illegible]

As part of Roman Empire, there were Persecutions of Christians in Britannia also.



209-304—Martyrdom of Alban



Council of ARLES AD314

Effectiveness of the
sacraments
depends on the
moral character of
the minister

Three bishops
from
Britannia attended



Roman Empire Draws
Last British Legion

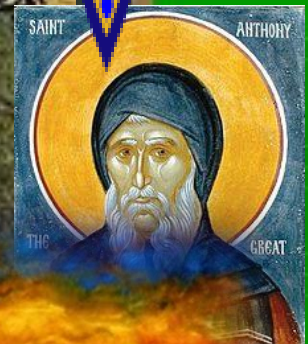
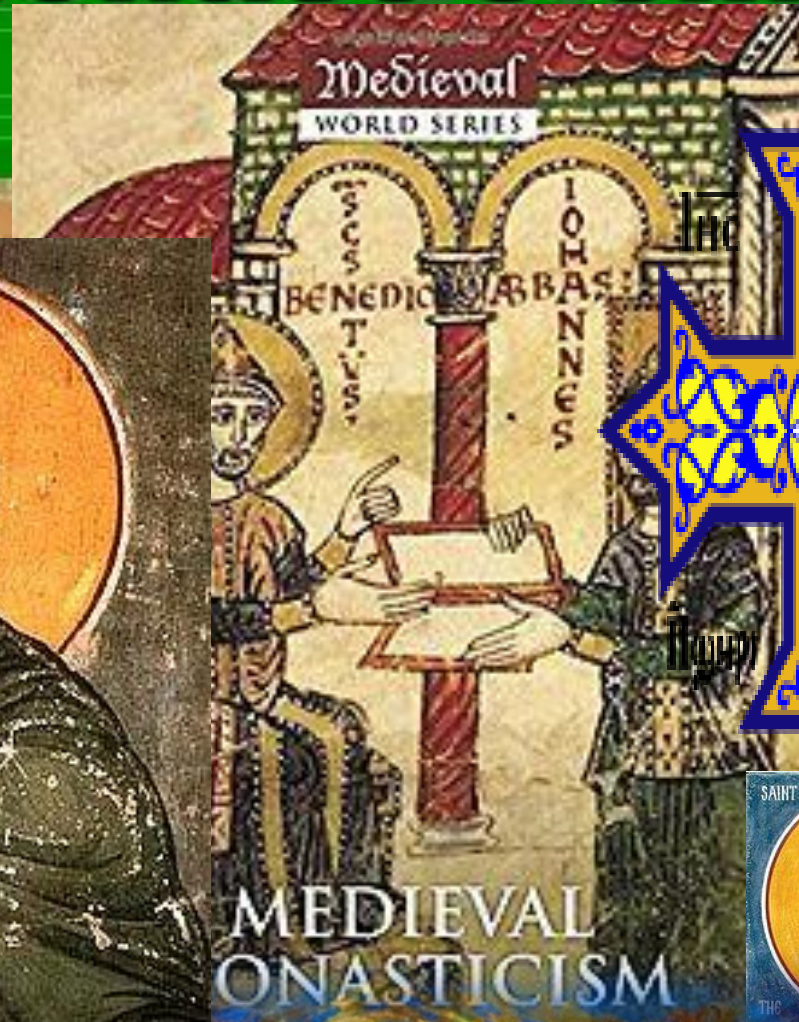
Now Space for the
Anglo-Saxons

410ff



476 AD

Monasticism





200 Monasteries by 6th Century;

1000+ of them by 9th Century

Britain Christianized

In 597: Forty monks arrive in Kent

Sent (Gregory the Great)

Gregory's Mission: Monks Meals.

Gregory—Bold—The Edge of Empire

Another Augustine? Bishop of Canterbury

Augustine's Mission: Convert Anglo-Saxons

Maltonia.

Augustine Give? from Gregory?



Which made it into Coat of Arms of Archbishop

**Because of Bertha, Adalbert gets converted,
thus Anglo-Saxons get converted**



Gregory the Great

595

Augustine, the Monk





Last Saxon King of England



**Founded Abbey and
Eventual, Abbey Church
Near the Thames**

Dedicated to St. Peter

1066—Edward Dies

English Church under Interdict
Due to disagreements with
Then Archbishop Stigand
And Pope of Roman

St. Edward the Confessor



William, Duke of Normandy, Claims the English Throne
at Battle of Hastings.

1066

All Anglo-Saxon bishops now supplanted by ones from Normandy or Italy



WILLIAM the CONQUEROR.

1066



1170

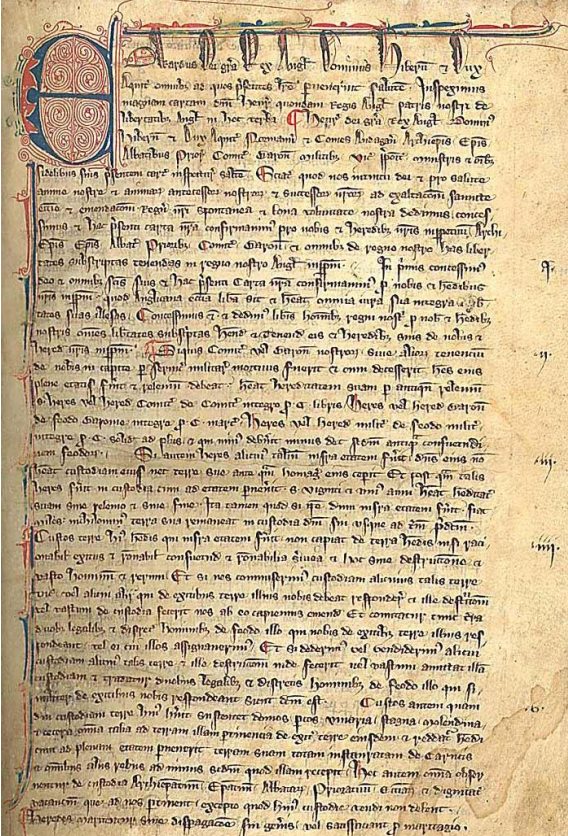
Will no-one rid

Me of this

Turbulent priest!?!

King John,
of Robin hood fame
1206—fight between
John and Pope
over new Archbishop
of Canterbury.
John seized church
property as a result.
Pope excommunicated him.
Church of England under interdict
parish churches can't have services.
John acquiesced in 1213





King John agreed to Magna Carta in 1215. However, the rights he gave were for freemen, not for the villeins.





Latter half of 14th Century

Pre-Reformation-like
questioning of
what-would-become-
known-as the
Catholic Church

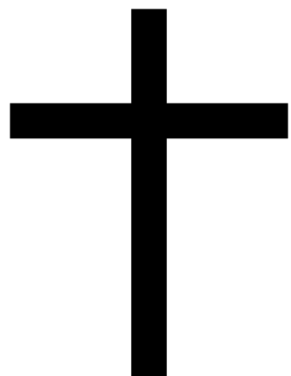
They saw Church as
corrupt and
relied upon Scripture
alone as source
for Doctrine

John Wycliffe

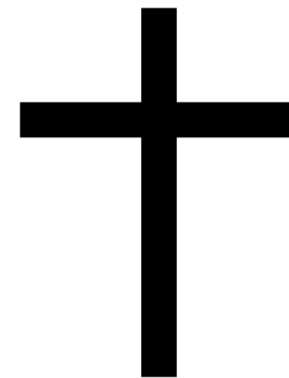
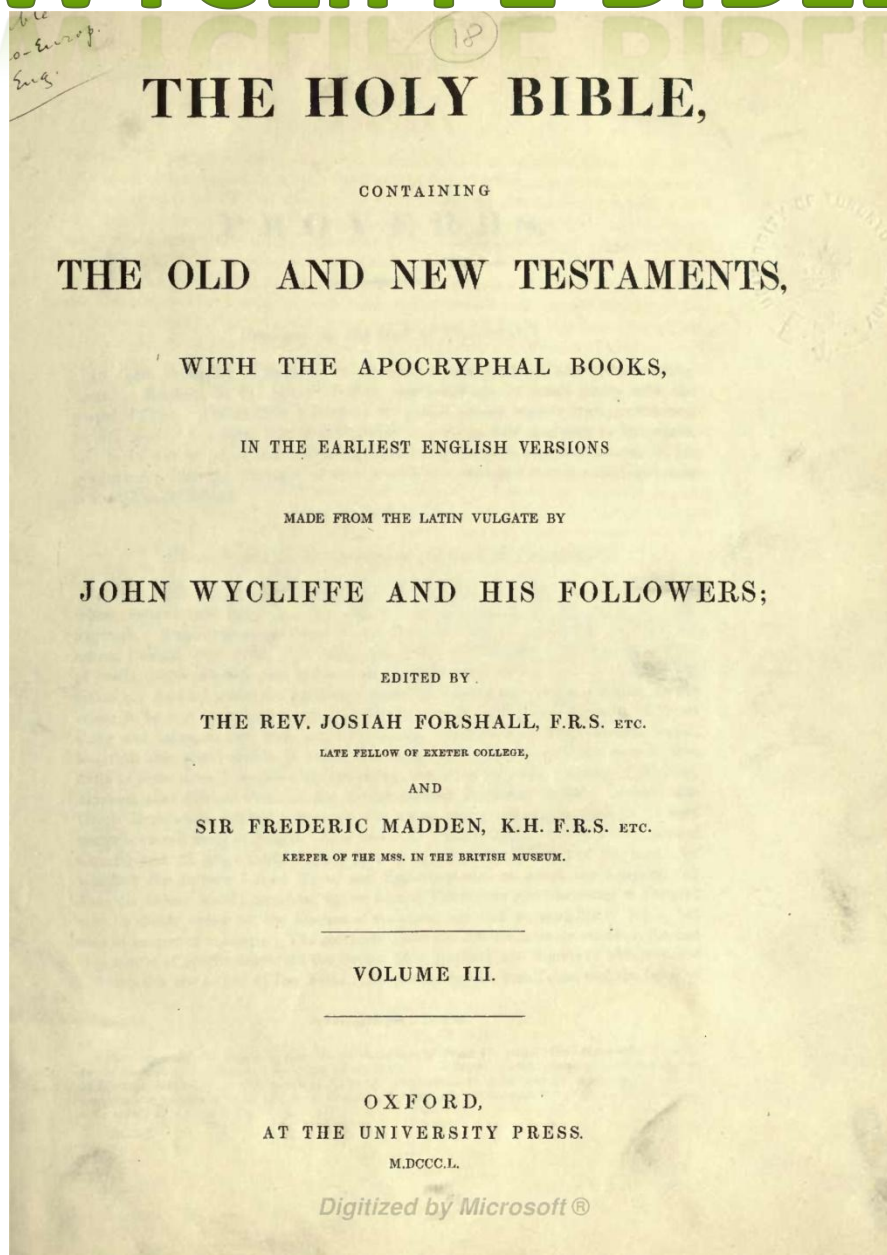


Lollards Pit

The site of a place of execution
for heretics and other offenders
in the sixteenth century



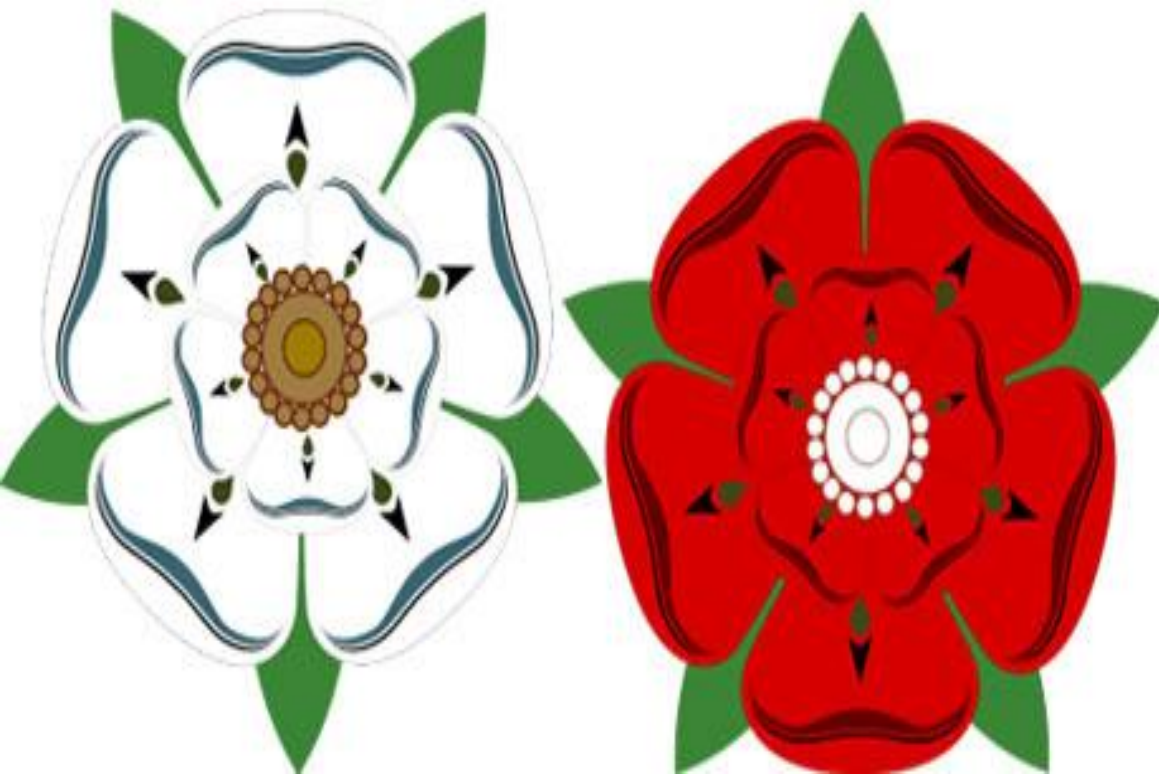
WYCLIFFE BIBLE



Lollards had a difficult time staying together after Wycliffe's death in 1384.

He was declared a Heretic in 1415.

In 1428 his body was exhumed and burned at the stake in a posthumous executed.



1455-1485

Perpetual
Civil Wars

War of Roses



The Victor



Henry VII

At the
BATTLE of BOSWORTH FIELD



House of Plantagenet Family Tree

House of Tudor 1485 - 1603



Henry VII
1457 -1509
1485 -1509

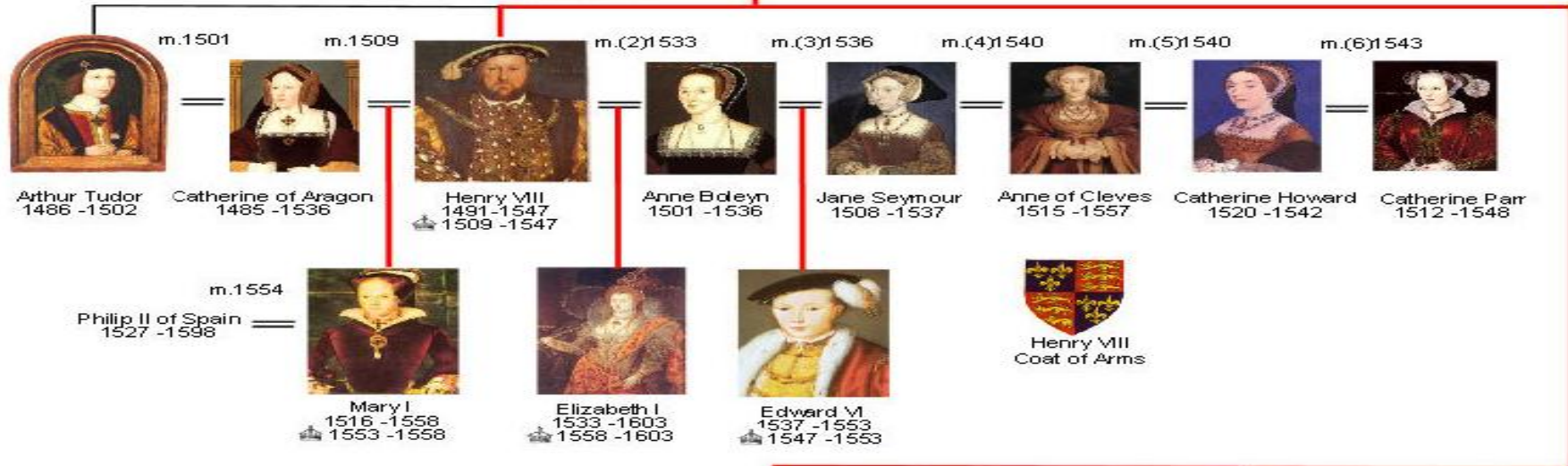
Married
1486



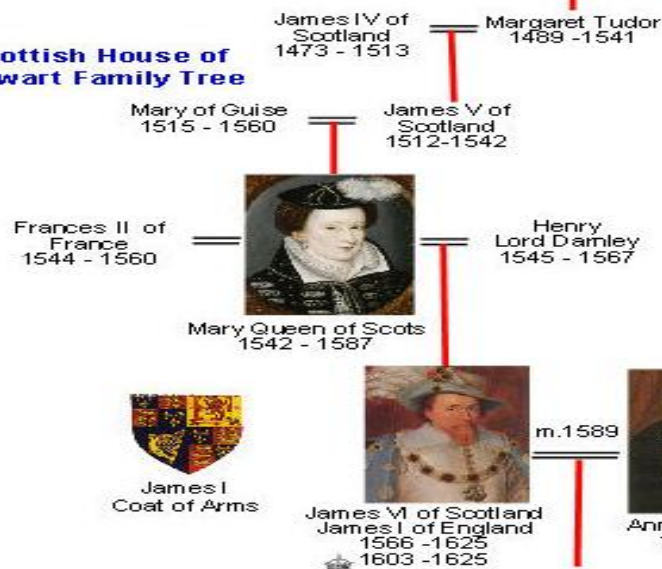
Elizabeth of York
1466 -1503



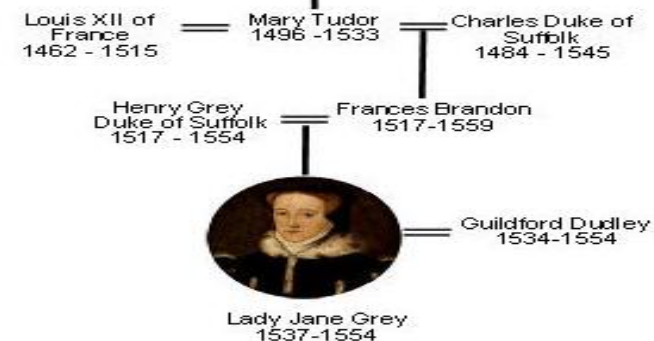
Tudor Rose



Scottish House of Stewart Family Tree



House of Stuart Family Tree



Historical background for the split from Rome

- At the beginning of Henry VIII's reign conditions were ripe for change in the English Church
- Decline in the medieval church prompted reform movements on the continent – Luther, Calvin, Swingli
- England was slower to join the reformers

State of English piety at beginning of Henry VIII's reign

- Clergy and laity largely uneducated
- Mechanical participation in liturgy – mass in Latin only
- Widespread sub-Christian superstition
- Preoccupation with purgatory (sale of indulgences; priest's mass)
- Decline in monastic piety
- Clerical abuses (esp. monetary)

Who knows what indulgences were? The priest's mass?

1509 – Henry VIII ascends the throne



- English society ruled by civil **and** church authority – bishops sometimes in both roles
- Through travel and trade England exposed to reformist ideas
- English response to reformist wave was mostly negative – Henry VIII was firmly Catholic
 - Pope declares Henry VIII “Defender of the Faith”

On the continent:

- Pope Leo X excommunicates Martin Luther
- But Luther’s writings reach England
- In Zurich and Basel another reform movement rises
- In 1524 William Tyndale is on the continent to prepare an English vernacular bible

What might have happened if Henry VIII got his divorce?

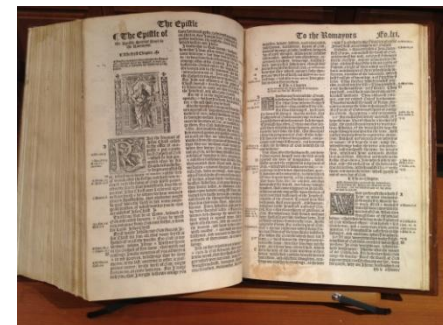
The split with Rome brings some changes but not to doctrine

- Split was politically motivated – Henry VIII wanted to shed Catherine of Aragon to marry Ann Boleyn
- With the split – **no changes** to Catholic doctrine
- 1539 – Great Bible appears – in English
- By 1540 monasteries gone – wealth goes to Henry VIII

Why was an Bible in English important?

Key events:

- 1534 – parliament passes law establishing “Anglicana Ecclesia” declaring English monarch supreme head of the Church of England
- Thomas Cranmer appointed Archbishop of Canterbury (Lutheran leanings)



Edward VI and English reform (1547 – 1553)

- Privy Council holds great power and favors reform
- **Thomas Cranmer** begins program of change
 - 1549 Book of Common Prayer (mostly work of Cranmer)
- 1553 – the 42 Articles of Religion & a new catechism are introduced (see below)

Key reforms introduced:

- Sermons encouraged, with focus on scripture
- Clerical marriage allowed
- Catholic-minded bishops replaced with reformist bishops



VI. Of the Sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for Salvation

Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation; so that whatever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man.....

XI. Of the Justification of Man

We are accounted righteous before God, only for the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ by Faith, and not for our own works or deservings. Wherefore, that we are justified by Faith only, is a most wholesome doctrine....

XXV. Of the Sacraments

... There are two Sacraments ordained of Christ our Lord in the Gospel, that is to say, Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord. Those five commonly called Sacraments...Confirmation, Penance, Orders, Matrimony, and Extreme Unction, are not to be counted for Sacraments of the Gospel...

Return to Roman obedience: Mary (reigns 1553 – 1558)



- When Mary Tudor ascends the throne after Edward VI, England returns to Roman Catholicism
- Within a year and a half the schism is reversed and the reforms are gone
- **But** efforts to eliminate the reformist mindset were unsuccessful

During Mary's reign:

- Heretics are persecuted – a blood bath
- Catholic bishops reinstated
- Articles of Religion abolished
- Pope in authority over the English Church again

Why do you think Mary was unsuccessful in wiping out the reform consciousness that existed?

The stable settlement of religion: Elizabeth I (reigns 1558 – 1603)



- Elizabeth brings back the reforms introduced by Henry VIII and Edward VI
- Parliament passes law declaring her “supreme governor” of the English Church
- Puritans rise after 1572 demanding more reform; Elizabeth resists pressure and brings stability to the English Church

During Elizabeth’s reign:

- 1559 – 3rd Prayer Book is prescribed
- 1570 – Pope Pius V excommunicates Elizabeth
- Puritans gain power and seeks to replace episcopacy with Presbyterian structures

Why do you think stability was so important at this time in the English Church?

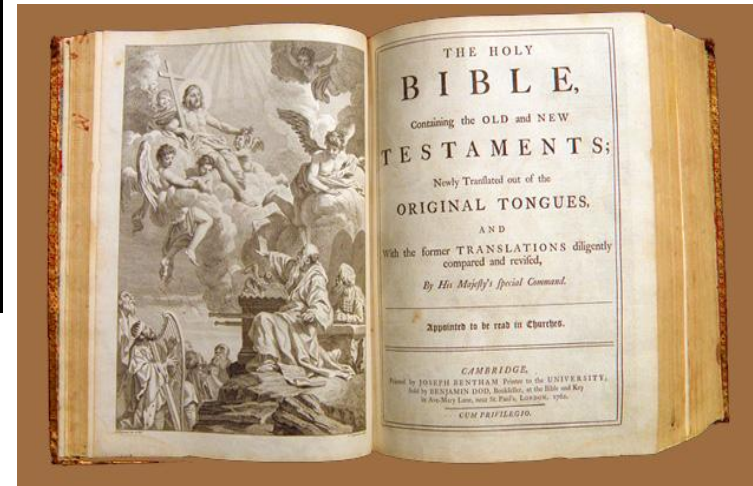
Continuing struggle and compromise: James I (reigns 1603 – 1625)



- England and Scotland have the same monarch – beginning of the House of Stuart
- Pressure from Puritans continues during reign of James I **but** only minor concessions to the Puritans
- Massive scholarly effort behind King James Bible – to address Puritan complaints about previous versions

During James I reign:

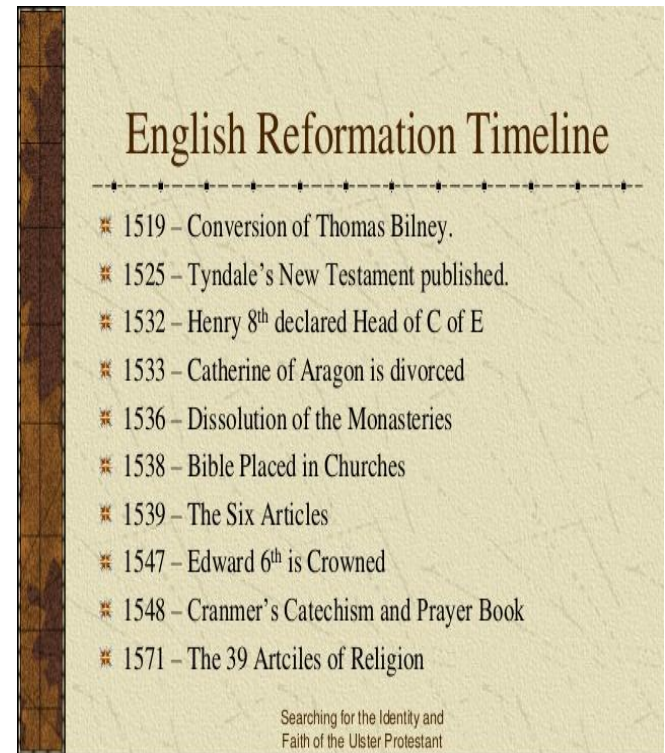
- 1604 Prayer Book introduced
- 1611 authorized King James Bible



Why was the King James Bible important?

Key outcomes from the early English Reformation

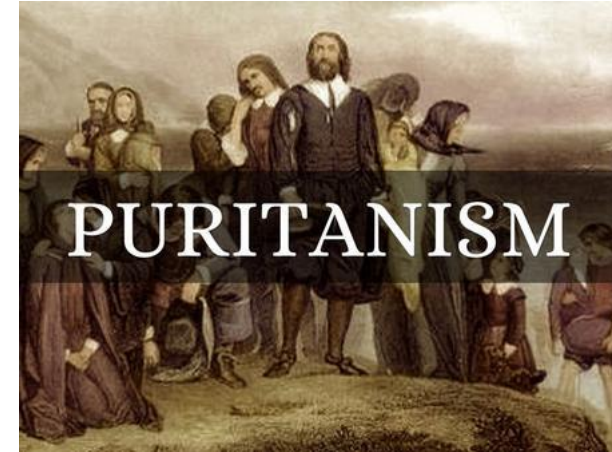
1. **One Prayer Book** used everywhere with common liturgy, catechism, ordinals, baptismal rites, daily offices (Cranmer's legacy)
2. **Focus on Bible** reading, learning, and preaching ("read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest")
3. **Bible and Prayer Book** become **pillars of English religious life**
4. **Full lay participation** in liturgy (no priest's mass)
5. **Articles of Religion** reflect Lutheran doctrine
6. **Threefold ministry** (bishops, priests, deacons) is **preserved**



Anglicanism in its 2nd century (1611 – 1738)

- Time of religious and political wrangling
 - Puritans and Presbyterians make gains then see them reserved
- King James Bible and Prayer Book remain foundations of English worship and doctrine
- English Church expands to colonies and territories

What kinds of problems do you think happened when the Anglican Church expanded outside England?



The Origin Of Presbyterianism *The Origin Of Presbyterianism* **Theology**

European Religion Was all falling apart around the 1550.

Around that time a French born reformer named John Calvin came and Started a "Counter Reformation," which led the catholic revival to its destiny.

Calvin soon found a protestant church which one day became the first church of Calvinism.

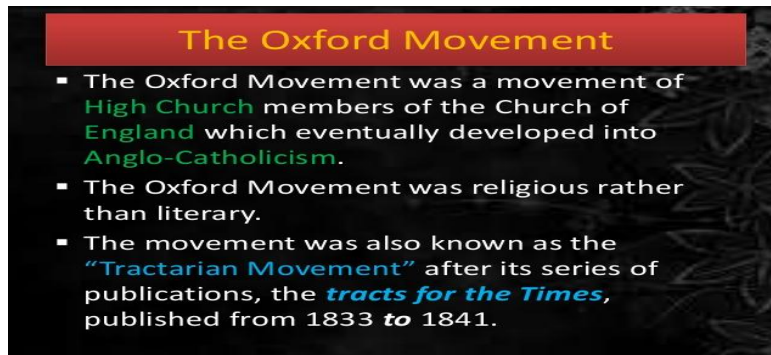
Calvin provided his followers with a code called "Calvinists" which united them and made there strength against opposition and persecution incredible.

Soon Calvin settled in a city called Geneva, where Calvinism became the official Language.

Which will one day lead to the Reformation of Presbyterianism.

Anglicanism from early 18th century to present

- Anglican Communion – separate churches each with its own governance (a federation)
- Three key movements shape the future of the English Church
 - Evangelical Revival – 18th century
 - Oxford Movement – 19th century
 - Liberal Movement – 19th century



The Oxford Movement

- The Oxford Movement was a movement of **High Church** members of the Church of England which eventually developed into **Anglo-Catholicism**.
- The Oxford Movement was religious rather than literary.
- The movement was also known as the **“Tractarian Movement”** after its series of publications, the **tracts for the Times**, published from 1833 to 1841.

Evangelical Revival:

- Re-emphasis on reformist tradition and conversion (Methodist)

Oxford Movement:

- Continuity of the Church & Catholic heritage
- Episcopal apostolic succession
- Sacramental doctrine
- Liturgical changes

Liberal Movement

- “Broad Church”
- More freedom in religious expression
- Latitudinarians

Was it a good thing that the Church continued to evolve after the early reformation? Why/why not?

The Church in the colonies (America)



- Early differences between church in northern and southern colonies shape Episcopal Church and its governance
 - **Virginia** – Congregational style of governance; organized parishes with vestry (all admin power); imported priests but no bishops
 - **Massachusetts** – supported by Anglican missionary societies; valued ties with England; Anglicans a minority in New England
 - **American Revolution forced change!**

Some milestones:

- **1579** – Sir Francis Drake's chaplain conducts 1st English Prayer Book service in San Francisco Bay
- **1587** – Virginia Dare 1st child baptized from Prayer Book service
- **1607** – Jamestown colonists call Richard Hunt, a chaplain, to lead them in worship
- **1783** – Samuel Seabury called as 1st American bishop

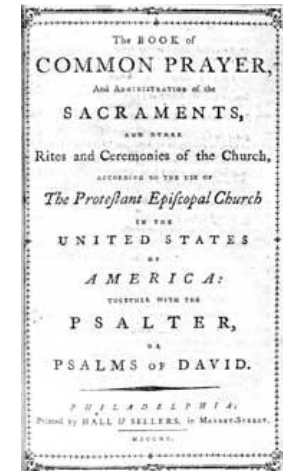


American Church after the Revolution

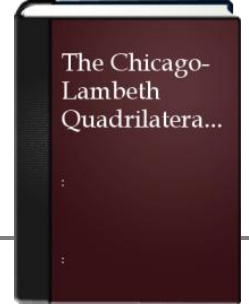
- **Southerners** want church controlled by laity – no bishops or prayer books
 - First proposed Prayer Book left out Nicene Creed
- **Northerners** who stayed called for a bishop to be named – wanted structure and governance like Anglican Church
- **How to reconcile the differences?**
 - Middle colonies (NY, PA, DE, MD) mediated tough negotiation in 1st national convention in 1789
 - First constitution called for House of Bishops and a lower house made up of clergy and laity from all dioceses – a democratic structure mirroring Federal government
 - American bishops developed into spiritual leaders and pastors

Key events:

- **1784** – Seabury consecrated 1st American bishop by Scottish Church
- **1789** – 1st US Book of Common Prayer



Why is the Episcopal form of governance good (or bad)?



Episcopal Church in the 19th century

- Church expands across the Midwest territories
- William Augustus Muhlenberg (1796 – 1877) proposes concepts that eventually lead to the **Chicago-Lambeth Quadrilateral (1888)**
 - Four elements central to unity of Christian churches:
 1. Scriptures contain everything that is necessary for salvation
 2. Apostles and Nicene Creeds are sufficient statements of the Christian faith
 3. Two biblical sacraments are baptism and holy communion (others are “sacramental rites”)
 4. Historic episcopate (although could be locally adapted to varying needs)

Key events:

- **1802** – Absalom Jones ordained priest
- **1835** – General Convention proclaimed entire church a missionary society and send missionaries to the Midwest
- **1871** – Woman’s Auxiliary founded
- **1888** – Lambeth Quadrilateral

Which of the 4 elements would be the biggest issue for church unity?

Oxford Movement's impact on US church

- American John Henry Hobart's writings influence English Oxford Movements chief spokesman – John Henry Newman
- English Oxford movement **impacted ceremonial aspect of the American liturgy (more Catholic)**
- **But also focused social action efforts** to address influx of European immigrants in latter 19th century
 - American Church's social mission seen in urban churches where women took on leadership roles (Women's Auxiliary)
 - Episcopal Church's focus on social consciousness comes from these early efforts to help the immigrant poor



John Henry Newman

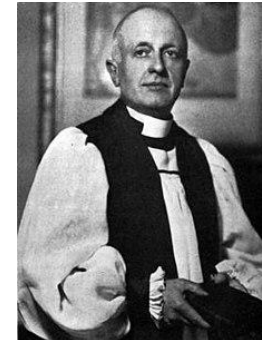
How important is social consciousness to the Episcopal Church today? To St. Brendan's?

Into the 20th century – expanding on the 19th

- Focus on ecumenical
 - **Charles Henry Brent's** vision of inter-church cooperation leads to 1927 World Conference on Faith and Order
 - Brent active in areas of social witness, foreign mission, ecumenical cooperation, and prayer – **the Christian Church in action**
- Episcopal Church becomes a mature, national church
 - **Henry Knox Sherrill** elected first, full-time Presiding Bishop in 1946
 - Continued Brent's legacy when served as president of National Council of Churches and World Council of Churches
- Pittsburgh's local "hero"
 - **Sam Shoemaker** – rector of Calvary Episcopal Church
 - Famous preacher – radio syndicated
 - Significant contribution to Alcoholics Anonymous



Charles Henry Brent
(1862 – 1929)



Henry Knox Sherrill
(1890 – 1980)



Samuel Shoemaker
(1893 – 1963)

2nd half of 20th Century – a time of challenge

- Civil Rights Movement
 - How to keep pace with America's social challenges?
- Prayer Book revision of 1979
 - Resistance to change
- Role of women in the church
 - Episcopal Church aligns with Anglican Church
 - But great resistance across US (still a hand-full of dioceses that do not ordain women)
- Diversity of the 1980s
 - Protestants looking for a church with deeper sense of tradition
 - Roman Catholics looking for church where more independent thinking allowed
 - Strong commitment to social action attracts African Americans and Hispanics

Key milestones:

- 1970 – Women begin to serve as National Convention delegates
- 1976 – General Convention approves women's ordination – with many pockets of resistance
- 1988 – Barbara Harris elected Suffragan Bishop of MA – soon after women elected as diocesan bishops in VT, IN, UT, RI
- 1982 – estimated 60% of Episcopalians come from other traditions

Into the 21st Century – progress amid controversy

- Communion with Lutheran Church allows for shared resources
- Church continues its commitment to diversity and inclusion
- Women plays increasing significant role in the Church
- But split of the Anglican Church of NA from the National Episcopal Church is first schism in the American Church

**How has the split in
Pittsburgh affected you?
How can we overcome this
tragic event?**

Key milestones:

- **2000** - General Convention establishes full communion with the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
- **2003** - General Convention approves the Diocese of New Hampshire's election of the Rev. Canon Gene Robinson, an openly gay priest, as bishop
- **2006** – Katharine Schori is elected the 26th Presiding Bishop for a 9-year term. First and only in the Anglican Communion
- **2008** – Pittsburgh diocese split - several parishes form ACNA
- **2012** - The Episcopal Church approves the trial use of an official liturgy to bless same-sex couples and their unions