

## Articles of Religion

07 AUG 2005 Introduction:

Hiroshima was bombed at 0815 hrs, local time, 06 AUG 1945.

In Minneapolis, MN, it was

1815 hrs, 05 AUG 1945, CDT, or

1715 hrs, 05 AUG 1945, CST, or

2315 hrs, 05 AUG 1945, UTC.

In 2003, it was within hours of the 58<sup>th</sup> anniversary of dropping the atomic bomb on Hiroshima that the House of Bishops assented to the election of Mr. Robinson as bishop. That was an explosion that set afire the Anglican Communion to reexamine its foundational beliefs.

In the next year and a half, we will have to answer for ourselves, “What do we believe?”

It is not my prerogative, as a lay person, to editorialize on the election from the pulpit. It is my privilege to review what the official teachings and doctrines are.

28 JUN 2006 Reflection

After completing this set of notes and reading the Articles of Religion in church, I discovered the work by Rev. Dr. Sam Pascoe. Anyone really interested in the Articles of Religion should read his book.

04 JUL 2006

Wow! The Church of Ireland prepared a full teaching series about the content of the 39 Articles on the web in 1962. See <http://www.episcopalian.org/pbs1928/Articles/AnglicanTeaching/Title.htm> I am still reviewing it. One criticism so far: On page 17, the authors place “experience” above “revelation” in constructing the doctrine of “Trinity”. They are applying the same argument that the GLBT faction applies in justifying rejection of scripture.

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## Status of the 39 Articles in the Anglican Communion

### Church of England

*“The Doctrine of the Church of England is grounded in the Holy Scriptures, and in such teachings of the ancient Fathers and Councils of the Church as are agreeable to the said Scriptures.*

*In particular such doctrine is to be found in the Thirty-Nine Articles of Religion, the Book of Common Prayer, and the Ordinal.”<sup>1</sup>*

### Province of Central Africa

*“The documents such as the Nicene Creed and the Thirty-Nine Articles are not simply theological photographs snapped at a moment in history; they are foundation stones which must be affirmed. Are you willing to state clearly and without equivocation that you fully accept, believe and practice the faith described in the classic Anglican formularies including the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, the Thirty-Nine Articles, the Creeds, and the Ordinal? To be clear, I am not asking if you affirm that they are part of our history. You should know that they represent a standard of ministry and theology which is the practice and the norm of this province. If you were to come here with a different faith, it would be not only difficult, it would be the cause of disastrous conflict in the diocese and the Province. Are you able to affirm and commit to the faith as described in them without exception?.”<sup>2</sup>*

### Brief historical review

Setting the stage of writing of the Articles of Religion against the backdrop of Martin Luther, Calvin, the Protestant Reformation, and the rise of Anabaptists. Of interest, the earlier Augsburg Confession had a great influence over the content of the 39 Articles of Religion.

### Brief Outline the topics of the 39 Articles of Religion.

In quick review,

- Articles 1 – 5 treat the basic doctrines of the Trinity.

<sup>1</sup> House of Bishops Report of the Clergy Discipline (Doctrine) Group, GS 1554, “Doctrine in the Church of England in an Historical Perspective”, Paragraph 16, Peter Cestr (Chairman) (04 June 2004), gs1554.doc retrieved from <http://www.cofe.anglican.org/about/gensynod/agendas/gs1554.doc> on 29 AUG 2005.

<sup>2</sup> Archbishop Dr. Bernard Amos Malango, Province of Central Africa, in letter to Church of England priest Nicholas Henderson (24 August 2005), following his election as bishop-designate of the Diocese of Lake Malawi. Retrieved from <http://www.virtueonline.org/portal/modules/news/article.php?storyid=2915> on 29 AUG 2005.

- ❑ Articles 6-8 set forth sources of authority in the Church, the Holy Scripture and the creeds.
  - ❑ Articles 9 to 18 set forth the nature of man and his salvation.
  - ❑ Articles 19 – 36 deal with authority in the Church and the Sacraments.
  - ❑ Articles 37 – 39 concern the Christian's relation to the state.
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## Introduction

The Anglican and ECUSA Articles of Faith were not developed in a vacuum, but were an integral part of the Protestant Reformation. The political conflict in England moderated the Reformation somewhat, resulting in the Church of England's later characteristic as a crossroad between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, and the crossroad between factions within Protestantism.

The content of the Articles of Religion was considered important enough that the fifth session of bishops meeting in Convocation concurrently with parliament on 04 May 1571 decreed that the Articles dealing with doctrine shall be read in every church 4 times a year.<sup>3</sup>

A summary by Mark Noll in Elwell Evangelical Dictionary:<sup>4</sup>

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The Thirty - nine Articles remain a forthright statement of 16th century reform. They are Protestant in affirming the final authority of Scripture. They are at one with common Reformation convictions on justification by grace through faith in Christ. They lean toward Lutheranism in permitting beliefs and practices that do not contradict Scripture. They contain statements which, like Zwingli in Zurich, give the state authority to regulate the church. They are "catholic" in their respect for tradition and in their belief that religious ceremonies should be everywhere the same within a realm. They are ambiguous enough to have provided controversy for theologians, but compelling enough to have grounded the faith of millions.

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It is just as important to note what the Articles of Religion *do not say* as well as what they *do say*. This is important when we look at article 17.

**Article XVII on predestination and election** is much debated, for it pictures election unto life in terms very similar to those used by Reformed confessions, and yet, like the Lutherans, is silent on the question of reprobation to damnation. The Thirty - nine Articles mute considerably the attack on extreme views from the radical reformation which is present in the Forty - two Articles of 1553.

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<sup>3</sup> Charles Hardwick, *A History of the Articles of Religion*, Chapter VI, Elizabethan Articles, Page 144 (1852).

<sup>4</sup> Mark A. Noll, "The Thirty-Nine Articles (1563), Advanced Information", Elwell Evangelical Dictionary, <http://www.mb-soft.com/believe/txc/thirtyni.htm> visited 14 AUG 2005.

## **Confessions of Faith<sup>5</sup>**

The official Protestant statements of belief issued as standards of doctrine during the 16th and 17th centuries are called confessions of faith. The result of dogmatic controversy, they are generally polemical (related to contemporary disputes) and reflect the historical situations from which they arose. A list of the major confessions of faith issued by the Lutheran, Calvinist, or Reformed churches includes the Augsburg Confession (1530), Helvetic Confessions (1536 and 1566), The Wurtemberg Confession (1552), Gallican Confession (1559), Belgic Confession (1561), Scottish Confessions (1560 and 1581), Heidelberg Catechism (1562), and Westminster Confession (1647). Since the 17th century, other confessions have been issued by the Congregationalists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Quakers. Many Reformation statements were called Articles of Religion. The ancient professions of faith are usually called Creeds.

## **Content of the 39 Articles**

### Overview<sup>6</sup>

Subjects of articles deleted from the 42 articles:

- ❑ Descent of Christ into Hades
- ❑ Blasphemy against the Holy Spirit
- ❑ Millenarians. **In its narrowest sense millenarianism refers to belief in the Second Coming Of Christ and the establishment of his kingdom on earth as predicted in the Book of Revelation.** More generally, the term refers to any religious movement that prophesies the imminent destruction of the present order and the establishment of a new order, usually reversing the relative status of the oppressed and the oppressor. **Western scholars commonly use the term millennium to refer generally to any new age of holiness, harmony, and earthly perfection.** Similarly, the word **millennialism** is used to describe beliefs about an imminent apocalypse, the salvation of the world, or the creation of an earthly paradise.<sup>7</sup>
- ❑ Sleep of the soul after death. Psychopannychy, or soul sleep, is the doctrine that the soul sleeps between death and resurrection. It has been held sporadically in the church. It is not a heresy in the narrower sense, due to the paucity of Scripture teaching on the intermediate state, but it may be called a doctrinal aberration. Some Anabaptists endorsed it. In the Forty-two Articles of Edward VI, which preceded the Thirty-nine Articles, the following statement, as the Fortieth Article, was included: "They which say that the souls of those who depart hence do sleep being without all sense, feeling or perceiving till the Day of Judgment, do utterly dissent from the right belief disclosed to us in Holy Scripture."<sup>8</sup>
- ❑ etc

<sup>5</sup> "Confessions of Faith", <http://mb-soft.com/believe/txo/confes.htm> visited 10 AUG 2005.

<sup>6</sup> Episcopal Tracts for Our Times: No. 9, The Thirty-Nine Articles, <http://www.episcopalian.org/cclec/tract-9.htm>, visited 07 AUG 2005.

<sup>7</sup> "Millenarianism", <http://mb-soft.com/believe/text/millenar.htm> visited 10 AUG 2005

<sup>8</sup> E F Harrison, "Soul Sleep", *Elwell Evangelical Dictionary*, <http://mb-soft.com/believe/txw/soulslee.htm> visited 10 AUG 2005

Subjects of articles added to the 42 articles:

- ❑ Procession of the Holy Spirit. **Following Augustine's teaching, the phrase filioque ("and the Son") was added by the Western church to the above creed** at the Council of Toledo in 589.<sup>9</sup> On 11 SEP 1985, ECUSA GC1985 deleted the filioque from the Nicene Creed in order to open dialogue with the Orthodox Church. It will be removed when the next edition of the prayer book is printed.
- ❑ Administration of the cup to the laity
- ❑ Failure of the unworthy to partake of Christ's body in the Lord's Supper
- ❑ List of homilies

The 39 Articles are among the most important doctrinal formulas of the Reformation period.

Affirms:

- ❑ Catholic doctrines of
  - the Trinity and incarnation
  - Three creeds: Apostles', Nicene, Athanasian
- ❑ Protestant doctrines of
  - Justification by faith only
  - Distinction between the visible and invisible Church
  - Sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper
    - ❑ Follows Bullinger and Calvin (Swiss Reformation) regarding doctrine of the real presence in the Eucharist.
- ❑ Errancy of general councils.
- ❑ Declares that the bishop of Rome has no jurisdiction in England.
- ❑ Predestination
  - Decree of election uses the more mild form of the Second Helvetic Confession.<sup>10</sup> It is silent about predestination (election) to damnation.

Condemns:

- ❑ Doctrine of supererogatory works
- ❑ Purgatory
- ❑ Worship of relics
- ❑ Invocation of saints
- ❑ Clerical celibacy
- ❑ Adoration of the host
- ❑ The Mass
  - Declares transubstantiation to be repugnant to the plain words of Scripture.

<sup>9</sup> T S Caulley, "Patristic and Medieval Theology", in "Holy Spirit", [Elwell Evangelical Dictionary](http://mb-soft.com/believe/text/holyspir.htm), <http://mb-soft.com/believe/text/holyspir.htm> visited 10 AUG 2005

<sup>10</sup> Heinrich Bullinger, "Second Helvetic Confession", Zurich, Switzerland (1566), <http://mb-soft.com/believe/txh/helvttext.htm> visited 10 AUG 2005.

The Protestant Episcopal Church, USA, adopted the 39 Articles, with modifications:

- ❑ Alterations and omissions in the political articles: 31, 37
- ❑ Omission of the Athanasian Creed: 8

### ***Beliefnet on the Thirty Nine Articles*<sup>11</sup>**

The Thirty-nine Articles have been justly praised as a moderate, winsome, biblical, and inclusive statement of Reformation theology. The articles repudiate teachings and practices that Protestants in general condemned in the Catholic church. They deny, e.g.,

- ❑ **supererogation of merit (XIV),**
- ❑ **transubstantiation (XXVIII),**
- ❑ **the sacrifice of the Mass (XXXI),**
- ❑ **and implicitly the sinlessness of Mary (XV).**

On the other hand, they affirm with the continental reformers that

- ❑ **Scripture is the final authority on salvation (VI),**
- ❑ **that Adam's fall compromised human free will (X),**
- ❑ **that justification is by faith in Christ's merit (XI),**
- ❑ **that both bread and wine should be served to all in the Lord's Supper (XXX),**
- ❑ **and that ministers may marry (XXXII).**

The articles borrow some wording from Lutheran confessions,

- ❑ **especially on the Trinity (I),**
- ❑ **the church (XIX),**
- ❑ **and the sacraments (XXV).**

But on **baptism (XXVII**, "a sign of Regeneration") and on the Lord's Supper (XXVIII, "The Body of Christ is given, taken, and eaten, in the Supper, only after an heavenly and spiritual manner"), the articles resemble Reformed and Calvinistic beliefs more than Lutheran.

**Article XVII on predestination and election** is much debated, for it pictures election unto life in terms very similar to those used by Reformed confessions, and yet, like the Lutherans, is silent on the question of reprobation to damnation. The Thirty - Nine Articles mute considerably the attack on extreme views from the radical reformation which is present in the Forty - Two Articles of 1553.

Thus, the Thirty - Nine Articles do not contain the repudiations that the early statement did of

- ❑ antinomianism: Doctrine that Christians are freed by grace from the necessity of obeying Mosaic Law. Holy living comes from the work of the Holy Spirit. Gnostics interpreted this as license to do as one pleases. Part of the Reformed branch of the Protestant Reformation, and the Anabaptists.
- ❑ soul sleep,
- ❑ chiliasm [The doctrine of the millennium; the opinion that Christ will reign in bodily presence on earth for a thousand years.<sup>12</sup>], and

<sup>11</sup> Mark A. Noll, "The Thirty-nine Articles (1563), Advanced Information", Elwell Evangelical Dictionary, <http://www.mb-soft.com/believe/txc/thirtyni.htm> visited 14 AUG 2005.

- ❑ universalism.

But they do retain affirmations concerning

- ❑ **the propriety of creeds (VIII),**
- ❑ **the necessity of clerical ordination (XXIII),**
- ❑ **the right of the sovereign to influence religion (XXXVII),**
- ❑ **the right of private property (XXXVIII),**
- ❑ **and the legitimacy of official oaths (XXXIX),**

which had been challenged by some radical reformers.

The articles take on a more expressly English cast when they address matters of special relevance to the 16th century. **Articles VI and XX** allow the monarch considerable space for regulating the external church life of England. **Article XX** also sides more with Luther than with Zwingli in treating the authority of Scripture as the final and last word on religious matters rather than as the only word. Article XXXIV upholds the value of traditions that "be not repugnant to the Word of God." And **Article XXXVII** maintains the sovereign's right to "chief government" over the whole realm, including the church, even as it restricts the monarch from exercising strictly clerical functions of preaching or administering the sacraments (in 1801 the American Episcopal Church exchanged this article for one more in keeping with New World view on the separation of church and state).

The Thirty-Nine Articles remain a forthright statement of 16th century reform. They are Protestant in affirming the final authority of Scripture. They are at one with common Reformation convictions on justification by grace through faith in Christ. They lean toward Lutheranism in permitting beliefs and practices that do not contradict Scripture. They contain statements which, like Zwingli in Zurich, give the state authority to regulate the church. They are "catholic" in their respect for tradition and in their belief that religious ceremonies should be everywhere the same within a realm. They are ambiguous enough to have provided controversy for theologians, but compelling enough to have grounded the faith of millions.

Mark A Noll

(Elwell Evangelical Dictionary)

### Bibliography

E J Bicknell, A Theological Introduction to the Thirty - nine Articles of the Church of England;

P Schaff, The Creeds of Christendom, I, III;

J H Newman, Tract 90;

W H G Thomas, Principles of Theology: An Introduction to the Thirty nine Articles.

### **Gorham Case, 1847<sup>13</sup>**

The bishop of Exeter required Rev. George Cornelius Gorham to be examined for orthodox belief. The bishop of Exeter was a high churchman. He suspected Gorham of being too Calvinist regarding baptismal regeneration, and contrary to the Church of England. The bishop of Exeter refused to institute Gorham. Gorham appealed to the Court

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<sup>12</sup> *Oxford English Dictionary*, Second Edition (1989) on CD-ROM, Version 3.0 (2002).

<sup>13</sup> *Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge*, Samuel Macauley Jackson (editor), Volume 5, Pages 24-25, Funk and Wagnalls (1909).

of Arches, which upheld the bishop of Exter's ruling. Gorham appealed the decision of the spiritual court to the judicial committee of the Privy Council, a secular court, which had as assessors the Bishop of Canterbury, Bishop of York, and the Bishop of London. These bishops sided with Gorham. The bishop of Exter questioned the authority of the judicial Committee in the courts of Queen's Bench, of Exchequer, and of Common Pleas, without success. Gorham was instituted by the Court of Arches in AUG 1851. The court held that "devotional expressions, involving assertions, must not, as of course, be taken to bear an absolute and unconditional sense."

The decision was the first of several which have established the right of a clergyman of the Church of England to express opinions honestly held and have made heresy trials for deviation from traditional interpretations nearly impossible in the Established Church. This decision also asserted the authority of the crown in matters of faith.

## ***Broad Pressures***<sup>14</sup>

### **Moslem Expansion**

Europeans have a long memory compared to Americans. Even today, they still remark with emotion about the invasion of the Huns. The Moslem expansion has been a constant pressure on Christian Europe. Europeans remember the Battle of Tours and Charles Martel which stopped the Moslem Crusade in France. The existence of the Christian Crusades was not an accident. It was the direct result of physical threats from Moslems.

Responding to the physical threats required resources of treasure and people. It also required the church to guard the faith. An income tax was instituted to pay for crusades to reclaim from the Moslems land and sites holy to Christians.

### **Meta-Events**

The Mohammedan Expansion was a routine fact of life. Its existence and threat had been constant for several hundreds of years by the time of the Reformation. For example, not all provinces were able to send representatives to the Second Council of Nice (787 AD). "The other Patriarchates were represented, although on account of the Moslem tyranny the Patriarchs could not attend in person, nor could they even send proctors."<sup>15</sup> The church had to raise money and people to oppose the Moslems. They tried an income tax and simony. This encroached upon local identity and sovereignty, generating a struggle between the church and the state.

The Black Death added to the mix. The disproportionate depopulation of peasants changed the balance of power in society, resulting in a more favorable treatment of the working classes. The church was unable to cure it, and its clergy shunned coming near its

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<sup>14</sup> Blame this analysis on Curtis I. Caldwell, which began as a narrative of the Schaff-Herzog Time Line presented later.

<sup>15</sup> Henry R. Percival, "Introduction", of "The Seventh Ecumenical Council: The Second Council at Nice, A.D. 787", in *The Seven Ecumenical Councils of the Undivided Church: Their Canons and Dogmatic Decrees* (page 989). *The Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers, Second Series, Volume 14*, edited by Philip Schaff. The Master Christian Library, Version 5, AGES Software (1997)

victims. This reduced the power of the church compared to local political leaders. This, along with the recovery of texts from the Moslems via the Crusades, were partially responsible for people learning to think for themselves.

Power struggles do not respect boundaries of sacred or secular, whether between Popes and Emperors, or Kings and Archbishops. The “divine right of kings” was a contested issue, and the relationship between king and church. Thomas a Becket was murdered by order of Henry II.

By the beginning of the Fourth Crusade, Europe was becoming intellectually alive again as a result of translating ancient works preserved in Arabic translation that had been captured on earlier Crusades. Fibonacci published his work that included his famous series we now call Fibonacci Series.

Shortly after the disastrous Children’s Crusade (which the church tried to spin in a positive light to get volunteers for the next Crusade), it held the Fourth Lateran Council. It was truly an ecumenical council. It enacted canons that later became the targets of the Protestant Reformation.

As with any long foreign campaign, people return with ideas new to the homeland. The church sought to protect its control. About the same time that negative numbers were being introduced, the church authorized torture to obtain names of heretics. (Don’t tell our children!) Within one generation, the Crusades had a fatal failure, and the blame game resulted in the Knights Templar being accused of heresy and their leader burned at the stake.

Europe, full of unrest, began its Hundred Years War. Its start was shortly followed by the Bubonic plague hitting Sicily, and it spread to England by the next year. The papacy had been moved out of Rome, and back again. The pope dies the next year. A new pope is elected, who becomes rough and extravagant, which causes him to lose favor with those who put him into power. This started a bitter struggle that resulted eventually in 3 popes, which caused loss of support from the people.

During this time, England sided with one pope, and Scotland sided with another. John Wycliffe translated the Bible and preached against doctrines the church held dear, such as transubstantiation. He was a theological forerunner of the Reformation. Had the moveable type printing press existed then, the Reformation would have started in earnest, and the Reformation would have been driven from England. Within 7 years, the English King was able to control cleric’s rights to collect for the church. It was finally a local Synod of London that condemned Wycliffe’s anti-papal teachings. The schism with 2-3 popes reduced the political power of the popes with respect to the secular kings.

Only when the church was close to resolving its structural problem, it condemned John Hus as a heretic, and had him burned at the stake. Just over a decade later, the church’s hot consuming desire to purify its teaching resulted in Wycliffe’s body being dug up and burned. Just a few years later, Joan of Arc is burned at the stake as a heretic.

Just 8 years after Joan of Arc was martyred, Gutenberg was sued in Strausburg over patents related to printing. The means to circulate ideas rapidly and at a reduced cost had arrived. New thought and creativity was coming alive. Leonardo da Vinci was born just two years after the Gutenberg press. The following year, Constantinople was overrun by

the Arabs and Turks. Moslems were still expanding their territory. Exhausted, the Hundred Years War ends.

The peace dividend was met by Gutenberg printing his 42-line Bibles in Mainz, Germany. This reduced the cost of a Bible by a factor of 7. Gutenberg and the church both wanted more money, so Gutenberg made his living printing Indulgences which were then sold. Within one generation, the pope authorized the Spanish Inquisition to force religious and political unity. Three years later, Martin Luther was born.

As the turn of the century approached, people became more thoughtful and adventuresome. The Moslems were ejected from Spain. Christopher Columbus sailed for a new route East. Leonardo da Vinci completes "The Last Supper". The Muslim expansion reaches into the Balkans. Cranmer went to Cambridge. Leonardo da Vinci finishes "Mona Lisa". Henry VIII becomes King of England. Cranmer gets his girl friend pregnant. He marries her. His wife dies in childbirth soon after their marriage. Remember, Cranmer was studying to be a celibate priest.

Against this backdrop, Martin Luther posts his 95 Theses. Because of the printing press, the sale of indulgences became efficient. Because of the printing press, Martin Luther's 95 Theses spread throughout Europe within two weeks. This could not have happened when Wycliffe was doing his work. Three years later, Martin Luther is excommunicated. Cranmer joins a group of scholars that debate theological problems raised by Luther. The Inquisition is turned against Protestants in the Netherlands. Cranmer prays for the abolition of papal power in England.

Five years after being excommunicated, Martin Luther marries a former nun. They eventually have 6 children. In the mean time, Henry VIII is getting worried about having no male heir to the throne. Cranmer agrees that Henry has a right to divorce, and accepts the task from Henry to write a defense of divorce. Cranmer journeys to Rome with his work, but returns without a decision regarding divorce.

In that same year, Luther writes the Augsburg Confession.

Two years later, Cranmer again marries, in spite of being a priest. Thomas Cromwell becomes the chief ecclesiastical advisor to Henry VIII. Henry gets Anne Boleyn pregnant. Cranmer is chosen as the next Archbishop of Canterbury. Cranmer annuls Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon and declares Henry's marriage to Anne Boleyn valid.

Henry VIII tries to work with Luther, Calvin, and the reformers. He persecutes Catholics, which generates a popular uprising in Northern England. This was defeated, and many people were hanged. The Wittenberg Protestants considered that Henry VIII was more interested in politics and divorce than the Reformation, and lost confidence in Henry's envoy.

Cranmer was in communication with the partisans of Luther and Calvin. In quick succession, several modifications of Articles of Religion were published. While there was not complete agreement, the Articles written by Cranmer bear the stamp of Luther's Augsburg Confession and subsequent discussions. The bubonic plague hit England... Again.

An anti-Reformation party gained influence with Henry VIII, and Articles reflecting Roman Catholic theology were written. Thomas Cromwell is executed for heresy and treason.

Academic jealousy and snobbery, hiding behind clerical power, caused problems between Copernicus and his friend the pope. On his death bed, Copernicus agrees to publish his ideas that the planets revolve around the sun, not the earth. It was followers of Martin Luther that convinced Copernicus to do this.

The Roman Catholic Church responded to the Reformation with the Council of Trent. Almost prophetically that same year, Cardano publishes his *Ars Magna* that lays the foundation for algebra, and thus for quantitative intellectual development. It has had far more effect than the Council of Trent. Like the Protestant Reformation, Cardano's work would likely not have occurred without the other pressures of the Crusades, the Black Plague, and the church.

Henry VIII dies. Cranmer works hard to solidify the Protestant Reformation in England. In quick succession, he publishes the First Book of Homilies, the 42 Articles of Religion, an English Catechism, and the first Service Book (forerunner of the Book of Common Prayer).

The Second Council of Trent is held, with Protestants being invited. No representatives of Luther or Calvin come. Only 3 Protestants come, and they do not influence the proceedings.

English King Edward VI dies, and Catholic Queen "Bloody" Mary persecutes Protestants. Many are burned at the stake. This includes Cranmer in 1556. Bloody Mary dies two years later, and Elizabeth becomes Queen of England. She reduces the number of Articles from 42 to 39. Her goal was to increase national unity by focusing more tightly on things that mattered, and becoming silent on less important things.

Four years later, the Third Council of Trent abolishes the abuses related to distribution of indulgences, which was the original point of criticism by Martin Luther. Had the church acted swiftly initially, the Protestant Reformation might have been avoided, and it would merely have been the Catholic Reformation. On the other side of the English Channel, the Inquisition is still underway, and Cardano is jailed on heresy. About 70,000 Protestants are killed by French Catholics in the 1572 St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre. In England, all citizens, including Roman Catholics, were required to attend services of the Church of England. Some who refused were jailed. Some Catholic priests preached against Protestant ideas, and at least 64 were executed.

The Spanish were plotting to assassinate Elizabeth and put Mary, Queen of Scots, on the throne. Mary is beheaded before the Spanish Armada arrives. The Spanish Armada suffers a setback against smaller maneuverable English ships with reloadable cannon. The Spanish fleet is sunk by bad weather as they attempt to escape by sailing up the East coast of England to get back to open sea. With this battle, England is saved from the Catholics. The Catholics try one more time to gain power by putting barrels of gun powder in the basement of Parliament. The goal was to blow it up when much of nobility was present for the opening of Parliament. This is suggestive of Tom Clancy's *Executive Orders*.

In the mean time, Kepler publishes his laws on planetary motion, and Galileo demonstrates his telescope in the same year as the King James Bible is authorized. The pope decrees Copernicanism is false and erroneous. The 30 Years War begins, and it the last major religious war in Europe during this era.

The Mayflower Compact is signed, and Puritans migrate to the New World. Galileo is sentenced to house arrest. The Irish Church adopts the 39 Articles. The English Civil War ends with Charles I beheaded and Oliver Cromwell ruling.

Charles II takes the throne after Cromwell dies. Four years later, the Great Plague of London begins, only to end as a result of the Great Fire of London. The plague interrupted the studies of young Isaac Newton. He eventually earns the Lucasian Chair at Cambridge while just 27 years old. Within two decades, he publishes his *Principia*. Science was pursued because of a belief that God intelligently designed creation, and it was man's privilege to discover and describe it. This radically changed the role of science, which previously considered its goal to explain why creation was the way it is.

Protestant William and Mary take the throne just before the Islamic expansion reaches its peak in Vienna and Venice.

### **Modern Reformation<sup>16</sup>**

Some similarities exist today that were characteristic of the church against which the Reformation was moved. However, nothing is really new. We see these throughout history.

- ❑ New media that increased the number of literate thinkers, enabling comparison of actual Christianity with Holy Scripture and the ancient fathers.
- ❑ An external threat to Christianity [Islam].
- ❑ Broadening of education beyond the social elite.
- ❑ Increase in international communication regarding spiritual matters.
- ❑ Ecumenical consultation among leaders.
- ❑ A church that relies on secular power to sustain its influence.
- ❑ Power struggle at the highest level of the church. 1409 Papal schism. 2005 Canterbury vs African Churches
- ❑ General corruption of the church.
- ❑ Nationalism seeking freedom from external control. Today: Africa. United States.
- ❑ Rise of opposition to clerics.
- ❑ Epidemic that could not be explained or cured by local religious authorities.
  - Bubonic plague, Christian clerics.
  - AIDS, witchdoctors in Africa

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### **Time Line of Thirty-Nine Articles Development and European History<sup>17</sup>**

732: Battle of Tours, Charles Martel stops Moslem Crusade in France.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Blame this analysis on Curtis I. Caldwell

<sup>17</sup> *Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge*, Samuel Macauley Jackson (editor), Volume 9, Pages 417 – 418, Funk and Wagnalls (1909).

1009: Egyptian caliph Al-Hakim destroys Church of the Holy Sepulcher, and begins persecution of Christians and Jews.<sup>19</sup>

1059: Pope Urban II ordered the First Crusade because Turks mistreated pilgrims on the route to Jerusalem.<sup>20</sup>

1065-1066: Pope Alexander III levies the first income tax to support the crusades.<sup>21</sup>

1066: Battle of Hastings

1072: Al-Khayyami (Omar Khayyam) writes a book which studies four different number systems. He explains the operations of arithmetic, particularly taking square and cube roots in each system.<sup>22</sup>

1073: Pope Gregory VII (Hildebrand<sup>23</sup>) issued a decree forbidding “lay investiture”.<sup>24 25</sup> This was the appointment of bishops by the emperor.<sup>26</sup> [Principle of freedom of the church from government interference.]

1095: Byzantine Emperor Alexius I Comnenus appealed to Pope Urban II for help against the Seljuk Turks.<sup>27</sup>

1095-1099: First Crusade<sup>28</sup>

**1102:** A council held in London saw fit to decree: “Let no one hereafter presume to engage in that nefarious trade in which hitherto in England men were usually sold like brute animals.”<sup>29</sup> [**Anti-slavery teaching by the English church. Note the year!**]

1142: Adelard of Bath translates Euclid’s *Elements* from Arabic.<sup>30</sup>

1145-1148: Second Crusade<sup>31</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Robert Jones, "The Crusades: A Brief History (1095-1291)" (2004).

<http://www.sundayschoolcourses.com/crusades> visited 06 SEP 2005.

<sup>19</sup> Robert Jones, "The Crusades: A Brief History (1095-1291)" (2004).

<http://www.sundayschoolcourses.com/crusades> visited 06 SEP 2005.

<sup>20</sup> Paul Dickson, "Medieval mathematics: Mathematics Through the Middle Ages (320-1660AD)", University of South Australia (1996). <http://www.roma.unisa.edu.au/07305/medmm.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>21</sup> Robert Jones, "The Crusades: A Brief History (1095-1291)" (2004).

<http://www.sundayschoolcourses.com/crusades> visited 06 SEP 2005.

<sup>22</sup> "Chronology for 900 to 1100". [http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/Chronology/900\\_1100.html](http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/Chronology/900_1100.html) visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>23</sup> "Hildebrandic", Encyclopaedia Britannica 2003, Deluxe Edition CD-ROM.

<sup>24</sup> "Medieval Sourcebook: Gregory VII: Lay Investitures Forbidden 1080", translated in Ernest F. Henderson, *Select Historical Documents of the Middle Ages*, (London: George Bell and Sons, 1910), p. 365. <http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/source/g7-reform2.html> visited 04 SEP 2005.

<sup>25</sup> "Conflict between Pope and Emperor",

<http://campus.northpark.edu/history/WebChron/WestEurope/PopeEmperor.Chron.html> visited 05 SEP 2005

<sup>26</sup> John Galvan, "Pope Gregory VII, 1020-1085", based on research by Craig Neukirch (02 July 2003).

<http://campus.northpark.edu/history/WebChron/WestEurope/GregoryVII.html> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>27</sup> Robert Jones, "The Crusades: A Brief History (1095-1291)" (2004).

<http://www.sundayschoolcourses.com/crusades> visited 06 SEP 2005.

<sup>28</sup> Robert Jones, "The Crusades: A Brief History (1095-1291)" (2004).

<http://www.sundayschoolcourses.com/crusades> visited 06 SEP 2005.

<sup>29</sup> *New Catholic Encyclopedia*, Vol. 13, McGraw-Hill, pg. 284 (1967), cited in Leroy J. Pletten, "Roman Catholic Church Opposition to Slavery" (1999).

<http://members.tripod.com/medicolegal/catholicsvslavery.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>30</sup> "Chronology for 1100 to 1300". [http://www-groups.dcs.st-](http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/Chronology/1100_1300.html)

[and.ac.uk/~history/Chronology/1100\\_1300.html](http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/Chronology/1100_1300.html) visited 05 SEP 2005.

1170: Thomas a Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, murdered by 4 knights at Canterbury Cathedral by order of King Henry II.

1187-1192: Third Crusade<sup>32</sup>

1189: Richard I (Richard the Lionhearted) becomes King of England.<sup>33</sup>

1193, 04 MAR: Saladin dies. Saladin was the Moslem opposition of Richard the Lionhearted, and the greatest of all Moslem military leaders.<sup>34</sup>

1199, 06 APR: Richard the Lionhearted dies in battle from a crossbow bolt wound while laying siege to the castle of Châlus in France at age 41.<sup>35</sup>

1202-1204: Fourth Crusade<sup>36</sup>

1202: Leonardo of Pisa (Fibonacci) publishes his famous *Liber abaci*, a paraphrase translation of Greek and Arabic works, which became instrumental in introducing Arabic numerals into Europe. It also contains the famous Fibonacci sequence<sup>37</sup> which is studied by mathematicians, statisticians, computer scientists, and geneticists. His wide travels were part of the intellectual discovery as a result of the Crusades of works accumulated by the Arabians.<sup>38</sup>

1203, APR: Crusaders capture Constantinople.<sup>39</sup>

1209-1229: Albigensian Crusade<sup>40</sup>

1212-1213: Children's Crusade<sup>41</sup>

**1215, 11 NOV: Fourth Lateran Council**, an ecumenical council convened by Pope Innocent III, enacts his 70 decrees as **Canons, which include points protested during the Protestant Reformation**. This council has also been called "The General Council of Lateran" and "The Great Council".<sup>42</sup>

1217-1218: Fifth Crusade<sup>43</sup>

<sup>31</sup> Robert Jones, "The Crusades: A Brief History (1095-1291)" (2004).

<http://www.sundayschoolcourses.com/crusades> visited 06 SEP 2005.

<sup>32</sup> Robert Jones, "The Crusades: A Brief History (1095-1291)" (2004).

<http://www.sundayschoolcourses.com/crusades> visited 06 SEP 2005.

<sup>33</sup> Robert Jones, "The Crusades: A Brief History (1095-1291)" (2004).

<http://www.sundayschoolcourses.com/crusades> visited 06 SEP 2005.

<sup>34</sup> Robert Jones, "The Crusades: A Brief History (1095-1291)" (2004).

<http://www.sundayschoolcourses.com/crusades> visited 06 SEP 2005.

<sup>35</sup> "Richard I", Encyclopaedia Britannica, Volume 19, pp 285-286 (1965).

<sup>36</sup> Robert Jones, "The Crusades: A Brief History (1095-1291)" (2004).

<http://www.sundayschoolcourses.com/crusades> visited 06 SEP 2005.

<sup>37</sup> "Leonardo of Pisa", Encyclopaedia Britannica, Vol. 13, pg. 963 (1965).

<sup>38</sup> Paul Dickson, "Medieval mathematics: Mathematics Through the Middle Ages (320-1660AD)", University of South Australia (1996). <http://www.roma.unisa.edu.au/07305/medmm.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>39</sup> Robert Jones, "The Crusades: A Brief History (1095-1291)" (2004).

<http://www.sundayschoolcourses.com/crusades> visited 06 SEP 2005.

<sup>40</sup> Robert Jones, "The Crusades: A Brief History (1095-1291)" (2004).

<http://www.sundayschoolcourses.com/crusades> visited 06 SEP 2005.

<sup>41</sup> Robert Jones, "The Crusades: A Brief History (1095-1291)" (2004).

<http://www.sundayschoolcourses.com/crusades> visited 06 SEP 2005.

<sup>42</sup> H. Leclercq, "Fourth Lateran Council (1215)", in *The Catholic Encyclopedia, Volume IX*, Robert Appleton Company (1910). Updated 24 August 2005 by K. Knight.

<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/09018a.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>43</sup> Robert Jones, "The Crusades: A Brief History (1095-1291)" (2004).

<http://www.sundayschoolcourses.com/crusades> visited 06 SEP 2005.

1218: St. Francis of Assisi crossed enemy lines to preach to the Moslem sultan, without success. The sultan returned Assisi safely to the Crusader lines.<sup>44</sup>

1228-1229: Sixth Crusade<sup>45</sup>

1248: Li Yeh writes a book which contains negative numbers.<sup>46</sup>

1248-1250: Seventh Crusade<sup>47</sup>

**1252: Torture authorized by Pope Innocent IV** to obtain names of heretics.

This was used primarily in Northern Italy and Southern France.

1261: Byzantines recapture Constantinople.<sup>48</sup>

1267-1272: Eighth Crusade<sup>49</sup>

1289: Tripoli fell to Al-Mansur Qalawun<sup>50</sup>

1291, 18 MAY: The last major stronghold of the Crusaders, the massive castle at Acre, fell.<sup>51</sup>

1307: Knights Templar accused of heresy by the Inquisition.<sup>52</sup>

1309: Pope Clement V moved the papacy and his residence to Avignon.<sup>53</sup>

1314: Last Templar Grand Master Jacques de Molay burned alive, after recanting an earlier confession.<sup>54</sup>

**1337-1453: The Hundred Years War**

1342-1416: Julian of Norwich, recognized as Saint in 1980 by Church of England.

**1347, OCT: Bubonic plague** introduced to Europe via Sicily by Italian merchant ships engaged in trade with China via a port in the Black Sea.<sup>55</sup> The disease returned for every generation until the 1700s.<sup>56</sup> [The plague hit the laborers hardest, resulting in not enough to do the needed work. This increased the relative power and was a leading cause of breaking the system of serfdom. The plague also was a major catastrophe which the church was unable to cure. Expectations of the masses was not met.]

<sup>44</sup> Robert Jones, "The Crusades: A Brief History (1095-1291)" (2004).

<http://www.sundayschoolcourses.com/crusades> visited 06 SEP 2005.

<sup>45</sup> Robert Jones, "The Crusades: A Brief History (1095-1291)" (2004).

<http://www.sundayschoolcourses.com/crusades> visited 06 SEP 2005.

<sup>46</sup> "Chronology for 1100 to 1300" [http://www-groups.dcs.st-](http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/Chronology/1100_1300.html)

[and.ac.uk/~history/Chronology/1100\\_1300.html](http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/Chronology/1100_1300.html) visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>47</sup> Robert Jones, "The Crusades: A Brief History (1095-1291)" (2004).

<http://www.sundayschoolcourses.com/crusades> visited 06 SEP 2005.

<sup>48</sup> Robert Jones, "The Crusades: A Brief History (1095-1291)" (2004).

<http://www.sundayschoolcourses.com/crusades> visited 06 SEP 2005.

<sup>49</sup> Robert Jones, "The Crusades: A Brief History (1095-1291)" (2004).

<http://www.sundayschoolcourses.com/crusades> visited 06 SEP 2005.

<sup>50</sup> Robert Jones, "The Crusades: A Brief History (1095-1291)" (2004).

<http://www.sundayschoolcourses.com/crusades> visited 06 SEP 2005.

<sup>51</sup> Robert Jones, "The Crusades: A Brief History (1095-1291)" (2004).

<http://www.sundayschoolcourses.com/crusades> visited 06 SEP 2005.

<sup>52</sup> Robert Jones, "The Crusades: A Brief History (1095-1291)" (2004).

<http://www.sundayschoolcourses.com/crusades> visited 06 SEP 2005.

<sup>53</sup> Donita R. McWilliams, "The Great Schism", based on research by Jelani N. Greenidge (25 November 1997). <http://campus.northpark.edu/history/WebChron/WestEurope/GreatSchism.html> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>54</sup> Robert Jones, "The Crusades: A Brief History (1095-1291)" (2004).

<http://www.sundayschoolcourses.com/crusades> visited 06 SEP 2005.

<sup>55</sup> "The Black Death: Bubonic Plague", retrieved from <http://www.themiddleages.net/plague.html> on 29 AUG 2005.

<sup>56</sup> "Black Death", Wikipedia. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black\\_Death](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Death) visited 29 AUG 2005.

1348: Bubonic plague strikes England.<sup>57</sup>

1377: Pope Gregory XI moved the papacy back to Rome.<sup>58</sup>

1378, 27 MAR: Pope Gregory XI dies.<sup>59</sup>

**1378, 08 APR:** Bartolommeo Prignano, Archbishop of Bari, is twice elected Pope by Cardinals present in Rome. He took the name **Urban VI**. After enthronement, he **became rough and extravagant, alienating the Cardinals that had elected him.**<sup>60</sup>

1378, 20 SEP: Cardinals met in Anagni and chose Robert of Geneva as pope, who took the name Clement VII. Initially in the Kingdom of Naples, he was driven out and took up residence at Avignon. In the ensuing struggle, England sided with Rome, and Scotland sided with Avignon.<sup>61</sup>

**1382: John Wycliffe translates the Bible.**<sup>62</sup>

**1384: Gregory XI issues papal bull against John Wycliffe.** [See note of 1378. Inconsistency.] The charges against Wycliffe included that Wycliffe opposed transubstantiation, efficacy of sacraments performed by a bishop or priest living in mortal sin, external confession by a man truly repentant, accumulation of wealth by clergy, tithes to sinful curates, and other points.<sup>63</sup>

1389, 02 NOV: Piero (Perino, Pietro) Tomacelli elected to succeed Urban VI of Rome. He took the name Boniface IX.<sup>64</sup>

1391: Pope Boniface IX [Rome] lost conflict with English King Edward III, and was unable to grant the right to clerics to collect for the church without the king's consent and sanction.<sup>65</sup>

1394, 28 SEP: Cardinal Pedro de Luna succeeded Clement VII [Avignon] as pope at Avignon, taking the name Benedict XIII.<sup>66</sup>

**1396: Synod of London condemned the anti-papal teachings of Wycliffe.**<sup>67</sup>

<sup>57</sup> Gerhard Rempel, Western New England College, "The Black Death".

<http://mars.acnet.wned.edu/~grempe/courses/wc1/lectures/27blackdeath.htm> visited 29 AUG 2005.

<sup>58</sup> Donita R. McWilliams, "The Great Schism", based on research by Jelani N. Greenidge (25 November 1997). <http://campus.northpark.edu/history/WebChron/WestEurope/GreatSchism.html> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>59</sup> Rev. Joseph S. Brusher, S.J., "Who Was Pope?", in *Popes Through the Ages*, <http://members.aol.com/VATICANSPY/schism.html> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>60</sup> Rev. Joseph S. Brusher, S.J., "Who Was Pope?", in *Popes Through the Ages*, <http://members.aol.com/VATICANSPY/schism.html> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>61</sup> Rev. Joseph S. Brusher, S.J., "Who Was Pope?", in *Popes Through the Ages*, <http://members.aol.com/VATICANSPY/schism.html> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>62</sup> "John Wycliffe: Ahead of his time", <http://www.wycliffe.org/history/JWycliff.htm> visited 29 AUG 2005.

<sup>63</sup> "Medieval Sourcebook: Pope Gregory XI: The Condemnation of Wycliffe 1382 and Wycliffe's Reply, 1384", *The Library of Original sources*, Vol. V: The Early Medieval World, pp. 378-382, edited by Oliver J. Thatcher Milwaukee: University Research Extension Co. (1907).

<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/source/1382wycliffe.html> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>64</sup> Thomas Oestreich, "Pope Boniface IX", *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, Volume II (1907).

<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/02670a.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>65</sup> Thomas Oestreich, "Pope Boniface IX", *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, Volume II (1907).

<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/02670a.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>66</sup> Thomas Oestreich, "Pope Boniface IX", *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, Volume II (1907).

<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/02670a.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>67</sup> Thomas Oestreich, "Pope Boniface IX", *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, Volume II (1907).

<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/02670a.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

1398: French King Charles VI released his people from obedience to Benedict XIII [Avignon], and forbid his subjects, under severe penalties, to submit to this Pope.<sup>68</sup>

1404, 17 OCT: Cosimo de' Migliorati elected pope to succeed Boniface IX of Rome. He took the name Innocent VII. He wanted to end the schism, but was blocked by secular political problems.<sup>69</sup>

1406, 30 NOV: Angelo Corrariorio (Correr) elected pope in Rome to succeed Innocent VII. He took the name Gregory XII. He was elected because of his great piety and his earnest desire for the end of the schism. He swore he would abdicate the papacy if elected, provided his rival at Avignon (Benedict XIII) would do the same.<sup>70</sup>

1409, 05 JUN: Cardinals of Rome and Avignon meet at Pisa without Benedict XIII or Gregory XII, depose both pontiffs, and elected Alexander V on 26 JUN 1409.<sup>71</sup>

1409, 06 JUN: Gregory XII [Rome] pronounces Benedict XIII [Avignon] and Alexander V [Pisa] as schismatics, perjurers, and devastators of the Church.<sup>72</sup>

1410, 17 MAY: Baldassare Cossa was elected at Bologna to succeed Alexander V (elected at Pisa). On 24 MAY, he was ordained priest, and crowned pope on 25 MAY. He chose the name John XXIII.

1413, 30 OCT: German King Sigismund took advantage of Pope John XXIII [Pisa] weak predicament to insist on the selection of Constance at the meeting place of a general council.<sup>73</sup>

1414, 01 NOV: Council of Constance opens.<sup>74</sup>

1415, 29 MAY: Council of Constance deposed John XXIII [Pisa]. He resumed being known as Baldassare Cossa. He was held in confinement by his enemy. The Council of Constance declared him released on 28 DEC 1417. The actual release occurred the following year. On 23 JUN 1419, he was made Cardinal-bishop of Tusculum.<sup>75</sup>

1415, 04 JUL: At the Council of Constance, Gregory XII [Rome] issued a Bull of Gregory XII, by which he resigned from the papacy, and was appointed as Bishop of Porto by the council he had convoked.<sup>76</sup>

<sup>68</sup> Rev. Joseph S. Brusher, S.J., "Who Was Pope?", in *Popes Through the Ages*, <http://members.aol.com/VATICANSPY/schism.html> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>69</sup> Michael Ott, "Pope Innocent VII", *The Catholic Encyclopedia, Volume VIII* (1910), <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/08019a.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>70</sup> Michael Ott, "Pope Gregory XII", *The Catholic Encyclopedia, Volume VII* (1910), <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/07001a.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>71</sup> Michael Ott, "Pope Gregory XII", *The Catholic Encyclopedia, Volume VII* (1910), <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/07001a.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>72</sup> Michael Ott, "Pope Gregory XII", *The Catholic Encyclopedia, Volume VII* (1910), <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/07001a.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>73</sup> J. P. Kirsch, "John XXIII", *The Catholic Encyclopedia, Volume VIII* (1910), <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/08434a.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>74</sup> J. P. Kirsch, "John XXIII", *The Catholic Encyclopedia, Volume VIII* (1910), <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/08434a.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>75</sup> J. P. Kirsch, "John XXIII", *The Catholic Encyclopedia, Volume VIII* (1910), <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/08434a.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>76</sup> Michael Ott, "Pope Gregory XII", *The Catholic Encyclopedia, Volume VII* (1910), <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/07001a.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

**1415, 06 JUL: John Hus condemned as heretic by church court, and condemned to burn at the stake by the emperor. His ashes were thrown into the Rhine River.**<sup>77</sup>

1417, 11 NOV: Council of Constance: Sacrosancta. Ended the Great Schism. Called for future councils to promote reform. Issued a list of abuses to be addressed. Later popes nullified the intended results, which may be a factor preparing for the Reformation.<sup>78</sup> Oddone Colonna was elected pope, and took the name Martin V [Reunified]. Being then only subdeacon, he was ordained deacon on 12 NOV, ordained priest on 13 NOV, consecrated bishop on 14 NOV, and crowned pope on 21 NOV 1417.<sup>79</sup> This is faster advancement than Presiding Bishop Katharine Jefferts Schori (18 June 2006).

**1428: Body of John Wycliffe exhumed and burned as a result of heresy trial of 1412-1413.**<sup>80</sup>

**1431, MAY: Joan of Arc is burned at the stake as a relapsed heretic.**<sup>81</sup>

1435: Pope Eugene IV condemned slavery in the Canary Islands and ordered immediate manumission.<sup>82</sup>

**1439: Lawsuit mentioning Gutenberg in Strausburg.**

1450: Gutenberg press

1452-1519: Leonardo da Vinci

1453: Constantinople overrun by Arabs and Turks. [The Christian Crusades had ended, but the Moslem Crusades had not.]

1453: The Hundred Years War ends.

**1455, 23 FEB: Gutenberg starts printing the 42-Line Gutenberg Bibles, Mainz, Germany. This reduced the cost of a Bible by a factor of 7.**<sup>83</sup> [Gutenberg was poor, and had to make a living printing Indulgences, which were then sold.]

**1478: Pope Sixtus IV authorized the Spanish Inquisition** to enforce religious and political unity.

1483: Martin Luther born.

1485, 22 AUG: Henry VII succeeds Richard III as King of England

1489: Widman writes an arithmetic book which contains the first appearance of + and – signs.<sup>84</sup>

1492, 02 JAN: Moslems lost Granada, their last stronghold in Spain.

**1492: Christopher Columbus sails the ocean blue: Nina, Pinta, Santa Maria.**

<sup>77</sup> “The Repression of Heresy: Condemnation and Execution of John Hus”, <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/04288a.htm> visited 29 AUG 2005.

<sup>78</sup> “Medieval Sourcebook: Council of Constance: Sacrosancta, 1415”, <http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/source/constance1.html> visited 29 AUG 2005.

<sup>79</sup> Michael Ott, *The Catholic Encyclopedia, Volume IX* (1910). “Pope Martin V”, <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/09725a.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>80</sup> “The Repression of Heresy: Condemnation of Forty-five Wycliffite Propositions”. <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/04288a.htm> visited 29 AUG 2005.

<sup>81</sup> Erica E. Olson, “Joan of Arc is burned as a relapsed heretic, 1431”, based on research by Jill E. Luckow, <http://campus.northpark.edu/history/WebChron/WestEurope/JoanArc.html> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>82</sup> Leroy J. Pletten, “Roman Catholic Church Opposition to Slavery” (1999). <http://members.tripod.com/medicolegal/catholicsvslavery.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>83</sup> “Bible”, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann\\_Gutenberg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Gutenberg) visited 07 AUG 2005.

<sup>84</sup> [http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/Chronology/1300\\_1500.html](http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/Chronology/1300_1500.html) visited 05 SEP 2005.

1493: The Roman Catholic Church, by being anti-slavery, was thus continuing its former opposition to the tobacco lobby and its immorality when it arrested a smoker from Columbus' ship.<sup>85</sup>

1498: Leonardo da Vinci completes his masterpiece painting, "The Last Supper".<sup>86</sup>

**1500: Muslim expansion in the Balkans**, reaching maximum point to Vienna by 1700 A.D.<sup>87</sup>

1502: Spanish Inquisition "Edict of Expulsion" for Moslems: baptism or exile.<sup>88</sup>

**1503: Cranmer went to Cambridge.**

1506-1507: Leonardo da Vinci completes his painting masterpiece, Mona Lisa.

**1509: Henry VIII becomes King of England.** His father, Henry VII, had united the houses of Lancaster and York, and pacified Scotland by marriage. He disbanded private armies and defeated the Yorkist pretenders. He reorganized the courts and extended the rule of law throughout the kingdom except for Wales.

**1511: Cranmer elected to a fellowship at Jesus College. Cranmer married. His wife died in childbirth soon after their marriage.**

1514: Vander Hoecke uses the + and – signs.<sup>89</sup>

**1517, 31 OCT: Martin Luther posts his 95 Theses, "Disputation of Doctor Martin Luther on the Power and Efficacy of Indulgences"**, on the door of the Schlosskirche, Wittenberg, Germany. **Because of the printing press, these were distributed throughout Germany within a few weeks.**<sup>90</sup>

1519, 02 MAY: Leonardo Da Vinci dies.

**1520: Martin Luther excommunicated.**<sup>91</sup>

**1520: Thomas Cranmer belonged to a group of scholars that discussed theological problems raised by Luther.**<sup>92</sup>

1522: Inquisition introduced by emperor Charles V into the Netherlands to wipe out Protestantism.

1525: Cranmer included among his prayers one for the abolition of papal power in England.<sup>93</sup>

1525: 13 JUN: Martin Luther and former nun Katharina von Bora are engaged.

1525, 27 JUN: Martin Luther marries Katharina von Bora. They had 6 children by 1534.<sup>94</sup>

<sup>85</sup> Julien L. Van Lancker, M.D., "Smoking and Disease", pg. 231, in *Research on Smoking Behavior*, US DHEW NIDS (DEC 1977), cited in Leroy J. Pletten, "Roman Catholic Church Opposition to Slavery" (1999). <http://members.tripod.com/medicolegal/catholicsvslavery.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>86</sup> "The Last Supper (Leonardo)", Wikipedia. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Last\\_Supper%28Leonardo%28](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Last_Supper%28Leonardo%28) visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>87</sup> Humanities 3 – Kuchta – Islamic Expansion.htm, <http://humanities.ucsd.edu/courses/kuchtahum3/reference/islamicexpansion.htm> visited 26 AUG 2005.

<sup>88</sup> Robert Jones, "The Crusades: A Brief History (1095-1291)" (2004). <http://www.sundayschoolcourses.com/crusades> visited 06 SEP 2005.

<sup>89</sup> "Chronology for 1500 to 1600". [http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/Chronology/1500\\_1600.html](http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/Chronology/1500_1600.html) visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>90</sup> "Ninety-five Theses", Encyclopaedia Britannica 2003, Deluxe Edition CD-ROM.

<sup>91</sup> "Background for Lock, Toleration & Constitutional Theory: Chronology". [http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology\\_1517-1689.htm](http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology_1517-1689.htm) visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>92</sup> "Cranmer, Thomas", Encyclopaedia Britannica 2003, Deluxe Edition CD-ROM.

<sup>93</sup> "Cranmer, Thomas", Encyclopaedia Britannica 2003, Deluxe Edition CD-ROM.

**1527: Henry VIII pursued divorce of Catherine of Aragon to marry Anne Boleyn.**<sup>95</sup> His real purpose was to obtain a male heir to the throne.

1529: Henry VIII, with his two counselors Stephen Gardiner and Edward Fox, met with Cranmer. **Cranmer agreed that Henry VIII had the right to divorce. Cranmer accepted a commission from Henry VIII to write a defense of divorce.**<sup>96</sup>

1530: Copernicus suggests that the sun is the center of the solar system, not Earth.

**1530: Cranmer accompanied the Earl of Wiltshire to Rome and was received by the Pope. Cranmer was appointed grand penitentiary of England,** but no practical decision was obtained regarding the question of divorce.<sup>97</sup>

**1530: Augsburg Confession (Luther)**

Henry VIII and Luther had a quarrel. Melancthon, respected by Henry VIII, intervened.<sup>98</sup>

**1532: Cranmer married niece of theologian he was visiting in Nurnberg, in spite of his being a priest.**<sup>99</sup>

**1532, AUG: Archbishop of Canterbury William Warham dies.**<sup>100</sup>

**1532: Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, becomes chief adviser to Henry VIII in ecclesiastical matters.**<sup>101 102</sup>

**1533, JAN: The act against appeals to Rome was being drafted, and Anne Boleyn was pregnant. Stephen Gardiner was out of Henry's favor, so Thomas Cranmer was chosen as the next Archbishop of Canterbury.**<sup>103</sup>

**1533, MAR: Cranmer consecrated as Archbishop of Canterbury. He declared Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon null, and Henry's marriage to Anne Boleyn valid.**<sup>104</sup>

1534-1547: Over 72,000 Catholics were slaughtered in England during the reign of King Henry VIII.<sup>105</sup>

1535: Robert Barnes was sent as the first accredited envoy to "the princes of the Augsburg Confession"<sup>106</sup>

**1535, 24 DEC: Bishop Fox and Dr. Hethe delivered admonitions of Henry to the "Smalcaldic League".** Henry VIII was offered membership after acceding to the Augsburg Confession, and uniting to defend it under the title of "Patron and Protector of

<sup>94</sup> "Katharina von Bora", KDG Wittenberg (1997). <http://www.luther.de/en/bora0.html> visited 26 August 2005.

<sup>95</sup> "Cranmer, Thomas", Encyclopaedia Britannica 2003, Deluxe Edition CD-ROM.

<sup>96</sup> "Cranmer, Thomas", Encyclopaedia Britannica 2003, Deluxe Edition CD-ROM.

<sup>97</sup> "Cranmer, Thomas", Encyclopaedia Britannica 2003, Deluxe Edition CD-ROM.

<sup>98</sup> Charles Hardwick, *A History of the Articles of Religion*, Chapter IV, The XIII Articles: Conferences with the Lutheran Reformers, Page 67. (1851)

<sup>99</sup> "Cranmer, Thomas", Encyclopaedia Britannica 2003, Deluxe Edition CD-ROM.

<sup>100</sup> "Cranmer, Thomas", Encyclopaedia Britannica 2003, Deluxe Edition CD-ROM.

<sup>101</sup> "Cranmer, Thomas", Encyclopaedia Britannica 2003, Deluxe Edition CD-ROM.

<sup>102</sup> "Cromwell, Thomas, Earl of Essex, Baron Cromwell of Okeham", *Encyclopaedia Britannica* from Encyclopaedia Britannica Premium Service. <http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-9027970> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>103</sup> "Cranmer, Thomas", Encyclopaedia Britannica 2003, Deluxe Edition CD-ROM.

<sup>104</sup> "Cranmer, Thomas", Encyclopaedia Britannica 2003, Deluxe Edition CD-ROM.

<sup>105</sup> Thomas A. Droleskey, "Saints for All Seasons", <http://www.christorchaos.com/SaintsforAllSeasons.html> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>106</sup> Charles Hardwick, *A History of the Articles of Religion*, Chapter IV, The XIII Articles: Conferences with the Lutheran Reformers, Page 67. (1851)

the League”.<sup>107</sup> As a result of intervention by bishop Gardiner, the English ambassador in France, Henry postponed acceptance of the title “Patron and Protector of the League”.<sup>108</sup>

1536: Popular uprising in Northern England against the abolition of monasteries, enclosures of common lands, high taxes and rents, opposing the persecution of Catholics. The uprising was put down and many were hanged.<sup>109</sup>

1536, 15 JAN: Conference at Wittenberg in the house of Potanus, the chancellor of Saxony, was attended by Fox, Luther and Melancthon.<sup>110</sup>

**1536: Wittenberg divines lost confidence in Fox and held suspect the motives of Henry VIII as more interested in politics and assent to his divorce than in progress of the Reformation.**<sup>111</sup>

**1536: The Ten Articles of 1536**

**1537: Seven Articles of the Schleithem Confession:** Anabaptist statement of faith, prepared under Michael Sattler. Part of the Swiss movement.

1537: Pope Paul III excommunicated those who enslaved the Indians of America and confiscated their property.<sup>112</sup>

1538: Anabaptists noticed in England by Henry VIII, and excluded from pardon granted in July 1540.<sup>113</sup>

1538: Princes of the Augsburg Confession assembled at Brunswick of Germany.

**1538, 12 MAY: A Lutheran Embassy and English committee of 3 bishops and 4 doctors representing the Church of England discussed points of faith.**<sup>114</sup> This resulted in agreement regarding the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel, but not on the ministration of the Lord’s Supper, private propitiatory masses, and injunction of clerical celibacy.<sup>115</sup>

1538, 23 AUG: Cranmer writes letter to Cromwell, saying that the Germans insist on listing *the abuses* which the English would not agree to, and that the Germans would not agree on issues of holy orders, confirmation, and extreme unction. Cranmer concluded that the bishops seek only an occasion to break the concord.<sup>116</sup>

<sup>107</sup> Charles Hardwick, *A History of the Articles of Religion*, Chapter IV, The XIII Articles: Conferences with the Lutheran Reformers, Page 67. (1851)

<sup>108</sup> Charles Hardwick, *A History of the Articles of Religion*, Chapter IV, The XIII Articles: Conferences with the Lutheran Reformers, Page 68. (1851)

<sup>109</sup> “Background for Locke, Toleration & Constitutional Theory: Chronology”, [http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology\\_1517-1689.htm](http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology_1517-1689.htm) visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>110</sup> Charles Hardwick, *A History of the Articles of Religion*, Chapter IV, The XIII Articles: Conferences with the Lutheran Reformers, Pages 68-69. (1851)

<sup>111</sup> Charles Hardwick, *A History of the Articles of Religion*, Chapter IV, The XIII Articles: Conferences with the Lutheran Reformers, Page 69. (1851)

<sup>112</sup> Leroy J. Pletten, “Roman Catholic Church Opposition to Slavery” (1999).

<http://members.tripod.com/medicolegal/catholicsvs slavery.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

Charles Hardwick, *A History of the Articles of Religion*, Chapter IV, The XIII Articles: Conferences with the Lutheran Reformers, Page 96. (1851)<sup>113</sup>

<sup>114</sup> Charles Hardwick, *A History of the Articles of Religion*, Chapter IV, The XIII Articles: Conferences with the Lutheran Reformers, Page 70. (1851)

<sup>115</sup> Charles Hardwick, *A History of the Articles of Religion*, Chapter IV, The XIII Articles: Conferences with the Lutheran Reformers, Page 71. (1851)

<sup>116</sup> Charles Hardwick, *A History of the Articles of Religion*, Chapter IV, The XIII Articles: Conferences with the Lutheran Reformers, Pages 71-72. (1851)

**1538: Book of Articles of 1538 = Thirteen Articles of 1538.**<sup>117</sup> Cranmer papers contain a manuscript that were bound with documents relating to negotiations with Lutherans. The Articles recorded may have been agreed upon at conferences held in London that year. The manuscript itself is primarily founded on the Augsburg Confessions. It is also in Latin.<sup>118</sup>

**1539-1640: Bubonic plague in England.**<sup>119</sup>

**1539, 26 MAR:** Melancthon wrote to King Henry to invite him to resume discussion. Henry did not. **An anti-reformation party was gaining influence in the king's court**, evidenced by a book written by Henry with the assistance of bishop Tonstal.<sup>120</sup>

**1539: The Six Articles of 1539. Passed by the influence of Gardiner** as “Act for the abolishing of Diversity of Opinions”, it also was called the “bloody Statute of the Six Articles”.<sup>121</sup> These 6 articles are **Roman Catholic in theology**.

1539, 22 SEP: Melancthon writes to Henry VIII, attacking the 6 articles.<sup>122</sup>

**1540, July 28: Thomas Cromwell executed for heresy and treason.**<sup>123</sup>

1543: On his death bed, Copernicus agreed to publish his ideas that the sun was the center of the solar system. The two people most responsible for publishing Copernicus' book were followers of Martin Luther.<sup>124</sup>

**1545-1547: Council of Trent I. This was the Roman Catholic response to the Protestant Reformation.**

1545: Geronimo Cardano (Cardan) publishes *Ars Magna*.<sup>125</sup>

**1546: Martin Luther dies.**

**1547: Henry VIII dies.** Succeeded by Edward VI, Henry's only child by his third wife, Jane Seymour.

**1547: First Book of Homilies** published. **Many portions written by Cranmer.**

1548: Cranmer publicly recognizes his own marriage.

**1549: Archbishop Cranmer drafted the 42 Articles of Religion.** It is possible that these Articles came from the Thirteen Articles of 1538 plus the Augsburg Confession.

<sup>117</sup> Charles Hardwick, *A History of the Articles of Religion*, Chapter IV, The XIII Articles: Conferences with the Lutheran Reformers, Pages 74. (1851)

<sup>118</sup> Charles Hardwick, *A History of the Articles of Religion*, Chapter IV, The XIII Articles: Conferences with the Lutheran Reformers, Pages 73. (1851)

<sup>119</sup> “Plague in England 1539-1640”, <http://www.gmtnet.co.uk/plague>

<sup>120</sup> Charles Hardwick, *A History of the Articles of Religion*, Chapter IV, The XIII Articles: Conferences with the Lutheran Reformers, Page 72. (1851)

<sup>121</sup> Charles Hardwick, *A History of the Articles of Religion*, Chapter IV, The XIII Articles: Conferences with the Lutheran Reformers, Page 72. (1851)

<sup>122</sup> Charles Hardwick, *A History of the Articles of Religion*, Chapter IV, The XIII Articles: Conferences with the Lutheran Reformers, Page 72. Footnote 7. (1851)

<sup>123</sup> “Cromwell, Thomas, Earl of Essex, Baron Cromwell of Okeham”, *Encyclopaedia Britannica* from Encyclopaedia Britannica Premium Service. <http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-9027970> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>124</sup> “A Brief History of Philosophy of Physics > The Renaissance (1300-1700)”, <http://www.cartage.org.lb/en/themes/Sciences/Physics/aboutphysics/Briefhistory/Renaissance.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>125</sup> J. J. O'Connor and E. F. Robertson, “Girolamo Cardano” (1998). <http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/Mathematicians/Cardan.html> visited 05 SEP 2005.

During the reign of Edward VI, **Cranmer writes an English Catechism** with Lutheran influence.<sup>126</sup>

**1549, JUN: Cranmer writes the First Service-Book of Edward VI**, which was influenced by Lutheran doctrine.<sup>127</sup>

**1551-1552: Council of Trent II. Protestants were invited to participate.** Attended by 3 Protestants, but none were Lutheran or Calvinist.

**1552: Wurtemberg Confession (Luther)**, presented at the Council of Trent.<sup>128</sup>

**NOV 1552: Revision of the 42 Articles of Religion completed.**

**1552: Latin Articles of 1552.**

1552, 10 DEC: Martin Luther's wife Katharina died.<sup>129</sup>

1553, 20 MAY: Catechism published by royal Injunction.

**1553, 19 JUN: 42 Articles of Religion published by "royal authority"**, but Cranmer later said these lacked the authority of convocation.

**1553, 06 JUL: Edward VI dies.** Therefore, the 42 Articles of Religion were not widely circulated.<sup>130</sup>

**1553 – 1558: Queen Mary, a Catholic**, set aside the 42 Articles of Religion. Persecution of Protestants. Many are burned at the stake.<sup>131</sup>

**1556: Cranmer burned at the stake.**

1557: Recorde publishes *The Whetstone of Witte* which introduces = (the equals sign) into mathematics.<sup>132</sup>

**(1566: Irish Articles)**

1558: Bloody Mary dies.

**1558 – 1603: Under Queen Elizabeth I, the articles were reduced to 39 Articles of Religion.**

**1562-1563: Council of Trent III.** The post of indulgence seller was abolished, and abuses related to distribution of indulgences was condemned.<sup>133</sup> [Recall, this was the primary title of Luther's 95 Theses. The Roman Catholic Church reformed the point that moved Luther to action. Had the Catholics done this initially, there might have not been a Reformation.]

1563: A Latin edition was prepared and approved by convocation and published. Article 29 had been stricken out by Elizabeth.

<sup>126</sup> Charles Hardwick, *A History of the Articles of Religion*, Chapter IV, The XIII Articles: Conferences with the Lutheran Reformers, Page 80. (1851)

<sup>127</sup> Charles Hardwick, *A History of the Articles of Religion*, Chapter IV, The XIII Articles: Conferences with the Lutheran Reformers, Page 80. (1851)

<sup>128</sup> W. G. Wilson and J. H. Templeton, *Anglican Teaching: An Exposition of the Thirty-Nine Articles*, Introduction, page 5 (1962).

<http://www.episcopalian.org/pbs1928/Articles/AnglicanTeaching/003.HTM> visited 02 JUL 2006.

<sup>129</sup> "Katharina von Bora", KDG Wittenberg (1997). <http://www.luther.de/en/bora0.html> visited 26 August 2005.

<sup>130</sup> Charles Hardwick, *A History of the Articles of Religion*, Chapter IV, The XIII Articles: Conferences with the Lutheran Reformers, Page 85, Footnote 4. (1851)

<sup>131</sup> "Background for Locke, Toleration & Constitutional Theory: Chronology", [http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology\\_1517-1689.htm](http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology_1517-1689.htm) visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>132</sup> "Chronology for 1500 to 1600" [http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/Chronology/1500\\_1600.html](http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/Chronology/1500_1600.html) visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>133</sup> Robert D. Linder, "Rome Responds", page 410 in *Eerdmans' Handbook to the History of Christianity*, edited by Tim Dowley, Eerdmans' Publishing Co. (1977).

1564: First English capture of an African for slavery.<sup>134</sup>

1570: Cardano jailed on heresy because he cast the horoscope of Jesus and wrote a book praising Nero.<sup>135</sup>

1571: An English edition, slightly different from the Latin edition, and with Article 29, was approved by two convocations. Seven of the 42 articles were omitted, and 4 new articles added.

1572, 24 AUG: Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre. French Catholics killed about 70,000 Protestants (or Huguenots) over subsequent months.<sup>136 137</sup>

1576: Persecution of Roman Catholics in the dungeons of Cardiff: Bishop of Llandaff was presented the first Catholic for recusancy at the Cardiff County jail. About 200 Catholic recusants were committed between 1602 and 1697.<sup>138</sup> Recusancy was the refusal, especially by Roman Catholics, to attend services of the Church of England from 1570 to 1791.<sup>139</sup>

1581: English Roman Catholic priest Edmund Campion preached sermons and published attacks on Protestant ideas. He was captured, tortured, and executed. Between 1581 and 1588, at least 64 priests were executed.<sup>140</sup>

Roman Catholic leaders were plotting with Spain, attempting to assassinate Elizabeth to put Mary, Queen of Scots on the throne.<sup>141</sup>

1587: Mary, Queen of Scots beheaded.<sup>142</sup>

**1588: Spanish Armada.** Spanish wanted restore the Catholic Church, or at least to obtain toleration of Catholics in England. The Armada was to support an invasion by the Duke of Parma's army.<sup>143</sup>

1591: Pope Gregory XIV condemned slavery.<sup>144</sup>

1591: Viete uses letters as symbols for quantities, both known and unknown.<sup>145</sup>

1598: Edict of Nantes (religious toleration) issued by French King Henry IV.<sup>146</sup>

<sup>134</sup> Hugh Thomas, *The Slave Trade. The Story of the Atlantic Slave Trade: 1440-1870*, Simon and Schuster (1997). Page 156.

<sup>135</sup> J. J. O'Connor and E. F. Robertson, "Girolamo Cardano" (1998). <http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/Mathematicians/Cardan.html> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>136</sup> J. P. Sommerville, "Elizabethan Catholics", <http://history.wisc.edu/sommerville/361/361-18.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>137</sup> "Background for Locke, Toleration & Constitutional Theory: Chronology", [http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology\\_1517-1689.htm](http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology_1517-1689.htm) visited 05 SEP 2005

<sup>138</sup> Rev. J. M. Cronin, I.C., "Catholic Cardiff: Past and Present", *St. Peter's Magazine* (1922). <http://www.ballinagree.freesevers.com/cathcardiff.html> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>139</sup> "recusancy", Oxford English Dictionary, Second Edition (1989) on CD-ROM, Version 3.0, Oxford University Press (2002).

<sup>140</sup> J. P. Sommerville, "Elizabethan Catholics", <http://history.wisc.edu/sommerville/361/361-18.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>141</sup> J. P. Sommerville, "Elizabethan Catholics", <http://history.wisc.edu/sommerville/361/361-18.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>142</sup> "Background for Locke, Toleration & Constitutional Theory: Chronology", [http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology\\_1517-1689.htm](http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology_1517-1689.htm) visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>143</sup> "The Spanish Armada 1588", Invicta Media (2000). <http://www.theotherside.co.uk/tm-heritage/background/span-armada.htm> visited 06 SEP 2005.

<sup>144</sup> Leroy J. Pletten, "Roman Catholic Church Opposition to Slavery" (1999). <http://members.tripod.com/medicolegal/catholicsvslavery.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>145</sup> "Chronology for 1500 to 1600". [http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/Chronology/1500\\_1600.html](http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/Chronology/1500_1600.html) visited 05 SEP 2005.

1602: Physician Thomas Lodge publishes the first English translation of Flavius Josephus.<sup>147</sup>

1605, 05 NOV: Gunpowder Plot to blow up Parliament and James I as he was to open Parliament; conspiracy of English Catholics against the Protestant establishment and its severe suppression of Catholic practice. The Plot was discovered and the conspirators killed or executed. Even more severe suppression of Catholicism followed the plot.<sup>148</sup>

1609: Kepler publishes his laws of planetary motion.<sup>149</sup>

1609: Physician Thomas Lodge publishes the second edition of his translation of Flavius Josephus.<sup>150</sup>

1611: Galileo Galilei demonstrates his telescope in Rome.<sup>151</sup>

1611: The King James Bible [Note that an English translation of Flavius Josephus was available to inform the work on this English translation of the Bible.]

**1613-1615: (Irish Articles<sup>152</sup>) 104 Articles.** Calvinism of the Irish Church. Is a link between the 39 Articles and the **chief source of the Westminster Confession.**

1614-1615: Kepler's theological writings.<sup>153</sup>

**1615: (Irish Articles) Irish Episcopal Church first convocation adopted and approved the 104 Articles.**

1616, 05 MAR: The pope decrees Copernicanism false and erroneous.

**1618-1648: 30 Years War**, ending with Treaty of Westphalia, ending the worst of the religious warfare on the continent of Europe.<sup>154</sup>

1620: Mayflower Compact: Puritans at Plymouth, Mass.

1620: Physician Thomas Lodge publishes his third, and last, edition of his translation of Flavius Josephus.<sup>155</sup>

1630: John Winthrop leads large Puritan migration to Massachusetts.<sup>156</sup>

1633, 21 JUN: Galileo forced to recant by the Inquisition, sentenced to imprisonment. The pope commuted his sentence to house arrest and seclusion.<sup>157</sup>

<sup>146</sup> "Background for Locke, Toleration & Constitutional Theory: Chronology", [http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology\\_1517-1689.htm](http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology_1517-1689.htm) visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>147</sup> Henry Stebbing, "Introductory Essay", in William Whiston (translator), *The Life and Works of Flavius Josephus* (1736). Page 19. Archived on CD in *The Master Christian Library*, Version 5, SAGE Software, Albany, Oregon (1996).

<sup>148</sup> "Background for Locke, Toleration & Constitutional Theory: Chronology", [http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology\\_1517-1689.htm](http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology_1517-1689.htm) visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>149</sup> "Kepler", Encyclopaedia Britannica, Vol. 13, pp. 309-311 (1965).

<sup>150</sup> Henry Stebbing, "Introductory Essay", in William Whiston (translator), *The Life and Works of Flavius Josephus* (1736). Page 19. Archived on CD in *The Master Christian Library*, Version 5, SAGE Software, Albany, Oregon (1996).

<sup>151</sup> "Galileo Galilei", Encyclopaedia Britannica, Vol. 9, pg. 1089. (1965)

<sup>152</sup> Philip Schaff, "Irish Articles", *Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge*, Samuel Macauley Jackson (editor) Volume 6, Page 32, Funk and Wagnalls (1910).

<sup>153</sup> "Kepler", Encyclopaedia Britannica, Vol. 13, pp. 309-311 (1965).

<sup>154</sup> "Background for Locke, Toleration & Constitutional Theory: Chronology", [http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology\\_1517-1689.htm](http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology_1517-1689.htm) visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>155</sup> Henry Stebbing, "Introductory Essay", in William Whiston (translator), *The Life and Works of Flavius Josephus* (1736). Page 19. Archived on CD in *The Master Christian Library*, Version 5, SAGE Software, Albany, Oregon (1996).

<sup>156</sup> "Background for Locke, Toleration & Constitutional Theory: Chronology", [http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology\\_1517-1689.htm](http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology_1517-1689.htm) visited 05 SEP 2005.

**1635: Irish Church adopted the 39 Articles, and quietly ignored the others.**

1642-1648: English Civil War. Parliamentarians defeat Charles I, who was beheaded in 1649. Oliver Cromwell rules.<sup>158</sup>

1658: Oliver Cromwell dies.<sup>159</sup>

1660: Charles Stuart called to England, and becomes Charles II.<sup>160</sup>

**1664-1665: Great Plague of London. It was effectively stopped by the Great Fire of London, 2-3 SEP 1666.**<sup>161</sup>

1665: Plague closed Trinity College at Cambridge, interrupting the studies of young scholar Isaac Newton.<sup>162</sup>

1669: Isaac Newton appointed to the Lucasian chair at Cambridge while 27 years old.

1685: French King Louis XIV revokes the Edict of Nantes, reestablishing Catholic absolutism in France.<sup>163</sup>

1685: Catholic English King James II succeeds Charles II.

**1686: Pope Innocent XI condemns slavery.**<sup>164</sup>

1687: James II issues Declaration of Indulgence that exempts Catholics from punishment.

1687: Isaac Newton publishes *Principia*.<sup>165</sup>

1688-1689: The Glorious Revolution. Tory Members of Parliament join with Whigs to invite the Protestant Mary and her husband the Dutch prince William of Orange to take the crown of England. James II and his Catholic family go into exile in France.<sup>166</sup>

**1700: Islamic Expansion reaches its peak in Vienna and Venice.**<sup>167</sup>

1736: William Whiston, Lucasian Chair (1702-1710)<sup>168</sup> and Professor of Mathematics in University of Cambridge, publishes his English translation of *Life and Works of Falvius Josephus*.

<sup>157</sup> "Galileo Galilei", Encyclopaedia Britannica, Vol. 9, pp. 1089-1090. (1965)

<sup>158</sup> "Background for Locke, Toleration & Constitutional Theory: Chronology", [http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology\\_1517-1689.htm](http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology_1517-1689.htm) visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>159</sup> "Background for Locke, Toleration & Constitutional Theory: Chronology", [http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology\\_1517-1689.htm](http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology_1517-1689.htm) visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>160</sup> "Background for Locke, Toleration & Constitutional Theory: Chronology", [http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology\\_1517-1689.htm](http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology_1517-1689.htm) visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>161</sup> "Great Plague", Wikipedia. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great\\_Plague\\_of\\_London](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Plague_of_London) visited 29 AUG 2005.

<sup>162</sup> <http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/Mathematicians/Newton.html> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>163</sup> "Background for Locke, Toleration & Constitutional Theory: Chronology", [http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology\\_1517-1689.htm](http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology_1517-1689.htm) visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>164</sup> Leroy J. Pletten, "Roman Catholic Church Opposition to Slavery" (1999). <http://members.tripod.com/medicolegal/catholicsvs slavery.htm> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>165</sup> J. J. O'Connor and E. F. Robertson, "Sir Isaac Newton". <http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/Mathematicians/Newton.html> visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>166</sup> "Background for Locke, Toleration & Constitutional Theory: Chronology", [http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology\\_1517-1689.htm](http://www.fiu.edu/~henleyk/Chronology_1517-1689.htm) visited 05 SEP 2005.

<sup>167</sup> Ira Lepidus, "Islamic Expansion to 1700 A.D.", a map from *History of Islamic Societies*, University of California Press, Berkeley (1988). Retrieved from <http://humanities.ucsd.edu/courses/kuchtahum3/reference/islamicexpansion.htm> on 29 AUG 2005

<sup>168</sup> Lucasian Chair, <http://web.fccj.org/~ethall/lucasian.htm>, 11 August 2002.