CH 651 The English Reformation

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THE ENGLISH REFORMATION  
CH651  
Kenneth J. Collins, Professor

1. Course Description and Objectives:

   The course will explore the history and theology of the English church during its 
   Reformation of the sixteenth century. In terms of methodology, there will be a 
   critical examination of the primary source materials of this movement. Such 
   materials will include regal injunctions, acts of Parliament, theological treatises, 
   creeds, prayers, homilies as well as liturgies. This evidence, important in many 
   ways, will then be assessed in light of the interpretations of key secondary 
   literature and in terms of class lectures. Moreover, attention will be paid to 
   historiographical considerations with an eye to the plausibility of diverse readings of 
   English ecclesiastical history. Such an approach should aid students in thinking 
   their way to knowledge and in drawing connections for practical applications.

2. General Goals

   Upon completion of the course successful students will be able to do all of the 
   following:

   1) Identify the major doctrinal themes in the theology of the English Reformers, 
      especially that of Cranmer, and explore their handling, in particular, of the issues 
      of nature and grace, justification and sanctification.
   2) Evidence an awareness of historiographical concerns in the interpretation of 
      Anglican theology, especially in terms of narrow, limited or unfair (biased) 
      perspectives
   3) Explore the interplay between religion and culture especially in terms of the 
      political developments of the Tudor monarchies.
   4) Display an extensive knowledge of the theological distinctions and nuances 
      employed by Anglican Reformers in the crafting of a “via media.”
   5) Demonstrate an understanding of the continuing significance of Anglican 
      theology.
   6) Conceive one's calling as a Methodist (or other kind of) minister of the gospel 
      in light of the history and contribution of the English Reformation to the 
      Universal Church
   7) Articulate the relevance of Anglican distinctiveness for effective pastoral 
      ministry today

3. Texts:

   1


4. Topical Outline

I. Introduction

II. Precursors to the English Reformation
   A) The Rise of Lollardy
   B) Christian Humanism
   C) William Tyndale

III. Erastianism and Anticlericalism
   A) The Growth of Erastianism
   B) Tensions between Church and State
   C) Parliament

IV. The Henrician Reformation
   A) The Rise of Thomas Cromwell
   B) The Henrician Statutes
   C) Early English Bibles
   D) The Dissolution of the Monasteries

V. Cranmer’s Reformation: The Reign of Edward VI
   A) Protector Somerset
   B) The Edwardian Injunctions
   C) The Act of Uniformity
   D) The First Prayer Book and the Rebellions
   E) Northumberland’s Rise
   F) The Second Prayer Book
   G) The Articles of Religion

VI. Marian Reaction
   A) The Marian Injunctions
   B) The Martyrs
   C) The Protestant Underground
   D) Failure of the Reaction

VII. The Elizabethan Reformation
A) The Exiles
B) The Act of Supremacy
C) The Act of Uniformity
D) The Elizabethan Injunctions

5. Course Procedures

Competency in this course will consist in satisfying the following criteria:

A. Two examinations will be given during the semester: a mid-term and a final. These exams will not only include the designated reading material but will also focus on class discussions. This component will constitute 50% of the grade.

B. It is imperative that students attend class on a regular basis. Absenteeism (missing more than 2 classes) will result in grade reduction. Class participation, attendance, and completion of the assigned readings will count as 20% of the grade.

C. Students, in consultation with the professor, must prepare a 15-20 page paper on a topic of their choice with respect to the history and theology of the English Reformation. This paper must be coherent, clear, and penetrating in its discussion. It should, therefore, be backed by considerable research and should evidence a competent use of the English language. It will make up 30% of the grade. The paper is due two weeks before the last day of class.

D. A reading report which indicates that students have completed all of the assigned readings is due on the day of the final exam.

6. Please note: this syllabus may be changed, as the instructor sees fit, due to academic considerations

7. Office hours are posted each semester on the professor’s door (AD 405).

8. Bibliography

Articles


Allister, Donald. "The English Reformers' Teaching on Salvation." Churchman: A


**Books**


The Reformation for which the government of Henry VIII was responsible had very little to do with any of the first three aspects; it was with the fourth that the State concerned itself; but it was with the other three that the national life was most vitally concerned. Although the Reformation in the technical sense of the term implies the rejection of the Roman obedience, the movement which culminated in the Reformation had no such object in view. Even the theological speculations of Wiclif and Huss, which had prepared the way, were not consciously directed against the papacy. Graphic Sexual Content. texts. The English Reformation. by. A. G. Dickens. English. Paperback: 460 pages. Publisher: Penn State University Press; 2nd edition (July 1, 2005). Language: English. Addeddate. 2018-09-29 12:30:27. Partly, the Reformation in England was due to King Henry's VIII lust and sexual desires, and desire for a male heir, those were the "ideas" that were responsible for the revolt in England. Actually King Henry was dead set against the "Protestant" ideas of Martin Luther and had issued a book against Martin Luther and his departure from the Church. Vast range of English Reformation Worksheets. Tailored towards UK KS3 & KS4 however used globally. Produced by internationally renowned history teacher. Browse our online library of English Reformation lessons and resources. Aimed at students 11-14 years old (KS3) & 14-16 year old (GCSE). Great for home study or to use within the classroom environment. The English Reformation took place in 16th-century England when the Church of England broke away from the authority of the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church. These events were, in part, associated with the wider European Protestant Reformation, a religious and political movement that affected the practice of Christianity in western and central Europe. Causes included the invention of the printing press, increased circulation of the Bible and the transmission of new knowledge and ideas among scholars.