



End of “Dark” Ages

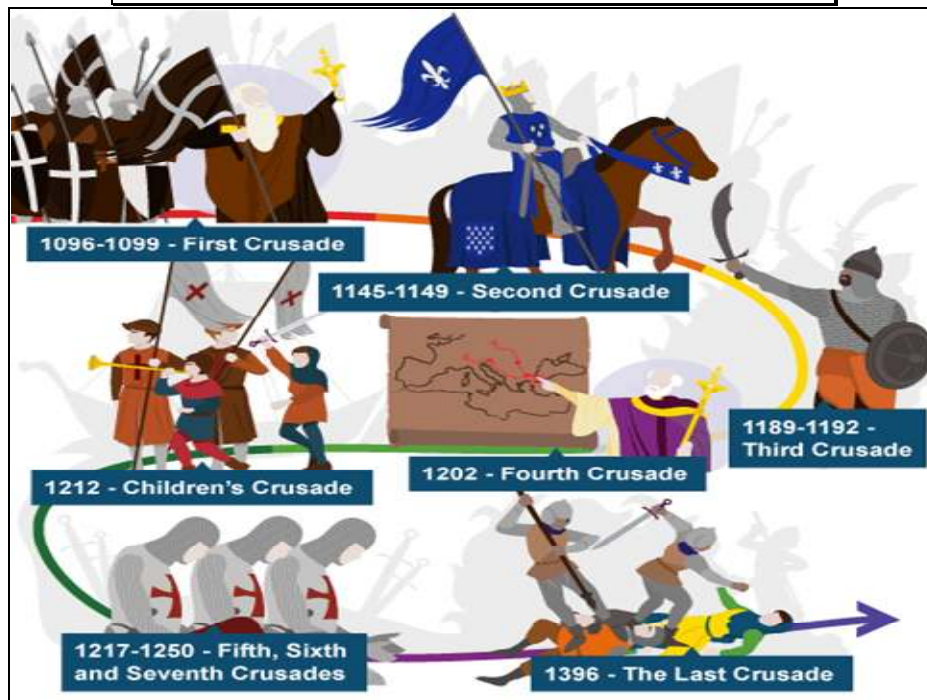
- The Great Schism

- 1378 The Great Papal Schism - When two popes, and later three popes, vied for supremacy, the medieval church entered a dramatic, forty-year crisis of authority.

- Crusades

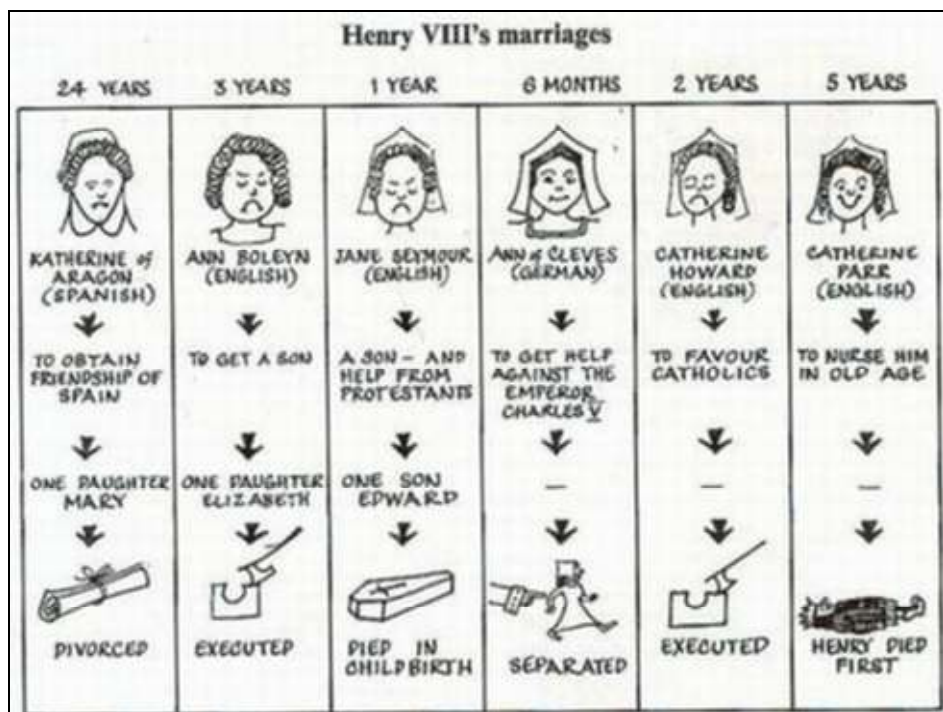
- The Black Death (October 1347 to @1352).

- Printing Press - 1440

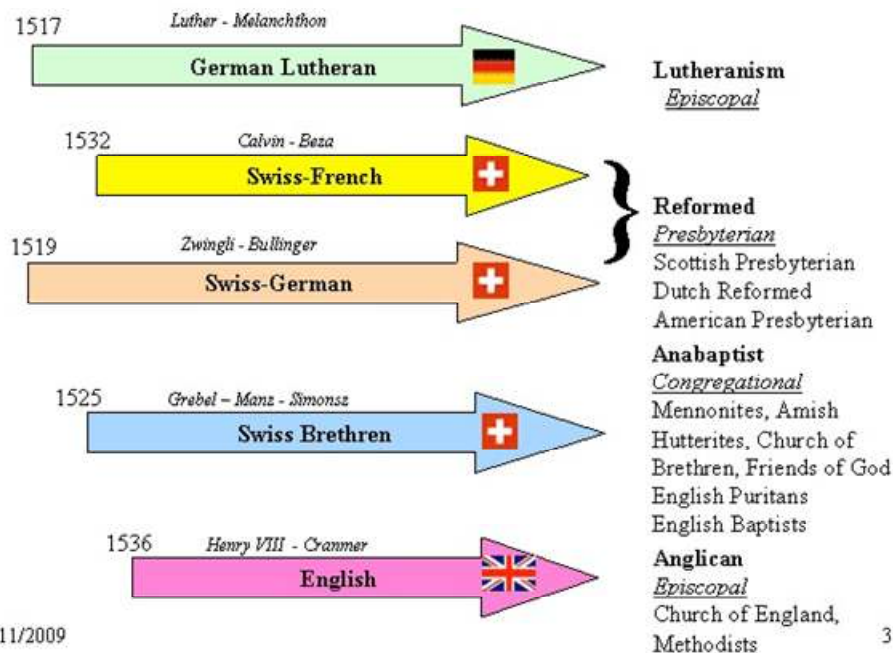


Causes of the Reformation

Social	Political	Economic	Religious
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Renaissance values of humanism and secularism led people to question the Church. •The printing press helped to spread ideas critical of the Church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Powerful monarchs challenged the Church as the supreme power in Europe. •Many leaders viewed the pope as a foreign ruler and challenged his authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •European princes and kings were jealous of the Church's wealth. •Merchants and others resented having to pay taxes to the Church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Some Church leaders had become worldly and corrupt. •Many people found Church practices such as the sale of indulgences unacceptable.



Origin of Reformation Traditions



Martin Luther's break from the Catholic Church began the **Protestant Reformation** & inspired a series of new Christian denominations



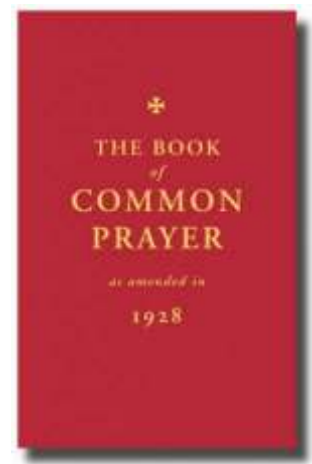
During the Protestant Reformation, reformers **protested** church corruptions & practices in hopes of **reforming** Christianity

“FAMOUS”

- Thomas Cranmer (1489-1556): Archbishop of Canterbury during the reigns of the English kings Henry VIII and Edward VI.
- William Wilberforce: British politician responsible for abolishing slavery
- The Clapham Sect: astonishingly influential evangelical Anglican social reformers
- George Frederic Handel: Composer (The Messiah, etc.)
- C. S. Lewis: author of e.g. Chronicles of Narnia, and Mere Christianity
- J. I. Packer: evangelical theologian / author
- J.C. Ryle
- Alister McGrath: theologian and author
- Bishop Desmond Tutu: Nobel Peace Prize winner, South African reconciliationist
- John Stott: evangelical and co-framer of the Lausanne Covenant
- Nicky Gumbel: founder of Alpha Course, a friendship evangelism concept.
- N.T. Wright: theologian and Bishop of Durham
- George Bush (the elder): U.S. President (1989-1993)
- Colin Powell: General (USA) and US Secretary of State (2001)
- Henry VIII

ANGLICAN

- Anglicans base their Christian faith on the Bible, traditions of the apostolic Church, apostolic succession ("historic episcopate"), and writings of the Church Fathers.
- It is sometimes seen as being the middle way, between Roman Catholicism and extreme Protestantism. This is because, in the English Reformation, the English Church kept the early Catholic ministry of bishops, priests, and deacons. The critical point which led to the Anglican Church was the outright rejection of the Pope, and so of the Catholic Church as an organization.
- **Anglicanism** is the general name for the Church of England and includes other churches worldwide with a connection to the Church of England, notably within the Anglican Communion.
- The key document that distinguishes Anglicans from other denominations is the Book of Common Prayer which specifies, for example:
 - The supremacy of Scripture in all matters of theology
 - Concurrence with the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed
 - Liturgies for regular services such as Holy Communion, Morning Prayer, and Evensong
 - Liturgies for special events such as Baptisms, Marriages, Funerals, and Ordination of clergy
 - A table of Bible readings for every day of the year
 - Thirty-nine Articles of religion that clarify how Anglican theology and practice differed from Roman Catholic theology and practice in 1662.





EPISCOPATE

- “The **episcopate** is the collective body of all the bishops of a church. The term is also used to refer to the status or term in office of an individual bishop.”

EPISCOPATE

- “The **historical episcopate** comprises all the bishops who are in valid apostolic succession. This succession is transmitted from each bishop to their successors by the rite of Holy Orders.”

ANGLICAN

- “One canon reduced to writing by God himself, two testaments, three creeds, four general councils, five centuries, and the series of Fathers in that period – the centuries that is, before Constantine, and **two after**, determine the boundary of our faith.”
– Lancelot Andrewes

ANGLICAN

- Anglicanism in the United States is represented by the Episcopal Church which is part of the Anglican Communion and which takes its name from the Episcopalian form of its polity.

ANGLICAN

- Anglicans claim an unbroken line of Apostolic Succession from the 12 Apostles. Each bishop is ordained through the laying on of hands of other bishops and Anglicans believe that this tradition represents a thread back through the pre-reformation Roman church to Jesus Himself.

ANGLICAN

- **Sin and Justification**
- Anglicans believe human beings are born into original sin. This means people have a natural tendency to disobey God. They believe that God punishes sin via an eternity in hell, and that every person deserves that punishment.

ANGLICAN

- They also believe that the death of Jesus Christ on the cross provides a pardon for sinful humanity. Those people who believe in Jesus Christ and repent are justified before God through Christ's work and receive a heavenly reward, in Anglican doctrine.

ANGLICAN

- Like other Christians, Anglicans refer to this by many terms such as "salvation," "justification" and "redemption."

ANGLICAN

- **The Sacraments**
- Baptism and the Lord's Supper are the two sacraments Protestant churches typically practice. Anglicans are no exception. Anglicans believe that the sacraments are signs of God's grace, through which God works invisibly to strengthen the believer's faith.

ANGLICAN

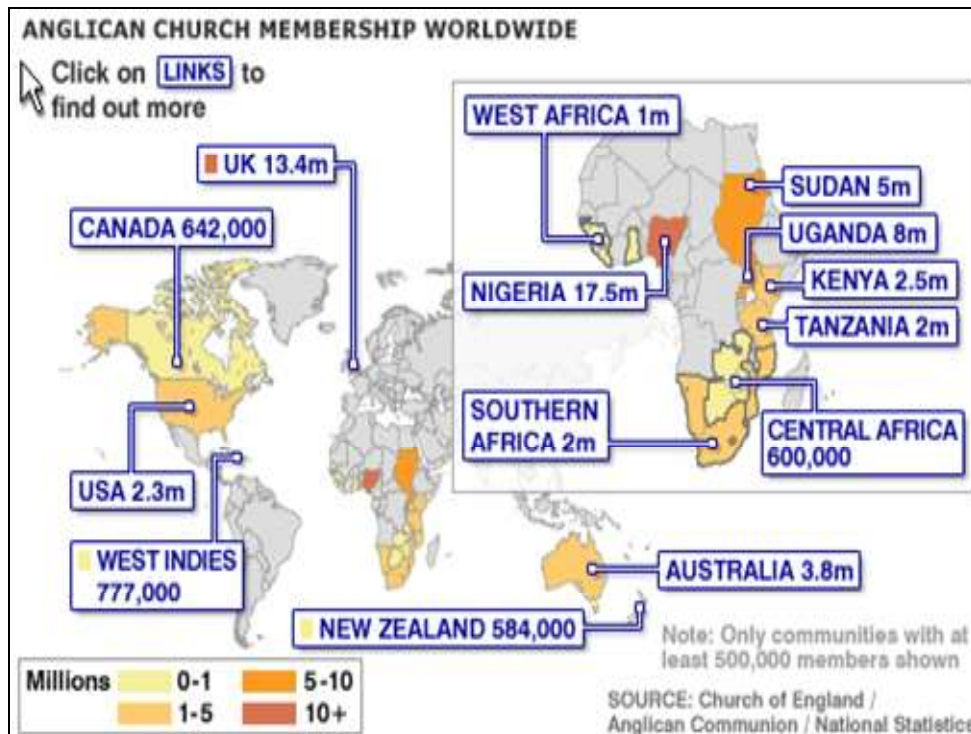
- Anglicans also refer to the Lord's Supper as Holy Communion or the Eucharist. They reject the Roman Catholic view of the Eucharist, in which the bread and wine are transformed invisibly and literally into the body and blood of Christ.

TODAY

- Anglican Churches in the United States, Canada, and to a lesser extent Great Britain are currently dominated by liberal bishops.

TODAY

- The majority of Anglicans however are in the "Global South" (Africa, Asia, Australia) where orthodoxy is dominant.



Lambeth Quadrilateral (1870)

- Scripture
- Creed
- Sacraments
 - although effectively only the sacraments of Baptism & the Eucharist
- Historic Episcopate

