

# Christianity in the Reformation Era

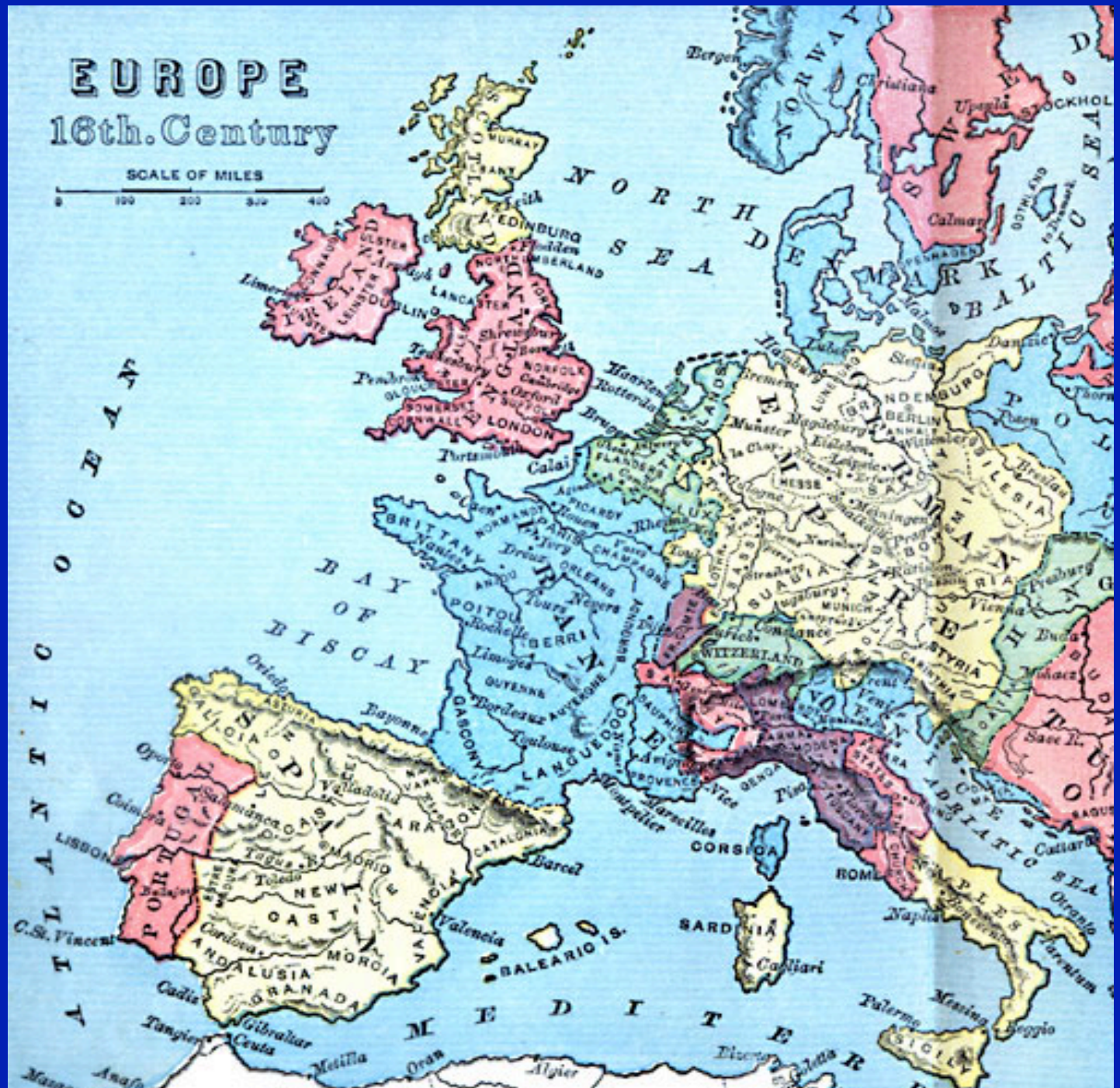
## Class 14

### The Scottish Reformation “International Calvinism”



# Key Alliance

Prior to Reformation Era Scotland is allied with France and completely at odds with England.



# Dynasties

Habsburg

Charles V

Stuart

James V

Tudor

Henry VIII

Edward

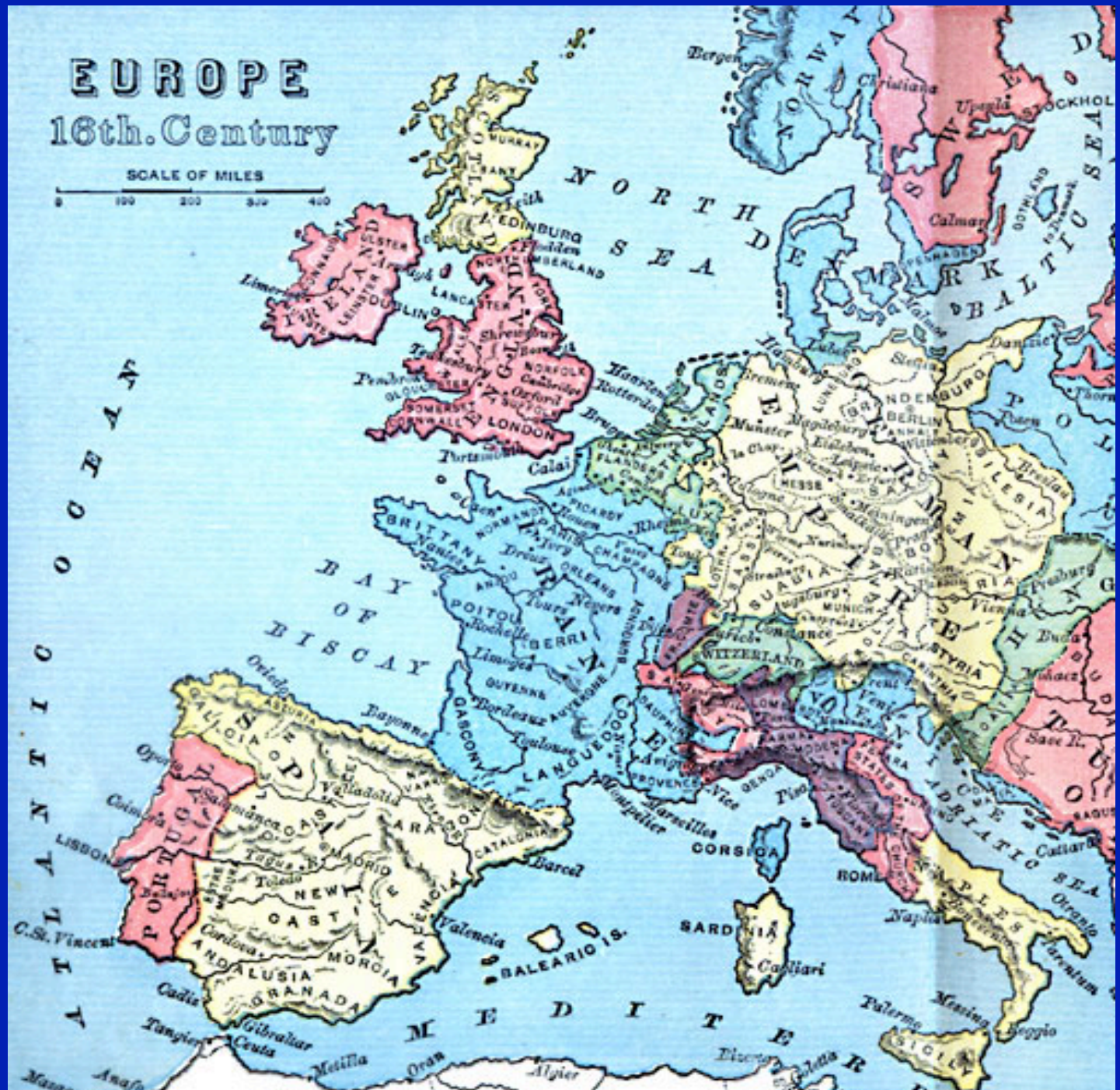
Mary

Elizabeth

Valois

Frances I

Henry II



# Three Threads

- The decades prior to the official adoption of Calvinism in 1560.
- The career of John Knox
- The remarkable chain of events between 1558 to 1560 that led to the transformation from Catholicism to Calvinism.

# The Decades Prior to 1560

- Early 1520' s – some Protestant growth (mostly Lutheran) but anything significant was squelched.
- King James V and Cardinal David Beaton collaborated in keeping things under control.
- Supporters were not eliminated however and small numbers continued to grow slowly through house churches.

# Scottish – French Marriage 1538

James V  
House of Stuart

Mary of Guise  
House of Valoise

James  
Hamilton



# Tensions Increase 1546

Cardinal  
David Beaton



Reformer  
George Wishart



# Retaliation

Responding to this brutal act several supporters of Wishart break into Cardinal Beacon's residence and murder him.  
May 1546.

## St. Andrews Castle



# The Career of John Knox

- Among the group of Protestants that held out at St. Andrew's Castle was John Knox.
- Born in 1514 – ordained as a priest but converted to Protestantism in the early 1540's after meeting Wishart.
- After the French recapture of St. Andrews Castle Knox was sentenced to be a galley slave on a French ship.

# To England

- Knox did not return to Scotland – but went to England.
- Became a well known preacher and quickly rose to become the chaplain to King Edward.
- Then Edward dies and Mary Stuart takes over.
- Knox spends time in Zurich, Frankfurt, but then settles in Geneva to study under Calvin.

# First Attempt - Scotland

- Knox returns (quietly) to England (1555) and then into Scotland.
- He is well received into the underground Protestant community and begins organizing them.
- The Scottish clergy gets wind of what Knox is trying to do and ignoring Mary Guise exert enough pressure to force Knox to return to Geneva in July 1556.

# Back in Geneva

- Knox enthusiastically turns to writing a series of treatises to exert Scottish Protestants.
- These and other writers treatises began to take on a very strong stance of resistance to Catholic rulers.
- “First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women.”

# Where Are We?

- It is now 1558 and looking ahead Scotland will be a Calvinist country in 1560.
- But it is nowhere near that now. The Catholics are firmly in charge in both Scotland and England – and Knox is confined to Geneva.
- What starts the dramatic change is the death of Mary Tudor in November of 1558.

# Back to Scotland

- Knox arrives in May of 1559 and bravely starts preaching strong Anti-Catholic sermons.
- He was able to fuse the story of Calvinism and anti-French sentiment into a growing rebellion among the nobility and some of the middling sorts in the cities.
- Mary of Guise was starting to lose control.

# Where is the Help From France?

The New King  
and Queen of  
France

Francis II and Mary  
Queen of Scots



# 1560 -The Coup d'etat

- Mary Tudor has died in England (1558) resulting in a reversion to Protestantism there (Elizabeth).
- Henry II dies in France (1559) – leaving Francis II.
- Militant Calvinism is exploding in France.
- Elizabeth launches an army into Southern Scotland in support of Knox (March 1560)– emboldening the Protestant nobility.
- Mary of Guise – dies in June of 1560.

# The Scottish Reformation Parliament

- This new parliament meets in July of 1560 and adopts Calvinism as the official religion of Scotland.
  - celebration of the mass is forbidden.
  - the Scots confession is approved.
  - condemnation of:
    - Transubstantiation
    - Justification by works
    - Indulgences
    - Purgatory
    - Papal authority

**Next Class – Feb 5th**

**Menno Simons and the Dutch  
Mennonites**