

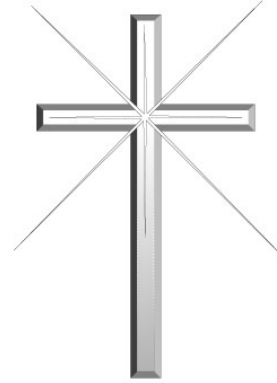
What Does It Mean to be *Puritan*
English Polity, Part 4:
English Royals: *Stuarts & Orange*

Bill Petro

your friendly neighborhood historian

billpetro.com/compass

The Divisions of History



ANCIENT

MEDIEVAL

Modern

Postmodern

A.D. 600

1500

1700

1900



Charles II / James II
William & Mary

Westminster Assembly: 1643-52



- Westminster Confession
- Shorter & Longer Catechisms
- Directory of Public Worship
- *Presbyterian Polity, Covenant theology, Calvinism*

Were all English Puritans *Presbyterian*?

Puritan Calvinists: 1648

Presbyterian

Congregational

Question

What was the difference between
the:

Continental Reformation
and the
English Reformation?

Continent: Religion impacts Politics



England: Royal Politics impacts Religion

Religious Shifts by English Royal

Roman Catholic

Anglican

Puritan

Henry VII

Henry VIII

Edward VI

Mary I

Elizabeth I

James I

Charles I

Objectives

By the end of this session, you should be able to

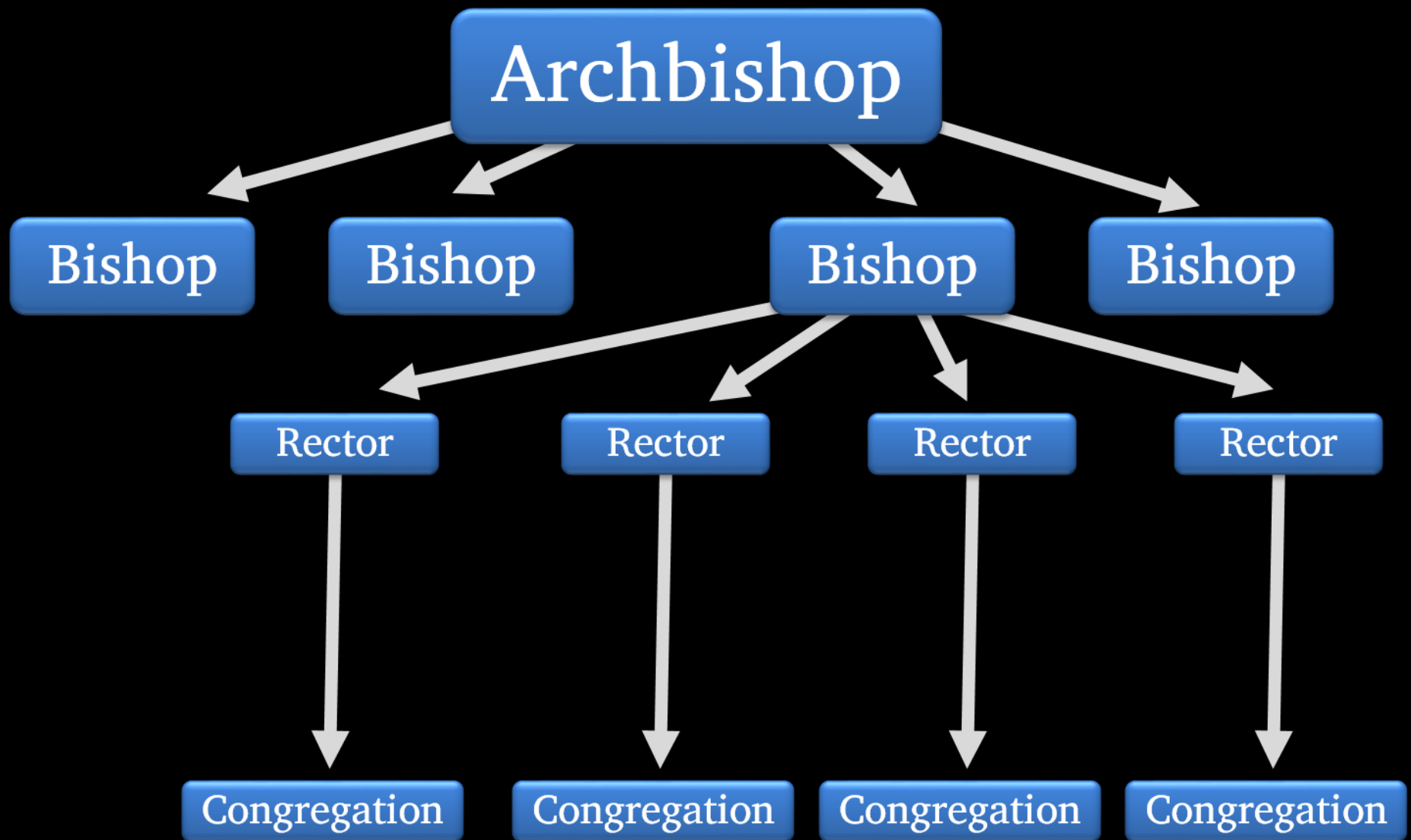
- Differentiate 3 forms of Protestant Polity:

Church Government

- Trace the growth of *British* **Puritanism**
- Describe the end of the **Stuart** monarchy

Discussion: What are the
pros and *cons* of each form of
church government?

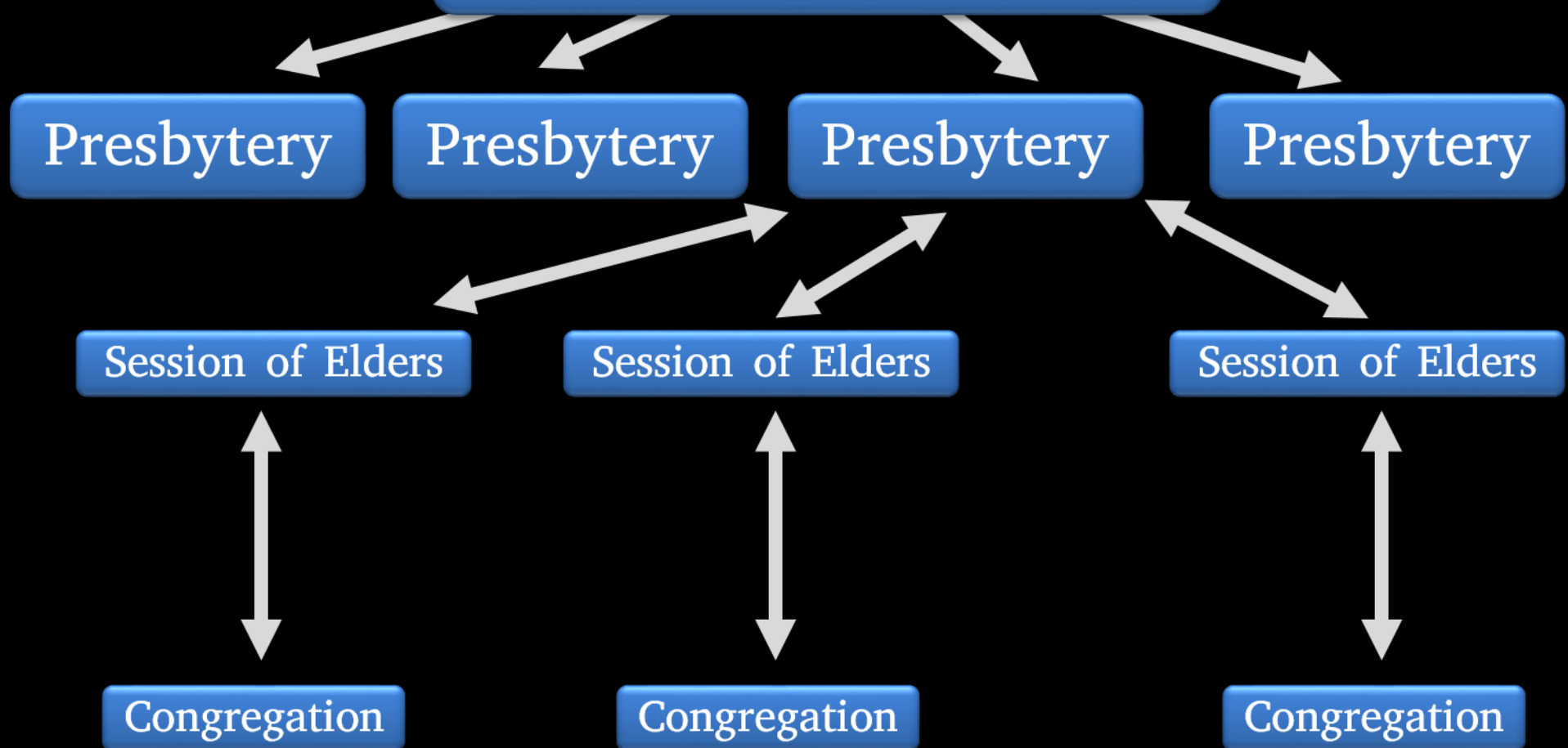
- Episcopal
- Presbyterian
- Congregational



Episcopal Model

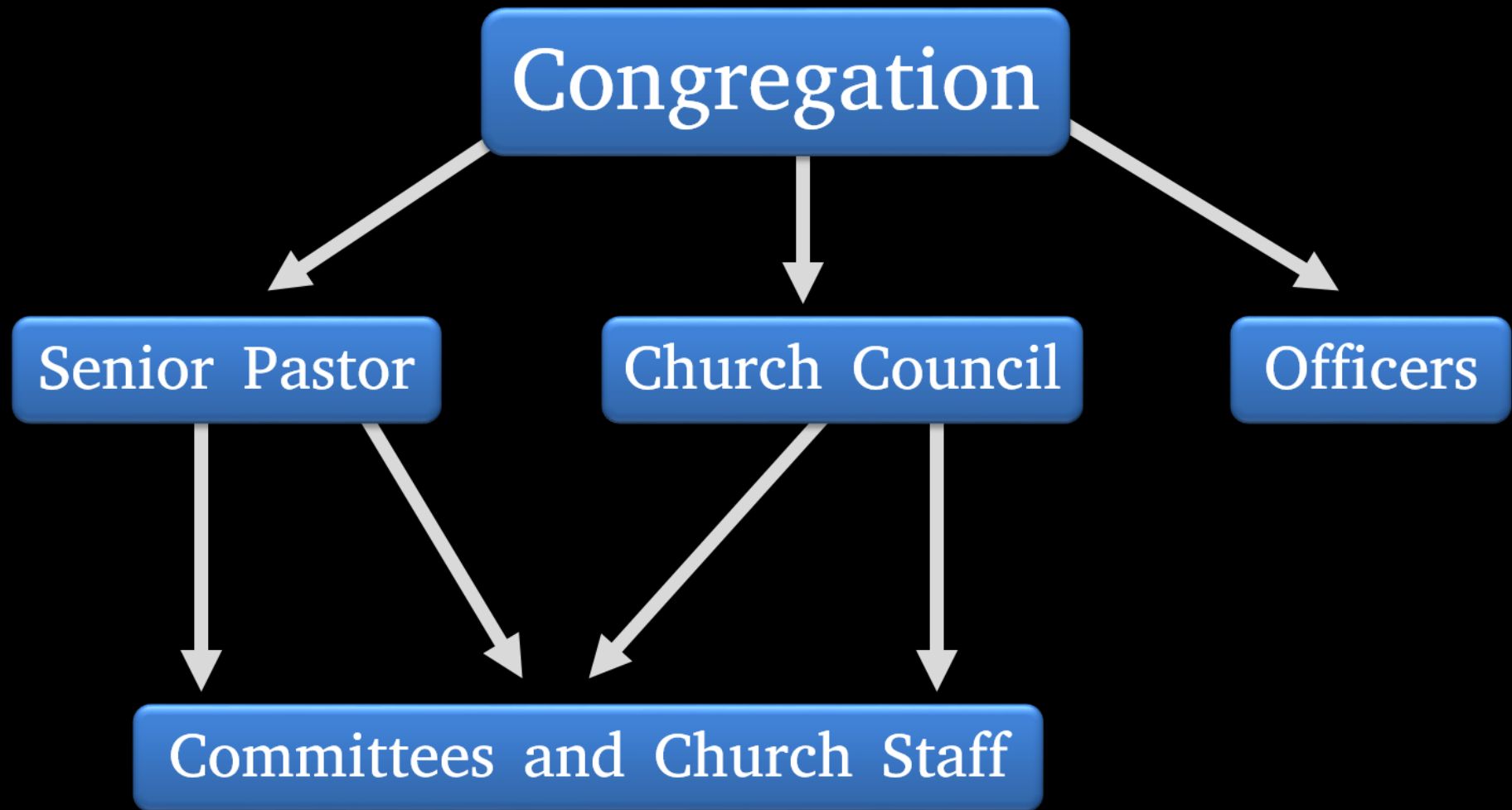
Who: Catholic, Orthodox, Anglican, Methodist, *Nordic* Lutherans 10

General Assembly



Presbyterian Model

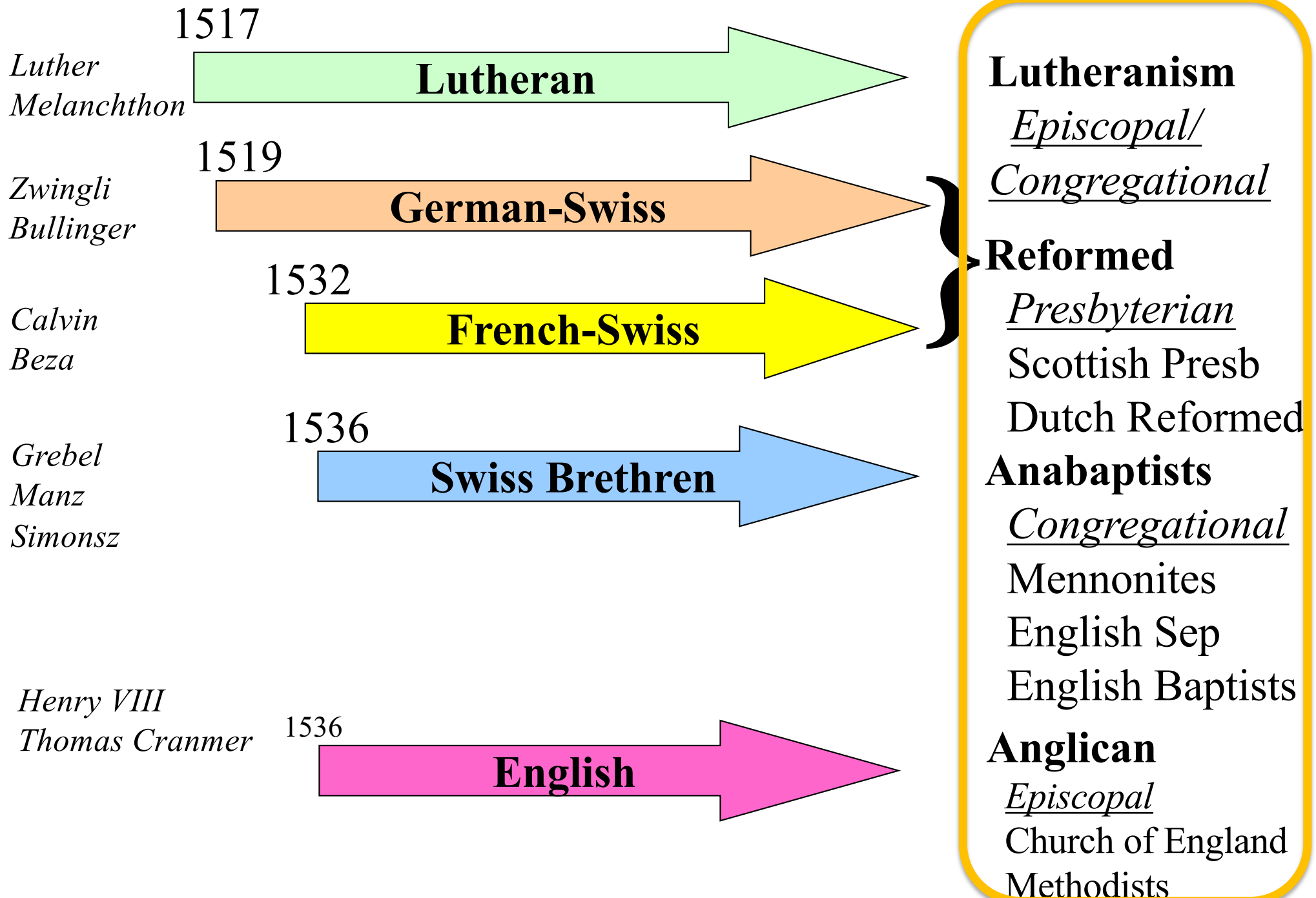
Who: Presbyterians, Reformed, CMA, *some* US Lutherans



Congregational Model

Who: Anabaptists, Baptists, Non-denominational, German & *most* US Lutherans

Reformation Traditions

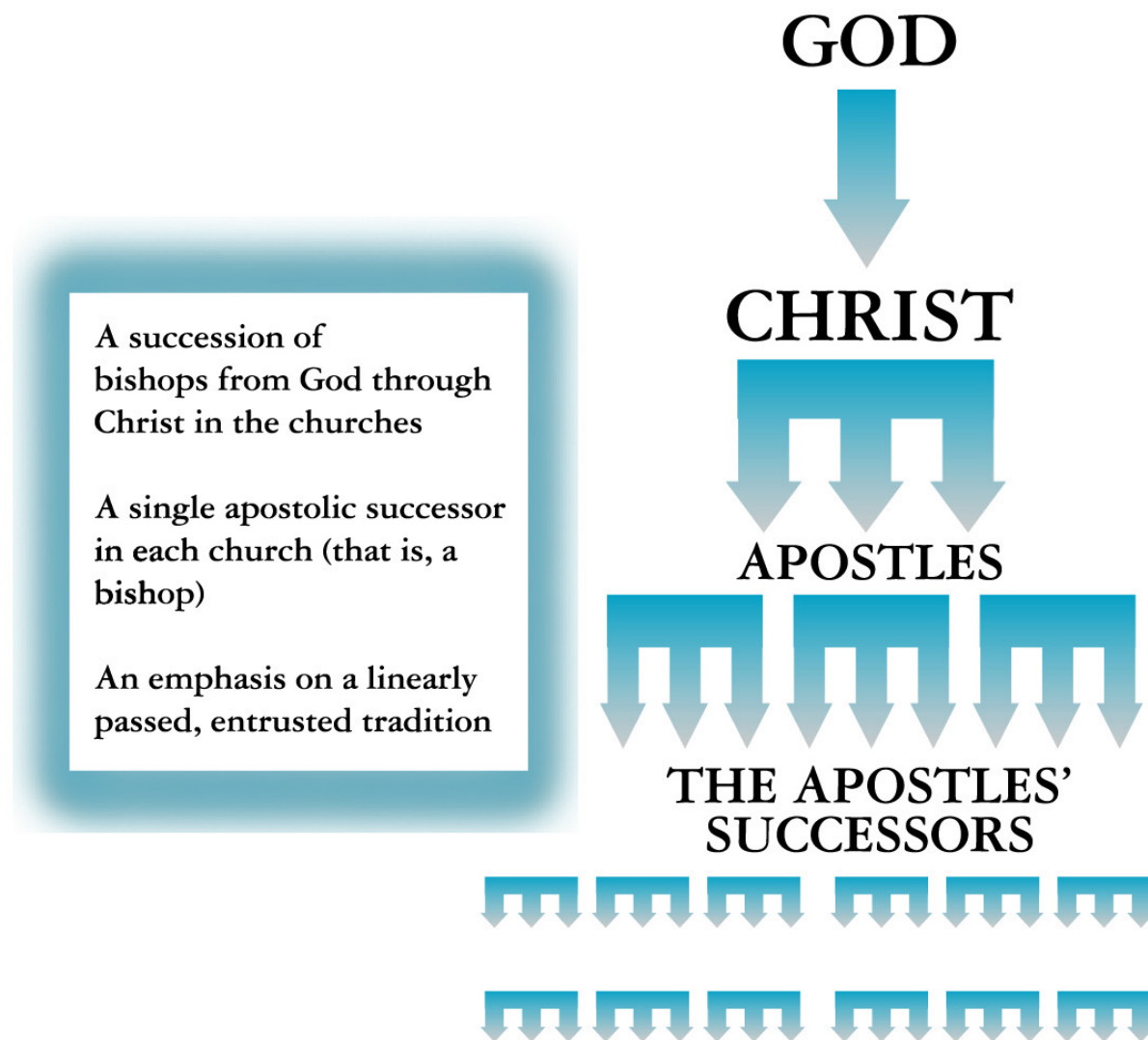


Biblical Roles:

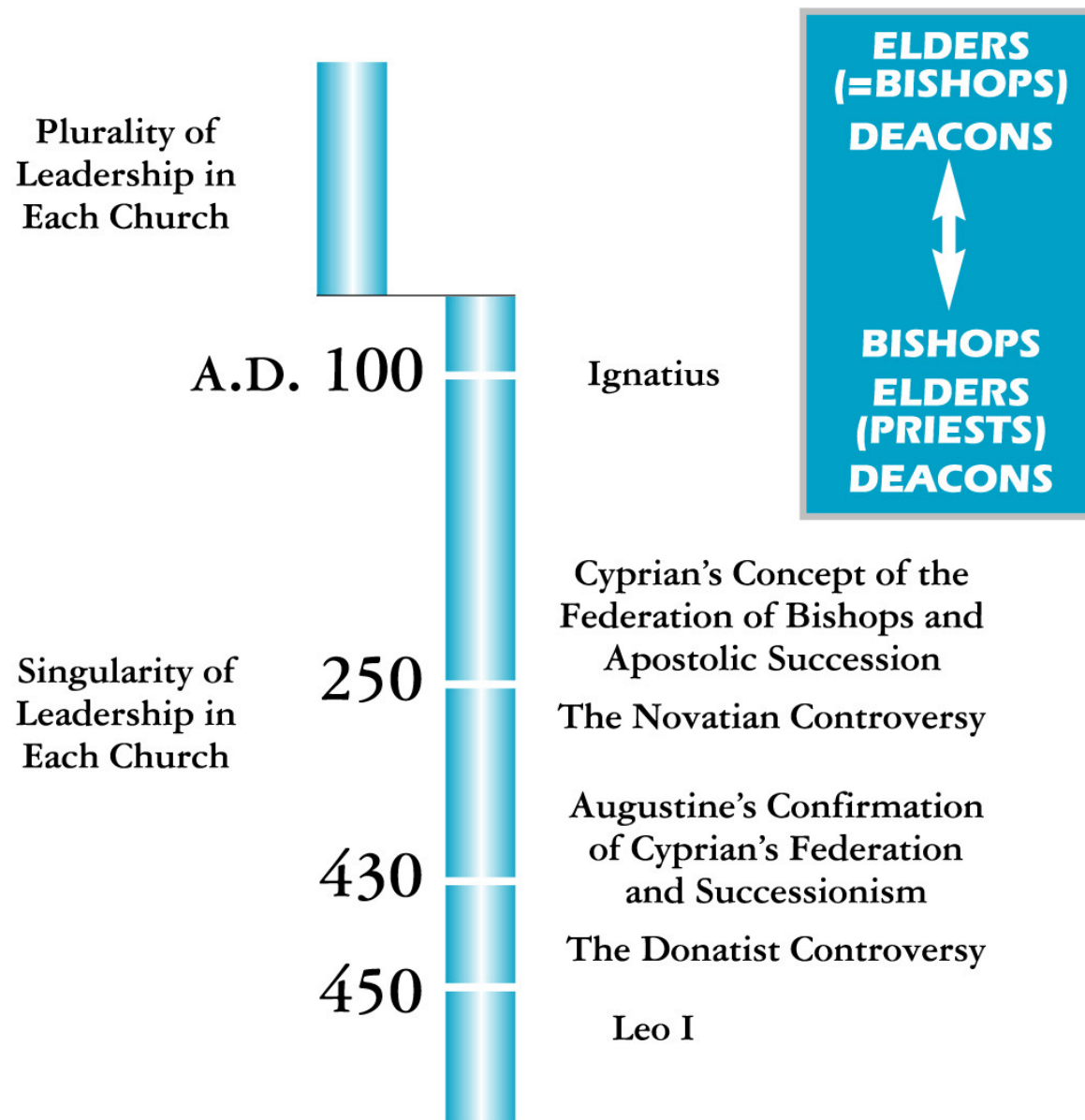
Elders, Overseers, Deacons

- Elder = πρεσβύτερος Presbuteros, *elder*
- Overseer = ἐπίσκοπον Episcopon, *bishop*
- Deacon = διάκονος Diaconos, *minister*

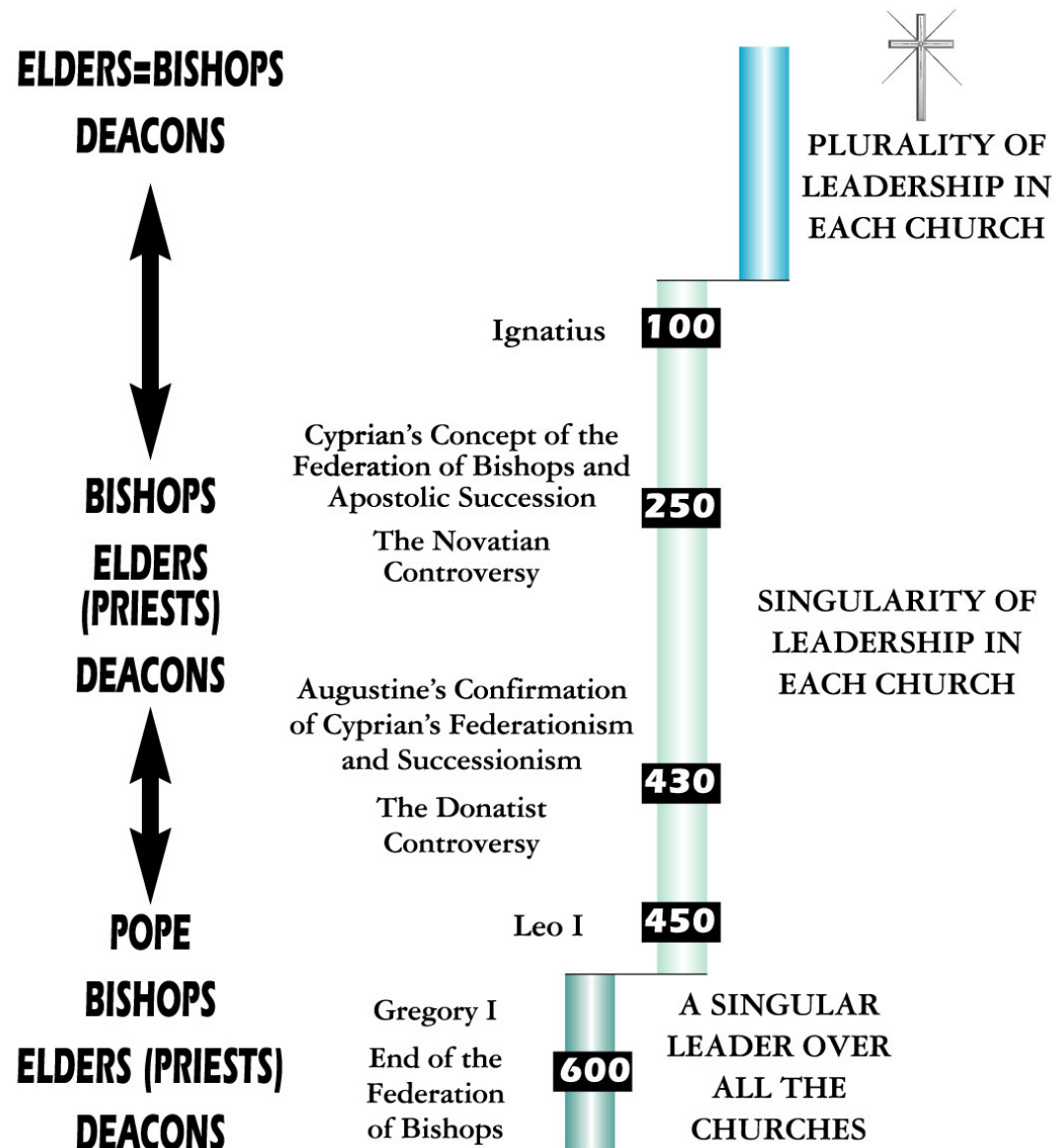
Post-Apostolic Times: The Concept of Authority in the Early Church



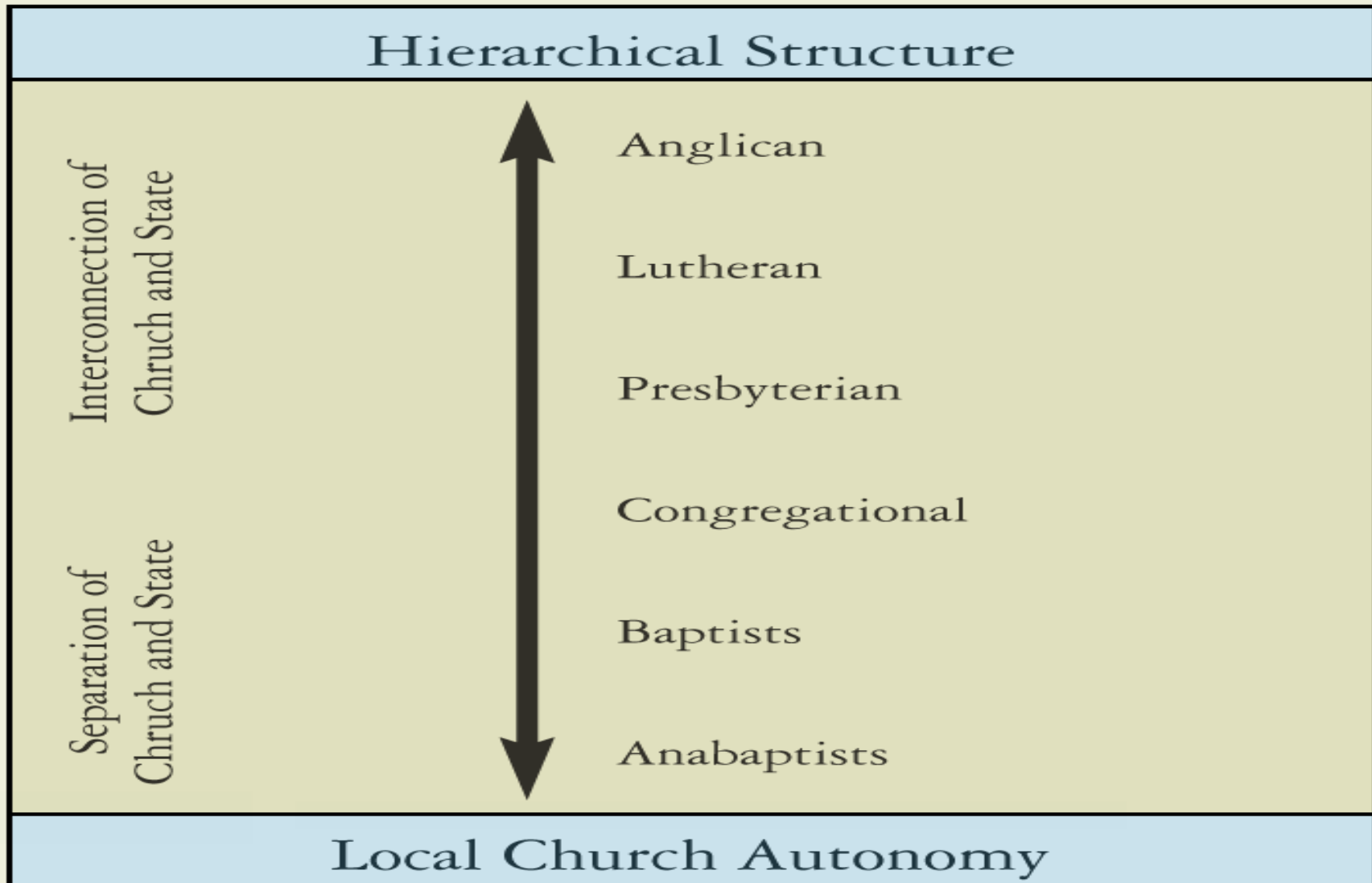
The History of the Rise of the Episcopacy



The Rise of Episcopacy and Papacy in the Church



Views on Church Governance in the Protestant Reformation Teaching



Charles II

- **Restoration** of Monarchy
- Episcopacy returned
- Puritans were *non-conformist*
- “Great Persecution” of Puritans
- *no king, no bishop*”



James II

- Converts to Catholicism
- Forced to abdicate



Reformed Catholicism 1509

Advanced Protestantism 1547

Militant Catholicism 1553

Anglicanism 1558

*Enforced
Episcopalianism*

*Transcendent
Puritanism*

*Enforced
Episcopalianism*

Puritans going to America

Henry VIII	Tudors
Edward VI	
Mary Tudor	
Elizabeth I	
James I	Stuarts
Charles I	
Presbyterian Independent	Long Parliament
Charles II	Stuart Restoration
James II	

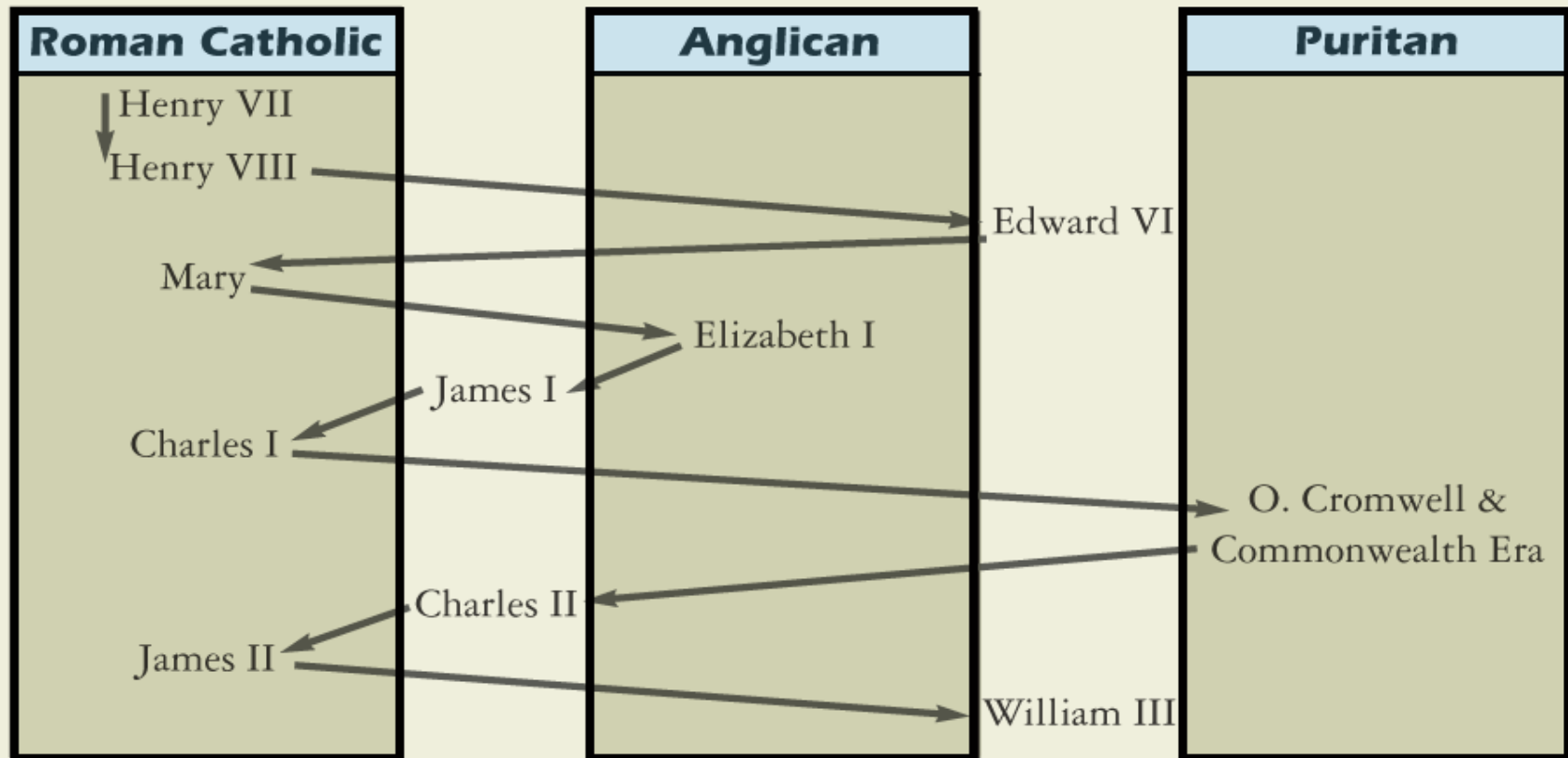
William & Mary

- “Glorious Revolution” of 1688
- **Mary II:**
James II’s oldest daughter
- **William III:**
James II’s nephew
Ruler of the Dutch
- Religious Toleration for
non-conformist Protestants (Puritans).



<i>Reformed Catholicism</i>	1509	Henry VIII	Tudors
<i>Advanced Protestantism</i>	1547	Edward VI	
<i>Militant Catholicism</i>	1553	Mary Tudor	
<i>Anglicanism</i>	1558	Elizabeth	
<i>Enforced Episcopalianism</i>	1603	James I	Stuarts
	1625	Charles I	
<i>Transcendent Puritanism</i>	1640	Presbyterian	Glorious Revolution
	1649	Independent	
<i>Enforced Episcopalianism</i>	1660	Charles II	
	1685	James II	
<i>Religious Toleration</i>	1689	William & Mary	

Religious Shifts in the English Reformation



1-Word Summary

• Catholic Church	Merit
• Luther	Justification
• Zwingli	Sovereignty
• Calvin	Omnipotence
• Arminius	Ability
• “Calvinism”	TULIP
• Knox	Thundering
• Henry VIII	Married
• Cromwell	Commonwealth
• William & Mary	Tolerance.