

The Boy King Edward VI And The Protestant Reformation

Edwardian Reformation Edward and his regents maintained the Church The Edwardian Reformation refers to the English Reformation during the reign of Edward VI (r. Edward and his regents maintained the Church of England's separation from the Catholic Church begun by his father, Henry VIII. 1547-1553). The Edwardian Reformation refers to the English Reformation during the reign of Edward VI (r. They also moved beyond the Henrician Reformation by officially imposing Protestant doctrine in England, Wales and the Irish Pale. 1547-1553) 8ea108fe3b

Tonge was admitted to St John's College, Cambridge as a fellow on Mr. Ashton's foundation in 1534. He received his M.A. in 1537, B.D. in 1543, and D.D. in 1547. Almost nothing is known about his life until 1546, when he is noted as serving as a chaplain to the then Prince Edward. Above all else, Tonge was commended for his able and learned preaching. John Hooker noted that Tonge "had a very sweet voice and an eloquent tongue." 8ea108fe3b

Henry Dudley (1531-1557) Their father was John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, who led the English government from 1550 to 1553 under Edward VI and unsuccessfully tried to establish Lady Jane Grey on the English throne after the King's death in July 1553. 1531 - 10 August 1557) was an English soldier and an elder brother of Queen Elizabeth I's favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. the English government from 1550 to 1553 under Edward VI and unsuccessfully tried to establish Lady Jane Grey on the English throne after the King's death Henry

Dudley (c. For his participation in this venture Henry Dudley was imprisoned in the Tower of London and condemned to death, but pardoned 8ea108fe3b

English Reformation MacCulloch, Diarmaid (1999). ISBN 9780300094091. The Boy King: Edward VI and the Protestant Reformation. University of California Press. ISBN 978-0520234024 The English Reformation began in 16th-century England when the Church of England broke away first from the authority of the pope and bishops over the King and then from some doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church. These events were part of the wider European Reformation: various religious and political movements that affected both the practice of Christianity in Western and Central Europe and relations between church and state 8ea108fe3b

== Biography == 8ea108fe3b == Background == 8ea108fe3b Edward's reign was marked by many economic problems and social unrest that in 1549 erupted into riot and rebellion. An expensive war with Scotland, at first successful, ended with military withdrawal from Scotland and Boulogne-sur-Mer in exchange for peace. The transformation of the Church of England into a recognisably Protestant body also occurred under Edward, who took great interest in religious matters. His father, Henry VIII, had severed the link between the English Church and Rome but continued to uphold most Catholic doctrine and ceremony. During Edward's reign, Protestantism was established for the first time in England, with... 8ea108fe3b Initially, however, Edward was of little account politically. Real power was in the hands of the regency council, which elected Edward Seymour, 1st Duke of Somerset, to be Lord Protector. The Protestant Somerset pursued reform hesitantly at first, partly because his powers were not unchallenged. The Six... 8ea108fe3b James was the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, and a great-great-grandson of Henry VII, King of England and Lord of Ireland, and thus a potential

successor to all three thrones. He acceded to the Scottish throne at the age of thirteen months, after his mother was forced to abdicate. Although his mother was a Catholic, James was raised as a Protestant. Four regents governed during his minority, which ended officially in 1578, though he did not gain full control of his government until 1583. In 1589, he married Anne of Denmark. Three of their children survived to adulthood: Henry Frederick, Elizabeth, and Charles. In 1603, James succeeded his cousin Elizabeth I, the last Tudor monarch of England and Ireland, who...

Following the Black Death (1348) and the agricultural depression of the late 15th century, the population of England began to increase. In 1520, it was around 2.3 million. By 1600, it had almost doubled to 4 million. Prior to the Black Death the population had been much larger with numbers estimated at 4 to 6 million people. The growing population stimulated economic growth, accelerated the commercialization of agriculture, increased the production and export of wool, encouraged trade, and promoted the growth of London.

Edward VI The only surviving son of Henry VIII by his third wife, Jane Seymour, Edward was the first English monarch to be raised as a Protestant. The council was first led by his uncle Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset (1547-1549), and then by John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland (1550-1553). He was crowned on 20 February 1547 at the age of nine. He was crowned on 20 February Edward VI (12 October 1537 - 6 July 1553) was King of England and Ireland from 28 January 1547 until his death in 1553. Edward VI (12 October 1537 - 6 July 1553) was King of England and Ireland from 28 January 1547 until his death in 1553. During his reign, the realm was governed by a regency council because Edward never reached maturity

Tudor period Under the Tudor dynasty, art, architecture, trade, exploration, and commerce

flourished. Dickens, *The English Reformation*, pp. 104. Historian John Guy (1988) argued that "England was economically healthier, more expensive, and more optimistic under the Tudors" than at any time since the ancient Roman occupation. G In England and Wales, the Tudor period occurred between 1485 and 1603, including the Elizabethan era. Diarmaid MacCulloch, *The Boy King: Edward VI and the Protestant Reformation* (2002), p. 382-285. 197-229. The Tudor period coincides with the reign of the House of Tudor, which began with the accession of Henry VII and ended with the death of Elizabeth I 8ea108fe3b

Timeline of the English Reformation It assumes the reformation spans the period between 1527 and the death of Elizabeth I in 1603 This is a timeline of the English Protestant Reformation. It also provides sections for background events prior to 1527 and the events of the Long Reformation beginning in 1603. It assumes the reformation spans the period between 1527 and the death of Elizabeth I in 1603. Since the six dioceses of the Church in Wales were part of the Church of England prior to Welsh Church Act 1914 this timeline covers the reformation history of both Wales and England. This is a timeline of the English Protestant Reformation 8ea108fe3b

Seymour grew rapidly in favour with Henry VIII following Jane's marriage to the king in 1536, and was subsequently made Earl of Hertford. On Henry's death in 1547, he was appointed protector by the Regency Council on the accession of the nine-year-old Edward VI. Rewarded with the title Duke of Somerset, Seymour became the effective ruler of England. Somerset continued Henry's military campaign against the Scots and achieved a sound victory at the Battle of Pinkie, but ultimately he was unable to maintain his position in Scotland. Domestically, Somerset pursued further reforms as an extension of the English Reformation, and in 1549 imposed the first Book of Common Prayer through the Act of Uniformity,

offering a compromise between Protestant and Roman Catholic teachings. The unpopularity of Somerset's religious measures... 8ea108fe3b Tonge was a fervent Protestant at an early stage of the English Reformation. For many who had long held strong traditional or Catholic beliefs, the English Reformation was a violent stripping of their way of life. Archbishop Cranmer partly lead the charge of a more stringent form of Protestantism that removed much of the traditional elements of religious life, such as religious images or fasting during Lent. Tonge's sermons on the latter issue proved to be his most influential and controversial. Tonge preached in early 1547 that fasting during Lent was positive,... 8ea108fe3b Ideologically, the groundwork for the subsequent Reformation was laid by Renaissance humanists... 8ea108fe3b When Henry VIII died in 1547, his nine-year-old son, Edward VI, inherited the throne. Because Edward was given a Protestant humanist education, Protestants held high expectations and hoped he would be like Josiah, the biblical king of Judah who destroyed the altars and images of Baal. During the seven years of Edward's reign, a Protestant establishment would gradually implement religious changes that were "designed to destroy one Church and build another, in a religious revolution of ruthless thoroughness". 8ea108fe3b

James VI and I Though he long attempted to get both countries to adopt a closer political union, the kingdoms of Scotland and England remained sovereign states ruled by James in personal union, with their own parliaments, judiciaries and laws. James VI and I (James Charles Stuart; 19 June 1566 - 27 March 1625) was King of Scotland as James VI from 24 July 1567, and King of England and Ireland James VI and I (James Charles Stuart; 19 June 1566 - 27 March 1625) was King of Scotland as James VI from 24 July 1567, and King of England and Ireland as James I from the union of the Scottish and English crowns on 24 March 1603, until his death in 1625 8ea108fe3b

The high wages and abundance of available land seen in the late 15th and early 16th centuries were replaced with low wages and... When Henry was born, his father... Edmund Steward received his Bachelor of Civil Law in 1515 at Cambridge University. Despite being trained in civil law, Steward went on almost exclusively serve the Church. In 1521 Steward was recorded as serving the Archdeacon of Sudbury as a Commissary. A Commissary represented the authority of the Archdeacon and could exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction in his name, without taking clerical orders. Steward would go on to be Vicar of Dedham, Essex in 1523, and Rector of Laxfield, Suffolk by 1534. Soon after receiving the Rectory, Steward would become Archdeacon of Suffolk twice between 1524 and 1528. He was first ejected from the position by Thomas Cranmer, then Archbishop of York, in 1526 in favor of Thomas Wynter, a favorite of Cardinal Wolsey. Wynter would transfer to the Archdeaconry of Norwich in 1527, and Steward returned to his position as Archdeacon of Suffolk until his resignation in 1529. At the time of his resignation in early 1529, Steward is a trusted confidant of Bishop Richard...

Roger Tonge (priest) Religion and the English Reformation (London: 1989) p. Diarmaid MacCulloch, The Boy King: Edward VI and the Protestant Reformation (New York, NY: 1999) Roger Tonge (died 1549) otherwise Roger Tong or Tongue was an English clergyman who served as a chaplain to King Edward VI and was later appointed dean of Winchester Cathedral in 1549.

== Population and economy ==

Edward Seymour, 1st Duke of Somerset He was the eldest surviving brother of Queen Jane Seymour, the third wife of King Henry VIII and mother of King Edward VI. ISBN 0-582-77226-5 MacCulloch, Diarmaid (2002), The Boy King: Edward VI and the Protestant

Reformation, Berkeley: University of California Press, ISBN 0-520-23402-2 Edward Seymour, 1st Duke of Somerset, 1st Earl of Hertford, 1st Viscount Beauchamp (1500 – 22 January 1552) was an English nobleman and politician who served as Lord Protector of England from 1547 to 1549 during the minority of his nephew King Edward VI

Disputes between the Church and the Crown had a long history in England as in other areas of Europe, and what is known as the English Reformation initially had more of a political than a theological nature. In 1527, Henry VIII sought an annulment of his 18-year marriage to Catherine of Aragon but Pope Clement VII refused. In response, the Reformation Parliament (1529–1536) passed laws abolishing papal authority in England and declared Henry to be head of the Church of England. Final authority in doctrinal disputes now rested with the monarch. Though a religious traditionalist himself, Henry relied on Protestants to support and implement his religious agenda.

Biography == Henry Dudley was born c. 1531 and was the seventh son of Sir John Dudley, later Viscount Lisle, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland, and his wife Jane Guildford. The Dudley lineage goes back to a family called Sutton. In the early 14th century they became the lords of Dudley Castle, from whom Henry descended through his paternal grandfather. This was Edmund Dudley, a councillor to Henry VII, who was executed after his royal master's death. Through his father's mother, Elizabeth Grey, Viscountess Lisle, Guildford descended from the Hundred Years War heroes, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury.

Edmund Steward 9, 50-56. Diarmaid MacCulloch, *The Boy King: Edward VI and the Protestant Reformation* (New York, NY: 1999) pp. John Foxe, *The Acts and Monuments of John Edmund Steward* (died 1559)

otherwise Stewart or Steward was an English lawyer and clergyman who served as Chancellor and later Dean of Winchester Cathedral until his removal in 1559 8ea108fe3b

== Biography == 8ea108fe3b

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