#### The Gospel and Henry VIII

During the last decade of Henry VIII's life, his Protestant subjects struggled to reconcile two loyalties: to their Gospel and to their king. This book tells the story of that struggle and describes how a radicalised English Protestantism emerged from it.

Focusing on the critical but neglected period 1539–47, Dr Ryrie argues that these years were not the 'conservative reaction' of conventional historiography, but a time of political fluidity and ambiguity. Most evangelicals continued to hope that the king would favour their cause, and remained doctrinally moderate and politically conformist. The author examines this moderate reformism in a range of settings – in the book trade, in the universities, at court and in underground congregations. He also describes its gradual eclipse, as shifting royal policy and the dynamics of the evangelical movement itself pushed reformers towards the more radical, confrontational Protestantism which was to shape the English identity for centuries.

ALEC RYRIE is Lecturer in Modern History at the University of Birmingham.

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# THE GOSPEL AND Henry VIII

## Evangelicals in the Early English Reformation

ALEC RYRIE University of Birmingham



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For Victoria

> No man can serue two masters. For ether he shall hate the one and love the other, or elles leane to the one, and despise the other. Matthew 6:24

> > *Feare God. Honoure the kynge.* I Peter 2:17

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## NOTES ON THE TEXT

#### A PROBLEM OF TERMINOLOGY

This book is about the religious conflicts in England in the last decade or so of Henry VIII's life (c. 1538–47). Those conflicts were bitter, but they were also ill-defined. The religious controversialists of the Reformation had not yet sorted themselves out into clear parties. This was true across Europe, but sharp divisions were particularly slow to form in England. The religious confusion and fluidity which resulted is one of the central themes of this book. It also gives rise to a problem of terminology, for by the 1540s, no generally accepted terms had as yet been coined for the emerging religious factions.

The obvious labels – 'Catholic' and 'Protestant' – are problematic. All sides claimed to be Catholic Christians. The claim was made with particular energy by those (like Henry VIII) who rejected the papacy but remained opposed to further doctrinal change. From Rome's perspective, however, these people were no more Catholic than Martin Luther.<sup>1</sup> The least inadequate description of these people is as 'conservative' or 'traditionalist', and these are the usages I have adopted. However, they come with a health warning, since many of these people were in their own terms energetic reformers. Their 'conservatism' consists of their rejection of the doctrinal claims of Protestantism – and some 'conservatives' were open to a degree of compromise even on this.

To speak of 'Protestantism', however, is to imply a much more firmly defined identity than as yet existed. When the word was used at all in 1540s England, it referred to the German states which had embraced Luther's doctrines and had formed a military alliance against the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V. Only after Henry VIII's death in 1547 do we find it being applied to religious reformers in England. In this book, 'Protestant' is used – with

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Peter Marshall, 'Is the Pope a Catholic? Henry VIII and the semantics of schism', in *Catholics and the Protestant Nation: English Catholicism in Context 1534–1640*, ed. M. Sena and Ethan Shagan (Manchester, forthcoming 2004).

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Notes on the text

only mild anachronism – to refer to the theologies of Luther, Zwingli and other leading Continental reformers (as well as to the broader Protestant movement as it was later to become established in England). Several recent studies have described the English reformers who were influenced by those theologies as 'evangelicals' or 'gospellers', and I have followed this usage.<sup>2</sup> These were at least terms which contemporaries would have recognised, although they are not without difficulties. The reformers' claim that the Gospel was their exclusive property is as questionable as their opponents' claim to be the only Catholic Christians. Moreover, 'evangelical' suggests an experiential and emotional form of Christianity which belongs more to the eighteenth century than the sixteenth.

Other terms are more straightforward. I have used 'reformer' and 'reformist' to refer to all those who wished for a thorough reform of Christian doctrine – principally evangelicals, but also those influenced by the indigenous English tradition of Lollardy. Terms such as 'Lutheran' and 'Reformed'<sup>3</sup> are intended to carry at least a degree of doctrinal precision, although those positions were themselves very loosely defined in this period. The contemporary terms 'sacramentary' and 'sacramentarian' refer to those who *denied* that Christ was really, objectively and bodily present in the bread and wine of the Eucharist. Reformed Protestants were sacramentaries; Lutherans, however, were not, and affirmed Christ's bodily presence without embracing the full-blown Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation. This issue was a key fault line in 1540s English evangelicalism.

Such vague terminology is regrettable, and an annoyance both to writer and reader. But it is not an accident. It reflects the reality that religious divisions and religious communities were themselves vague and ill-defined during this early period of the Reformation. If ambiguous terminology reminds us that the religious conflicts of this period were beset with ambiguity, it has served its purpose.

#### SOURCES AND CONVENTIONS

In quoting from contemporary texts all abbreviations have been silently expanded. Some punctuation and capitalisation has been amended for clarity. All translations are my own unless otherwise noted. All Biblical quotations

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Peter Marshall and Alec Ryrie, 'Protestantisms and their beginnings', in *The Beginnings of English Protestantism*, ed. Marshall and Ryrie (Cambridge, 2002), 5; Diarmaid MacCulloch, *Thomas Cranmer: A Life* (New Haven and London, 1996), 2–3. For a different approach to the same question, see Catharine Davies, *A Religion of the Word: The Defence of the Reformation in the Reign of Edward VI* (Manchester, 2002), xx.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 'Reformed' Protestantism is the tradition arising from Switzerland and the Rhineland, whose founding father was Huldrych Zwingli but which was later identified with Jean Calvin.

Notes on the text

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are taken from the Great Bible of 1539. The year is reckoned to begin on 1 January throughout.

Much of chapter 4, and sections of chapter 7 and of the conclusion, draw on my article 'The strange death of Lutheran England', *Journal of Ecclesiastical History* 53 (2002), 64–92.

#### ABBREVIATIONS

4.3.6	
AM	John Foxe, Actes and monuments of matters most
	speciall in the church (RSTC 11225: 1583)
AM (1563)	John Foxe, Actes and Monuments of these latter and
	perillous dayes (RSTC 11222: 1563)
APC	Acts of the Privy Council of England, ed. John R.
	Dasent, vol. I (1890)
BL	British Library
Bonner Register	Guildhall Library, London, MS 9531/12
CCCC	Corpus Christi College, Cambridge
CLRO	Corporation of London Record Office
DNB	Dictionary of National Biography
ECL	Emmanuel College Library, Cambridge
Emden	A. B. Emden, A Biographical Register of the University
	of Oxford A.D. 1501 to 1540 (Oxford, 1974)
ET	Epistolae Tigurinae de rebus potissimum ad ecclesiae
	Anglicanae reformationem (Cambridge: Parker
	Society, 1848)
HJ	The Historical Journal
HPT	The House of Commons 1509–58, ed. S. T. Bindoff, 3
	vols. (History of Parliament Trust, 1982)
JEH	Journal of Ecclesiastical History
ĹJ	Journals of the House of Lords, vol. I
ĹP	Letters & Papers, Foreign & Domestic, of the Reign
	of Henry VIII, ed. James Gairdner and R. H. Brodie,
	21 vols. (1862–1932)
OL	Original Letters relative to the English Reformation,
	ed. Hastings Robinson (Cambridge: Parker Society,
	1846)
Р&О	Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council of
	England, ed. Harris Nicolas, vol. VII (1837)
PRO	Public Record Office

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RSTC	W. A. Jackson, F. J. Ferguson and K. F. Pantzer, <i>A</i> Short-Title Catalogue of Books Printed 1475–1640 revised (1986)
TCC	Trinity College, Cambridge
TRP	Tudor Royal Proclamations 1485–1553, ed. Paul L.
	Hughes and James F. Larkin (New Haven and London,
	1964)
WCRO	Worcestershire County Record Office
Wriothesley	Charles Wriothesley, A Chronicle of England during the
	Reigns of the Tudors, ed. William D. Hamilton, vol. I,
	Camden Society new series 11 (1875)

The place of publication for all works is London unless otherwise noted.