

Scotland's Influence On Restoration

Background

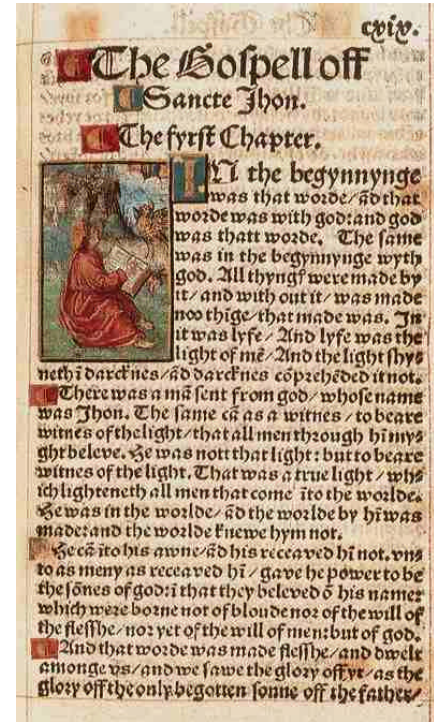
- 14th Century – John Wycliffe Led A Reform Movement In England
- 16th Century – Lutheranism Introduced In Scotland By Patrick Hamilton & George Wishart
- 1559 – John Knox Introduces The Reform Church Into Scotland

Early Plantings Of Reform In Scotland

- 1365 – One Year Prior To John Wyclif's Resignation From Oxford, 81 Passports Were Granted To Scottish Students To Study At Oxford
- 1415 – Scottish Theologian, Jean Gerson (1363-1429), Complained About The Uprise Of Wyclif Ideas In Scotland
- 1525 – Luther's Writings So Infiltrated Scotland That Scottish Parliament Banned Import Of Any Luther Material

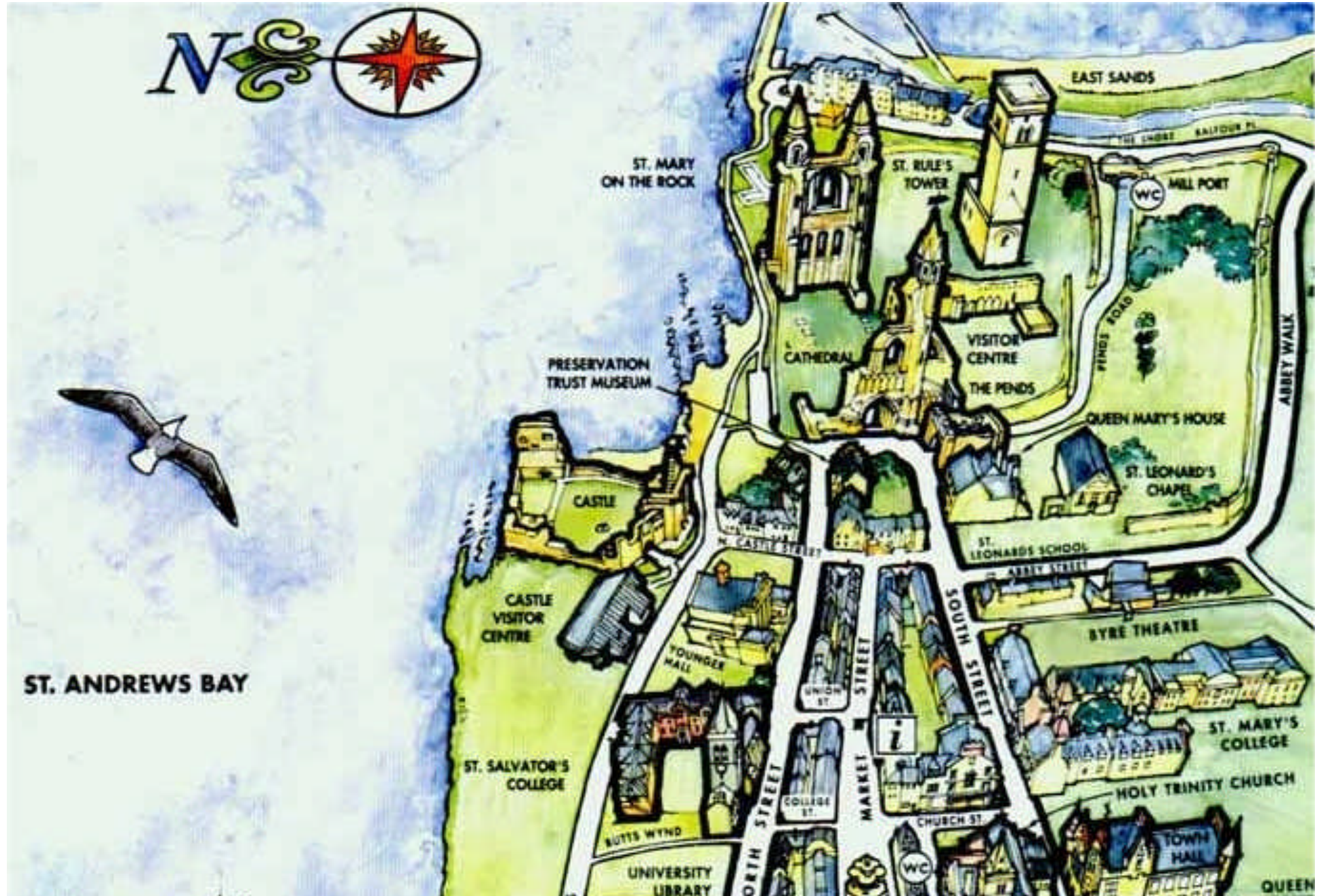


Early Plantings Of Reform In Scotland



By 1530 – Tyndale's English Translation of 1525 Was Being Widely Used In Scotland

St. Andrews, Fife, Scotland

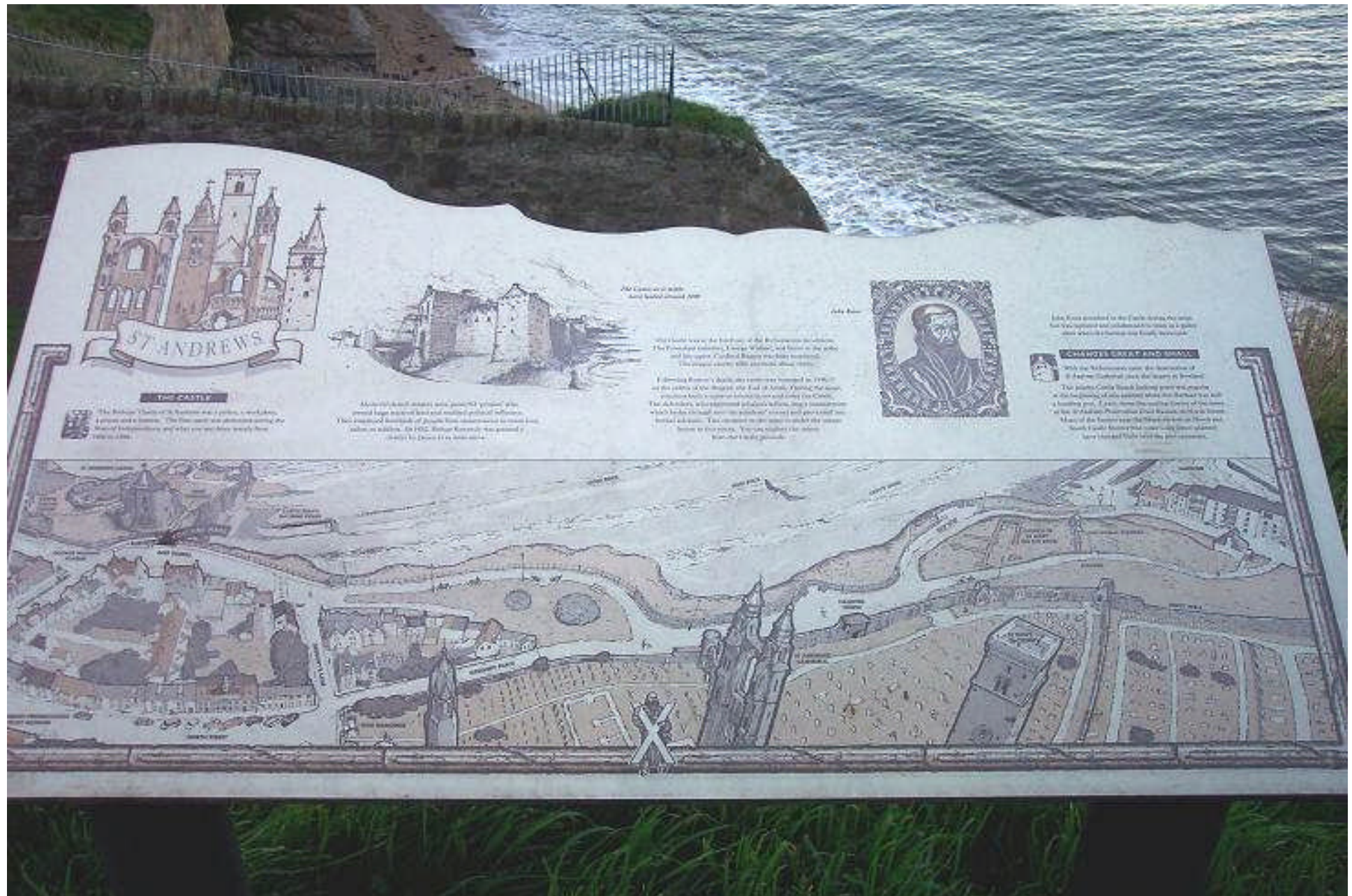


Cardinal David Beaton 1494-1548

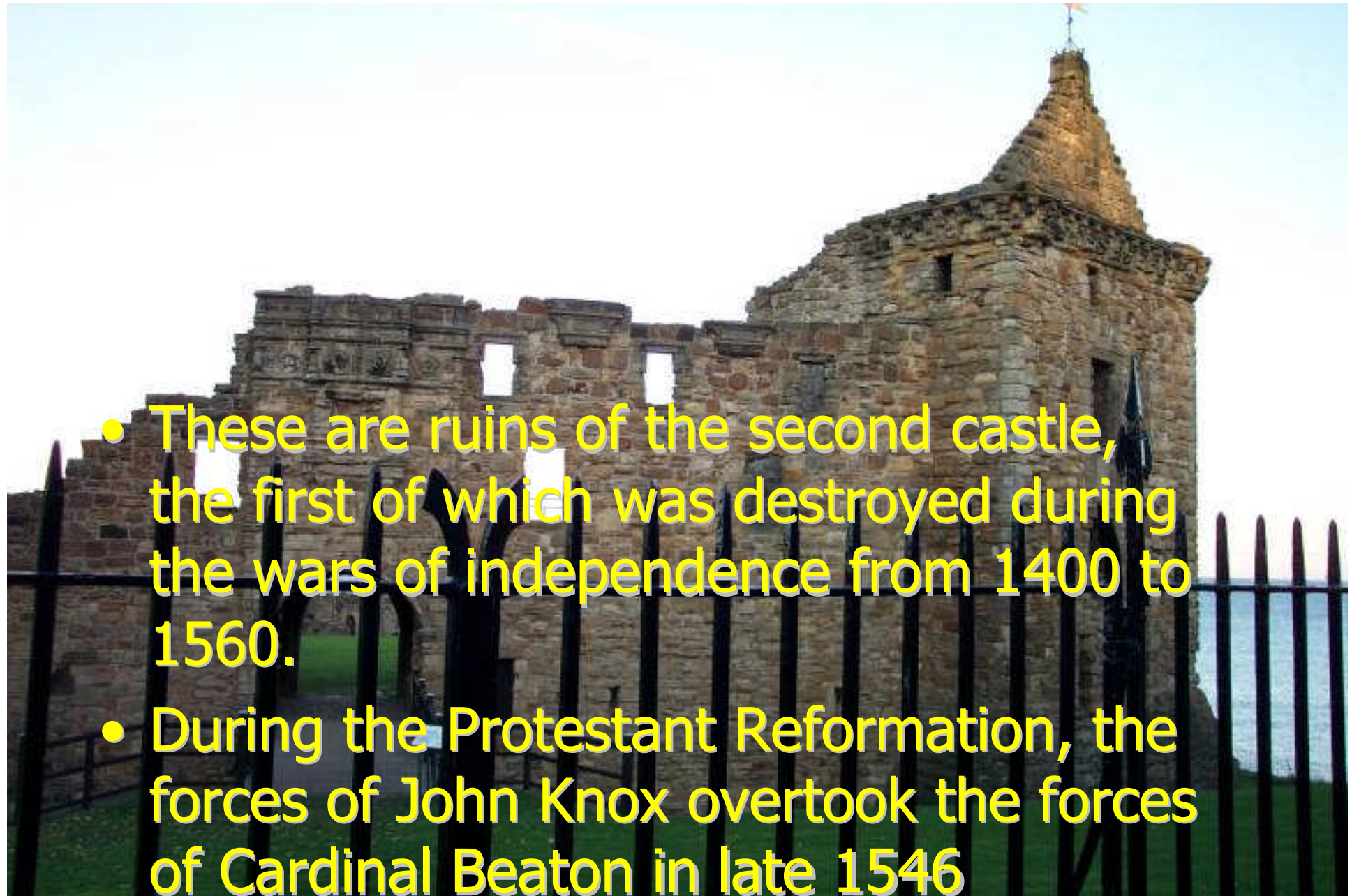


- Bishop and politician. Born in Balfour (Fife) and educated at St. Andrews and Glasgow Universities. He negotiated both marriages of King James V (1512 - 1542) with the French court. As Abbot of Arbroath, Beaton sat in the Scottish parliament from 1525.
- Beaton was effectively the last Archbishop of St. Andrews, appointed to this position in 1539.
- Opposed by John Knox, Beaton was murdered by Protestant reformers in the same year as he executed George Wishart.

The Bishop's Castle Of St. Andrews



The Bishop's Castle Of St. Andrews



- These are ruins of the second castle, the first of which was destroyed during the wars of independence from 1400 to 1560.
- During the Protestant Reformation, the forces of John Knox overtook the forces of Cardinal Beaton in late 1546

The Bishop's Castle Of St. Andrews

- For A Time John Knox Lived In The Castle, And It Served As A Church As Well As A Stronghold For The Protestants



The Bishop's Castle Of St. Andrews



- Finally The Castle Was Destroyed Through Battles Between Protestants And Catholics

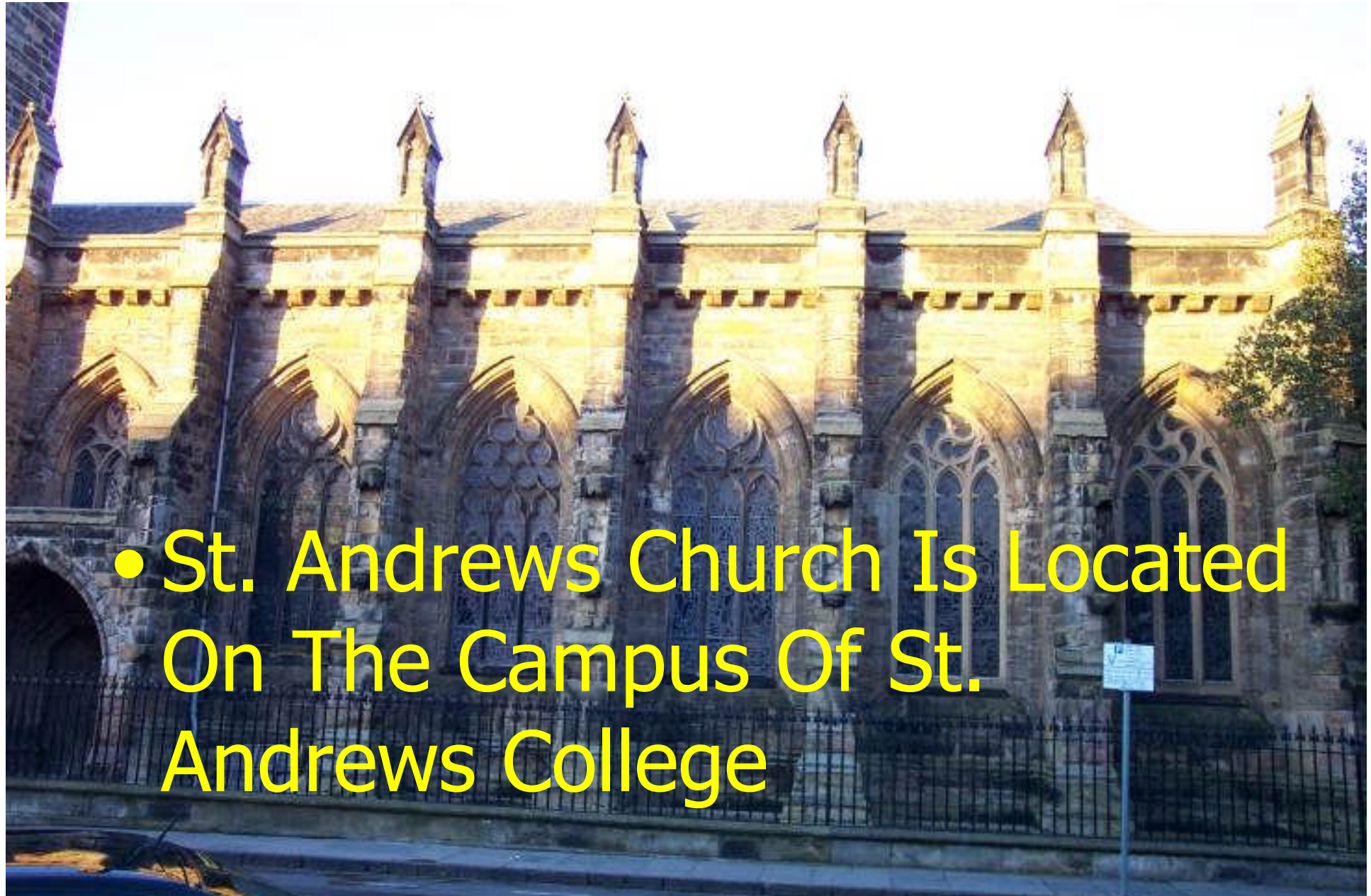
Early Reformers In Scotland



Patrick Hamilton (1504-1528)

- Ordained Priest Who Led First Reformation
- Spent 6 Months With Luther In Germany
- Debated Alexander Alesius, Catholic Envoy
Converting Him
- Cardinal David Beaton, Archbishop Of St Andrews,
Invited Him To Preach In Scotland. After A Week
He Was Arrested For Heresy

The St. Andrews Church



- St. Andrews Church Is Located On The Campus Of St. Andrews College



The St. Andrews Church Cloisters

- The Old Church Is Open To The Public

Hamilton's Demise



- Taught Against Celibacy, Pressing The Point By Marrying
- Accused Of Teaching Against Pilgrimages, Purgatory, Prayers To Saints, Prayers For The Dead
- Burned At The Stake. It Was Gruesome, As It Took 6 Hours To Burn Him. The First Fire Went Out While He Writhed In Pain – February 29, 1528
- Resulted With Deep Resentment & Resistance From Scottish People.

The Death Of Patrick Hamilton



- Location Where Patrick Hamilton Was Burned At The Stake

The Death Of Patrick Hamilton

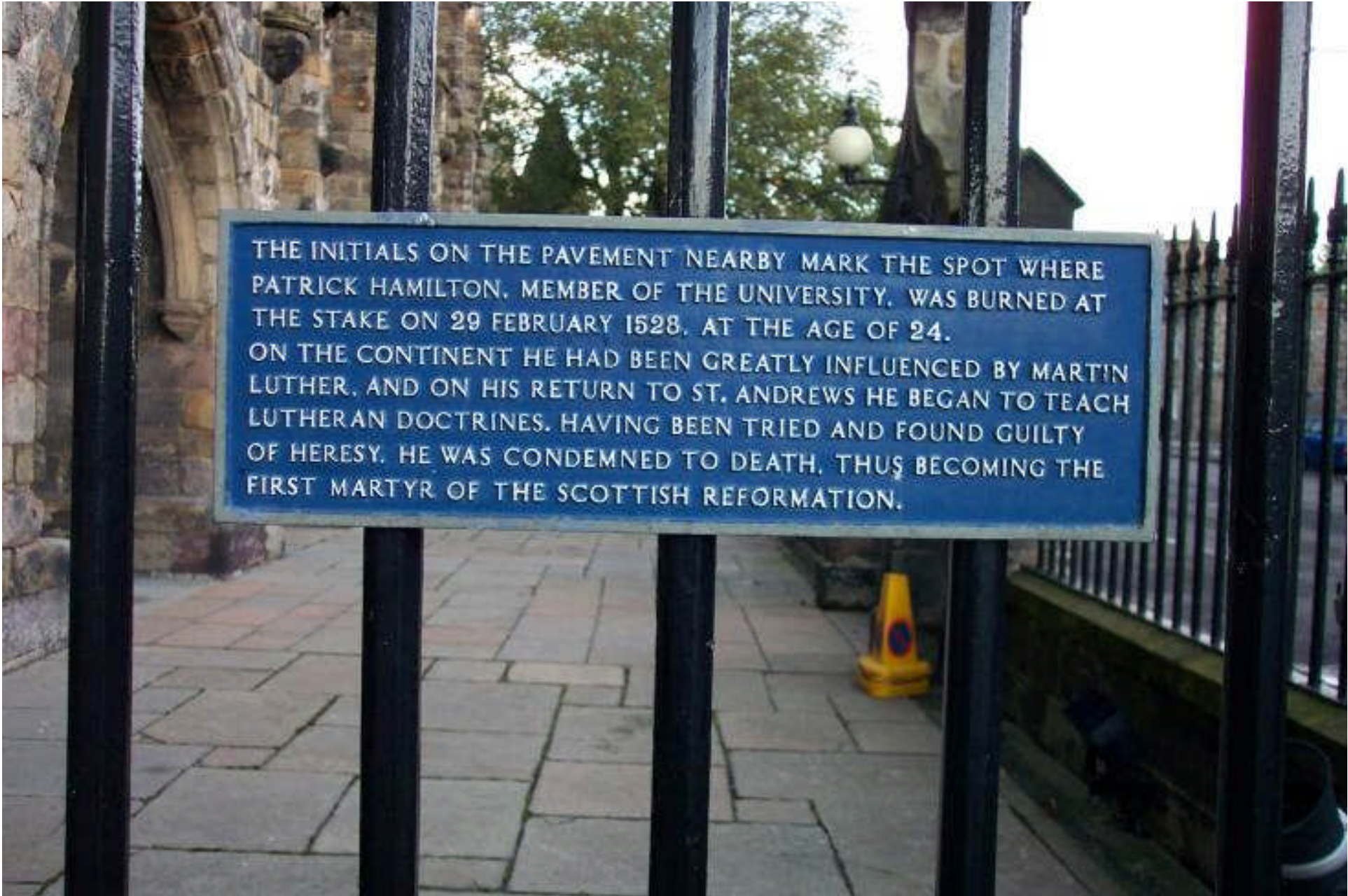


- A Marker Still Shows The Spot Where Hamilton Died

The Death Of Patrick Hamilton

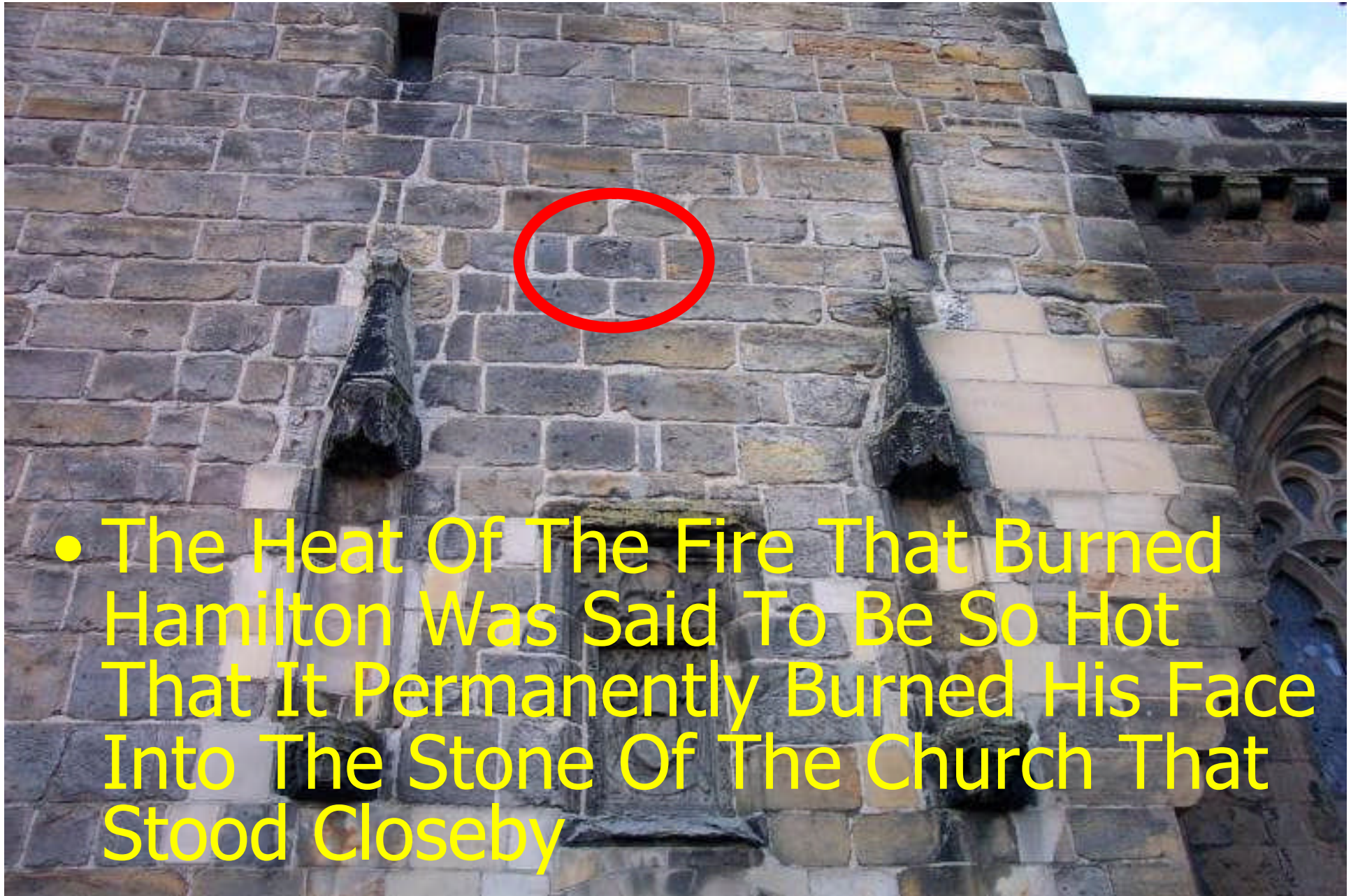


The Death Of Patrick Hamilton



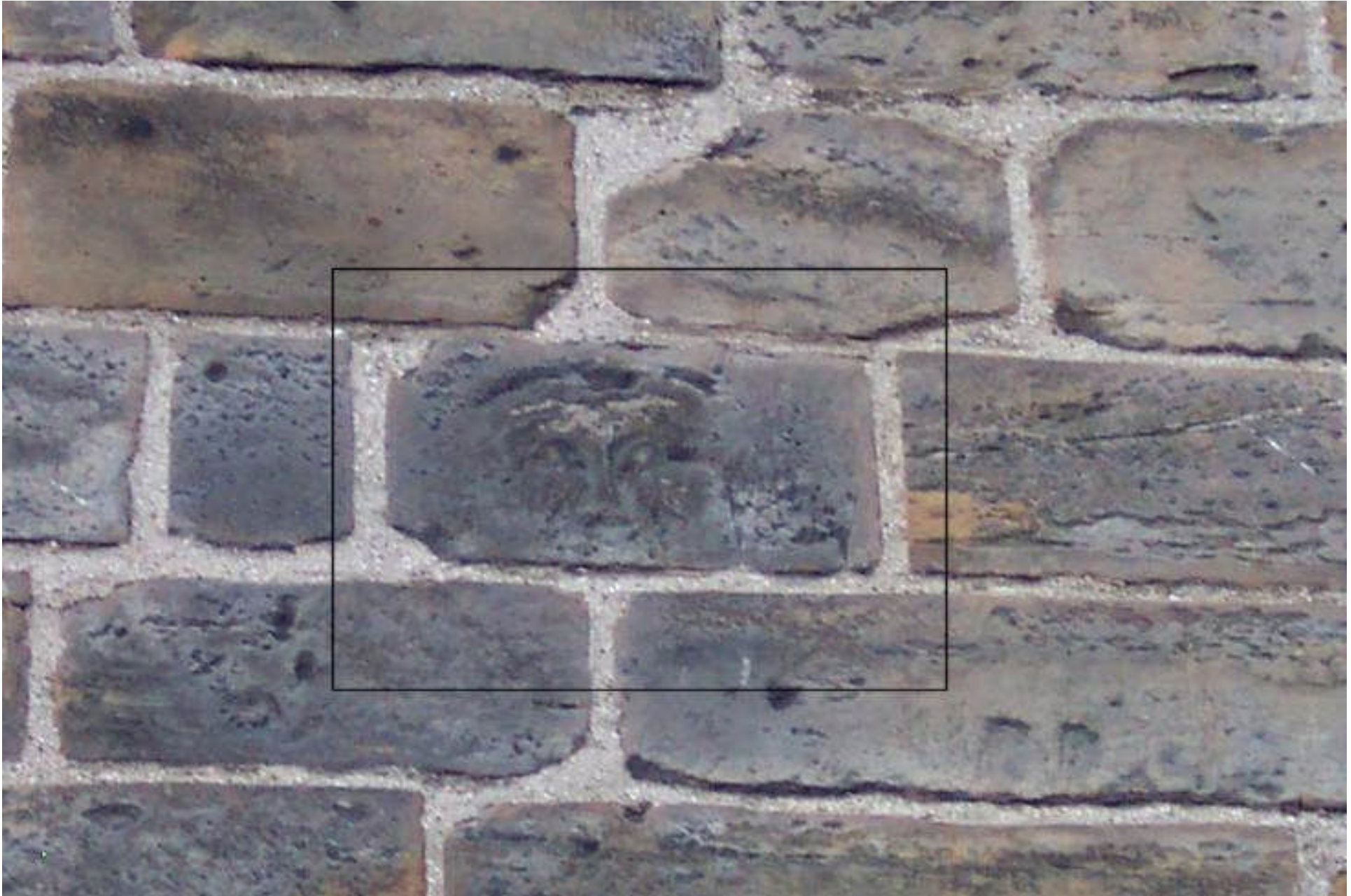
THE INITIALS ON THE PAVEMENT NEARBY MARK THE SPOT WHERE PATRICK HAMILTON, MEMBER OF THE UNIVERSITY, WAS BURNED AT THE STAKE ON 29 FEBRUARY 1528, AT THE AGE OF 24. ON THE CONTINENT HE HAD BEEN GREATLY INFLUENCED BY MARTIN LUTHER, AND ON HIS RETURN TO ST. ANDREWS HE BEGAN TO TEACH LUTHERAN DOCTRINES. HAVING BEEN TRIED AND FOUND GUILTY OF HERESY, HE WAS CONDEMNED TO DEATH, THUS BECOMING THE FIRST MARTYR OF THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION.

The Death Of Patrick Hamilton



- The Heat Of The Fire That Burned Hamilton Was Said To Be So Hot That It Permanently Burned His Face Into The Stone Of The Church That Stood Closeby

The Death Of Patrick Hamilton

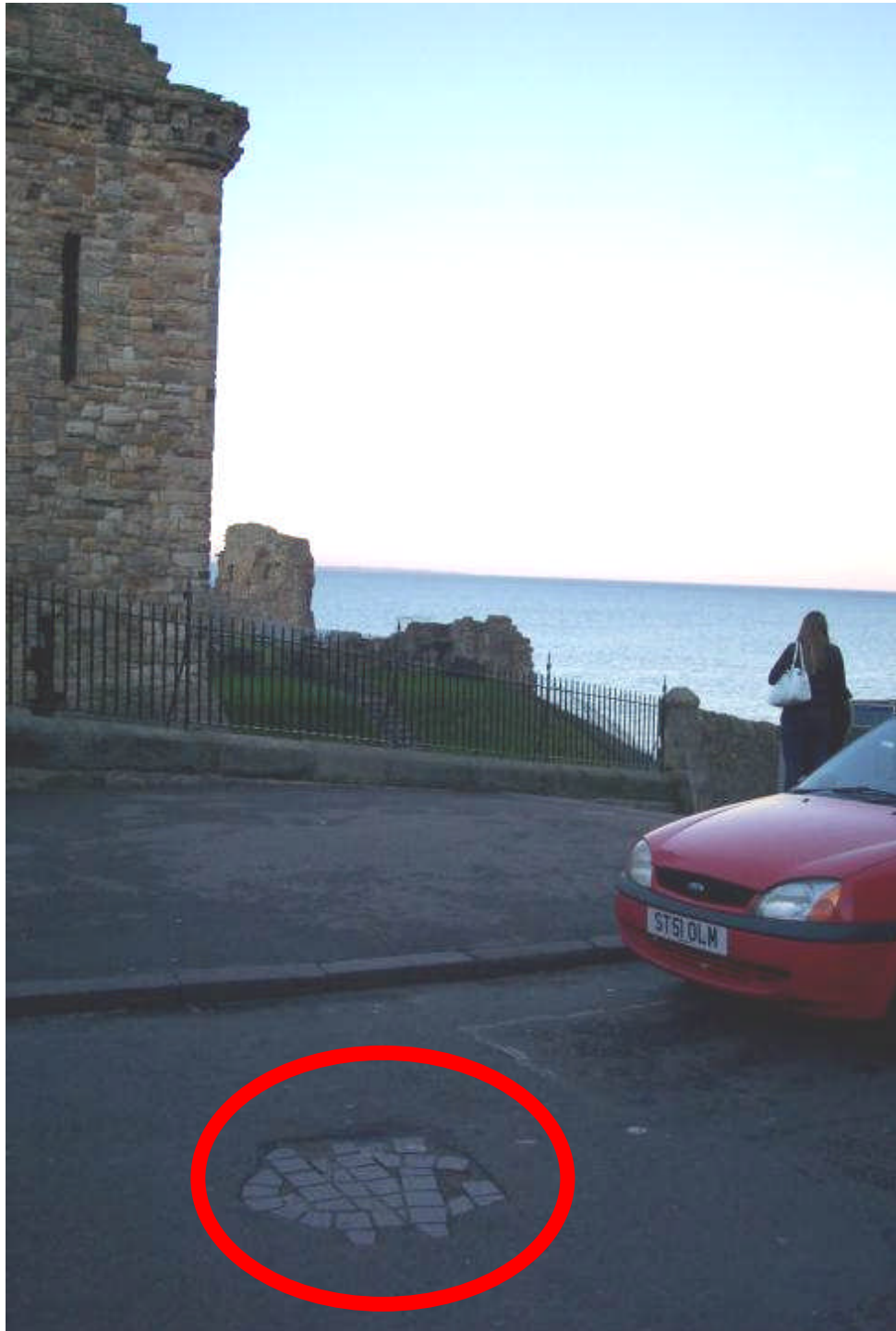


George Wishart

1513-1546



- 1538 Forced Into Exile By Catholic Church: Fled To Strasbourg & On To Zurich - Influence By Swiss Reformers
- Close Friend And Confidant Of John Knox
- Held To Biblical Authority For Faith And Practice – Taught Greek – N.T. Was His Text
- 1544 - Returned To Scotland; Preached Protestantism; Calvinism; Authority Of The Scriptures; Presbyterian Form Of Church Government; Local Autonomy Of Congregations



- 1544-1546 – Began Influencing John Knox – Was Present When Wishart Was Arrested Jan. 16, 1546
- Wishart Defended Himself Before His Accusers As 18 Articles Were Read Against Him
- He Was Against Purgatory, Mass, Transubstantiation, the Sacraments, Veneration Of Saints, & Celibacy
- Burned At Stake In Front Of Bishops Castle, By Cardinal David Beaton.

The Death Of George Wishart

GEORGE WISHART, 1513-1546.

A POWERFUL PROTESTANT PREACHER, HE WAS BETRAYED TO CARDINAL BEATON, BROUGHT HERE, PUT IN THE SEA TOWER, CONDEMNED FOR HERESY AND BURNT AT THE STAKE ON 1 MARCH. THE LETTERING G W ON THE ROADWAY MARKS WHERE HE DIED. HIS FRIENDS CONSPIRED AGAINST THE CARDINAL, AND ON 26 MAY GAINED ENTRY TO THE CASTLE, KILLED HIM AND HUNG HIS BODY FROM THE BATTLEMENTS. THEN TOGETHER IN THE CASTLE THEY CREATED THE FIRST CONGREGATION OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

- Furious Response Of People - Beaton Was Hung By Wishart Loyalists May 28, 1546 In Retaliation
- One Of The Earliest Congregations Of The Church Of Scotland Was In The Castle Where Wishart Was Martyred

The Death Of George Wishart



- Burning Religious Leaders At The Stake Only Fueled The Fire Of The Spirit Of Reformation In Scotland As In All Of Europe

The St. Andrews Cathedral



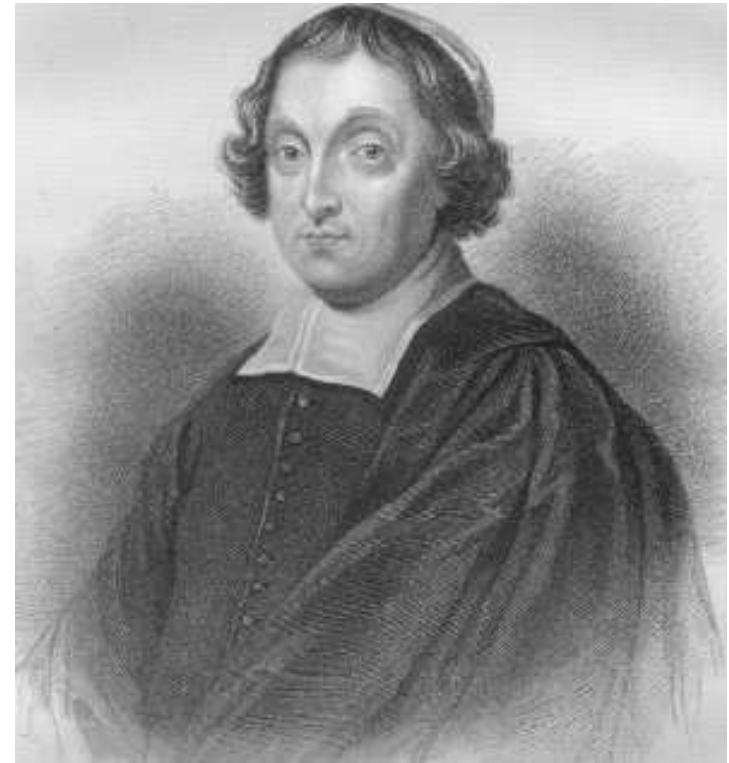


The St. Andrews Cathedral

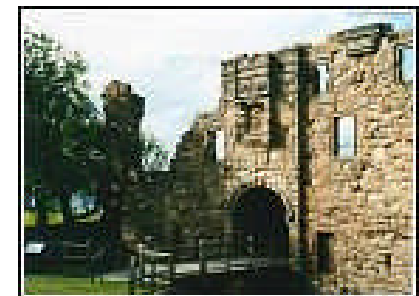
- Destroyed By Protestants When Seeking To Overtake The Catholic Stronghold

Scottish Catholicism: A Contributing Factor To Reform

- Cardinal Beaton, Archbishop Of St. Andrews Had Nine Children
- Bishop Hepburn Had 10 Children All By Different Mothers
- 1558 Catholic General Provincial Council Tried To Clean Up Their Act By Refusing To Pay For Illegitimate Children, Too Little Too Late
- Catholic Leadership Was Immoral & Incompetent, Causing Many To Move Away From Catholicism Refusing To Attend Mass
- The 1558 Council Passed Laws Of Punishment To Those Who Missed Mass
- Internal Moral Decay In Scottish Catholic Leadership Brought On More Desire For Reform Than Anything



Cardinal David Beaton
Archbishop Of St. Andrews
Church, Scotland
1494-1546



John Knox

1505-1572



- Ordained Priest After Attending University of Glasgow & St. Andrews
- Sat At Feet Of Swiss Reformers
- 1546 — Follower Of George Wisehart
- 1547 – Entered The Then Protestant Stronghold At St. Andrews After Death Of Cardinal Beaton
- July, Captured By Catholics/ Spent 19 Months In The Galley Of A French Ship As Slave – Released In 1549
- 1549 – Received Protestant License To Preach From English King Edward VI, Son Of Henry VIII
- 1553 – Queen Mary Came To Throne And He Fled To Geneva, Influenced By Calvin – Close Friend Of Calvin Until Death In 1564
- 1559 – Returned To Scotland, With Elizabeth On The Throne In England

Political Setting At This Time



- 1558 Elizabeth Came English Throne
- Mary, Queen Of Scots Had Recently Been Named Queen Of France
 - Catholic
 - She Was Believed To Be The Rightful Heir To The English Throne (Her Mother Was Sister To Henry VIII)
- French/Catholics Were Planning To Use Scotland As A Base To Invade England
- Protestants In Scotland Aided Elizabeth In Keeping Mary From Taking The Throne
- Result: Elizabeth Rewarded Protestants For Their Faithfulness To The Throne

John Knox Home In Edinburgh



Knox & The Church Of Scotland



- The True Church Had 3 Distinct Marks
 - True Preaching Of The Word Of God
 - Church Discipline To Be Administered According To The Bible
 - Correct Administration Of The Sacraments Of Christ
- Reform Church Of Scotland Began – 1560
 - Abolished Papal Rule In Scotland
 - Abolished All Contrary To New Doctrine
 - Forbade Celebration Of Mass

St. Giles Church: Home Of The Church Of Scotland





- By End Of 1560 The General Assembly For The Reformed Church Of Scotland Was Formed
- Wrote Two Disciplines
 - The Book Of Discipline – 1560: Teaching That Baptism And Lord’s Supper Could Be Administered Where The Word Of God Is Preached
 - The Second Book Of Discipline - 1575

Reform After Knox



- May, 1597, King James VI Of Scotland Became Involved In Reformed Church Affairs: John Knox Was A Dear Friend, Who Preached At His Coronation
- 1603 – Ascended To English Throne As King James I
- Sought To Unite Scottish Reform With English Church
- Authorized An English Version Of The Bible To Be Translated – King James Version - 1611
- In August 1647 The General Assembly Of Edinburgh Adopted “Westminster Confession Of Faith” Binding The Churches Of Britain