

PRAYER

QUIZ

1. What year was The Restoration? 1660
2. What king ascended the throne in The Restoration? King Charles II
3. What is the name for the several acts of Parliament passed in the 1660s severely curtailing the religious liberty of Puritans in England? The Clarendon Code
4. Of what religious persuasion was King James II --- Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, or Congregationalist? Roman Catholic
5. What king and queen came to the throne of England when King James II left the country? William and Mary

TIMELINE

- 1509 King Henry VIII ascends the throne of England
1526 Tyndale's complete New Testament in English is printed
1534 The Act of Supremacy officially separates the Church of England from the pope
1547 King Edward VI ascends the throne
1553 Queen Mary I ascends the throne
1558 Queen Elizabeth I ascends the throne
1560 Geneva Bible is published
1588 Spanish Armada is defeated
1603 King James I ascends the throne
1604 In the Hampton Court Conference, King James agrees to a new Bible translation
1611 Authorized or King James Version is published
1625 King Charles I ascends the throne
1628 The Petition of Right Is Passed
1640 The Long Parliament Convenes
1642 The English Civil War begins
1643 The Westminster Assembly convenes
1644 The First London Baptist Confession is published
1653 Oliver Cromwell is appointed Lord Protector
1658 Oliver Cromwell dies
1660 King Charles II ascends the throne in the Restoration
1677 The Second London Baptist Confession is published
1685 King James II ascends the throne

READING ASSIGNMENT

Renihan article "Confessing the Faith in 1644 and 1689" that you read the first part of before; start at heading "The Second London Confession."

BIBLE - Proverbs 29:1-2

LESSON - King James II

King James II was Roman Catholic, and actively promoted Roman Catholicism

1687

April published a Declaration of Indulgence suspending all the laws against both Catholics and Protestant Dissenters

November 1687 became known that the queen was pregnant

Dissenters such as John Bunyan and Richard Baxter supported Church of England ministers against the King

Through these events, the Church of England clergy became more tolerant in their views toward the Dissenters

1688

May-June

King James issued another declaration of indulgence, and ordered the Church of England clergy to read it in every church

Archbishop of Canterbury William Sancroft and six other bishops petitioned the king, stating that his declaration of indulgence was illegal, and they would therefore not read it in church

The king rejected their petition. The petition was published and distributed all over England.

The declaration was read in only 4 of 100 churches in London.

The Seven Bishops were arrested, imprisoned, and scheduled for trial.

June 1688 While the Seven Bishops were awaiting trial, the king and queen had a son, which means the next king would be Roman Catholic, also. This was intolerable to the country in general.

The trial of the Seven Bishops was attended by a large crowd (10,000) including many of the leading men of England. The bishops were pronounced not guilty.

At that time, almost everyone in the country, of every party, was united against the king.

That very day seven leading noblemen sent a letter to William and Mary offering them the throne. "The Immortal Seven"

William sailed November 1, propelled by "A Protestant Wind"

William landed November 5th, 1688. James fled but was caught and returned to London. December 1688 James was allowed to flee to France, "and so abdicated the throne."

1689

William called for a Parliament, the Convention Parliament, which met 22 January, 1689
29 January Parliament resolved that since England was a protestant kingdom, only a protestant could be king, so disqualifying James II and his son

February 13 1689, parliament presents Declaration of Right to William and Mary and offers them the throne, which they accept; they were then proclaimed King and Queen of England, Scotland, and Ireland

April 11, 1689 William and Mary crowned King and Queen

May 24, 1689 Act of Toleration received royal assent

- allowed places of worship and teachers/preachers

- required oaths of allegiance

- did not repeal provisions of the Test Act

September 3-11, 1689 Baptist General Assembly put forth the confession of our faith

December the Bill of Rights was passed

“one of the most important constitutional documents in English history”