

Puritan History

Henry VIII (1509) to William and Mary (1702)
Cranmer (1489) to Edwards (1703)

1509 – 1547 Henry VIII Revolted from Roman authority over the church.

1545 – 1563 Council of Trent Roman Catholics against Protestantism.

1548-1553 Edward VI Lutheran and Calvinist doctrine introduced
Thomas Cranmer the chief architect – Book of Common Prayer; 42 Articles, etc.

1553-1558 “Bloody” Mary Tudor – Reinstated Roman Catholicism -
270 Protestant martyrs including Cranmer.

1558 – 1603 Elizabeth - Enforced Anglicanism but didn't reform the church.

Perkins 1558-1602, Chaderton,

1603 – 1625 James (King James) Enforced Anglicanism but allowed more freedom for Puritans.

Bradford (Plymouth Colony), **Ames 1576-1633**

Chaderton, Sibbes 1577-1635,

Synod of Dort (1618-19) against Arminians (Remonstrance)

1625 – 1642 Charles I Harsh Anglicanism under Bishop William Laud – persecuted Puritans

Withrop (Massachusetts) with **Cotton, Hooker, Shepard.**

Goodwin, 1600-1679

Charles and Parliament conflicted over “divine right” – Charles lost.

1642 - 49 Two Civil Wars with Cromwell's Puritans victorious

1647 Westminster Assembly adopted by Scottish Presbyterians, New England

Congregationalists, and eventually the English Congregationalists .

1649 - 1660 Oliver Cromwell and the Commonwealth

Cromwell dissolved Parliament and ruled as Lord Protector.

1658 – 1660 Richard Cromwell (son of Oliver) failed and the monarchy was restored by Parliament.

John Owen 1616-1683

1660 - 1685 Charles II Harsh reestablishment of Anglicanism.

Charles II had been crowned King of Scotland at his father's death but lived on the continent until the monarchy in England was restored in 1660.

Clarendon Code tried to force conformity – Puritans persecuted.

2000 ministers ejected from churches 1662

Baxter 1615-1691, Bunyon 1628-1688 imprisoned

1685 – 1688 James II Roman Catholic wanted religious liberty but Parliament opposed it in favor of centralized Anglicanism.

Matthew Henry 1662-1714

James II was overthrown in the “Glorious Revolution” of 1688 ending Roman Catholic influence, Anglican dominance and Absolute Monarchy.

1688 – 1702 William and Mary (Mary II -Protestant daughter of James II and William III of the Netherlands).

Toleration Act of 1689 of religious freedom.

Jonathan Edwards 1703-1758 (born in Connecticut)

John Wesley 1703-1791

George Whitefield 1714-1770

Richard Mather 1596-1669 Liverpool to Massachusetts in 1635

Increase Mather 1639-1723 Massachusetts “Old North” Church in Boston

Cotton Mather 1663-1728 “Old North” in Boston after his father.

John Eliot 1604-1690 Hertfordshire to Massachusetts in 1631