

## **Cranmer and the English Reformation.**

First edition 1991: 2008 (revised edition) Reprinted

Author : David Loades

ISBN 978-1-85944-175-6

### *Contents:*

Introduction: The background to Cranmer's career.

- I The king's Great Matter (The king's search for an annulment of his first marriage, and Cranmer's role in it)
- II The English Reformation under Henry VIII (Cranmer becomes Archbishop. The effect of the break with Rome on the English Church)
- III. The Edwardian Church. (The protestant ascendancy. Cranmer's role in shaping doctrine and liturgy. His difference with the Council)
- IV. Confession and Recantation. (The Catholic restoration. Cranmer in prison. The Oxford disputations. He surrenders.)
- V. Martyrdom. (His surrender rejected and withdrawn. His death and its consequence)

Appendix: Foxe and Cranmer

Select Bibliography.

### **Summary:**

Thomas Cranmer was a relatively obscure and unambitious Cambridge don when he became involved (largely by accident) in the dispute over the king's marriage. His ideas appealed to Henry, and he was appointed Archdeacon of Taunton. When Wareham died in August 1532 he was unexpectedly nominated to the See of Canterbury. This was the King's doing, and for the rest of Henry's life his confidence in his Archbishop remained unshaken – even when they disagreed, and even when the latter got married. Cranmer consistently steered the king in a reforming direction, particularly over the Great Bible, but never overstepped the limits which Henry set. He emerged as a committed protestant only after the King's death, and then set out (in collaboration with the council) to convert the English Church into a protestant mode. His Prayer Books remain landmarks of liturgical writing. England's conversion, however, was superficial, and was formally reversed by Queen Mary, who succeeded in 1553. Cranmer was imprisoned and subsequently deprived of his see. In 1554 he was paraded at a disputation in Oxford, where his performance was unimpressive, and at the end of 1555, having seen several of his colleagues burned, he submitted. The Queen, however, was determined to execute him anyway, and at the end he renounced his recantation, dying in March 1556 as a protestant martyr. The church which had struggled to build, and for which he died, was restored by Elizabeth.

Start by marking "Cranmer and the English Reformation (Headstart History Papers)" as Want to Read: Want to Read saving...  
Want to Read. Currently Reading. Read. Cranmer and the English by David Loades. Other editions. Read the full-text online edition of Cranmer and the English Reformation (1951). "Reformation Divided: Catholics, Protestants and the Conversion of England", by Eamon Duffy - Review By Stanford, Peter The Spectator, March 25, 2017. Read preview Overview. July 2, 2016 ON THIS DAY By Smallman, Etan Daily Mail (London), July 2, 2016. 1529 Cranmer suggests Henry seek university opinion on the divorce question. 1530 "Serves as an ambassador to the Continent; marries Margaret, niece of Lutheran reformer Osiander. 1533 Becomes Archbishop of Canterbury; declares Henry's marriage invalid; Anne Boleyn becomes queen. 1538 Henry VIII orders English Bible to be put in every parish church. 1539 Remaining monasteries dissolved; Henry's Six Articles enforce a more Catholic theology, including priestly celibacy; Cranmer sends his wife to Germany. 1543 Henry's King's Book prohibits Scripture reading; Cranmer accused of heresy, but Henry protects him. 1519 Charles V elected Holy Roman Emperor; Zwingli's preaching sparks Swiss Reformation. 1524 Peasants' Revolt in Germany.