

# Protestant Reformation

## “Speed-dating”

During the Protestant Reformation many new churches were founded for those seeking a different experience than they had previously had within the Catholic Church. Due to time restraints we do not have sufficient time for each and every new church or important theologian. Therefore, each student will sign-up in class to research a Protestant Church or thinker and create a fact sheet to share with everyone.

This activity is titled, “Speed-dating,” because it will use the same time format where students sit down, share a little about their topic, exchange resources, and move to the next table. Sign-ups for topics will be first come, first serve and completed in class. All research is to be completed outside of class. Please refer to other specific as listed on our unit materials.

An example of a fact sheet is included below. Students will use these fact sheets to help them learn and prepare for our unit test. Resources will remain on our Padlet wall until the unit test. If you would like to save any of the fact sheets beyond that please add them to your Google Notebook!

Requirements:

- Fact sheet summarizes the history/founding, doctrine, and modern church in your own words and gives credit to a site where more information can be found.
- At least three color pictures that represent important people, ideas, or places for your selected topic
- If you are covering a theologian rather than a church you must still include three color pictures but your information should cover a short biography, proposed reforms to the church, and modern impact/influence.

# Anglican Church

(Also referred to as the Church of England or in America as the Episcopalian Church)



## Anglican Doctrine

Anglican doctrine essentially began with a dispute over supremacy and the authority of lay people in the church. Henry VIII established himself as the head of the church, a practice which continues today. His first Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Cranmer, authored a Book of Common Prayer which is still viewed as a good representation of what the Anglican Church stands for. Church services were now given in English and participants were encouraged to read the Bible in their vernacular and ponder its meaning. Edward VI was a fervent Protestant and took the Church in a direction dedicated to even more reform. But with his death the Church was “officially banned,” by Mary I until her death five year later. Queen Elizabeth I established a more formal hierarchy and doctrine for the church following the Elizabethan Settlement. This stated that the Anglican Church would again become England’s official religion and that all citizens were required to attend at least a few times a year however, they could worship as they pleased at home in private. Anglicans recognize the following sacraments as true: baptism (infants or adults), communion,

The Anglican Church also known as the Church of England came to be in the 16th century during the reign of King Henry VIII. Divorce from Catherine of Aragon was not his only cause to break away. He continuously challenged the papacy for supremacy. Henry VIII made a show of independence by founding the Church and dissolving the monasteries in 1536. For more information please visit: <http://www.anglican.org/church/ChurchHistory.html>

confession (though not required), confirmation, marriage, holy orders, and last rite (offered but not required). They reject the authority of the Pope and do not believe in transubstantiation or the idea that the wine and bread during communion literally become the blood and body of Christ. While peace is a central theme in their doctrine they do not oppose war as a last resort and sometimes necessary evil.



## The Anglican Church Today:

Queen Elizabeth II (inset below) is still the official head of the Church while the Archbishop of Canterbury (top, left picture) is the “second in command.” Westminster Abbey, an important Anglican Church can also be seen above.

In recent years the church has seen a number of changes such as allowing women and homosexuals full equal status as not just priests but as bishops and archbishops all over the world. The church has in some parts of the world also endorsed same sex marriage.

