

PRAYER

QUIZ

1. What religious group from Germany were the Baptists in London accused of being like?
2. Was the First London Baptist Confession first published before the Westminster Confession or after?
3. Was Oliver Cromwell from the lower class, middle class, or upper class?
4. What organization provided Cromwell his power after the death of the king?
5. Was Cromwell's rule characterized by religious persecution or toleration?

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

READING ASSIGNMENT

Synge: Charles II - The Merrie Monarch

BIBLE - Judges 8:22-23

LESSON - Oliver Cromwell

Early Life

- born 1599 at Huntingdon; near Cambridge; north of London near sea coast
- among the gentry, a gentleman, but of modest means, with small land holdings
- attended college, but left without graduating when his father died
- married Elizabeth Bourchier, whose family was much more wealthy and influential than Cromwell
- had 9 children

Religion

- devout Christian [read 1638 letter]
- Puritan, independent congregationalist
- tolerant, during army command and civil government
- participated in movement to re-admit Jews to England

Parliament

MP for Huntingdon
1628

MP for Cambridge
1640 Short
1640 Long
1649 Rump

Military

- prior to civil war, small military experience in local militia
- recruited a troop of cavalry in Cambridgeshire
- led cavalry regiment in several actions
- made more effective use of cavalry than was normal
 - strong moral leadership
 - tight formation
 - cavalry kept together for duration of battle
- became a colonel, then Lieutenant General in the Eastern Association
- helped organize NMA and was made second-in-command, Lieutenant General of Horse
- 1647 attempted to reach settlement with king on terms
- led NMA in second phase of civil war
- Dec 1648 - Jan 1649 supported trial and execution of King Charles I
- 1649-50 re-conquest of Ireland
- 1650-51 re-conquest of Scotland

Government

1651-53 Rump parliament ineffective in setting up new government and new church settlement; Cromwell dissolved it by threat of force

1653 Parliament of the Saints or Barebone's Parliament

- members nominated by Cromwell and army officers

- led by Praise-God Barebone

- ineffective;

- dissolved itself

1653 December - the Council of Officers

- adopted *The Instrument of Government*

- appointed Cromwell Lord Protector of England

1654 first Protectorate Parliament

- Cromwell did not want radical change, just "healing and settling"

- Parliament desired full Republic

- Cromwell dissolved Parliament 1655

1655 Cromwell set up military districts ruled by Major Generals

1656 second Protectorate Parliament

1657 Parliament offered to make Cromwell king; he refused

Death

1658 Died of illness

buried with ceremony at Westminster Abby

1661 his body, or a substitute, was exhumed, beheaded, hung in chains, then thrown into a pit; his head was displayed on a pole for years, then was passed around for centuries, before being buried in 1960.

Religious Liberty

encouraged toleration during his rule

Baptist and other separatist congregations formed, multiplied, thrived

many in England grew accustomed to toleration and liberty